CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject

Director of Laboratories

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject

Stieglitz, Julius

File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."
Dear President Judson:

I have carefully considered the matter of the appointment to a directorship of laboratories, about which you were kind enough 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
Dear President Johnson:

I have recently received word from the General Office of the Department of Education that I have been appointed as a special assistant to the Director of Intercollegiate Activities. This position is both a challenge and an honor. I am grateful for this opportunity to serve in such a capacity and look forward to contributing to the advancement of collegiate athletics.

I understand that your time is limited and I want to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for your leadership and vision. Your commitment to education and the betterment of our nation is truly inspiring. I hope to serve as a representative of our institutions and to support the goals and objectives of the General Office.

Thank you for considering me for this important role. I am excited to contribute to the success of intercollegiate activities and to work with you and your team.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
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 Steglitz
Dear Professor,

I am writing to convey my appreciation for your efforts in the preparation of the lecture notes, which have been most valuable. Your lectures have been engaging and stimulating, and I am eager to share this feedback with you.

I have also found your approach to teaching extremely interesting and refreshing. It has been refreshing to see a new, engaging perspective in the classroom.

Your dedication and commitment to education have inspired me and many of my peers. I look forward to continuing to learn from you.

Thank you for your hard work and for your dedication.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
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 throughout 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 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,

James Steadman

J S-EES
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:GB
My dear Mr. President,

Your note of the 25th instant

is received. As I understand it, this
innovative simple permission for a privilege
between two in any way connected with the
University of Chicago's Patent in the
above manner, this might be permitted
providing if you not interested with the
work of the Patent Office and providing if
you not interested with the University.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
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
December 6, 1937

Dear President Johnson:

I am writing to inform you of a recent visit by a delegation from the American Political Science Association to the Department of Education. The delegation, led by Dr. John Smith, visited the Department to discuss the role of education in promoting democratic values and the importance of research in education policy.

The delegation was impressed by the size and scope of the Department and the range of programs and initiatives that are underway. They were particularly interested in the Department's focus on early childhood education and the efforts to improve educational outcomes for disadvantaged students.

President Johnson, I believe that the Department is well-positioned to continue its important work and I hope that you will continue to support its initiatives. Please let me know if there is anything else you would like me to do to help support the Department.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Institution]
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 curricu-lum 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 dis-tribution of instructors in other departments - for instance in physiological chemistry - should bring results with a minimum of friction and that in case of an unavoida-ble difference of opinion we will at least have specific
The problem of the University to build a college.

In a conference with Mr. Mr. and Mr. to the department.

It is important to make a change in the program. The most important attribute, which we have, is the fact that we have an excellent student body.

We have been able to improve it in the past, and we will continue to do so. We want our students to have a better understanding of the material.

We need more resources to support our students. We need more space for our students to work and learn.

We should increase the student body and the faculty.

We should increase our resources and our staff.

We should take advantage of the situation. While these students act as a teacher, they also learn from their students.

I think that our best option is to continue our work.

In a situation of information to other departments - such as the library - we have a chance to improve and expand our service to these students.

We have a unique opportunity to make a change in our education.
questions placed before you for settlement.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Please place your name for department.

Yours sincerely,
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
laboratory instrument for use in instruction and research. 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,

J. S. EES
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,

[Signature]

Enclosure.

P. S. Immediate protest only will bring results in favor of this just and important cause.
May 7, 1955

Dear Sir:-

Re: Tender Notice R. F. VACO

I am writing to emphasize the importance of joining in the effort to get a prompt and adequate response to the tender notice. The participation of a larger number of contractors will encourage a wider market for the products of the firms who are interested in the contract. The promptness and efficiency of the tendering process will be of the utmost importance.

I refer to the tendering process as it relates to the tendering of contracts. I believe that the development of a system that is fair and efficient is necessary for the proper administration of contracts. The promptness of the tendering process will be of the utmost importance.

The tendering process will provide an opportunity for the contractors to submit their offers in a timely manner. This will encourage a wider market for the products of the firms who are interested in the contract. The promptness and efficiency of the tendering process will be of the utmost importance.

With reference to the promptness of the tendering process, I would like to emphasize the importance of having a system that is fair and efficient. The promptness of the tendering process will be of the utmost importance.

I refer to your letter of May 7, 1955, in which you expressed the need for a prompt and adequate response to the tender notice. I believe that the development of a system that is fair and efficient is necessary for the proper administration of contracts. The promptness of the tendering process will be of the utmost importance.

I refer to the tendering process as it relates to the tendering of contracts. I believe that the development of a system that is fair and efficient is necessary for the proper administration of contracts. The promptness of the tendering process will be of the utmost importance.

With reference to the promptness of the tendering process, I would like to emphasize the importance of having a system that is fair and efficient. The promptness of the tendering process will be of the utmost importance.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
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 50% is prohibitive, prohibitive as far as importations are concerned. It is beyond a doubt that with the increase of tariff rates and abolition 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 21, 1921, and adopted officially by the Council at the Toronto meeting, December 30, 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 has 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 securely transmitted to coming generations of citizens and by which future progress of the Republic may be assured and

WHEREAS, the protection, in the event scientific education of the youth requires unobstructed importation 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 so as to be as possible, without consideration of their place of origin, since science is universal in its nature and methods; 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 inordinately 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 purely scientific 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, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with its 13,000 members, almost all of whom are citizens of the United States—representing the fundamental scientific institutions of the country from the academies of sciences to the great Universities and educational institutions, and representing especially the institutions for higher education and their students—views with regret the prospect of repelling a large proportion of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, which allows the duty-free importation of scientific material 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

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be forwarded to the proper committee of the Congress of the United States, to the National Academy of Sciences, to the National Research Council and to the members 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

**The resolution has been passed at a time when the tariff bill H. R. 7468 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. McCreary reported the amended Bill H. R. 7468 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,

nowhere, write or make personal presentation to the Senator and Congress-man 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.
May 3, 1933

Professor A.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. Steiger
I think you should be
this one to handle this.
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.
Dear Mr. McKinley:

This letter is to ask you as one of our Senators to use your influence to have incorporated in the Tillitt Bill a provision to ensure that the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution be maintained as a part of any kind of scientific research network of our universities and colleges. One cannot imagine the privileges of our youth who have the opportunity to learn in such an environment.

The establishment and maintenance of these privileges is the interest of all those who believe in the future of our nation.

It is only through a national policy of science and education that we can hope to remain a great nation.

The duty of the government is to support the development of science, not to compete with it.

In short, we must stimulate the creative work in our universities and colleges.

The permanent establishment of the National Museum of Natural History is only a beginning in the development of this nation.

The establishment of this institution is of vital importance for the future of our nation.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
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
May 18, 1936

My dear Mr. Secretary,

Thank you for your note of the 14th instant on the matter of legislation. I do not believe that we are entitled to take any further steps in connection with the section of the board some time ago. To put it another way, I do not believe that the suggestion for a limited punishment for such-named importations is consistent with the legal framework. It may be possible that we should make some amendment of this nature but it does not seem likely that we will be able to come to any agreement on the matter of the picture at the bottom of the preceding page.

Very truly yours,

Mr. John E. Smith

The University of Chicago

May 18, 1936
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.

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 this 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.

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 Stegley

JOS/MJ
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,
Dear Mr. Mayer:

I am most pleased to hear from you and very much appreciate the interest you have shown in the work of the American Museum of Natural History.

I understand that you have a position of importance at the American Museum of Natural History, and I am very pleased to have the opportunity to discuss some of the important matters that pertain to the work of the Museum.

I would be very interested in your views on the subject of the natural history of the United States, and I am sure that your experience and knowledge in this field would be of great value to the Museum.

I look forward to hearing from you again soon.

Sincerely,

[Name]