NOBELSTIFTELSEN
— THE NOBEL FOUNDATION —

CODE OF STATUTES

GIVEN AT THE R. PALACE IN STOCKHOLM

ON THE 29TH JUNE 1900

STOCKHOLM
KUNGL. FORTRYCKERIET, F. A. NOBSTEIDT & SÖNER
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1901
CODE OF STATUTES
OF THE
NOBEL FOUNDATION.

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

OBJECTS OF THE FOUNDATION.

§ 1.

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

"With the residue of my convertible estate I hereby direct my Executors to proceed as follows: They shall convert my said residue of property into money, which they shall then invest in safe securities; the capital thus secured shall constitute a fund, the interest accruing from which shall be annually awarded in prizes to those persons who shall have contributed most materially to benefit mankind during the year immediately preceding. The said interest shall be divided into five equal amounts, to be apportioned as follows: one share to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention in the domain of Physics; one share to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or improvement; one share to the person who shall have produced in the field of Literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency; and, finally, one share to the person who shall have most or best promoted the Fraternity of Nations and the Abolishment or Diminution of Standing Armies and the Formation and Increase of Peace-Congresses. The prizes for Physics and Chemistry shall be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science (Svenska Vetenskapsakademien) in Stockholm; the one for Physiology or Medicine by the Caroline Medical Institute (Karolinska institutet) in Stockholm; the prize for Literature by the Academy in Stockholm (i.e. Svenska Akademien) and that for Peace by a Committee of five persons to be elected by the Norwegian Storting. I declare it to be my express desire that, in the awarding of prizes, no consideration whatever be paid to the nationality of
the candidates, that is to say, that the most deserving be awarded the prize, whether of Scandinavian origin or not.

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

Subject, nevertheless, to the following express provisos:

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

b) That deviations from the following leading principles shall not occur, viz.: That each of the annual prizes founded by the said Will shall be awarded at least once during each ensuing five-year period, the first of the periods to run from and with the year next following that in which the Nobel-Foundation comes into force, and

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

§ 2.

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

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

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

§ 3.

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

§ 4.

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

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

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

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

§ 5.

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

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

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

§ 6.

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

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

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

In special cases, where it shall be deemed necessary, the adjudicating corporation shall have the right of appointing a specialist to take part in the deliberations and decisions of a Nobel-Committee, in the capacity of a member of the same.
§ 7.

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

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

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

§ 8.

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

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

§ 9.

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

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

§ 10.

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

§ 11.

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

§ 12.

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

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

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

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

§ 13.

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

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOUNDATION.

§ 14.

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

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

Those members of the Board who are elected by the delegates of the adjudicators, and also their substitutes, shall be appointed to hold office for two years, commencing from the 1st day of May.
§ 15.

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

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

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

§ 16.

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

The delegates shall elect one of their number to act as chairman. That election shall be held at a meeting to which the oldest of the delegates chosen by the Academy of Science shall summon his fellow-delegates. A minimum of nine delegates shall constitute a quorum. If any of the adjudicating corporations neglect to choose delegates, that shall not prevent the other delegates from arriving at a decision on the business before them.

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

§ 17.

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

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

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

§ 18.

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

§ 19.

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

§ 20.

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

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

§ 21.

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

ALTERATIONS IN THE CODE.

§ 22.

A proposition to modify these statutes may be made by any of the adjudicating corporations, by their delegates, or by the Board. Upon any such
proposition being brought forward by the adjudicators or by the Board, the dele-
gates shall be required to express an opinion relative to it.

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

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

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

4. From the property possessed by the Foundation there shall be deducted:
   a. A sum of 300,000 kronor (about £16,556) for each of the five sections,
      1,500,000 kronor in all, to be used, along with the interest accruing
      therefrom after the first of January 1900, as need arises, for defraying
      the running expenses of operating the Nobel-Institutes, and
   b. The sum which the Board, after consultation with the delegates, may
decide necessary for procuring a building of its own, to embrace offices
for the transaction of business and a large hall for Founder’s-day celebrations.

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

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

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

OSCAR.

(L. 8.)

Nils Claeson.
STATUTES,
TOGETHER WITH
SPECIAL REGULATIONS,
CONCERNING
THE DISTRIBUTION ETC. OF PRIZES
FROM THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

BY
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE IN STOCKHOLM.

GIVEN BY
HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY, OSCAR II, KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY,
at the palace in stockholm, on the 29th day of June 1900.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

§ 1.

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

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

§ 2.

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

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

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

§ 3.

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

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

§ 4.

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

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

§ 5.

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

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

§ 6.

During the course of the month of September in each year the Nobel-Committees shall issue a circular to all those who are qualified, according to § 1 above, summoning them to make nominations of candidates for prizes before the first day of February in the following year; such nominations to be supported by evidence, documentary and otherwise.
§ 7.

Before the close of September every year the Nobel-Committee shall present to the Academy their opinion and proposals regarding the distribution of prizes. That Class in the Academy which is therein concerned shall then express its views with regard to the proposals, before the expiration of the month of October at the latest. Should the Class in question deem it necessary to call in the services of some qualified member of any other Class, to aid in drawing up their report, they shall have authority to do so.

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

§ 8.

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

§ 9.

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

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

§ 10.

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

§ 11.

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

THE NOBEL INSTITUTE.

§ 12.

The Nobel-Institute, which § 11 of the Code authorises the Academy of Science to establish, is to be so established primarily for the purpose of carrying out, where the respective Nobel-Committees shall deem requisite, scientific investigation as to the value of those discoveries in the domains of Physics and Chemistry, which shall have been proposed as meriting the award of a Nobel-prize to their authors.

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

§ 13.

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

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

§ 14.

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

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

The presidents shall have the title of Professor.

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

§ 15.

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

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

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

§ 16.

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

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

§ 18.

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

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

§ 19.

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

SPECIAL FUNDS.

§ 20.

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

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

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

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

ALTERATION OF THE PRESENT STATUTES.

§ 21.

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

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS.

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

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

In determining the period of service of the other four members of each Committee to be first appointed, the following points are to be noted: that to the period stipulated for them to act must be added the time that elapses between the day of their election and the 31st of December 1900, and further, that at the time of election lots shall be drawn to determine which of the members shall go off by rotation, as stipulated, at the close of the years 1901, 1902 and 1903.

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

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

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

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

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

O S C A R.

(L. 8)

Nils Claesson.
§ 1.

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

§ 2.

Three of the members of the Nobel-Committee shall be chosen by the professors at the Caroline Institute for a period of three civil years. Every year one of their number shall go off by rotation, a retiring member being, however, eligible for re-election. The said professors shall appoint one of the three members chairman of the committee, and another vice-chairman. The other members shall be appointed at times, and in the manner, stated below in § 6.

§ 3.

The Nobel-Committee cannot transact business unless at least half the members are present. If the votes are equally divided the chairman shall exercise the casting vote.

§ 4.

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

§ 5.

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

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

§ 6.

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

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

§ 7.

The Nobel-Committee shall determine which of the works of those nominated shall be subjected to a special investigation, and shall undertake the doing of the same, being hereby empowered to employ the assistance needed. The Nobel-Committee having handed in its decision within the month of April, the Staff of the Caroline Institute shall determine at its first sitting in
the month of May, whether the works of any others of those nominated shall also be made the subject of special examination.

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

§ 8.

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

§ 9.

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

§ 10.

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

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

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

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

§ 11.

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

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

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

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

Scientific instruments and other auxiliaries of like nature, procured to facilitate the labour of investigation as a necessary preliminary to the adjudication of prizes, shall be the property of the Nobel-Foundation. They shall be kept in such departments of the Caroline Institute as the Staff thereof shall appoint, without, however, any responsibility for them devolving upon the public treasury; they shall, moreover, be used there until such time when they can be removed to a permanent home in the Medical Nobel-Institute that is to be established.

An inventory of the above-mentioned belongings of the Nobel-Foundation shall be drawn up once every year and presented to the Board of Control, which shall have them under its charge.

THE MEDICAL NOBEL INSTITUTE.

§ 12.

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

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

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

THE SPECIAL FUND OF THE MEDICAL PRIZE-SECTION.

§ 13.

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

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

§ 14.

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

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

§ 15.

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

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

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

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

OSCAR.
(L.S.)

Nils Claison.

STATUTES.
TOGETHER WITH
SPECIAL REGULATIONS,
CONCERNING
THE DISTRIBUTION ETC. OF PRIZES
FROM THE NOBEL FOUNDATION.

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

§ 1.

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

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

§ 2.

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

The Nobel-Institute of the Swedish Academy shall be under the superintendence of an Inspector appointed by the Crown, and under the immediate management of a member of the Academy, to be chosen by that body.
§ 3.

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

§ 4.

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

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

§ 5.

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

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

At the Palace in Stockholm, on this the 29th day of June 1906.

OSCAR.

(L S)

Nils Claeson.

Herrn Prof. Dr. T. Ulric Weig in Chicago.

Hochgeehrter Herr!

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

Ihr

ergebenster

Hettor
MÜNSTER i./W.
Kreuzstrasse 42.

GOLDENE MEDAILLE 1896
Höchste Anerkennungen.

Die Platte bleibt für Nachbestellungen und Vergrößerungen aufbewahrt.
Heinrichshald, Feb. 19th, 1902.

My dear Ulric!

Your letter with check enclosed for fifteen hundred and forty-three $10.00 francs. was just received.

I thank you very heartily for it.

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

But I am glad now to hear that you are all well.
Pedigree of my grandfather

Einschreiben

Dr. J. U. Nef.
Kent Chem. Labor, Univ. of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., U.S.

North America.
6018 Jackson Park Ave.
Sept 26, 1903.

Dr. W.H. Harper,

Dear Dr. Harper My dear Sir:

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

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

I am naturally anxious to discuss with you the whole question of your earliest convenience and hope therefore ask you to make a appointment for this or some other early morning.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Two Courses possible

I
Divide n. lines suggested by Smith (excluding new, organic chem. but give Net funds sufficient to
compensate for loss of J. J. Halsted and indeed necessary to the life of:
Net less full work.

II
Give Smith increased salary and seat in Senate (by Act of
member of trustees) but defer
division until he is
ready to assume control of
depts of physical chemistry.

Give Net a recessed

Net less full work.

If this quarter the number of
considered greater than
2 query 1: $3000 because of
this scientific work
and indeed less
increased this
point 10/13 yrs
2 years ago.

Net clean deficit
less dev. and from
this, his debt, depth
of 5 growth should
be recognized

The University of Chicago
Jan 25, 03

Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C.

I earnestly desire and need a second research assistant to help me in the prosecution of my work on biolistic carbon. During the progress of this work (see my paper) I have discovered the importance of the fundamental facts which enable me to interpret nearly all the fundamental reactions of organic chemistry from the standpoint of methylene reactions of organic chemistry. I am now developing methods of work which will enable me to explain all fermentation reactions from a purely chemical and physical standpoint.

My preliminary experiments have been published in:

- Liebig's Annalen der Chemie Vol. 298, 308, 309, 310
- Liebig's Annalen der Chemie, Vol. 298, 308, 309, 310
- Liebig's Annalen der Chemie, Vol. 298, 308, 309, 310

I am at present working on the chemistry of invertase and sucrose.

It will probably take 10 years at least to work out the chemistry of fermentation to all its details. It is absolutely impossible to do such work with candidates for the doctor's degree.

I am at present one research assistant working at the University, I therefore need a second research assistant to help me in the prosecution of my work on biolistic carbon. I am therefore formally makes application to the Carnegie Institution for a grant of at least $5,000 for a research assistant to begin work as soon as possible, by Oct 1, 1903.

Yours respectfully,

John Marie Neff
August 4, 1903.

Professor J. U. Nef,
Grand Haven, Mich.
My Dear Nef:

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

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

I am writing to you in a moment of great concern and urgency. I have been informed of circumstances that have led to a momentous decision being made in the matter of the proposal for the establishment of a new institute.

The proposal, which was presented to the council last week, involves the establishment of a new institute for the study of advanced mathematics. The council has agreed to the proposal, and it is now under consideration for further action.

I am writing to you to ask for your support in this matter. The institute is to be established in your home town, and it is hoped that it will provide a valuable resource for the study of mathematics. I am confident that with your support, the institute will be able to attract the best students and faculty from around the world.

I am aware of the financial implications of this proposal, and I am confident that with your support, we will be able to secure the necessary funding. I am also aware of the potential impact that this institute could have on the development of mathematics in our area.

In conclusion, I ask for your support in this matter. I am confident that with your help, we will be able to proceed with the establishment of this institute.

Yours sincerely,

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

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

The other day, when on my way to Chicago, I happened to have the prospectus of Noyes's laboratory with me. I met Mr. Chas. Hutchinson on the train, and in the course of our conversation, which touched on various matters relating to the University and also on the policy of the Carnegie Institution, of which he is a Trustee, I showed him the pamphlet and remarked that the University ought to provide with equal
As an employee of the University, I was interested in the University's research and development efforts. I was aware of the University's commitment to excellence and the importance of the work being done. I was also aware of the challenges faced by the University in obtaining funding for its research and development projects. I believed that the University had a vital role to play in the advancement of knowledge and the betterment of society.

I was aware of the University's reputation for excellence in research and development, and I was proud to be associated with it. I was also aware of the University's commitment to providing quality education to students from all walks of life. I believed that the University had a responsibility to ensure that its students were well-prepared to face the challenges of the future.

I was aware of the University's efforts to attract top talent to its faculty and staff, and I was confident that the University would continue to attract the best and brightest in the fields of research and development. I was also aware of the University's commitment to providing its students with the best possible education and to ensuring that they were well-prepared to pursue careers in fields that would have a positive impact on society.

I was aware of the University's efforts to provide its students with the resources they needed to succeed, and I was proud to be a part of an institution that was committed to excellence in all that it did. I was also aware of the University's commitment to serving the community and to making a positive difference in the world. I believed that the University had a vital role to play in advancing knowledge and in helping to build a better society.
liberality for research, as distinguished from routine work of instruction. As he seemed to think more or less favorably of the idea, it occurred to me that the time might now be more ripe to urge some such scheme as the one which the Institute is carrying into effect. From my own experience here it would seem to me a great thing for you to have some arrangement made by which you could devote your entire time to research, giving only such lectures as you might choose, and being relieved of the problems of administration and instruction which must now take up much of your energy. Would you not regard as ideal a plan which would enable you to devote all your energies, as Director of a Research Laboratory, to your investigations? In such a scheme would you not like to get rid of all responsibility as to teaching and administration, except such lectures bearing on your own investigations as you would probably want to continue, and such instruction in research as you might wish to give to graduate students? The organization of the Yerkes Observatory, which is now well advanced, has made necessary a constant campaign of educating the University authorities on the importance of pure research. Perhaps, if you care to have me do so, I could assist a little in such work of education as the special conditions of your own case may require.

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

Very sincerely yours,
Very sincerely yours,
My dear Mr. Hale:

Your interesting letter of Aug. 4 was received on Thursday last. I am writing to tell you immediately of the appointment of Mr. John A. Brown as the new Head of the Department of Chemistry. He will begin his duties in September, and we are looking forward to his service with great pleasure.

It was my ambition and hope (although I had many misgivings) to build up a great research laboratory comparable with those of the great German Universities, in which all sides of chemical work, inorganic, physical, and organic, would be adequately represented. Unfortunately, I have been greatly disappointed in these expectations. The University is more and more developing into a pedagogical institute in which research is simply tolerated but never adequately rewarded or recognized as the highest function.

The system of instruction and administration is extremely unsatisfactory. There is no payment for such work as preparation of apparatus or outside work involved in research. Personally, I have been obliged to pay a man for cleaning equipment used in my research laboratory and also to pay part of the expenses of my research assistant. The entire situation at the University during the past 10 years has been unfavorable to research. Every man interested in research has most keenly felt this, and a few have given up regardless of the fact that a few have been very successful in research simply because their whole work and life was used up in research.

Looking forward to your reply,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Personally I had come to regard the situation as so hopeless
that 3 years ago I seriously considered the question of giving
up the academic career entirely and going into commercial work.

Wen it was for the development and possibilities of my
research work I should do this, not at the present moment.

There is absolutely nothing in the academic situation at
present to encourage a young man of intellect to enter it—indeed
I should urge any one I cared for against doing so. You know
that Rowland was forced in the last 10 years of his life
to make money to ensure to devote his time to science.

I agree entirely with Minister in the situation; unless salaries
shall never leave a university worthy of the name in America,

shall never have a university—worthy of the name in America.

Now will of course always be a few men who are willing
to sacrifice all normal human functions and interests
for the sake of their work.

Turning now to a more definite answer to your letter:

it was in October, 1901, that I presented to the President
Chicago

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

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

In a senate meeting a year or so previous to this, I pleaded for a special endowment exclusively for research. Strongly for a special endowment exclusively for research. the needs of instruction are always paramount in the eyes of the needs of instruction are always paramount. In the eyes of the President and must be met. Consequently the needs of research, which are vital, are always postponed; this is absurd, research which is vital, always postponed; research should be independent and endorsed.

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

I am sure that Noyes and Chief function is pedagogical. I am sure that Noyes and Richards would agree with me on this: the arrangement made by Noyes is simply temporary and a preliminary step to the establishment of an entirely separate institute for research, and, of course, for only selected students. The idea in such an establishment can be sure by personal contact with one another and with workers elsewhere.

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

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

2) It would be possible for men of continuously less wealth than Rockefeller or Carnegie to endow such a research institute permanently. It is vital importance that a research institute be assured of the highest financial stability and permanence. It must be a guarantee that it will be open and known as an institution of the highest scientific work. The idea of a laboratory must be fostered and this idea of organization, which is a laboratory, with an advisory board, consisting of men in charge of similar establishments.
The University of Chicago

KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY

CHICAGO

...in the same division of science in various parts of the world as well as in the heads of departments in a few of the recognized famous universities of the world. At present such an advisory committee in chemistry might include Berthelot and Moissan of Paris; van't Hoff and Fischer of Berlin; and Ramsey in London, etc. The plan would be similar to that which exists in the Nobel prizes annually in chemistry awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

...and physicians which I happen to know in great detail. You will notice that these plans correspond in a measure to those of the Pasteur and Koch institutes to the Institute for Medical Research directed by Flexner in New York...
after consultation with an international committee, the recognition of leaders in the field, and with recognition of leaders in various parts of the world, as well as in the heads of such an institute in this country should be directed to the selection of a few of the recognized leaders of the world. If possible, let our American scientists follow the example.

At present, such an advisory board in chemistry, for instance, might include: von Hof and Fischer of Berlin; Berthelot and Moissan of Paris; Bayer of Munich; Ramsay of London; Ostwald of Leipzig; and others.

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

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

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

A more practical and less expensive method as far as the
to make any progress in a new field with the brightest students—working towards the highest doctorate of philosophy; such students are therefore often a drag instead of a help and one can never feel sure of the absolute reliability of their work.

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

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

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

Yours very cordially,

J. U. Nef

PS. You may make any use you see fit of this letter.
CHICAGO

[Handwritten text]

[Signature]

N.d. 2c.
I. TITLES OF DEPARTMENTS:

I. Chemistry (or Organic and Analytical Chemistry if Dr. Nef prefers).

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

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

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

II. TITLES OF PROFESSORS:

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

Julius Stieglitz, Associate Professor of Chemistry.

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

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

This puts the work in physical chemistry under my charge and yet does not claim that I am an out and out specialist in physical chemistry, a claim which, if made at present, would harm both the University and myself.
I. TITLE OF DEPARTMENT: II. Chair or Head (if any, by title)

II. General Committee (to be arranged by Professor)

The Chair of the General Committee in Department II will include Science, Science, and Medicine, with their representatives, who have completed the work.

The department will therefore have to proceed as quickly as possible.

In the event of any change of work in the General Committee of the University of Chicago, a report will be deemed necessary in the department.

II. TITLE OF INSTRUCTORS:

J. U. Neil, Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department of Chemistry.

A. Smith, Assistant Professor of General Chemistry and Head of the Department of General Chemistry (I. B. Employment). 

H. M. Wagner, Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry.

This work in the General Committee may be taken up as soon as possible, and a report

of the same shall be sent to the University of Chicago.
III. THE STAFFS, for the present.

Dept. Chemistry.

Nef
Stieglitz
Hessler
Jones 2/3
Holmes 2/3
Brownlee 1/3
Barnard
Hale
Fuller 1/2
Haines (W.S.)

Dept. General (later Physical) Chemistry.

Research Asst., not yet appointed.

Jones 1/3
Holmes 1/3
Brownlee 2/3
Fuller 1/2

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

IV. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

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

V. SALARIES.

Appropriations, mostly individual anyway. In common.

VI. DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY

Appropriation in common.

Joint Departmental library adviser (Dr. Stieglitz).
VII. PRINTING. Appropriation in common.

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY.

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

(2) One Department in respect to:—Teaching staff; appropriations for salaries, equipment, supplies, library and printing; recommendations to Fellowships, to scholarships, and to teaching and other positions; Departmental examiner. New matters will usually be presented to the authorities officially by one of the heads, by mutual arrangement between them.
I. Chemistry has become so highly specialized in several directions that at least two men of first rank are required to represent it adequately in a University; and such men can only be secured as heads of independent departments. This is fully justified by the fact that the number of students in each of the departments and the responsibility of directing the work of one of these departments is as great as in most other single departments. In Germany the larger universities, almost without exception, have three departments, generally representing inorganic, organic, and physical chemistry respectively, analytical chemistry forming the major part of the work of the first of these. (Statistics on this point on separate sheet). This division is on natural lines and results in absence of all duplication of work.

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

III. The expansion of the University of Chicago, involving the addition of medical, college of education, and, presently, technological students, has caused a very rapid increase in the number of students in the courses which belong almost exclusively to the proposed new department. This increase has overloaded the (old) department and its staff to such an extent that the work in analytical and organic chemistry has been jeopardized. The time of the staff and thought of the head of the department have been diverted, to the detriment of advanced and graduate work in analytical and organic chemistry. (See departmental report in Decennial Volume).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemistry</th>
<th>General (Physical) Chemistry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nef, all his (advanced) organic courses and research.</td>
<td>Smith, all his courses:— elementary and advanced general chemistry, physical chemistry, teaching of chemistry and research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stieglitz, all his analytical courses. Organic research.</td>
<td>Stieglitz. Physical chemistry applied to organic problems, elementary physical chemistry, physico-organic research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones. His analytical courses, inorganic preparations.</td>
<td>McCoy. All his courses:— general chemistry, advanced physical chemistry, research, inorganic preparations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes. Analytical courses.</td>
<td>(Research Assistant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownlee. Lecture assistance.</td>
<td>3 years, 3/4 time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard. Assistant in analytical.</td>
<td>Holmes. One section general chemistry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller. Laboratory Inspector.</td>
<td>Fuller. Laboratory Inspector.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NUMBER OF DEPARTMENTS OF CHEMISTRY IN OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

Complete statistics will be contrived.

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

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

Göttingen 2, chemistry and physical chemistry.

Halle 2, organic and inorganic.

Leipzig 3, organic, inorganic, physical.

Giessen 2, chemistry and physical chemistry.

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

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

In America.

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

Columbia. University department and school of mines department. But latter offers scientific courses and is preferred by graduate students.

Cornell. Organic and analytical chemistry, and physical chemistry.

Princeton. Two departments.

University of Minnesota. Two departments (medical and University proper).
Wisconsin. Two departments. Chemistry and physical chemistry.

Purdue University. Two departments. College department (engineers take this) and school of pharmacy.
1) Ode to a grey cocklinolay

2) Decapitation of secret dream, next

3) No mean of 1st class work in dream

4) No inorganic mean 1st class

5) Responsibility of doing this at one place (2+3)

Diff of joint co-ordination

System
Dear Sir Ref.  

Fuller is not appointed for this year, but only from quarter to quarter. This understood however that we shall keep him until we find a place.

The Iowa place at $1000 is filled. Macke can write me that he called Kasotah. Will cop me not offered the position there, but only invited to come on and be seen. He is going to an agricultural college.

I do not think there is any question that Temple is very much better for lecture assistant, especially, than me and for any student we can pick up too. I do not follow the process by which you think the reverse. Perhaps I do not understand this part of your letter. He is willing to come. Highly and distinctly agree.

Since the matter is one which concerns General Chemistry almost exclusively I presume that in didn't mean to imply any objection to the appointment.
As soon as we return I think we can set

this up - perhaps with a three months' interval.

I have no chance of making fuller until

the end of next year, however, in my

opinion. I may keep all right. I

can hang on after where he is for

another year.

I return next Sunday to have

my books and on Thursday.

So far as the Wright suggestion about

distributed fellowships, it is intended

that the entire money from Clark & Wight

shall cancel equal amounts provided

from the appropriation for assistants.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Smith
Chicago, March 365

Dear Mother,

Your letter saying we should come next summer came a few days ago. You must remember it is a big expense to come over to Europe with a family and that I can't afford it. Consequently it is impossible for me to go as I should. We are going to spend the summer as usual in June and the meantime as usual in June. In the meantime I am very busy in the sugar work and I am very expecting. Some day I hope they will have a commercial sugar and I will have a chance to come over but this is for as far off. In the meanwhile let us all be happy when we are and enjoy life

With deepest love
Wm. A. White
Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 24, 1905.

My dear Mr. Nef:

The package
which you sent so long
ago arrived yesterday
morning. Delays about
business duties etc. left

Thank you for your kindness in
making it possible to have it in
your home. I shall

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
very exactly and perfectly you
made it! John has said all his
life the spread which you gave
Alice when we were married. It
fits his bed very well and is as nice
as we. This one, however, is much
stronger, and will last a generation.
I cannot tell you pleased.

I cannot appreciate it
as I can. This
is of course
true of time if
the handwriting
became
beautifully
brushed and
rapidly
written as I
write.
München den 3/12. 05.
Arcisstr. 1.

Lieber Freund,

Ihr freundlichen Glückwunsch
wurde ich nunmehr auch
Grund haben müssen, die anbauen,
die ich zu meinem Geburtstag
untersuchen sollte, was ich
nicht unbedingt, aber
freudig als sehr wünschenswert.

Hier ist die bei der Ausfahrt
Die eigenhändige Erinnerung
von 31. Oktober 1892 mit
meinen Bedeutung, und ich
will diese Dinge und meine
eigenhändigen Dinge zu sprechen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,
bewusst mit den besten Grüßen, aber
in der Tat, dass ich in guten
Gemütszustand falle.
Wir sind es wert, unsere
Körperlichkeit zu pflegen
und uns darum zu kümmern,
als wir es sind, die wir sind.
Ich weiß nicht, wie ich
zu deiner Zeit erscheine,
als wir uns in einem tiefen
Zustand befinden, dass es
nicht wahr zu sein scheint.

Ich danke dir für die
zuteilung der Bücher
zugestanden. Ich freue
mißt das sehr und wünsche
dir viele Glückwünsche in deiner
geschäftlichen und persönlichen
Weise. Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Adolf Bieger.
My dear Mother:

It is just 3 weeks today since we came here for the summer and we have already got pretty well burned up with the summer sun. We have not been as bad as some others. We have celebrated our first 4th of July yesterday. We fired and roasted and torched all the things we could think of. The ladies and gentlemen of our town are quite content with their little basket of crackers and togethers to their hearts content. It was quite a laugh in the whole thing. The regular police did not come when we were playing in the street and in general——in fact, he is getting to be quite amusing and good company for me.

I do not mind keeping secrets when I get back here. I got your recent letter from Nassau and am glad to hear you are enjoying it. There is very little better if Dr. McWade, don't you agree? He is a good man and your friend and at times must be busy with other things like the rest of us.

Dreyer celebrates his 70th birthday this fall. Doctor Hughes is now in charge of the hospital in Philadelphia. There is a call to a normal institute in Philadelphia. I am writing a letter to one of my old friends of old Clarks and Heston. Johns Hopkins is now in charge of my old friends and others. Michelmore and Bly also went there. Bly is married and has a good deal of company. His sister also lives in Chicago and is married. Regularly.
It is impossible to discuss a scientific problem, such as "Sugar Chemistry from the new chemical-physical standpoint," in any rational manner in the daily press; the same is probably true of almost any chemical or physical work.

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

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

Finally it might be added that it is my intention to write up in the near future my six years work on the sugars in as general a form as possible for a scientific journal - incorporating therein, the 5 charts presented on nine lantern slides at this meeting.
It is impossible to achieve a scientific program, such as "Better Chemistry from the New Science of Physical Organization" in any realistic manner in the golden present, the same being true of almost any science of physics.

The point of view from which I am attacking the chemistry of the universe and the proteins as been presented in a general way to me by J. B. A. H. in the Congress of the American Chemical Society, Vol. 68, pp. 146.

The critical review of my work on the nature of the universe has, to my knowledge, never been printed in any of the scientific journals, but has been communicated to me in the year 1906 by the American Chemical Society, Vol. 5, pp. 24.


Finally, it might be added that if in my intention to write up in the nearest future my six years' work on the subject in as general a form as possible for a scientific journal, incorporation of the ideas presented on mine lecture at this meeting.
Henri Van Laer

Professeur a l’Ecole des Mines et Faculté polytechnique du Hainaut
Directeur de l’Institut supérieur de Brasserie de Gand

Bruxelles

83, rue Berckmans
Four Pages
Not Scanned.
The University of Chicago
Kent Chemical Laboratory

n. d. circa 1906

For Newspapers
Chicago Jan 18 56

My dear Mother,

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

Dr. Hooper died in Jan. this is the end of a long illness of cancer in the intestines. The funeral was held last Sunday and was very impressive. The community seems to have been profoundly affected by this termination of a tragic ending of his life.

With deepest love as ever,

your Almie
Chicago, Feb. 4, '06

My dear Mother:

Your beautiful card & with the Elixir of Health you came all right but was delayed an account of custom house. It is a favor to you for me to receive in my library

I have been very busy at work & things are now going fairly and am extremely attentive and interested.

I feel sure I shall be able to publish my sugar work next year beginning April 23, 1907. I have for the first time since my illness of 1902, again taken intense pleasure and interest in my chemical work.

With deepest regards ever

Yours truly
Heinrichshof, August 26th, 1906.

My dearest Ulric!

I am delighted to receive the beautiful photograph of your dear son, John Ulric. My fee was received on all right on Friday.

I cannot tell you how much I am with this beautiful picture of your darling boy, and how much I thank you for this great surprise in sending me the picture of so fine a son and Enkel. This sweet and loving child looks already at the like of an artist.
There is a very general and intense feeling among many of the instructors of the University that there should be no more uses for expansion or new plans until the salaries of the permanent members of the faculty have all been raised to a sum commensurate with the present greatly increased expense of living. The salaries of associate professors should be raised to $3,000 and those of professors should vary from $4,000 to $6,000 according to ability and length of service. The existing situation demands that the younger heads of departments, when their work justifies it, be given a salary of $7,500. Considering the fact that thirty years ago the lecturer at Columbia University received $1,200 a year, even $7,500 a year is low for a head of a department, even the highest salaries paid at the University to heads of departments seem ridiculously small, and it was in the estimation a very serious mistake and an injustice to the younger men to lower the salaries originally given to heads of departments.

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

[Handwritten text]

Dear

I am writing to inform you about a recent development...
The University of Chicago

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

It is generally understood that the development of the university in undergraduate numbers during the past 10 years has been made at the sacrifice of research and of the graduate schools. Research work at the university has always been tolerated but never recognized as its highest function. It has been tolerated but never recognized as an endowment for use in otherwise it would have been an obstacle to other purposes.

Research only which could never be diverted to other purposes is bound to be minuscule, for time and experience lead toward by far the needs of instruction and pressing.

Dr. McCoy needs a

salary question for the permanent members of the staff. We need a new associate in order to relieve the overburdened Dr. McCoy needs a full-time teaching and to offer some new courses. I need a research assistant. I need to be small in the next 10 years. I need a research assistant to help me in my work on the subject.

Dec. 1906 (copy)