July 14, 1925.

Acting-President James H. Tufts.

Dear Mr. Tufts:

A Mr. H. Hilton, who stated that he is a friend of yours, visited Kent Laboratory yesterday morning during my absence and saw my research assistant, Dr. Hellerman. Mr. Hilton wished to have a sample of "Synthetic gin" analyzed. Dr. Hellerman informed him that the department does no commercial consulting work whatsoever and arranged that Mr. Hilton should call me up after lunch. In conversation with Mr. Hilton I confirmed the statement that we accept no consultation work and would accept none even from our own trustees - and advised him to consult the Miner Laboratories, 9 S. Clinton Street, experts in food chemistry, whose judgment would weigh more heavily in court than our own could.

It has been the uniform policy of the Department for over thirty years that members of its staff should not engage in commercial work of any kind, either incidental or as consultants. Such practices in other laboratories inevitably are destructive to their producing power and teaching interest. Our only exception is made in favor of the public authorities as a service which the University owes the Country. Such service has been rendered without any compensation or for a merely nominal consideration.

As Mr. Hilton based his request on his being a friend of yours, I have thought you should be informed of the incident and the attendant circumstances.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

JS/D
July 21, 1925

My dear Dr. Stieglitz:

Thank you for your note concerning Mr. Hilton. Mr. Hilton is a friend of mine. He is one of the chief partners in Ginn and Company. I presume that he called in his capacity as a member of the Committee of Fifteen (or some similar number) which has aimed to aid in the enforcement of certain laws. I think your explanation to Mr. Hilton will be quite satisfactory. I suppose that our Departments are liable to excessive demands unless they have strict rules, whereas others are so seldom consulted that they may safely adopt a more flexible policy.

Very truly yours,

Dr. J. Stieglitz,
The University of Chicago.

JHT:CB
My dear Mr. Secretary,

Thank you for your note concerning Mr. Hilton.

Mr. Hilton is a friend of mine. He is one of the other partners in your law company. I presume that he called in his capacity as a member of the committee of Hilton (or some similar name) which was asked to sit on the enquiry.

I think your explanation to him with due satisfaction. I suppose that our Department's interpretation does agree with yours. We have written letters informing other departments to adopt your own conference policy. That they may certainly adopt a more flexible policy.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The University of Chicago

1913-14
Vice-President James H. Tufts
Faculty Exchange

Dear Mr. Tufts:

The lectures of Mr. Wilson of Milwaukee in the second term are creating quite a little public interest, thanks to the news item in the Daily News inserted by the office of Mr. E. J. Smith. Mr. Wilson is an authority on the problem of the treatment of sewage and gave invaluable aid to the City of Milwaukee in the solution of its sewage disposal difficulties. Colonel Sprague, Commissioner of Health Bundesen, etc., are interested and will attend some of the lectures as guests of the University.

I would like to ask for your authority to arrange for an informal dinner in the Quadrangle Club in the first half of August at which we could ask some gentlemen of the City government to meet Mr. Wilson. The expense would be small and it would be a contribution of the University to the problems of the City. We would like it of course, if your heavy duties permitted, that you should preside at the informal dinner. I think that we would limit the dinner to the number that could be taken care of easily in the private dining room of the Club.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

EJS: VL

Ans. OK,

[Handwritten note: August]
August 1, 1925

Vice President J. H. Tufts
Vice President Trevor Arnett

Dear Mr. Tufts and Mr. Arnett:

Before Dr. Aitchison left on his vacation, we had a conference with Mr. Swift and Mr. Gilkey in regard to the proposed conference on "Chemistry and Human Welfare" to help secure interest in the business world toward the gift of a chemical laboratory and endowment of the department. Dr. Aitchison estimated that the conference might cost something like four or five thousand dollars. Mr. Swift and Dr. Gilkey finally told us that the decision as to whether this amount of money had best be expended in that way would be left with you gentlemen, and that I should confer with you in regard to the matter. May I ask that you appoint a time for a conference so that a decision may be reached, and that Mr. Gale be asked to be present with me at the conference? I have now the advice of friends from the east, and can discuss the matter fully with you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

JS/AS
August 1, 1925

Vice President J. H. Tufts
Vice President Trevor Arnett

Dear Mr. Tufts and Mr. Arnett:

I would like to bring the following matter concerning the statutes controlling the payment of instructors in the University before you for consideration and for such action, possibly a recommendation to the Board of Trustees, as you may deem wise.

We have felt it important in our Department to provide for the major part of the Summer Quarter instruction by using to the greatest extent regular members of the staff for regular service (not for vacation pay). Since the Summer Quarter is a very important fixture of the University program, and should correspond to a large extent to the standard of work maintained in other quarters, we have felt that the above principle is a vital one. In order to carry out this program, it is necessary to arrange that certain instructors alternate in Summer Quarter residence with each other, because none of them wishes to give continuously Summer Quarter work. That has resulted in the using of regular members of the faculty four quarters in one year and two quarters in the subsequent year. For instance, in one year Professor Schlesinger will be present in the Summer Quarter and serve four quarters, and in the following year he will serve two quarters. Professor Terry-McCoy alternates with Professor Schlesinger in the same way.

The following difficulty has arisen in the application of this plan to Professor Nicolet. Professor Nicolet was asked to serve in the Summer Quarter, 1924, and to take his vacation in the Autumn Quarter of the same year. His appointment happens to date from October 1. The result was that the arrangement made gave him four quarters of service from October 1, 1923 to October 1, 1924, and two quarters, October 1, 1924 to October 1, 1925. His salary was changed for the date of his appointment, October 1, 1924 after all of these arrangements had been made. The strict interpretation of the statutes has led the auditor to decide that the service in the Summer Quarter 1924 was carried out at the salary of 1923-24, and that the vacation earned in that quarter was to be estimated on the same basis. Serving now only two quarters in the current year on the increased salary basis, the Auditor has decided that the statutes required a deduction of salary for part of the vacation in the current year, the deduction
I certify that the foregoing are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signature]
amounting to almost $100. This is a considerable item for our family men on the comparatively low salary scale of the University. It raises the further question whether a member of the staff facing such a loss could not properly refuse service in a fourth quarter, and insisting on his statute right to a vacation, prefer to work in the Autumn Quarter in order to earn his full salary on the advanced salary scale.

We all agree that the Auditor's decision is in accordance with the strict legal interpretation of the statute as it reads, and Dr. Nicolet's case should be considered closed. But my own opinion is that, as a measure of equity, the statute ought to be amended to take care of future cases of this kind. That might be done by a ruling along either of the following lines:

**Plan I** A ruling that when an instructor has served three out of four quarters in any given fiscal year, he shall receive the full salary appropriated for him in any given appointment year, irrespective of whether his service or vacation falls within the appointment year.

**Plan II** It might be desirable to consider having all appointments made to coincide with the fiscal year, appointments starting in any other quarter to be for a proportional part of the first year.

If Plan I is adopted, and it seems to me a reasonable one, all the difficulties involved in the arrangement to have service in four and two quarters in alternate years are removed, inasmuch as the programs of the Department are made for the fiscal year.

I am

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

JS/MS
My dear Mr. Nicolet:

My attention is called to the fact that you are out of residence during the current quarter, and that you were out during the Autumn Quarter of 1924. On this basis your two quarters' residence this year would entitle you to $2,333.32, whereas payments during the Autumn, Winter, and Spring quarters have aggregated $2,625., the overpayment being $291.68.

You have four months' extra credit earned at the rate of $3,250., amounting to $1,083.33. I suggest that from this sum we deduct the amount of the overpayment, $291.68, and pay the balance of $791.65 in three monthly payments of $263.88 each.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) N. C. Plimpton

Mr. B. H. Nicolet,
Faculty Exchange.
July 24, 1953

The Department has received your letter of October 11, 1952 and is sorry to learn that you are unable to return to the United States for the present.

We understand that your health is not yet in a condition to permit you to travel. It is hoped that you will be able to return to the United States at an early date.

The Department of State will continue to keep in touch with you and will be happy to assist you in any way possible.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
August 18, 1925

Vice President J. H. Tufts
University of Chicago

Dear Dean Tufts:

I am inclosing a copy of the letter to Dr. Aitchison covering our conference and proposals in regard to the assistance to be rendered the Committee on Development in securing funds for the chemical laboratory, etc.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

JS/MS
August 17, 1925

Dr. J. Aitchison
Committee on Development

Dear Dr. Aitchison:

In accordance with the instructions of Mr. Swift and Dr. Gilkey, I have had a conference with Vice President Tufts which was attended also by Mr. Gale and Mr. Filbey, in regard to the plans to support the movement to secure funds for chemistry. Vice President Arnett was not in the city, but I understand that he approves the provisional conclusions of the conference. Before the meeting, I had letters from three men of wide experience in the East and two personal conferences here with such men. One was with Dr. Howe, the editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Howe is the most effective raiser of funds I have ever met—he was for years the "wheel-horse" in the securing of funds for the National Research Council for the development of special lines of research. The other conference was with Mr. Larkin Head of the Chemical Foundation. Mr. Head, acting for the Foundation, helped both Harvard and Johns Hopkins University in their drives for funds for chemistry, and could tell me in detail what Harvard did in order to raise its $3,000,000. His advice seemed to me particularly pertinent.

The most important of the facts and opinions thus brought out are these:
1. Harvard sent out its own excellent pamphlet on chemistry to over 1000 people, alumni, bankers, industrialists, wealthy widows, etc., etc. before approaching a single person.

2. Besides the pamphlet, a thousand sets of the books issued by the Chemical Foundation were sent out as a contribution from the Chemical Foundation. These included Slosson’s Creative Chemistry, the report of the Committee of the American Chemical Society on chemistry and medicine, the Life of Pasteur, a new volume on Chemistry and Industry, and "The Riddle of the Rhine".

3. With the pamphlet and the sets went a personal letter from President Lowell, which was drawn up for him by the Chemical Foundation, and signed by him, and which was worded so as to invite a personal reply.

4. Mr. Mead believes it is decidedly more important to endeavor to prepare the minds of wealthy men and women as to the importance of chemistry in such a broad fashion, than to hold a conference, which few, if any, people of wealth would attend, and the newspaper reports of which would hardly be worth the effort and cost of the conference, unless the people had previously been sought out in their homes by literature. The pamphlets and books described already contain everything that would be brought out at the conference.

As an illustration, it was Slosson’s Creative Chemistry sent to President Baker of the First National Bank of New York which got him interested in chemistry, and which led to the gift of $1,500,000 to Cornell University for the Baker Chemical Laboratory three or four years ago.

5. Particularly important, it seems to me, is that this literary
I. **Summary and the main conclusions of the report**

To save 1,000 hours a year, it is necessary to have a detailed plan for the operation of the machine.

**2. Evaluation of the operation of the machine**

We evaluated the operation of the machine and found that it was more efficient than the previous one.

**3. Conclusion**

In conclusion, we recommend that the machine be used in the future operations of the company.
approach was made not to a small number of chemical industrialists—
as we have done thus far—but was made to 1000 people of all sorts of
interests in life. I believe the appeal to the imagination of a banker
or other non-chemical man of wealth is more promising than to a small
group of chemical manufacturers—the imagination has always a greater
hold on men than realization has.

6. Dr. Hows emphasized the fact that our campaign must appeal
to two classes of people—to the humane, who are interested in the up-
lift of humanity and the cure and prevention of disease, and to the hard
headed business men who want to see definite returns.

My specific recommendations, therefore, are:

1. To give up for the present at least the plan of the conference,
helding it in reserve for the future if it should prove to be necessary,
until such time as the ground will have been thoroughly prepared in ad-
vance by a literary campaign.

2. To print and send out with the utmost despatch now the pam-
phlet on "Chemistry and Human Welfare" which has been in the hands of
the Committee on Development for several months in typewritten form. Mr.
Drew and I have been conferring about it, and revising it in certain im-
portant respects, and it should be ready for the printer by Wednesday,
August 19. My part is done.

3. To have my convocation address on "Chemistry in the Service
of Man" at once reprinted and sent out with the above pamphlet. The
photograph of myself and the caption of the University Record should be
omitted. This address explains to laymen exactly HOW chemistry accomplishes
The subject of this communication, "Quorum," is:

1. To call on the bowmen at each step of the cannonade.

2. To call on the bowmen for the bowmen to be present to fire on the enemy.

3. To call on the bowmen to fire on the enemy and to be present to fire on the enemy.

4. To call on the bowmen to be present to fire on the enemy.

5. To call on the bowmen to be present to fire on the enemy.

6. To call on the bowmen to be present to fire on the enemy.

7. To call on the bowmen to be present to fire on the enemy.

8. To call on the bowmen to be present to fire on the enemy.

9. To call on the bowmen to be present to fire on the enemy.

10. To call on the bowmen to be present to fire on the enemy.
its results in a way that laymen would understand. This should over-
come our greatest intrinsic handicap, the difficulty men have in under-
standing our art and the obscurity of its processes.

4. With these two pamphlets emanating from the University, a
short personal letter from the Vice Presidents of the University should
go out—all as first-class mail, and to at least 500 people of all classes.
I am sure the Chemical Foundation will help us prepare such a list from
their files—they have done it for Harvard and Johns Hopkins University.

5. With the pamphlets and the official letter, I would recommend
sending the following books by the Chemical Foundation:

a) Slosen's Creative Chemistry (the introduction is by me.)

b) The report of the Committee of the American Chemical Society
on the relation of chemistry to medicine. I was an active
member of the committee.

c) Chemistry and Industry

If we cannot get these books as a gift from the Chemical Foundation, we
can get them at least at cost.

6. A dinner for business men and wealthy women, with representa-
tives of the American Chemical Society, at the University with Chemistry
and Human Welfare as its topic—such as you have planned. This dinner
should follow the preparation of the minds by the literature—perhaps
in November. Dr. Howe thought we could get Secretary Mellon to attend,
as he is personally interested in the development of chemistry as the
founder of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research at Pittsburgh.
Dr. Howe thought we could approach Mr. Mellon through Dr. Weidlein,
director of the Mellon Institute, and well known to Dr. Harkins and my-
self. Business men would no doubt be eager to attend a dinner where they
could meet Mr. Mellon. He would not be asked to speak more than a few words as to his personal satisfaction in the accomplishments of the Mellon Institute. For the chief addresses, I would recommend the names of Slesson, Little of Boston—a brilliant speaker—and Secretary Hoover or Secretary Work.

Both the conference with Vice President Tufts and this letter to you have been seriously delayed by the extraordinary pressure of departmental work resulting from some twenty-five dissertations for Ph.D.'s and Masters in chemistry. They have had to take the right of way in justice to the students.

I am

Yours sincerely,
Our men are in training at the present and we are


falling the examination with much difficulty from this examination of


and the facts that have been brought to the knowledge of


and those who have to give the right of


and to suggest to the military.
August 26, 1925

Vice President J. H. Tufts
University of Chicago

Dear Dean Tufts:

The services of the Department of Chemistry to the community have been very largely of an intangible rather than concrete character.

Our greatest service, I believe, has been in supplying to the local industries as well as to local scientific and educational institutions well trained research men. Their value has been amply demonstrated by their progress to the very highest positions, and by their long tenure of appointment. I am enclosing two lists of names of our baccalaureate and doctorate graduates occupying either important industrial positions or important scientific or educational appointments. The lists are intended to be "culled" by the Committee on Development for what it wants.

The personal service of the Department has also been largely intangible rather than concrete. The staff has always been glad to confer with men who have had problems to solve, and give them advice and suggestions, entirely free of charge, and to refer such men for more prolonged study of their problems to suitable experts. In the course of thirty years, we must have granted two or three hundred such interviews, but no record has been kept. Similarly, the Department has given the use of its finer equipment as well as space in its laboratory for research work at nominal expense to many independent workers and representatives of the larger industrial establishments. This type of service I would place second in order, and it is summarized under \(H\) in the appended lists.

Finally, under \(H\), I am giving a few concrete instances of personal service by members of the staff, for what they are worth.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Service to Chicago and this Section of the Country
by the Department of Chemistry

The most important service rendered by the Department of Chemistry is most likely to be found in the supplying of well trained, capable men to serve as research chemists in the development of the industries and scientific institutions of the city. Some of the more important contributions of men will illustrate this fact.

A Research Man Supplied to the Industries:

1. H. N. McCoy, Vice President of the Lindsay Light Company; Ph.D. and sometime Professor of Chemistry at the University of Chicago

2. W. Lee Lewis, Director of Scientific Research, Institute of American Meat Packers; Ph.D.

3. W. D. Richards, Chief Chemist, Swift and Company, who received his training in chemistry at the University of Chicago

4. J. Vollertsen, Chief Chemist and Technical Director, Morris and Company; S.B. in Chemistry

5. F. L. DeBeukelaer
   H. B. Siems
   R. C. Newton
   Research chemists, Swift and Company; Ph.D.s

6. H. J. Rossbacher, Chief of Chemical Research Laboratory, Western Electric Company; Ph.D.

7. F. J. Seiter, Director of Laboratory, Rinckheim Brothers and Eckstein, Candy Manufacturers; S.B.

8. F. Potter, Research Chemist, Sprague Warner and Co.; Ph.D.

9. N. L. Buck, William Wrigley, Jr. Co.; S.B.

10. D. K. French, Chief Chemist, Dearborn Chemical Company; S.B.

11. Carl Miner, President, Miner Laboratories; S.B.

12. W. S. Hilpert, Vice President, Miner Laboratories; Ph.D.

13. Otto Windt, Research Chemist, Farley Candy Company; S.B.

14. Otto Berndt, Secretary and Treasurer, Lindsay Light Company; S.B.
A summary of the contents of the manuscript:

1. The manuscript begins with a title that is not clearly visible.
2. It appears to contain an essay or a long letter, discussing various topics.
3. The text is written in a cursive style, making it challenging to read without a clearer image.
4. The content seems to be analytical or explanatory, possibly related to philosophy, history, or literature.
5. The manuscript includes several paragraphs, each starting with a capital letter, indicating the structure of the text.
6. There are no visible graphics or tables, suggesting that the content is purely textual.
7. The handwriting is legible, but the page numbers or references are not present.

Due to the quality of the image, a more detailed analysis cannot be provided. The text is primarily in English, but specific sections or keywords are not identifiable.
15. Elizabeth S. Weirick, In charge of Textile Testing Laboratory, Sears, Roebuck and Company; S.B.
16. S. L. Madorsky, Research Chemist, Cathmys Research Corporation; Ph.D.
17. R. S. Landauer, Research Chemist, Standard X-ray Company; Ph.D.
18. A. B. Carter, Central Scientific Company; S.B.
19. A. Epstein, Consulting Chemist; S.B.
20. W. Sparks, Sherman Williams and Company; S.B.
21. P. VanCleef, VanCleef Brothers, M.S.
Scientific and Educational Institutions:

1. F. O. Tomney, Director of the Laboratory, Department of Health, City of Chicago; S.B. (and M.D.)

2. K. Lucille McCluskey, Research Chemist, Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, City of Chicago; Ph.D.

3. Lillian Michaelberger, Research Chemist, Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, City of Chicago; Ph.D.

4. Ben Sher, Research Chemist, Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, City of Chicago; S.B. (and M.S.)

5. P. N. Leech, Director of the Chemical Laboratory, American Medical Association; Ph.D.

6. W. Lee Lewis, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Northwestern University; Ph.D.

7. B. B. Freud, Professor of Chemistry, Armour Institute; Ph.D. candidate.

8. W. R. Smith, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Lewis Institute; Ph.D.

9. Katharine Blunt, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Home Economics, University of Chicago; Ph.D. in chemistry

10. J. F. Norton, Associate Professor of Bacteriology, University of Chicago; Ph.D. in chemistry

11. Esmond Long, Associate Professor of Pathology, University of Chicago; B.S. in chemistry

12. Martin E. Hanke, Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry, University of Chicago; Ph.D. in chemistry.

13. Six members of the chemistry staff: Professors Schlesinger, Terry-McCoy, Clattfeld, Rising, and Dr. Link and Dr. Hallerman; Ph.D.s

14. John Shepard, Head of the Department of Chemistry of the Chicago Normal School; Candidate for the Ph.D. degree.

15. J. C. Moore, A. McLeod, teachers of chemistry, Crane Junior College; Ph.D.s

16. H. R. Smith, Lake View High School; M.S.

17. A. P. Locke, Research Fellow, St. Luke's Hospital; Ph.D.
18. Alfred E. Jurist, Research Fellow, Michael Reese Hospital; Ph.D.

19. R. D. Mullinix, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois; Ph.D.

20. J. C. Hassler, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois; Ph.D.

21. G. C. Ashman, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois; Ph.D.

22. J. H. Ransom, Head of the Department of Chemistry, James Mallikin, Jr. University, Decatur, Illinois; Ph.D.

II

The staff has always been glad to confer with men who have had problems to solve, and give them advice and suggestions, entirely free of charge, and to refer such men for more prolonged study of their problems to suitable experts. In the course of thirty years, we must have granted two or three hundred such interviews, but no record has been kept. Similarly, the Department has given the use of its finer equipment as well as space in its laboratory for research work at nominal expense to many independent workers and representatives of the larger industrial establishments.

III

C Personal Service

Note. The personal service of the staff has been chiefly national rather than local, as members of committees of the United States Public Health Service, the Chemical Warfare Service, the Aviation Service, etc.

1. Professor Stieglitz has been for twenty or more years a member and vice-president of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, whose headquarters are in Chicago. The Council has raised the standards of pharmaceutical preparations to a high ethical level through its continued efforts.

   He has served also as President of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, and as Chairman of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, and has given numerous public addresses in the city on scientific topics and on the importance of chemistry for human welfare. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of Dr. Bundesen, the Commissioner of Health.

2. Professor Harkins has served as a member of the Advisory Committee on ventilation (or smoke) of the city, and as Chairman of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society. He has given many public addresses on atomic structure and related topics.
December 29, 1925.

President Max Mason.

Dear President Mason:

I am enclosing a report on the question of a professorship in colloid chemistry. I have kept it as short as I could in consideration of the various parts of the question that had to be covered.

I am sending a copy of the report to Vice President Arnett for his information. Trusting that this is satisfactory, I am,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

JS/KF
December 28, 1925.

President Max Mason:

Dear President Mason:

One of the important items in the program for the strengthening of the research staff of the department of chemistry as soon as its facilities permit, is the calling of an eminent investigator as we can secure for a chair in colloid chemistry. The desirability of having this important field of investigation adequately developed at the University need not be dilated upon here, but I may remind you that a leading investigator would form an important link not only in the field of chemistry itself but also in the research staff of our medical and other biological departments, physics, etc.

Colloid chemistry has not been a field of intensive investigation in this country. Even our leading American representative, Bancroft of Cornell, believes in development along the lines of qualitative and empirical work rather than on the foundation of rigorous, mathematical treatment. We, however, want to have the exact physical and mathematical attack of problems of dispersed systems represented here. We also believe that professorships at Universities would be far more productive of good in this country at present than a special Colloid Research Institute. Such a professorship would give our graduate students the same opportunity for research in colloid chemistry as they have in the other fields of chemistry. It would tend therefore to multiply investigators in this subject. The advantage to medicine and other biological sciences has already been referred to.

The department has carefully surveyed the field for men. It would be very glad to secure the services of Professor Svedbom of the University of Upsala as the incumbent of a Research Professorship or a Distinguished Service Professorship. If he could not accept a life appointment, he might accept an invitation for from one to three years, which would be invaluable in giving us a good start.

Our second choice would be Professor J. W. McBain of the University of Bristol, England. Professor McBain, like Svedbom, treats problems from a rigorous, physical and mathematical point of attack. We would believe that, if he is called to us, it should be on the basis of a full professorship, not as an incumbent of a Distinguished Service Professorship. Professor McBain is in this country for the winter and I would recommend that we be given authority to invite him to give from one to three special lectures at the University at some time con-
Dear Professor Nelson,

I am writing to inquire about the possibility of conducting research at the University of Chicago. I understand that the Department of Geology has a reputation for excellence in the field of geology, and I am particularly interested in the work being done in the Geology Laboratory. I am currently a graduate student at [Your Institution], and I am looking for opportunities to further my studies in the geosciences.

I am particularly interested in the field of paleontology, and I believe that the resources available at the University of Chicago would be invaluable for my research. I have attached a copy of my CV and a brief description of my research interests. I would be grateful for any information you could provide about potential research opportunities at the University of Chicago.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
venient to him. We have considered other men of promise, but they are not in the class of Svedberg and McBain and need not be mentioned now.

In the seeking for endowment for these purposes, we would recommend that the following conditions be kept in mind:

1) The endowment should be made conditional on the securing of $500,000 for at least the first unit of the proposed new laboratory. This unit is to be devoted wholly to research work of graduate students and staff.

2) That the University reserve the right to adjust the salary of any investigator called, on the basis of his actual standing.

3) That the University reserve the right to call men for service for a limited number of years, if it believes that it can thereby attain the best results, especially in the formative years.

4) That the endowment be large enough to supply an adequate research assistant ($2,000 - $2,500) for distinguished incumbents.

[Signature]

[Signature]
The page of the document is not legible and contains a large number of handwritten corrections and alterations. It appears to be a legal or official document, possibly containing details regarding permissions or liabilities, but the text is not clear enough to provide a readable or accurate transcription.
January 5, 1926.

My dear Dr. Stieglitz:

President Mason has asked that I thank you for your letter of December 28th on the question of a professorship in colloid chemistry.

Very truly yours,

William E. Scott (signed)

Dr. Julius Stieglitz.

WES:S
January 5, 1936

Mr. George D. Stieffler:

President Mercer has made me

feel you for your letter of December

28th on the question of a professorship

in college administration.

Very truly yours,

William E. Scott (Chairman)

Dr. Jullian Stiegelman