

Alfred Baber Fonds

Correspondence

C. 1993-2003

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES	
LOCATOR	5095.5
BOX	4
FILE	25

FAX FROM:

Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau Avenue
Astor Hotel - Suite 622
Milwaukee, WI 53202
Ph: (414) 277-0730
Fax: (414) 277-0709
www.alfredbader.com
e-mail: baderfa@execpc.com

A Chemist Helping Chemists

August 19, 2003

TO: Professor E. J. Corey
Chemistry Department
Harvard University

Page 1 of _2_

FAX #: 617/495-0376

Dear E.J.,

Thank you so much for your fax of August 11th and the list of the five students who have received the Bader Fellowship during the last ten years.

You will have seen that the Agreement called for "a new Bader Fellow in each year in which there is a qualified candidate."

At the beginning, Harvard made applying very difficult but I think this has much improved. The main difficulties have been on the Czech end because Czech professors are reluctant to see their ablest students go abroad because the professors would like to have these students get their doctorate in the Czech Republic.

Another difficulty, which we had not foreseen, was that a number of the graduates have preferred to stay in the West and not return home. For that reason we have offered each Bader Fellow who returns to an academic position in the Czech Republic \$10,000 a year for three years to help their students.

I know that Dr. Michael Storek is considering accepting a position at the Masaryk University in Brno and of course we have told him about that offer.



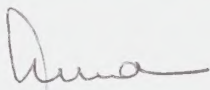
The question now is how to change the conditions so that Harvard can receive a Bader Fellow annually.

As you know, my roots are in the Czech Republic and in Hungary. Would the Department welcome a change to chemists from the Czech Republic and Hungary?

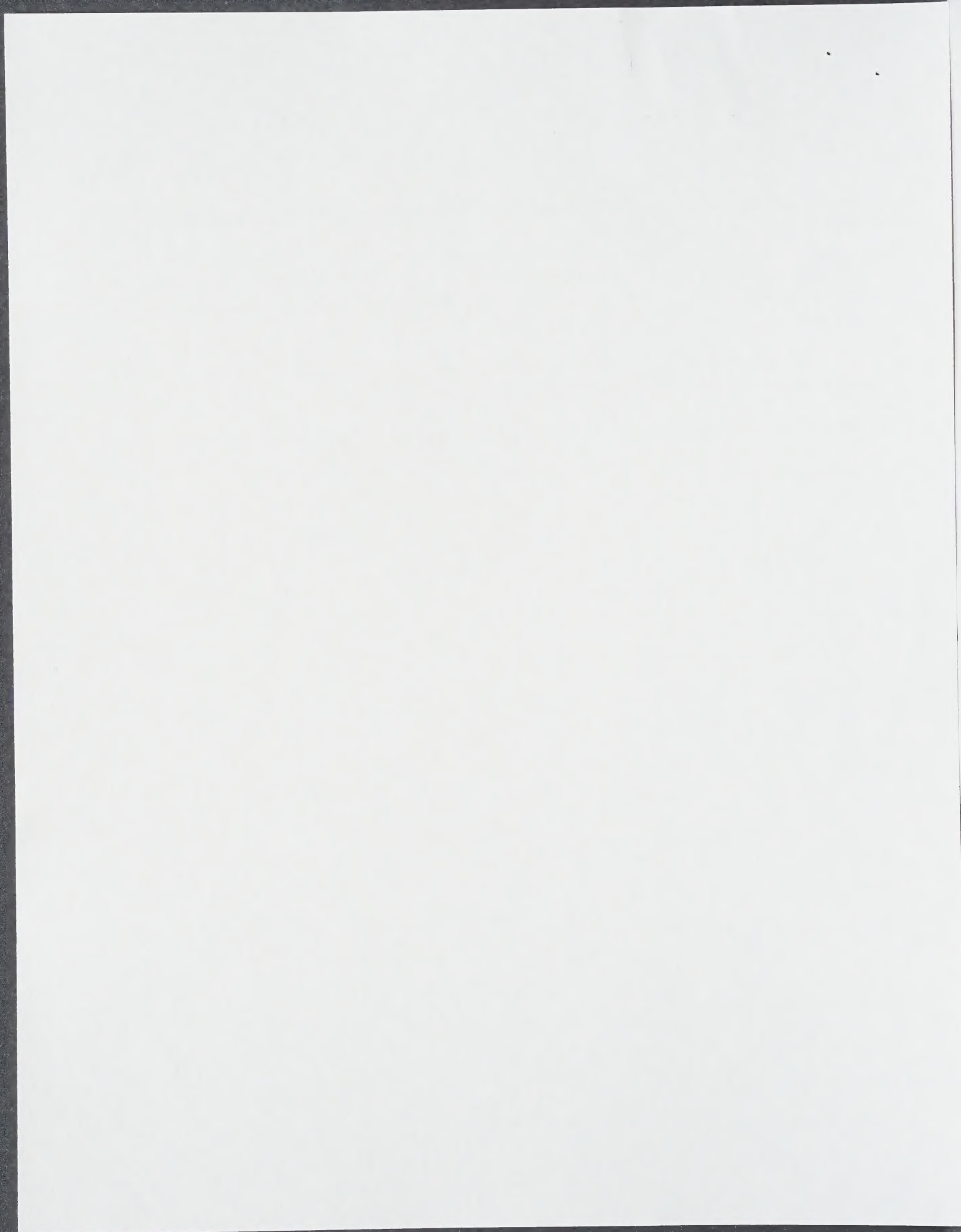
My calendar is free during the next three days. Please let me know when would be a time convenient for you for me to call you.

With best personal regards and with many thanks for your help I remain

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Alfred Bader', written in dark ink.

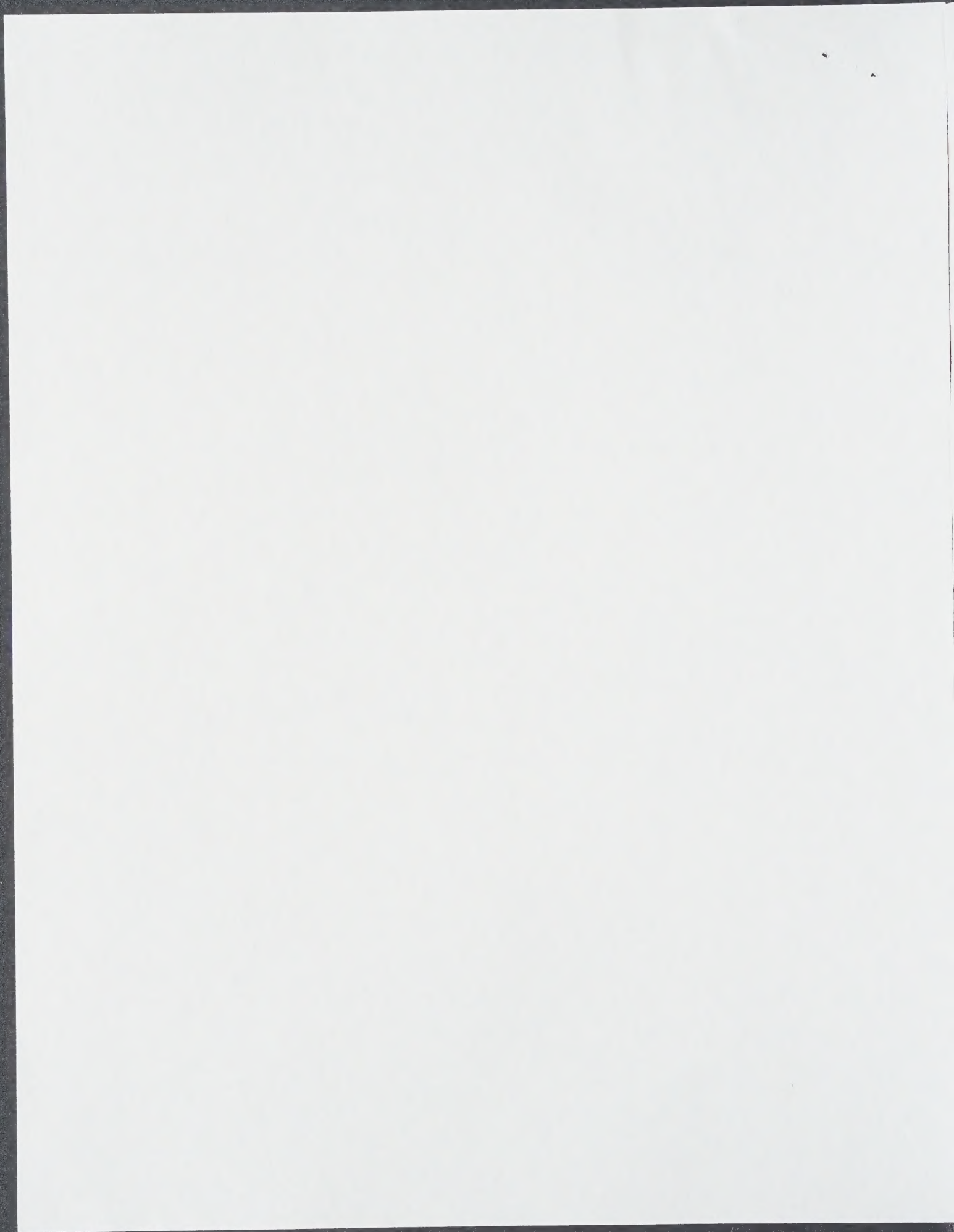
Alfred Bader
AB/az



TRANSMISSION VERIFICATION REPORT

TIME : 08/21/2003 08:14

DATE, TIME	08/21 08:13
FAX NO./NAME	16174960376
DURATION	00:00:48
PAGE(S)	02
RESULT	OK
MODE	STANDARD ECM





FAX FROM:

Dr. Alfred Bader

924 East Juneau Avenue

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Milwaukee, WI 53202

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A Chemist Helping Chemists

August 13, 2003

TO: Professor E. J. Corey
Chemistry Department
Harvard University

Page 1 of _1_

FAX #: 617/495-0376

Dear E.J.,

Thank you so much for your prompt response.

Please note that the Agreement signed a little over 10 years ago, in May 1993, ended with "a report on the appointment of Fellows will be sent to Alfred and Isabel Bader".

We have certainly not received these reports.

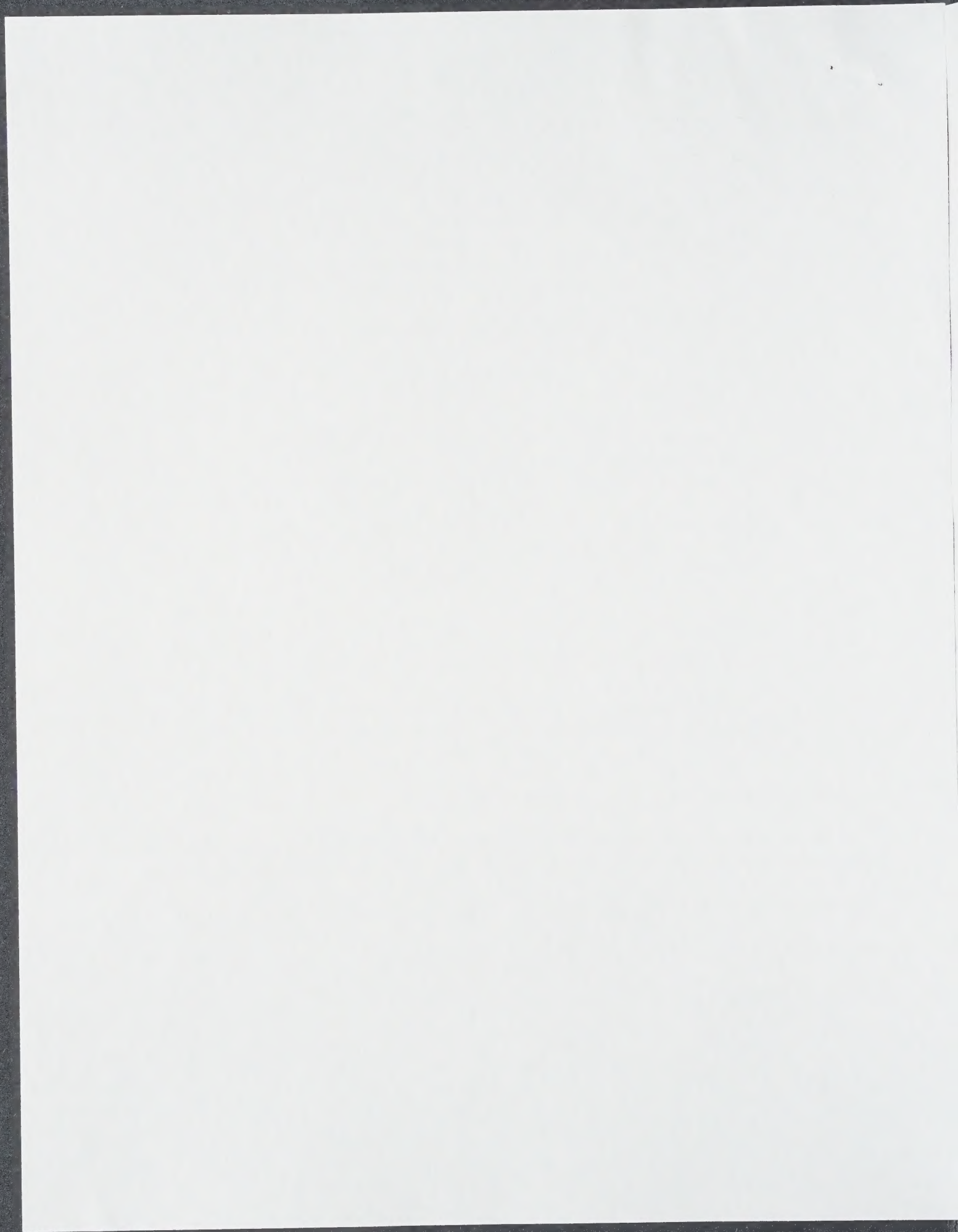
Could you please ask whoever is in charge of this to send us a list of the Fellows – hopefully nine or ten – who were given the Fellowships since 1993.

Then I will call you to inquire when it would be convenient to you to discuss.

With many thanks and with all good wishes I remain

Yours sincerely,

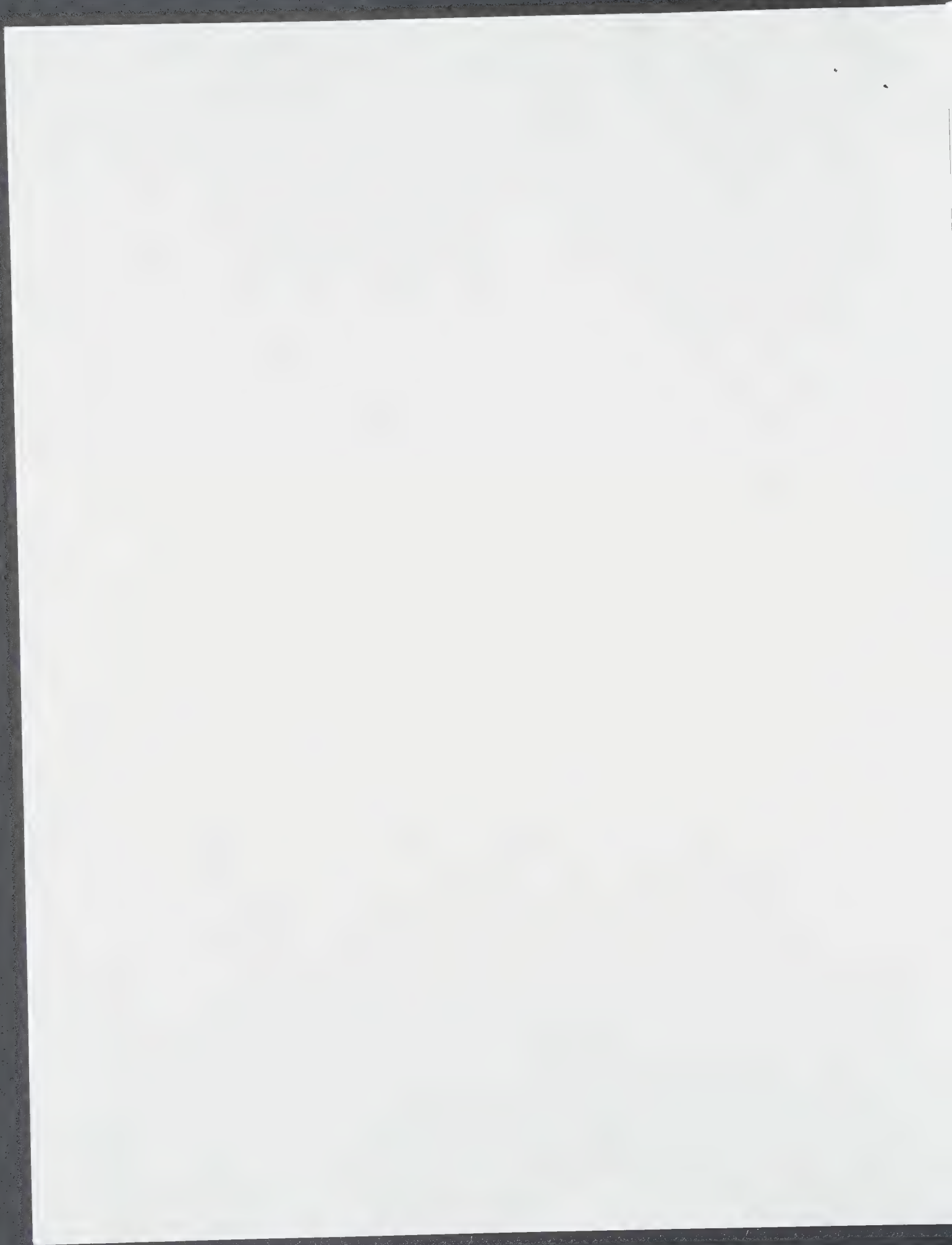
Alfred Bader
AB/az



TRANSMISSION VERIFICATION REPORT

TIME : 08/14/2003 12:52

DATE, TIME	08/14 12:51
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DURATION	00:00:28
PAGE(S)	01
RESULT	OK
MODE	STANDARD
	ECM



HARVARD UNIVERSITY

PROF. E. J. COREY

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL BIOLOGY • 12 Oxford Street • Cambridge • Massachusetts 02138

Phone (617) 495-4033

Facsimile (617) 495-0376

e-mail: corey@chemistry.harvard.edu

August 11, 2003

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
924 East Juneau Avenue, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Dear Alfred:

Thank you for your fax which came earlier today. I know how disappointed you are that we have not been able to attract Czech graduate students recently. I have also been troubled by our lack of success and must apologize to you for these shortcomings. But nonetheless, I believe that we have been diligent and have lived up to our obligations. I would be happy to discuss this with you by phone. Please feel free to call me anytime.

Enclosed is a copy of the terms of the fellowship, for your convenience.

I hope that you and Isabel had a pleasant trip to the UK and Europe and that you were able to make some good acquisitions. I also hope that you have an enjoyable time at the upcoming event in your honor by the Chemical Heritage Foundation.

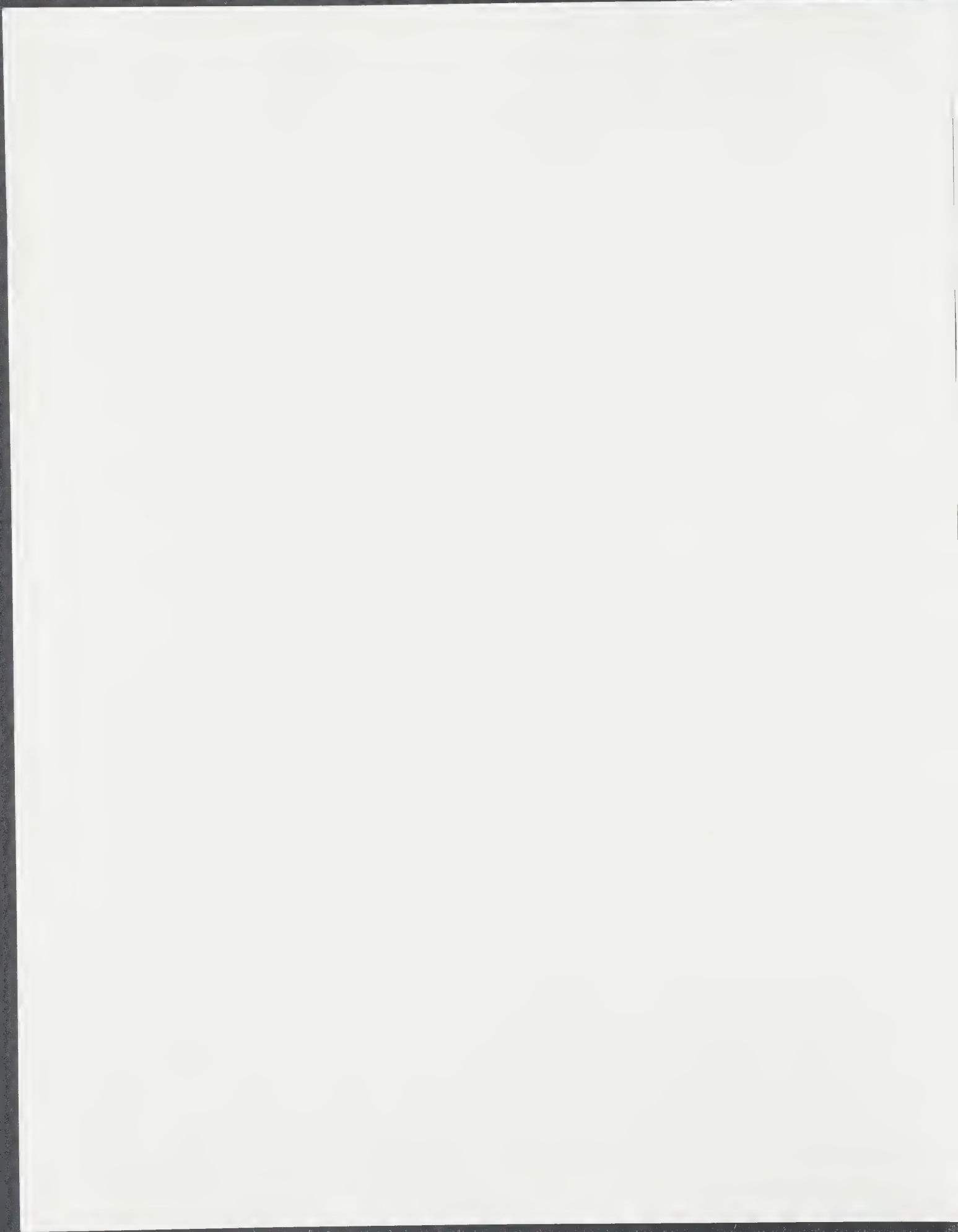
Please keep happy, busy and well. With very best wishes.

Cordially,



E. J. Corey
Professor of Chemistry

EJC/pbg





FAX FROM:

Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau Avenue
Astor Hotel - Suite 622
Milwaukee, WI 53202
Ph: (414) 277-0730
Fax: (414) 277-0709
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A Chemist Helping Chemists

August 11, 2003

TO: Professor E. J. Corey
Chemistry Department
Harvard University

Page 1 of _1_

FAX #: 617/495-0376

Dear E.J.,

Some months ago you spoke to me about the difficulties that the Chemistry Department has in attracting Czech graduate students every year to receive the Bader Fellowships.

In fact, I have been deeply disappointed that the Chemistry Department has not informed me year by year who the students are and how they have done. On the other hand, I do know that some students have done very well and recently I have been in touch with Dr. Michael Storek who has just graduated.

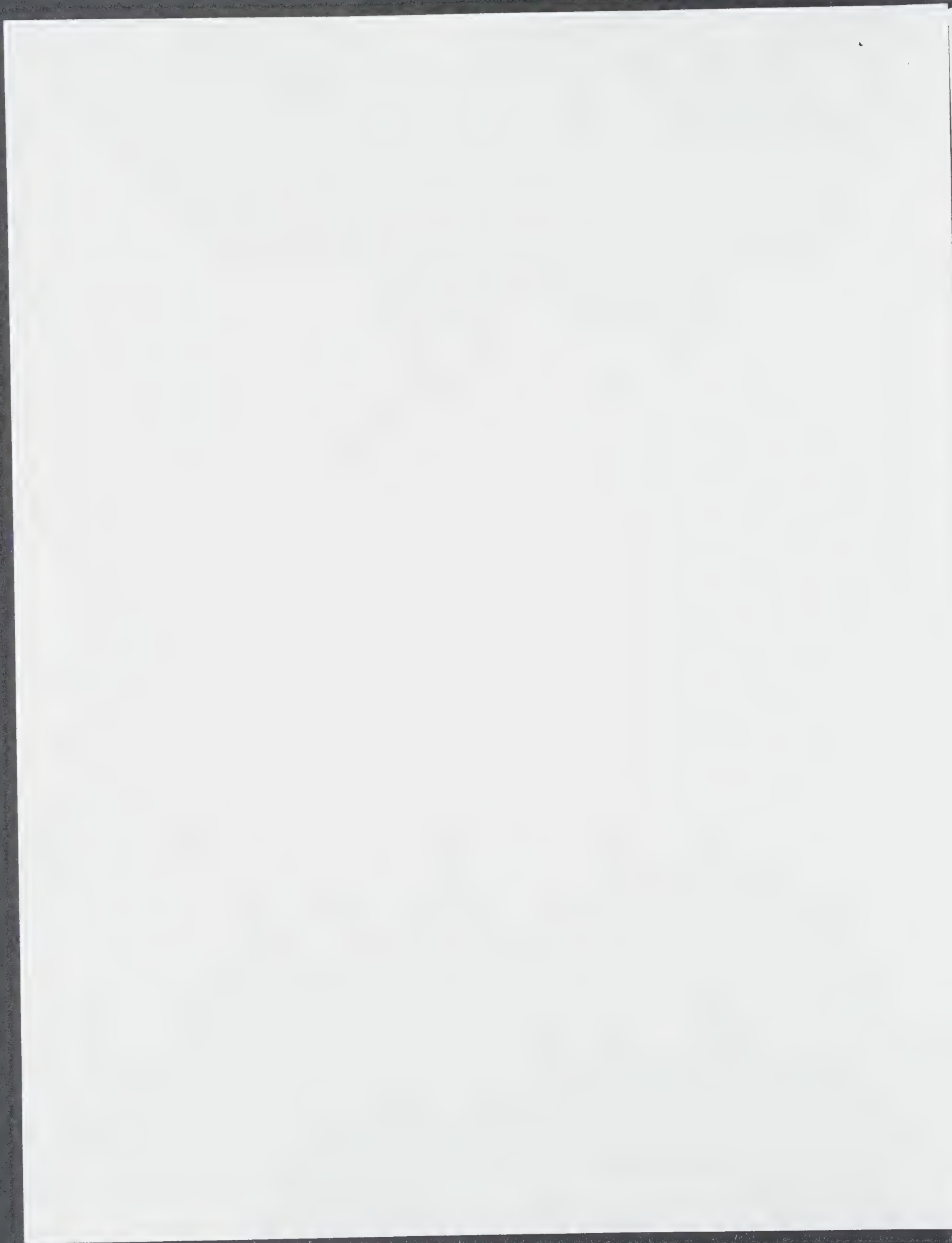
Please look at the original Agreement and consider whether Harvard has lived up to its obligation.

If the Department would like to make some changes, please let me know in detail and then allow me to discuss this with you, perhaps best in a long telephone conversation.

With all good wishes and with best regards I remain

Yours sincerely,

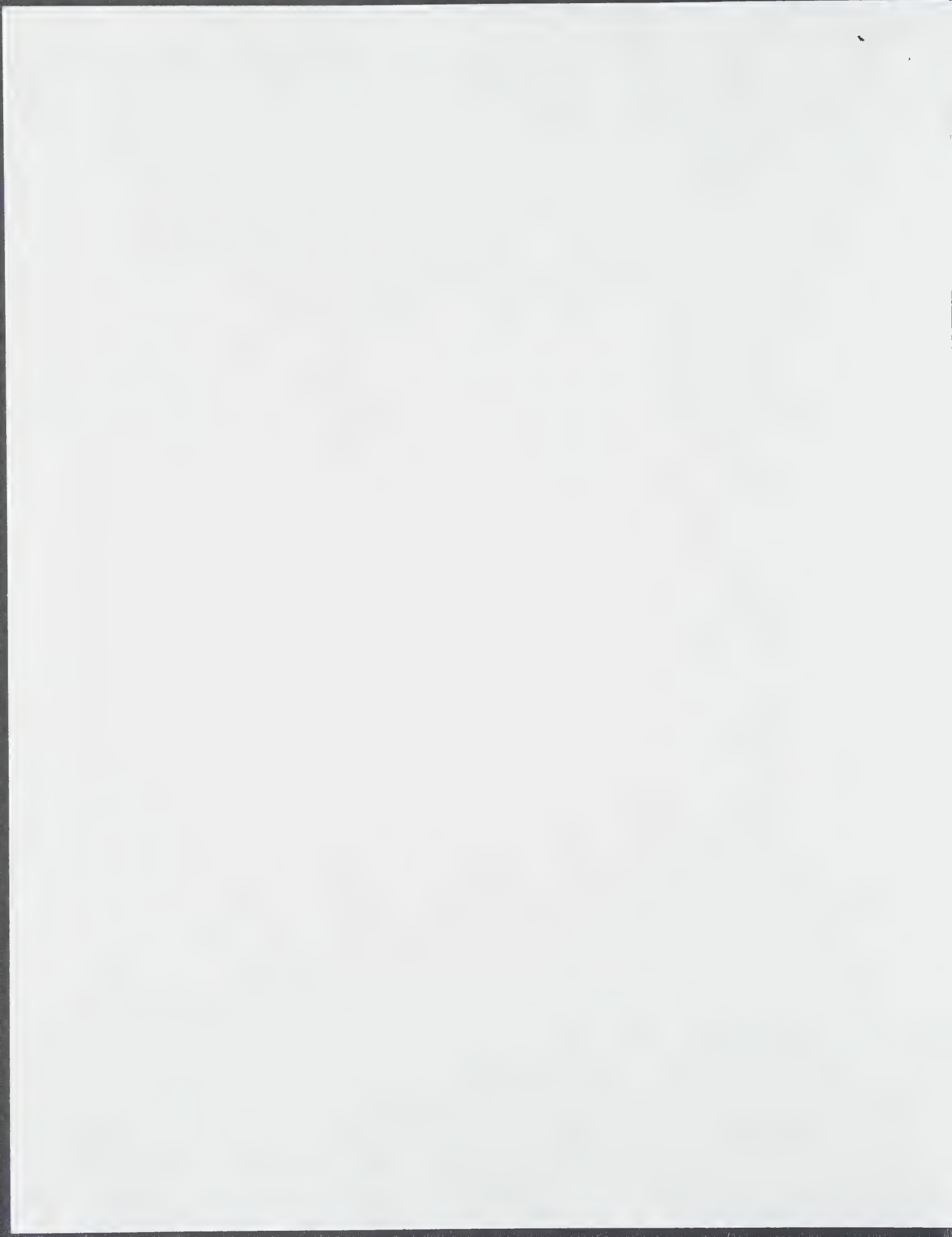
Alfred Bader
AB/az



TRANSMISSION VERIFICATION REPORT

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PAGE(S)	01
RESULT	OK
MODE	STANDARD ECM



The Alfred Bader Fellowships in Chemistry

The Alfred Bader Fellowship Fund is established in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University through the gift of \$1 million from Alfred Bader Ph.D. '50. The gift will endow the Fellowship Fund in perpetuity.

The purpose of the Bader Fellowships is to encourage and support the training of young scientists who will contribute to the growth of the discipline and profession of Chemistry in the Czech Republic. The income from the fund will be used to support qualified graduate students from the Czech Republic who are accepted for admission to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard to pursue studies leading to the Ph.D. degree, with a specialization in organic or bio-organic chemistry.

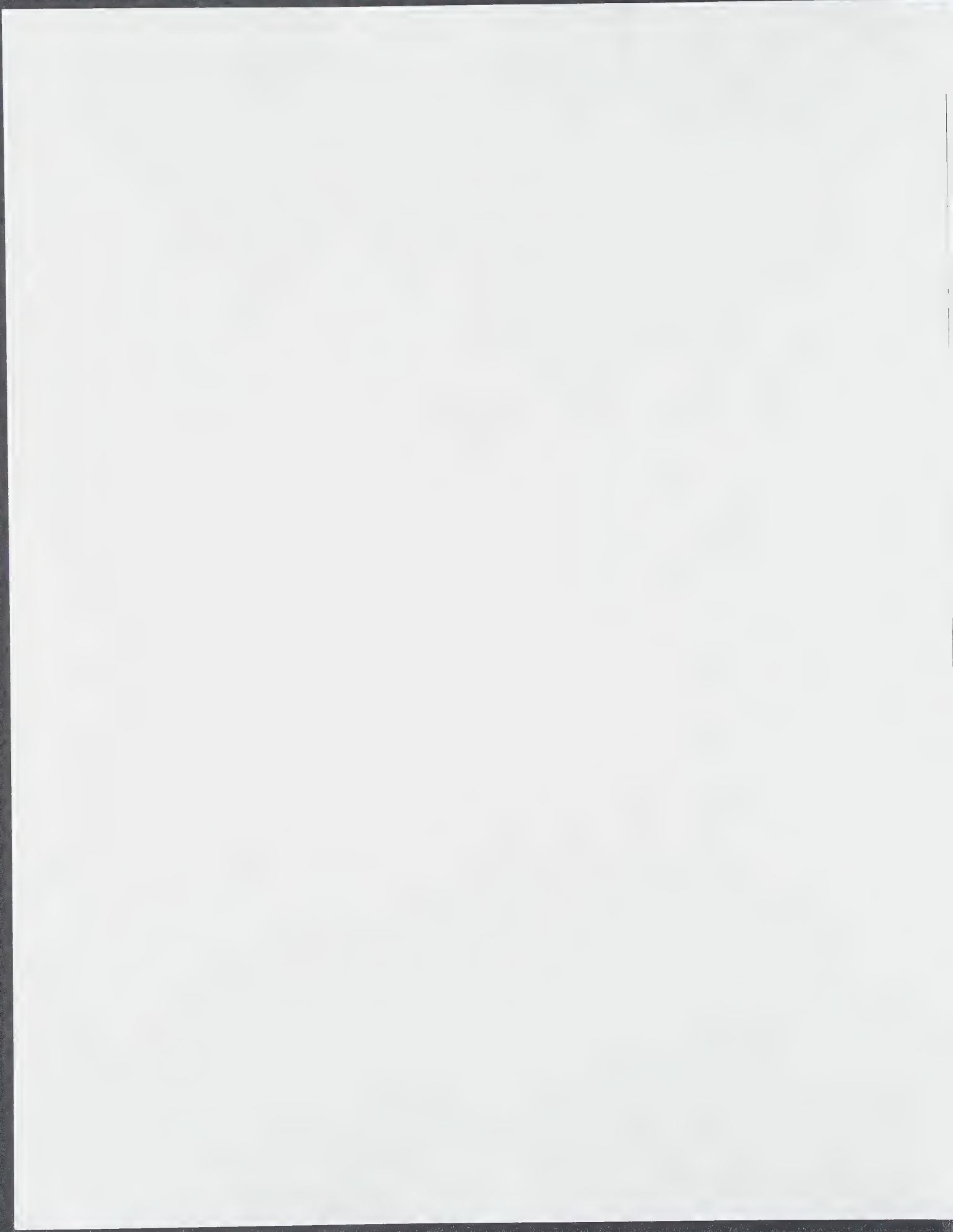
Each Bader Fellow will receive support from the Fund for a period of two years after which time they will be transferred to internal research grant support for the remainder of their degree work. Fellows will receive an allowance for travel from the Czech Republic to Cambridge, with return travel also provided upon receipt of the Ph.D. degree. The Harvard Department of Chemistry will announce the inauguration of the Bader Fellowships to universities in the Czech Republic, and will solicit applications in succeeding years. Fellowships will be awarded on a competitive basis to those candidates who exhibit exceptional creativity and promise in scientific research and who meet the general criteria for admission to the Ph.D. program in Chemistry. There will be a new Bader Fellow in each year in which there is a qualified candidate who chooses to enroll in the program.

In designating recipients from the Czech Republic, the donor intends to support students from Bohemia and/or Moravia. Should the political configuration in the Czech Republic change, it is the intention of the donor that the Fellowship be used to support students from the Czech lands of Bohemia and Moravia.

If, in the future, no qualified candidate for the Alfred Bader Fellowship is available from the Czech Republic for four successive years, the faculty in organic chemistry will continue to seek out qualified Czech applicants, but, in the meantime, the Department may use the Bader Fellowship for the support of other qualified first-year graduate students in organic and bioorganic chemistry.

A report on the appointment of Fellows will be sent to Alfred and Isabel Bader and to any others they may designate.

May 19, 1993



HARVARD UNIVERSITY

PROF. E. J. COREY

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL BIOLOGY • 12 Oxford Street • Cambridge • Massachusetts 02138

Phone (617) 495-4033

Facsimile (617) 495-0376

e-mail: corey@chemistry.harvard.edu

August 11, 2003

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
924 East Juneau Avenue, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Dear Alfred:

I am sorry for the delay getting back to you with regard to the Bader Fellow holders. The Department administrator who kept these records was away on vacation. Attached to this letter are the names of the Bader graduate fellows that we have had since 1994. As you can see, there have been a total of 13 years of Bader Fellow support to five different Czech chemists. Unfortunately, one of these (Vojkovsky) left our program because of severe personal problems.

There is an unexpended balance in the Bader Fellow account because we were not able to find new candidates for the academic years starting 2000-2003.

We have worked hard to identify possible Czech applicants and have sent out requests for applicants on a regular basis. I would be happy to talk to you about this and other matters. Please do not hesitate to call me.

I am sure you know Mary and Louie Fieser have provided our Department with an endowment of about 13 million dollars. These funds are being used to support the research of junior faculty, especially beginning faculty and to support entering graduate students.

We are very appreciative of their generosity and yours which will help our department to carry on a tradition of leadership in American chemistry.

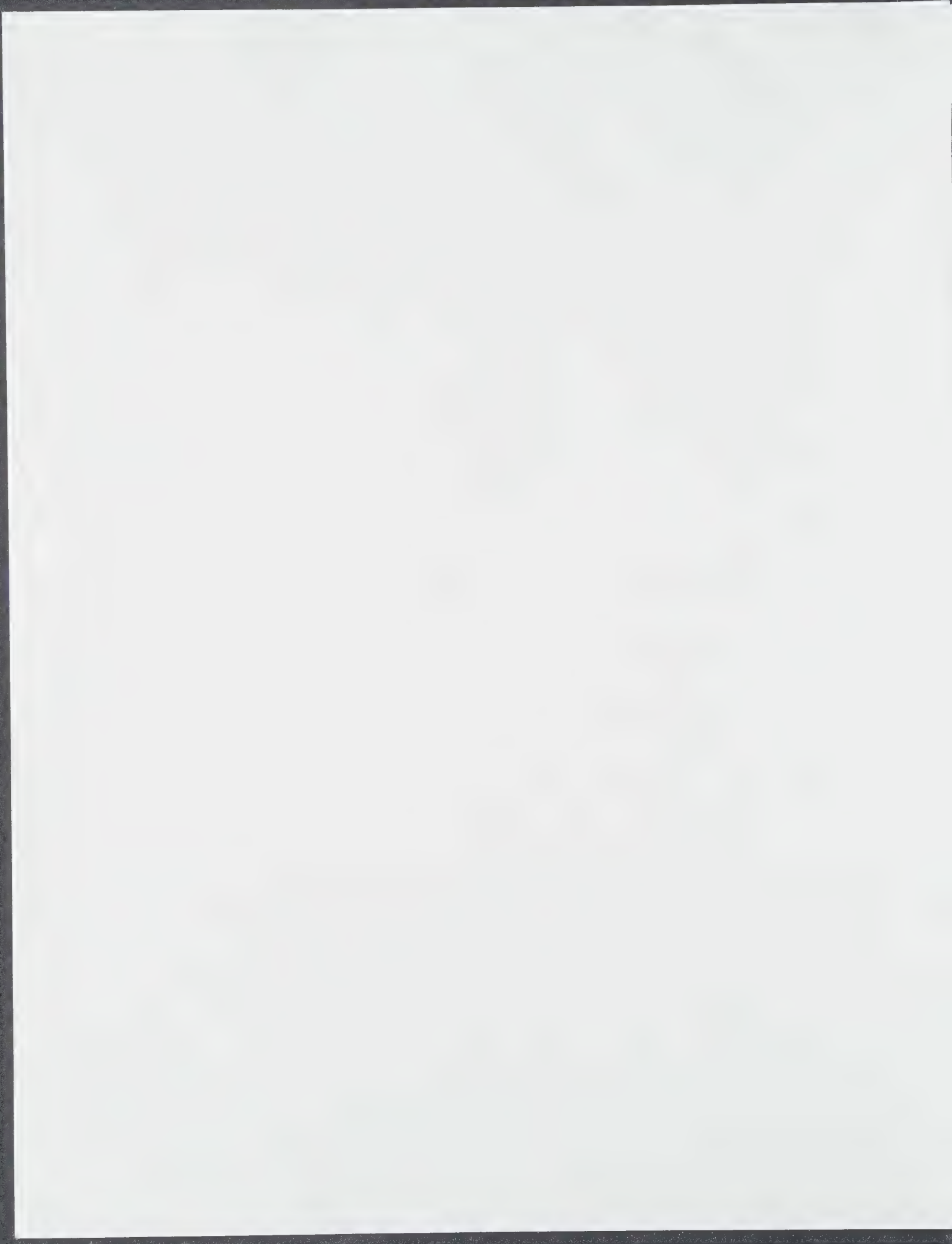
With best regards,

Cordially,



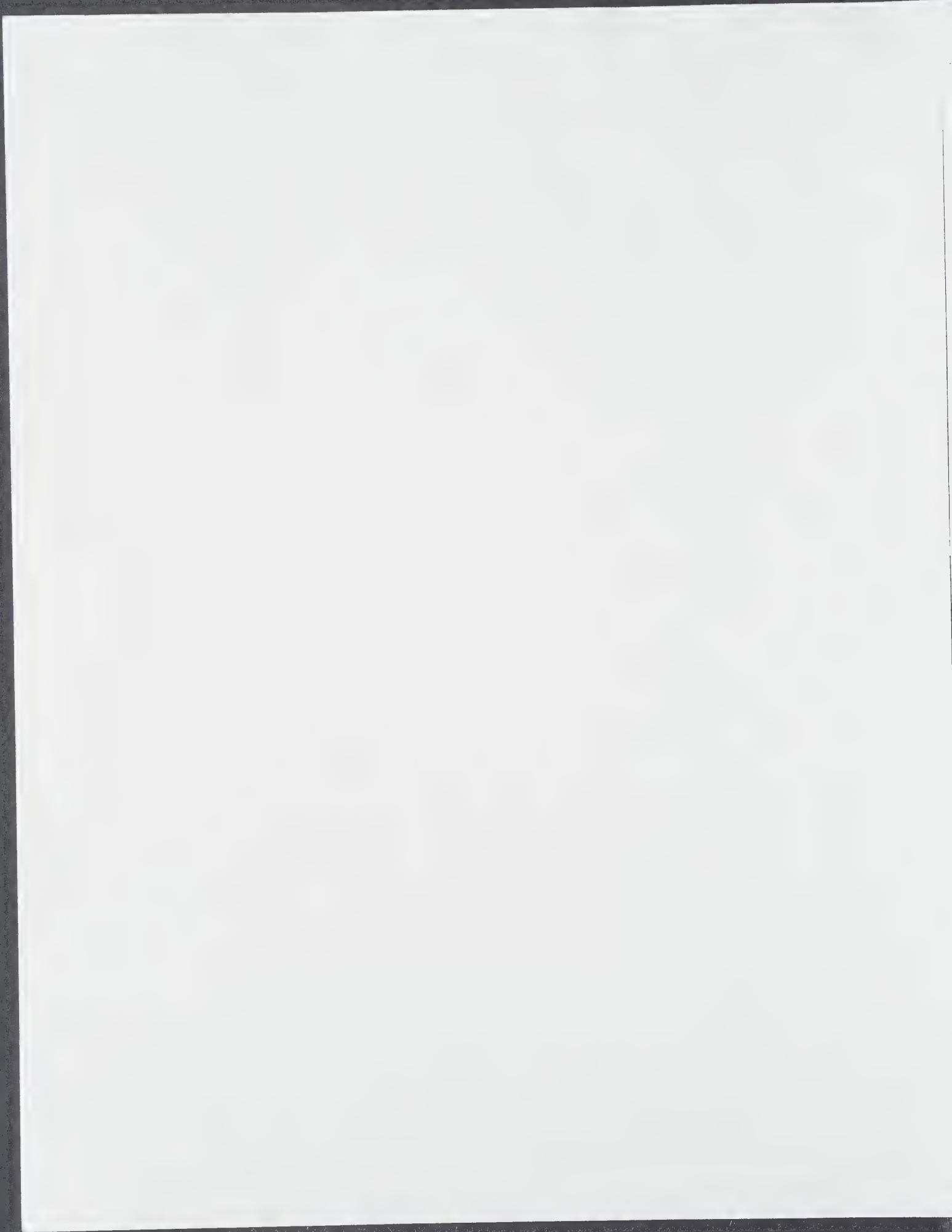
E. J. Corey
Research Professor of Chemistry

EJC/pbg



Fellow	Years Paid through Bader Fellowship
Mark Sevecka	FY 2004
Michal Storek*	FY 1999, 2000, 2002
Petr Vachal	FY 1999, 2000, 2001
Tomas Vojkovsky	FY 1997, 1998, 1999 (left 6/30/99)
Milan Chytil	FY 1994, 1995, 1996

*M. Storek was paid on another fellowship in 2001 and deferred the Bader Fellowship for that year.



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May 19, 1993



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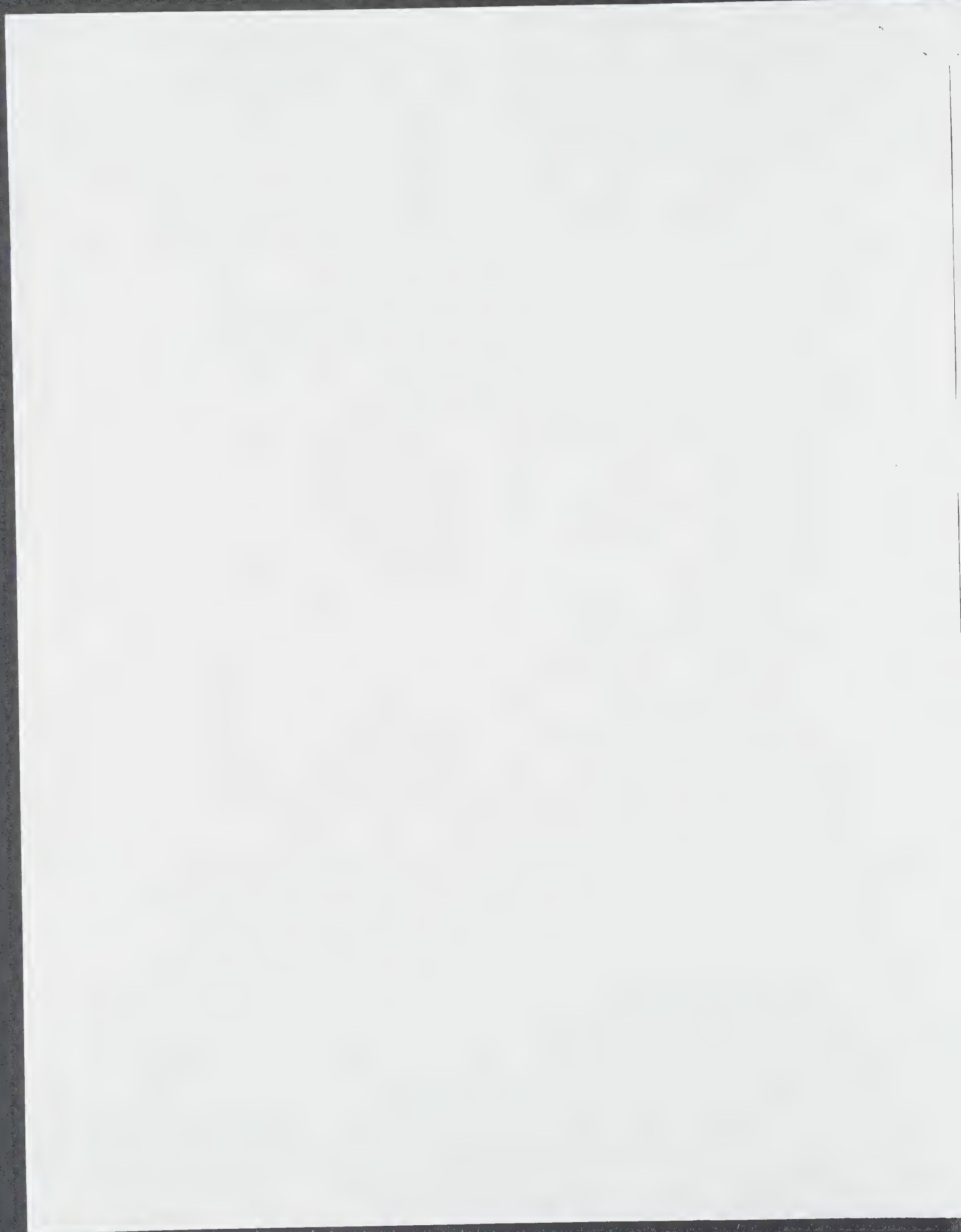
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May 19, 1993



HARVARD UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

SUSAN K. FEAGIN
ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR DEVELOPMENT

May 24, 1993

UNIVERSITY PLACE
124 MOUNT AUBURN STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138-5762
(617) 495-9136
FAX: 495-0521

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
Suite 622
924 East Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Dear Dr. Bader:

Thank you so much for your phone call on Thursday. I am delighted to confirm for the record that the terms of the Alfred Bader Fellowships in Chemistry are acceptable to you and to Harvard as currently written in the attached document, a copy of which you have already seen and approved.

Mr. William Schield called me today and I have put him directly in touch with our recording secretary's office so that we can effect the stock transfer smoothly at the right moment.

With your permission, we would like to have an announcement of this gift in the Harvard Gazette, and I will work with Professors Corey and Evans on the draft. This would be a good first step in setting an example for other individuals who may have an interest in supporting graduate students from particular countries.

With renewed thanks and all best wishes to you and to Mrs. Bader,

Sincerely,


Susan K. Feagin

Attachment

bcc:
Prof. Corey
Prof. Evans
R. Franklin
J. Freeman
J. Hanselman
C File



To Prof E J Corey

ALFRED BADER FELLOWSHIP IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Established in 1991, the Alfred Bader Fellowship in Organic Chemistry is awarded annually to a Czech student pursuing a Ph.D. in Chemistry.

Benefactor

Dr. Alfred R. Bader

Recipient

Libor Vyklicky, Chemistry

Libor Vyklicky received his Master's degree from the Institute of Chemical Technology, Prague, Czech Republic. In 1998 he was awarded the Alfred Bader Fellowship and joined the group of Prof. Thomas Katz at the Columbia University, New York. His work toward the Ph.D. degree includes syntheses of helicene derivatives and studies of their material properties.

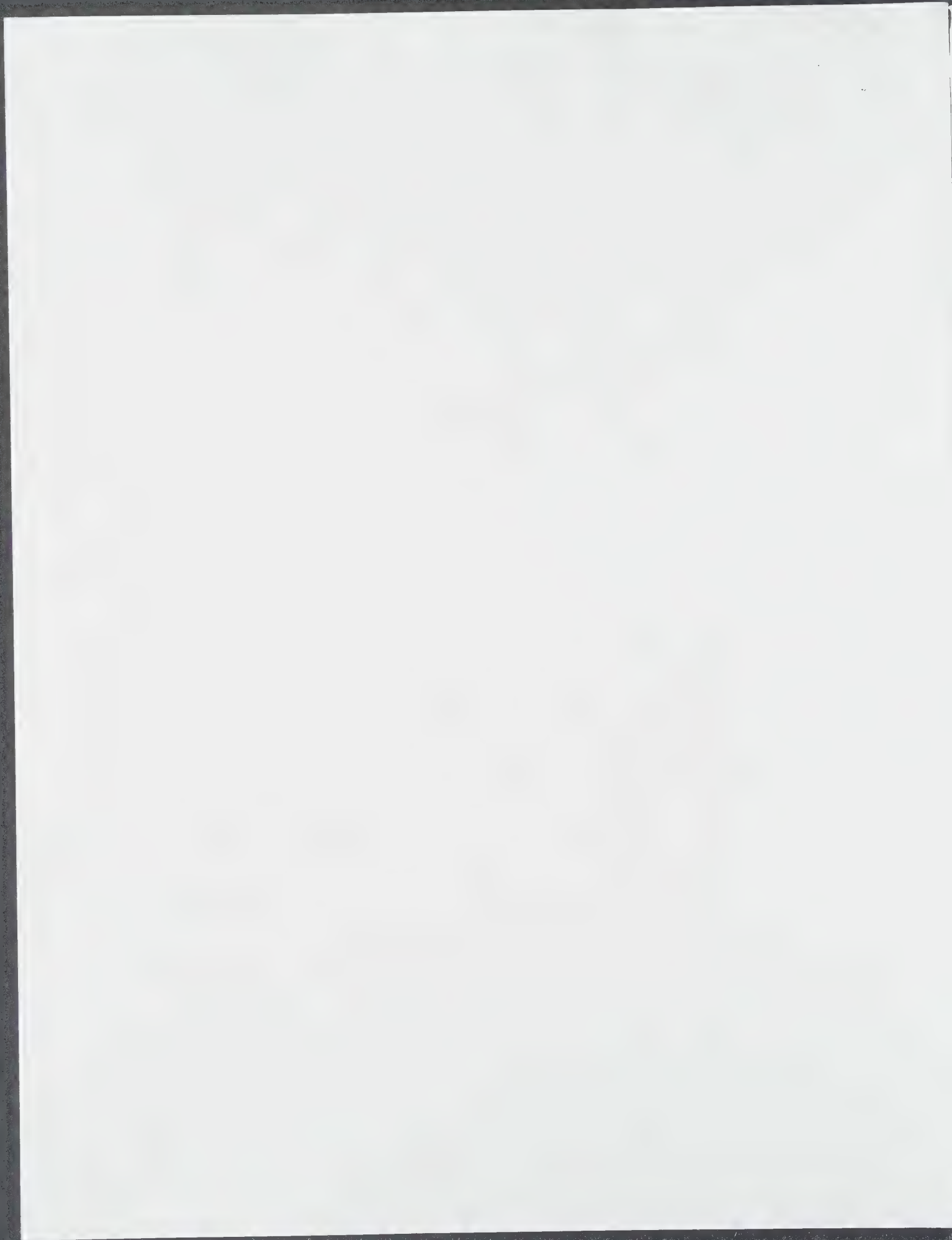
From E J

This is useful information - not
received from Harvard.

Best wishes

Alfred

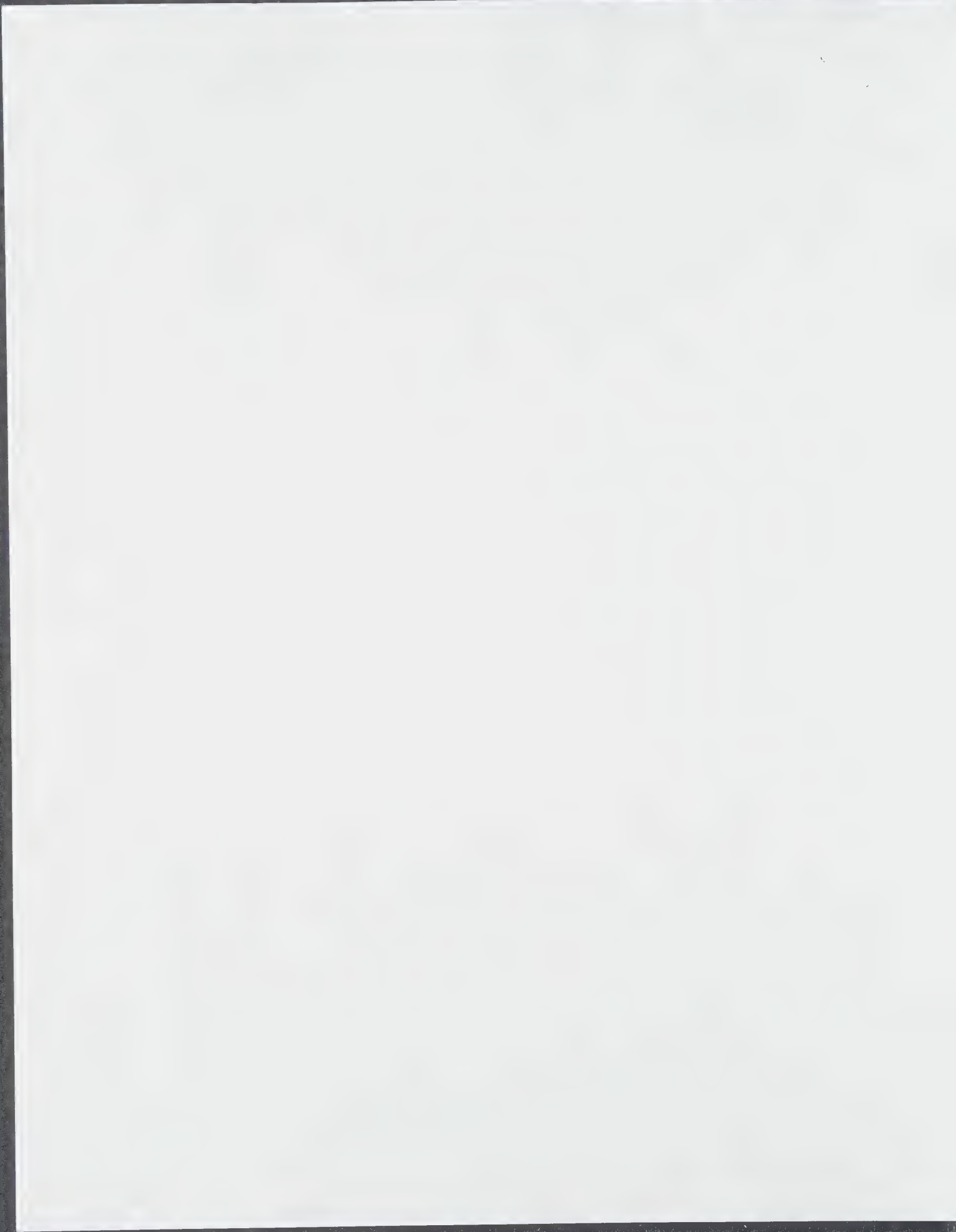
14 Jun 03.



TRANSMISSION VERIFICATION REPORT

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DURATION	00:00:24
PAGE(S)	01
RESULT	OK
MODE	STANDARD ECM



Graz 17.10.2000

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Jander!



Am 20. August wurde
in Österreichischen Fernsehen
ein Film über meine Arbeit ange-
schaut. Ich erlaube mir, Ihnen
mit Videoassette zur Information
zu übersenden.

Ich wäre sehr zufrieden,
wenn Ihnen diese kleine Festplatte
einen Überblick betreffend
meine Arbeit mit Kindern und
jungen Erwachsenen geben könnte.
Meine Fortschritte darüber werden
mir sehr wichtig. Ich bester Freund
mit anderen Dingen. Ihre
Hilfskraft

A-1040 Wien
Operngasse 25/2/7
Tel. +43-664-34-31-200

A-8010 Graz
Schubertstraße 24/1/4
Tel. +43-316-326-329

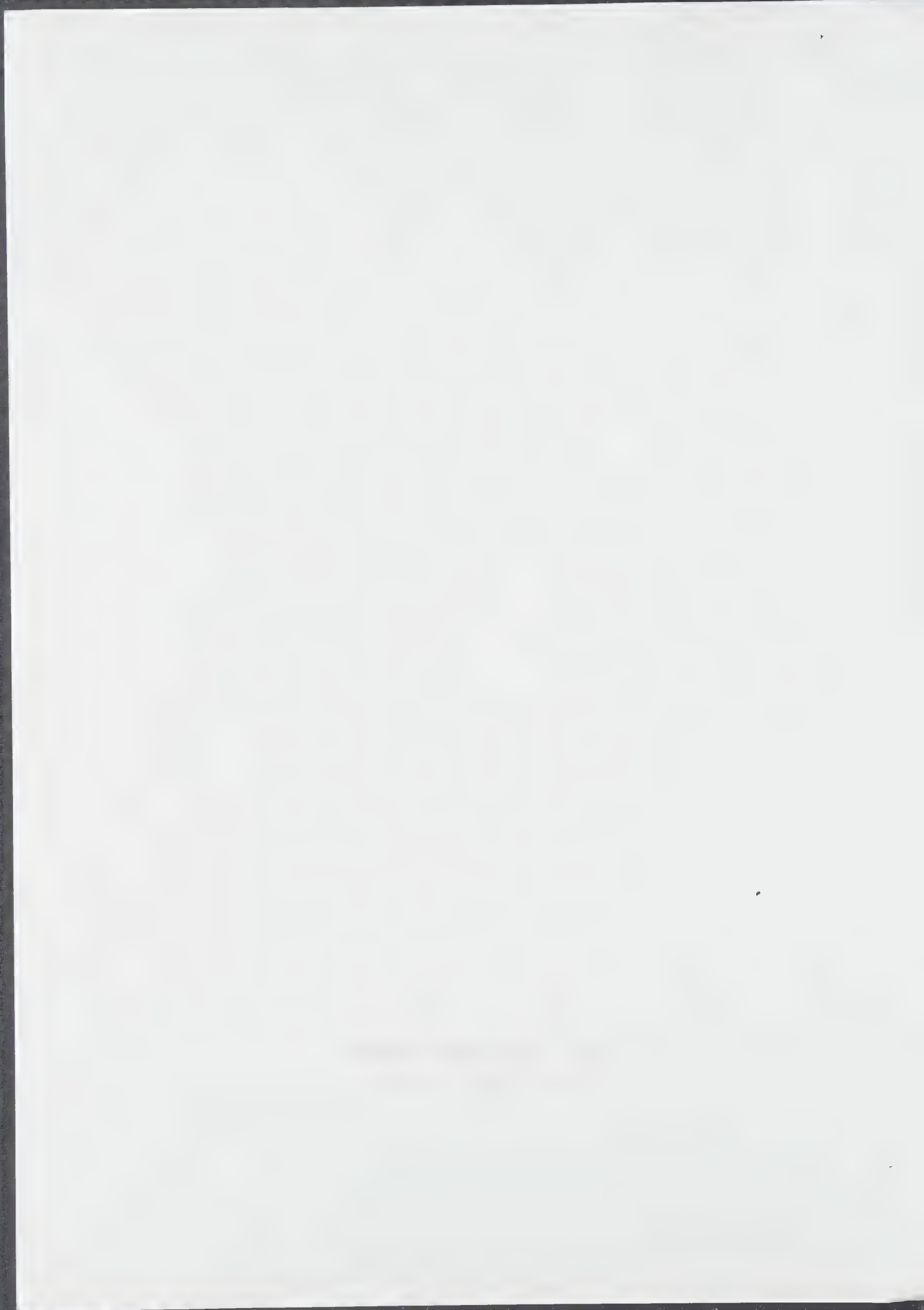
UK-London W1M 7FL
25 Bryanston Square
Tel: +44-171-724-96-92
Fax: +44-171-724-76-46

e-mail: CCC-international@styria.com
Website: <http://members.aol.com/cccaustria>

Mobile: +43-664-34-31-200

Bankverbindung: Creditanstalt Bankverein, Filiale Graz - Zinzendorfsgasse Kto Nr.: 0788-31070/00 Biz.: 11870

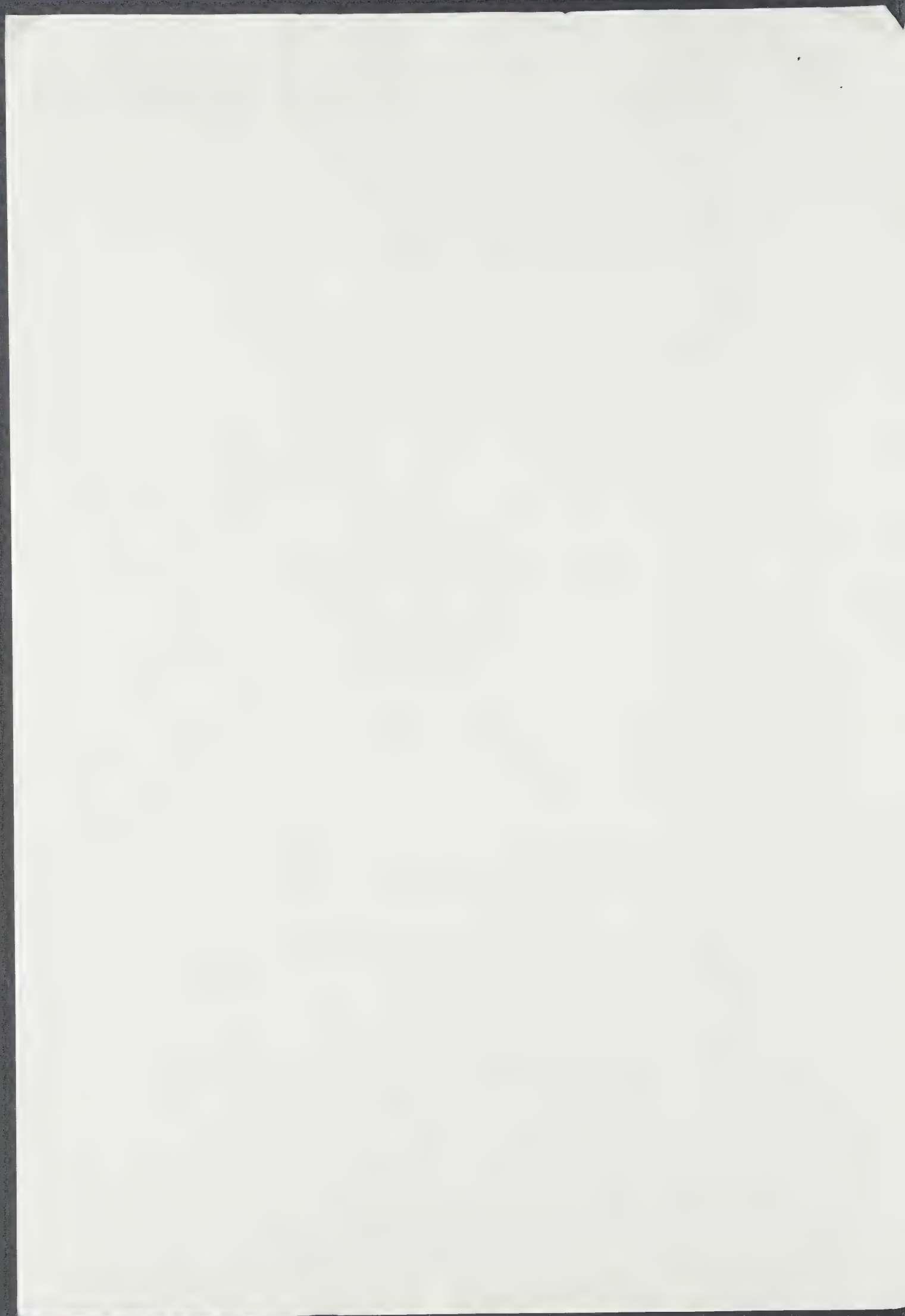
Dr. Jander: Zerst. Artikel über Synthesen über alle



per Jörg

GE

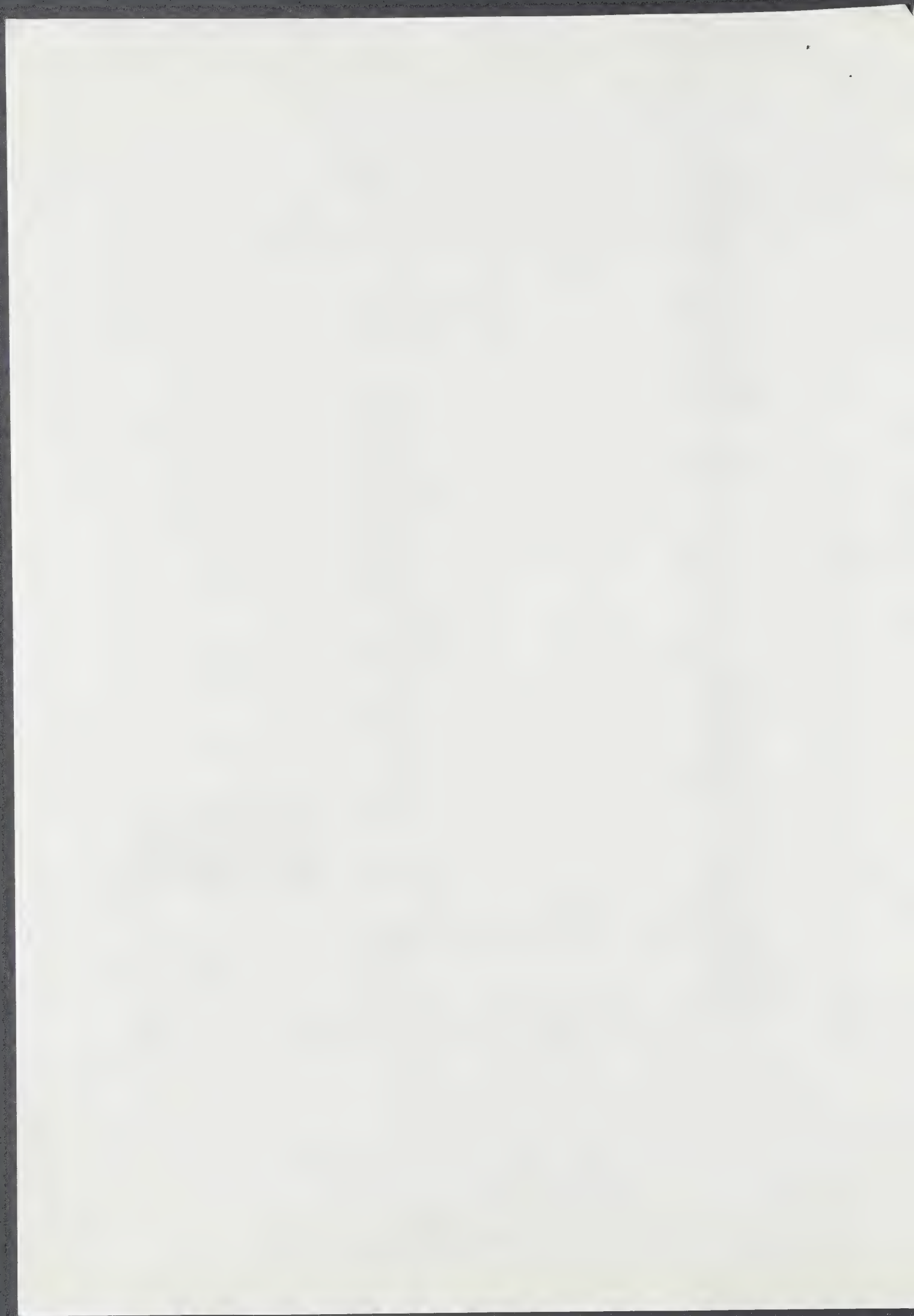
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Neuere Symptomatik in Grazi als



VON ANNELEGERIN U. JUGLENDHEILKUNDEN
GESCHÄFTSFÜHRERIN DR. ELISE ZOGNER
A-1040 WIEN, OPERNPLATZ 10
A-8010 GRAZ, SCHNITTENBERGSTR. 10

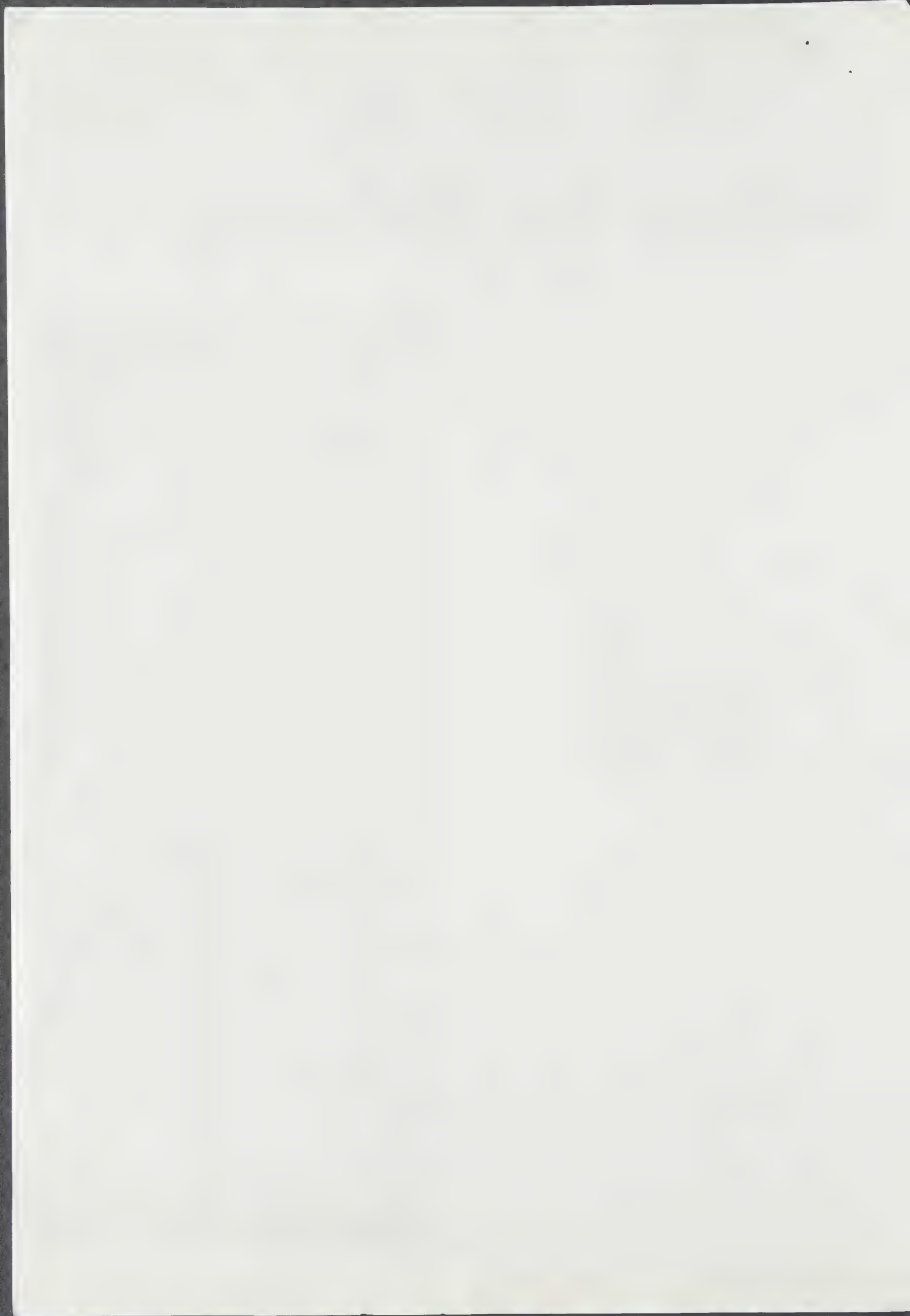


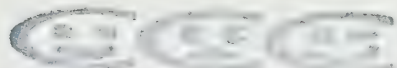
SYMPOSIUM

Zeichen der Hoffnung

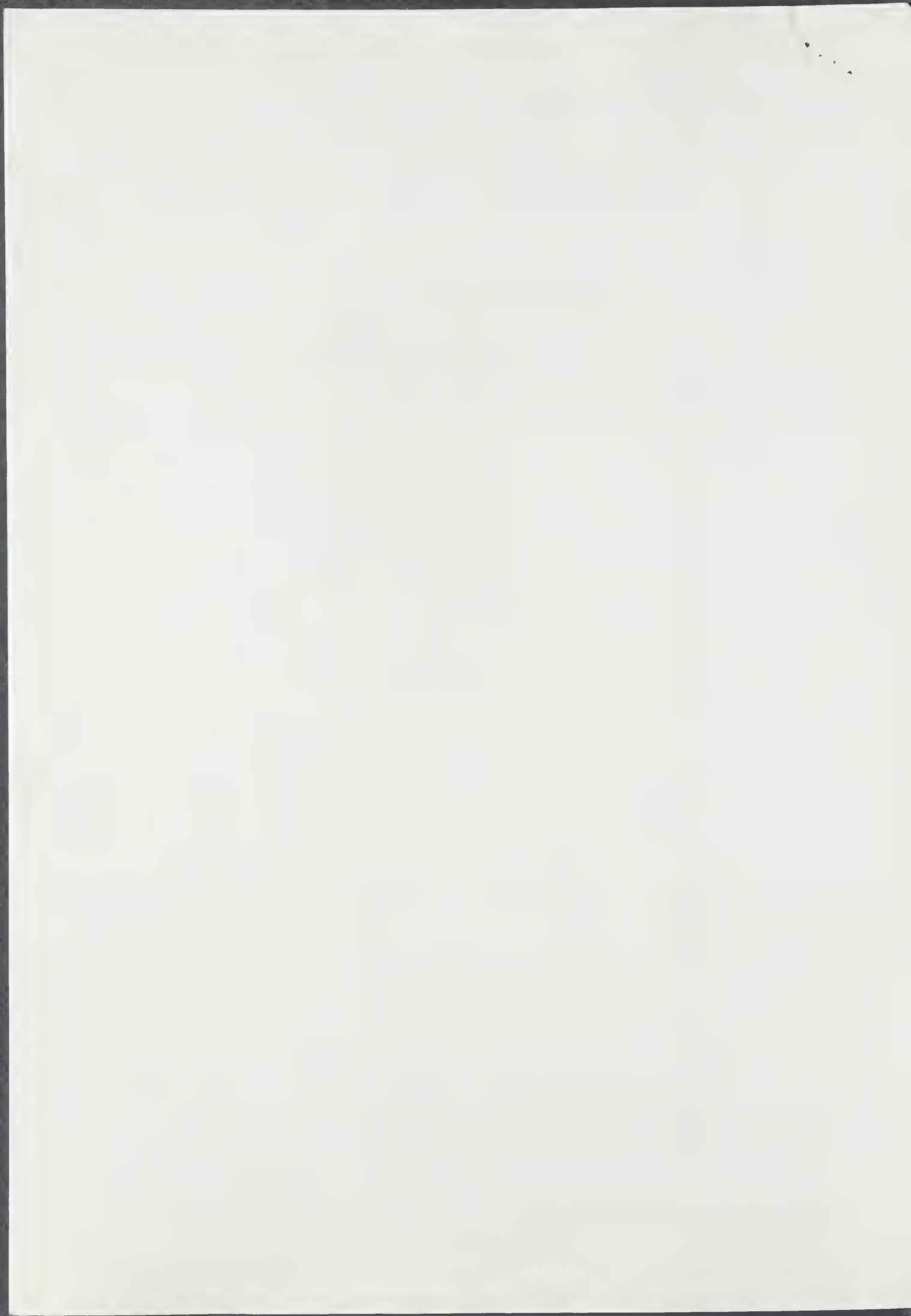


inspirationel der Hebräer, was er in der ... Aus der Asche des alten wie, ist die neue jüdische Gottesnahe empo



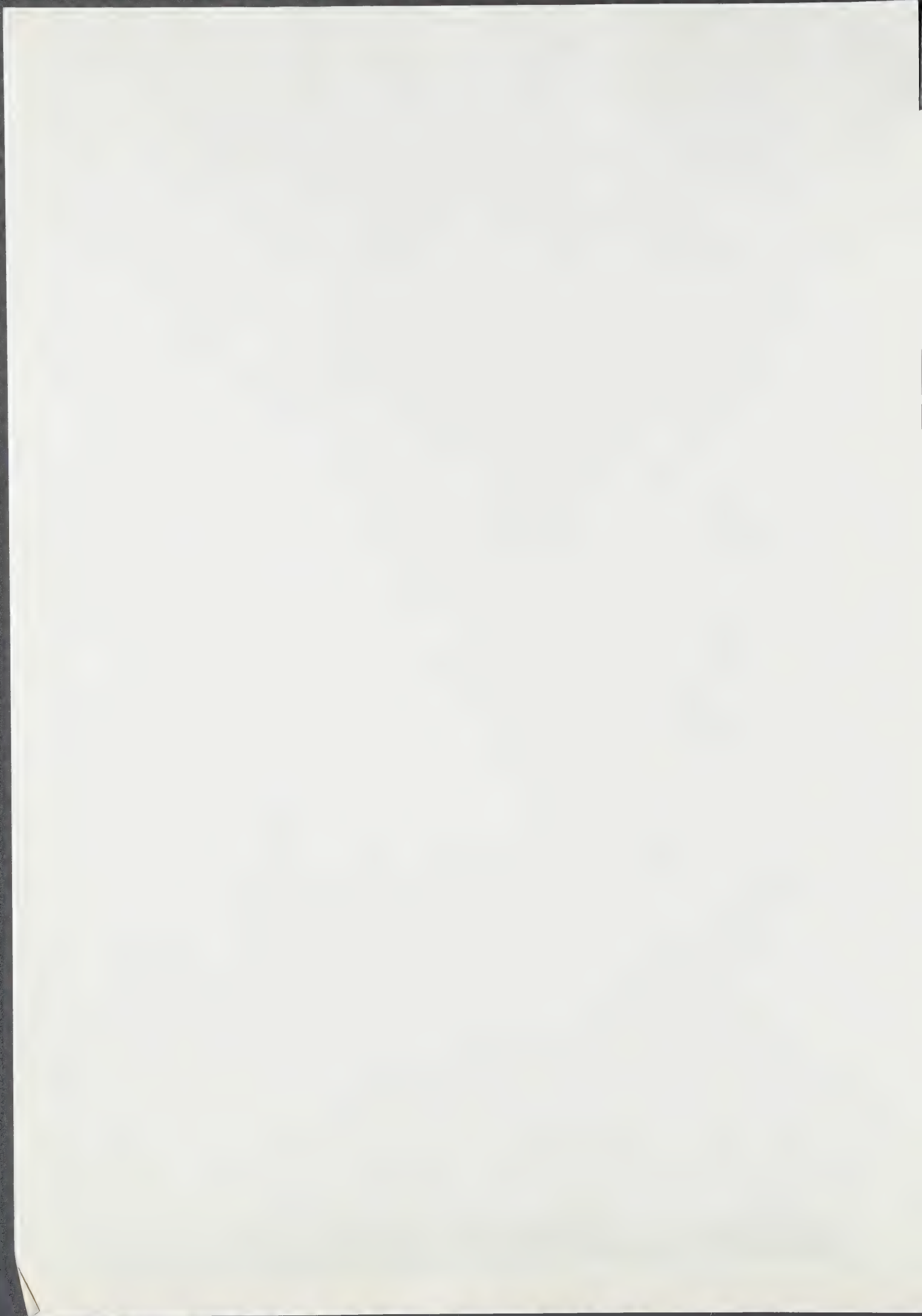


CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
INTERNATIONAL CLUB
FOR TRADE PROMOTION
VON FRIEDRICH JOSEPH
GEWERBETRIEBEN
A-1000 WIEN, OPERNPLATZ 15 - TEL. 4900 22 40
A-8010 GRAZ, SCHWARZSTRASSE 24/74 - TEL. 490 22 29



CGW/11/0

CGW/11/0



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

December 5, 2001

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 N Shephard Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53211

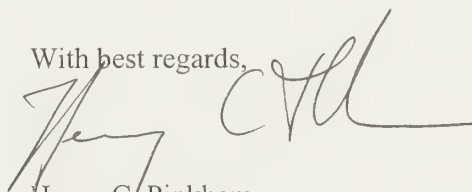
Dear Dr. Bader,

I am pleased to report the 2001-02 Alfred Bader Fellowship in Organic Chemistry has been awarded to Kamil Godula. On behalf of Mr. Godula, and all our students at GSAS, I extend my deepest appreciation for your support and involvement. Your engagement with the Graduate School's finest scholars each year helps foster an intellectually stimulating environment and reminds current students that their work is supported through the generosity and concern of many.

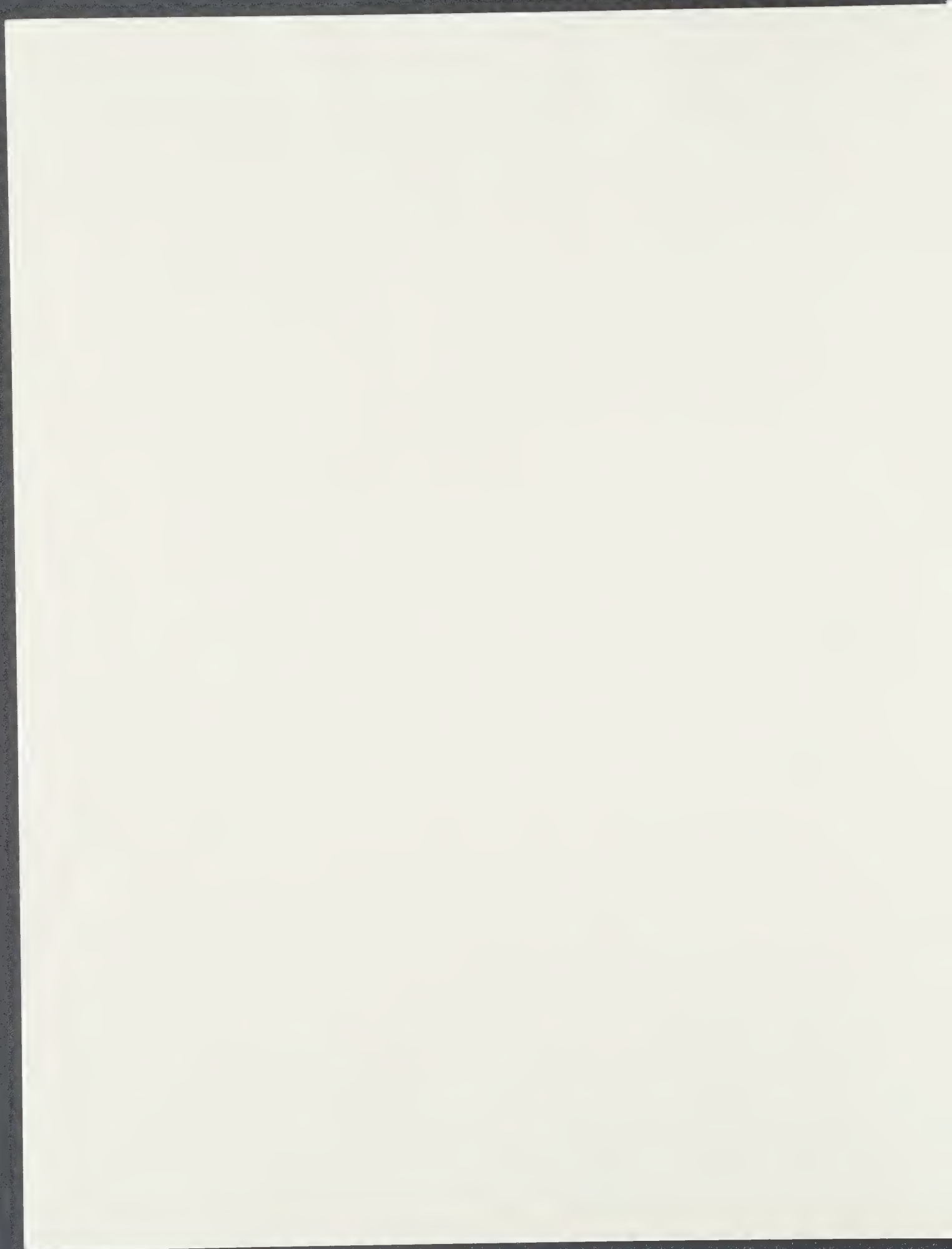
I hope you will join us at our annual benefactors' reception and dinner, where you will have an opportunity to meet and talk with the graduate students who have received named fellowships this academic year. The dinner is scheduled for Wednesday, February 27, 2002. A formal invitation will be mailed to you early in the new year.

Again, I offer you our warmest gratitude for your dedication to the development of students at GSAS.

With best regards,



Henry C. Pinkham
Dean



4 March, '00

Dr Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202



DONALD CRICHTON
720 LATIMER ST
NELSON BC
V1L 4V4

Dear Alfred,

This is a continuation of our correspondence as of your letter dated 25 January, 2000.

I accept that your consultant whom I presume to be Dr Leonard Parker, is not at all favourably disposed toward zero point (aetheric) energy and hence to such an approach to what I feel is the world's most pressing problem: global pollution.

This includes both benign and radioactive contaminants. Example: fish have been found floating belly-up in the most northerly reaches of Greenland.

As for radioactive waste disposal, one of the few options proposed is to store it somehow underground - a most disturbing idea. When it has already been demonstrated that such waste can be neutralized 97 to 99% in situ we are left wondering at the madness of the human race.



PACE (Planetary Association for Clean Energy) is directed by Dr. Andrew Michrowski whose resume I am pleased to enclose.

Dr Michrowski has been working tirelessly over many years in pursuit of solutions to the above problems.

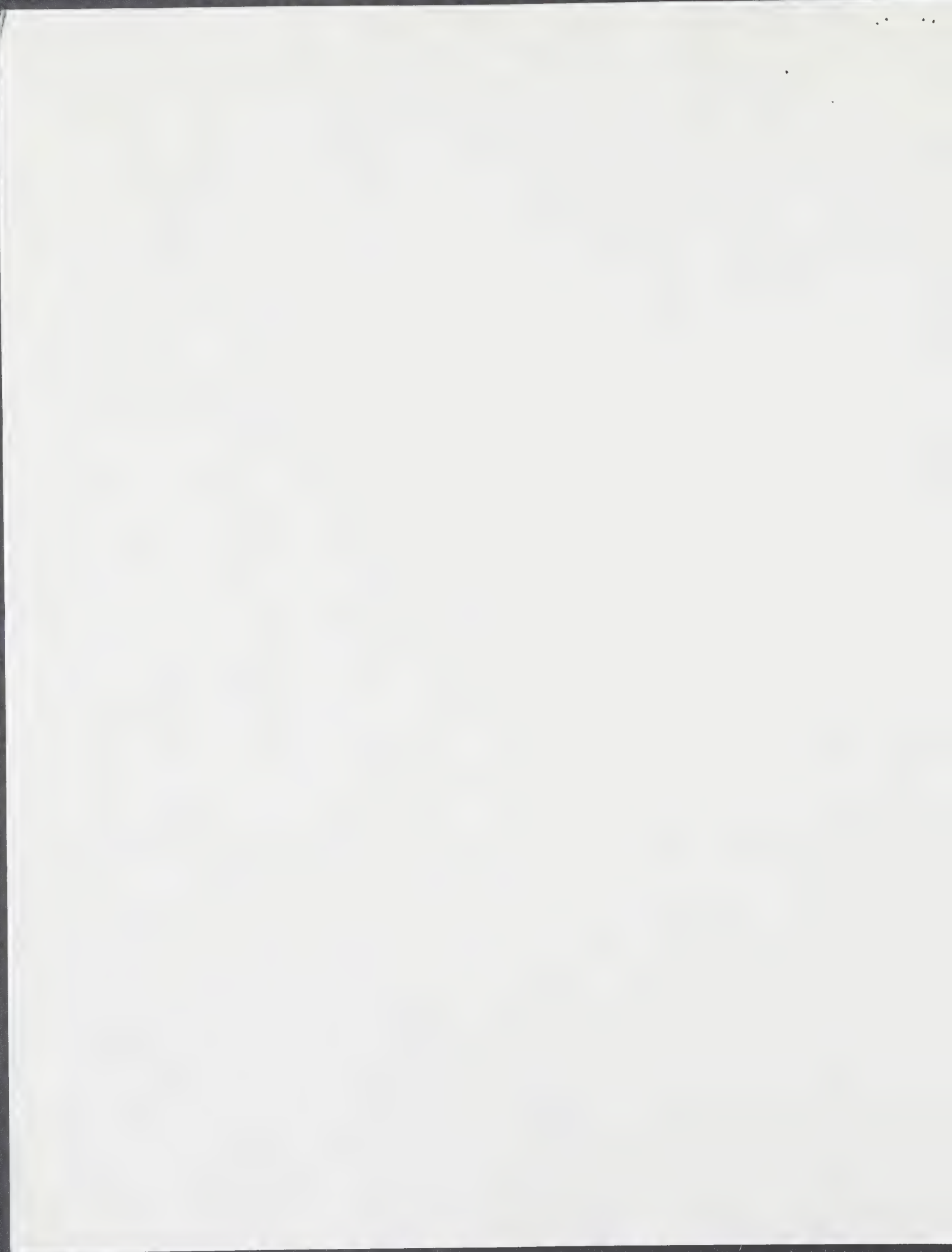
Paralleling PACE is a separate organization "TTL" (Tops Technology Licensing Inc.). Their advances in similar research has lead them, among other successes to a method which permits the U.S. Navy to perform underwater welding without damming.

Why is this reluctance to the testing of new ideas? I guess the answer lies in the question. In the minds of most people who, if they give it any thought at all, figure that somehow a standard technology, comfortable to those who circle the wagons against new thought, will come to our rescue.

I should be very interested in hearing further from you Alfred, and learn perhaps what Dr Parker's plans might be in this regard.

With kindest personal regards,

Don



Алтын д. Мэдээлэл

1. 1980 оны 12 сарын 15-ны өдөр

2. 1981 оны 1 сарын 1-ны өдөр

3. 1981 оны 1 сарын 15-ны өдөр

4. 1981 оны 2 сарын 1-ны өдөр

5. 1981 оны 2 сарын 15-ны өдөр

МОНГОЛ

1. 1981 оны 1 сарын 1-ны өдөр

2. 1981 оны 1 сарын 15-ны өдөр

3. 1981 оны 2 сарын 1-ны өдөр

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8. 1981 оны 4 сарын 15-ны өдөр

Бусад улсууд

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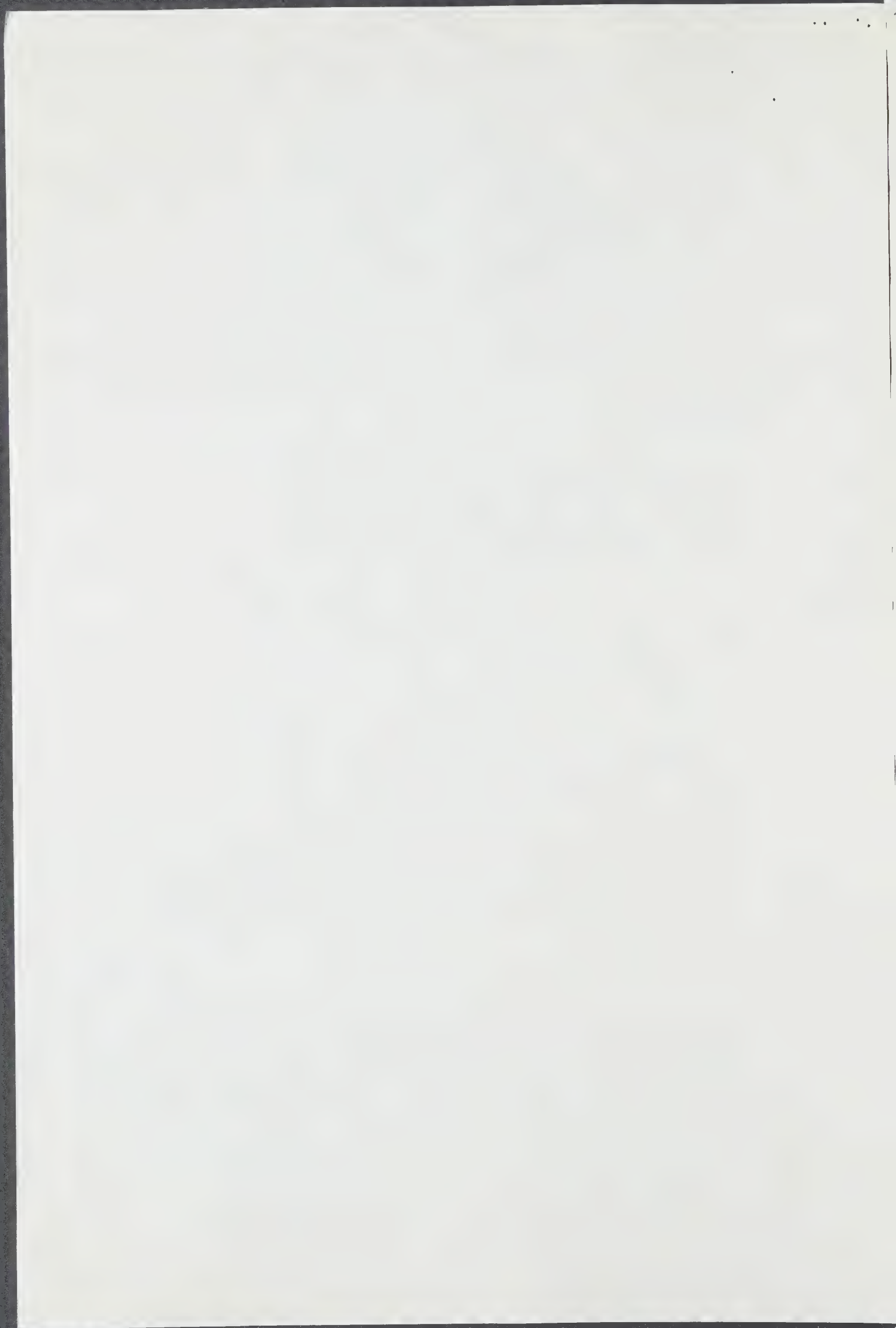
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20. 1981 оны 10 сарын 15-ны өдөр



1. The first part of the document
describes the general situation
and the objectives of the study.
It also mentions the scope of the
work and the organization of the
report.

2. The second part of the document
describes the methodology used
for the study. It includes a
detailed description of the
data collection process and the
analysis techniques used.

3. The third part of the document
presents the results of the study.
It includes a detailed description
of the findings and a discussion
of their implications.

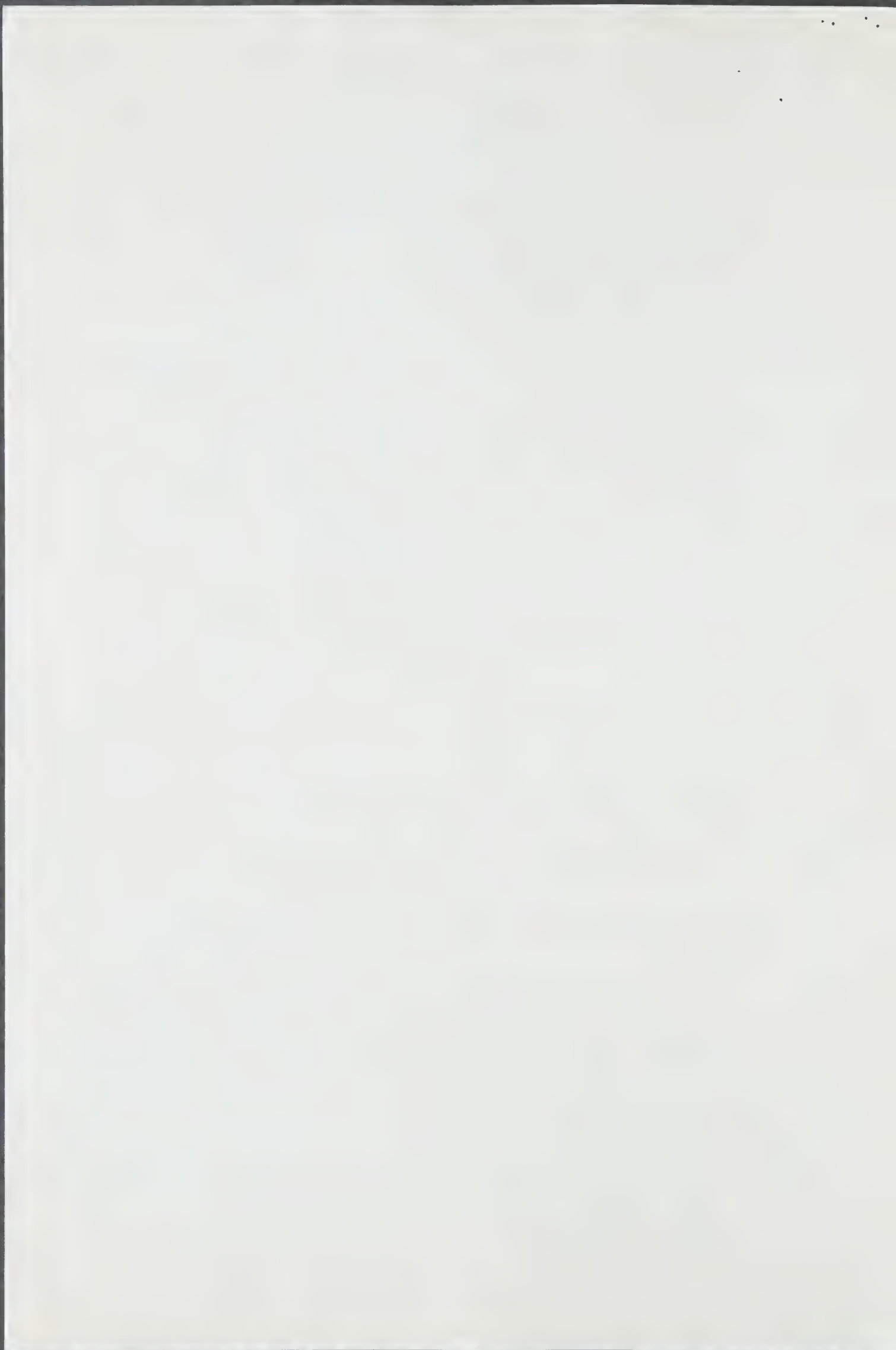
4. The fourth part of the document
concludes the study and provides
recommendations for future
research. It also includes a
summary of the main findings.

5. The fifth part of the document
contains the references used in the
study. It lists the names of the
authors and the titles of the
works cited.

6. The sixth part of the document
contains the appendices. It
includes the raw data used in the
study and the results of the
analyses.

7. The seventh part of the document
contains the index. It lists the
pages where each topic is
discussed.

8. The eighth part of the document
contains the glossary. It defines
the terms used in the study.



Learned Societies (Academy)
The Academy of Sciences
The Academy of Letters
The Academy of Medicine
The Academy of Fine Arts

Academy of Sciences

1785-1790
1790-1795

1795-1800
1800-1805

Academy of Letters

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Academy of Medicine

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Academy of Fine Arts

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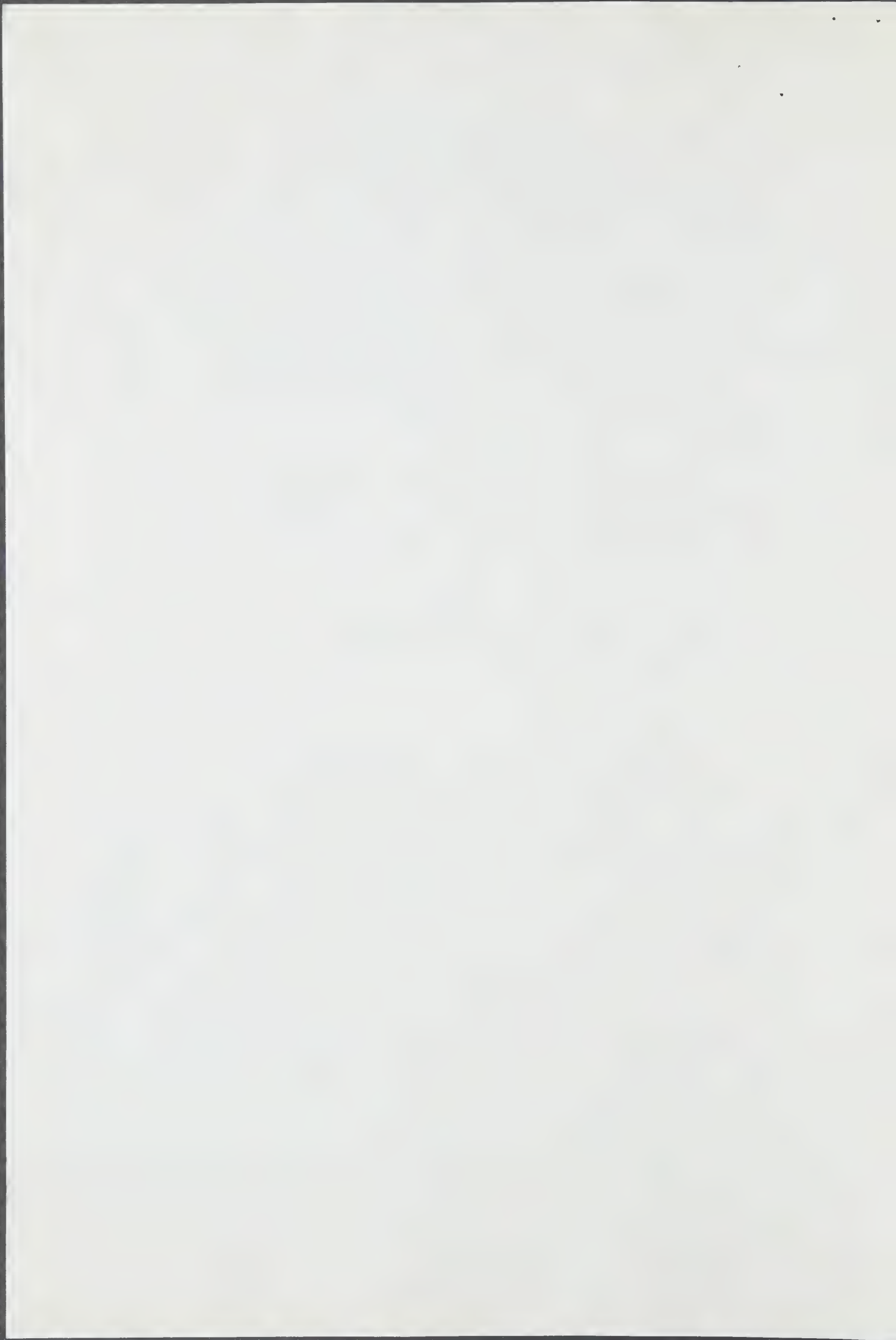
Academy of Sciences

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COMPARISON OF THE
METHODS OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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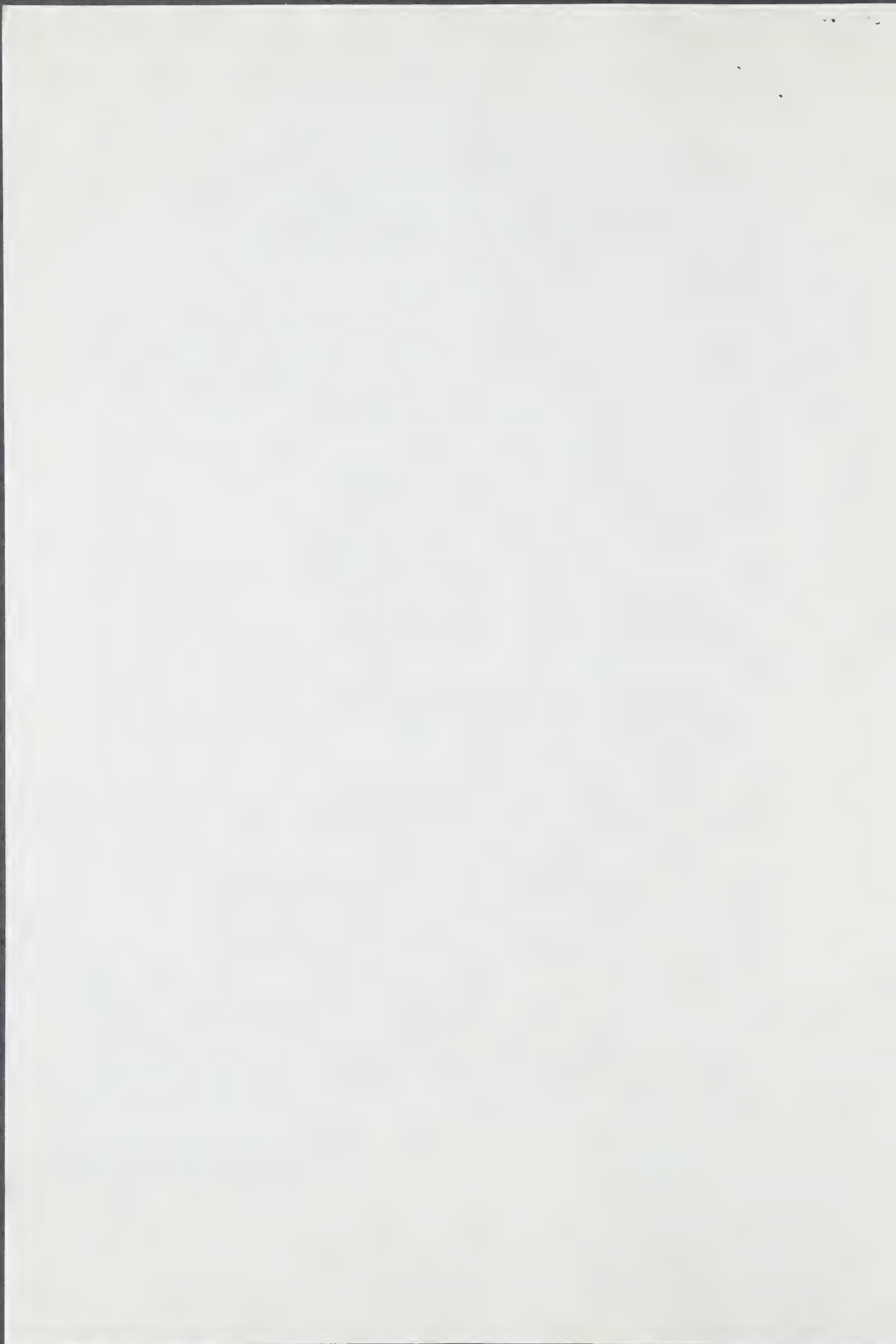
16. The sixteenth method is the
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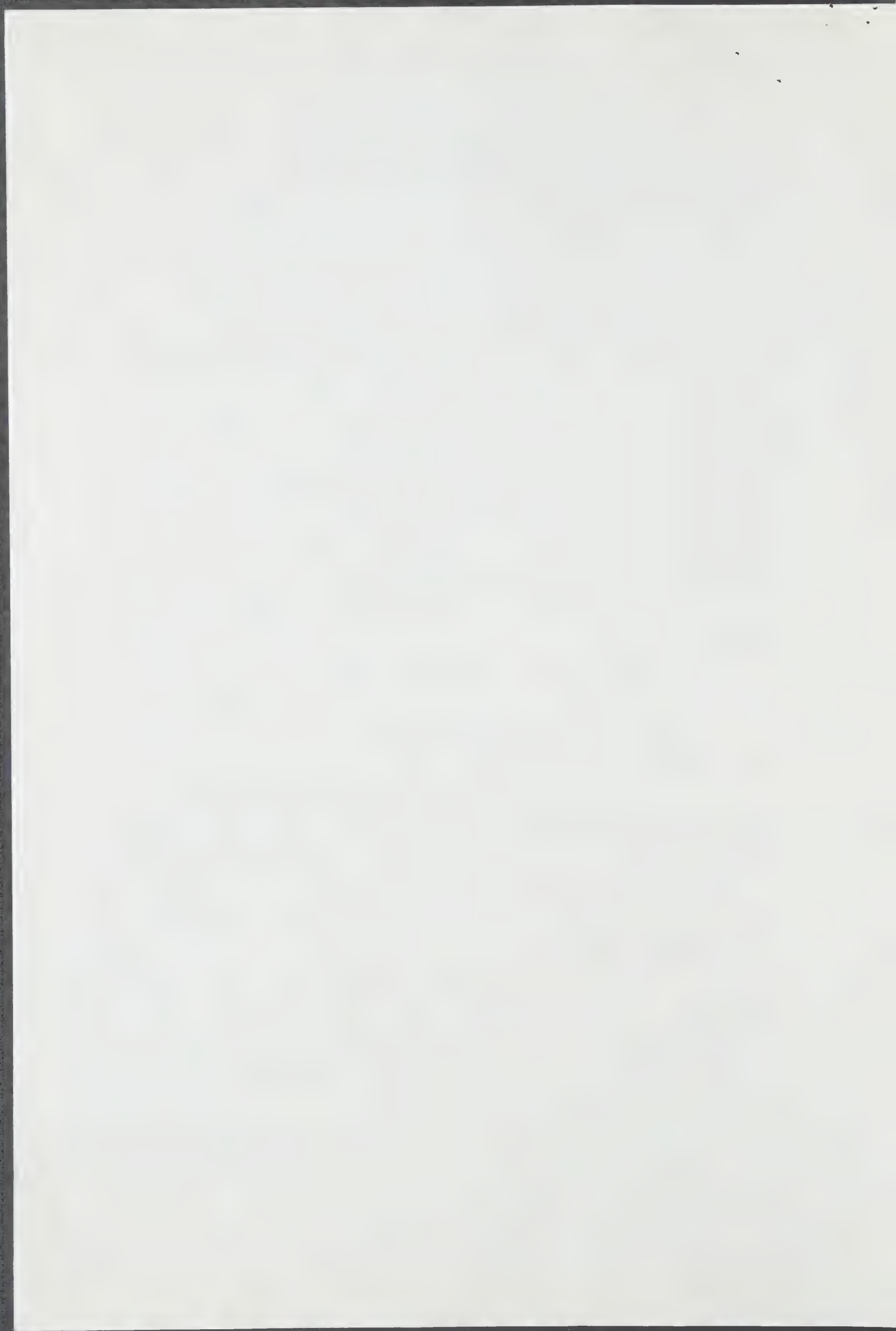
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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the organization's finances and for ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes how this information is used to identify trends, assess performance, and make informed decisions. The document also highlights the need for regular updates and reviews of the data to ensure its accuracy and relevance.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern data management. It discusses how advanced software solutions can streamline processes, reduce errors, and provide real-time insights. It also touches upon the importance of data security and privacy in the digital age.

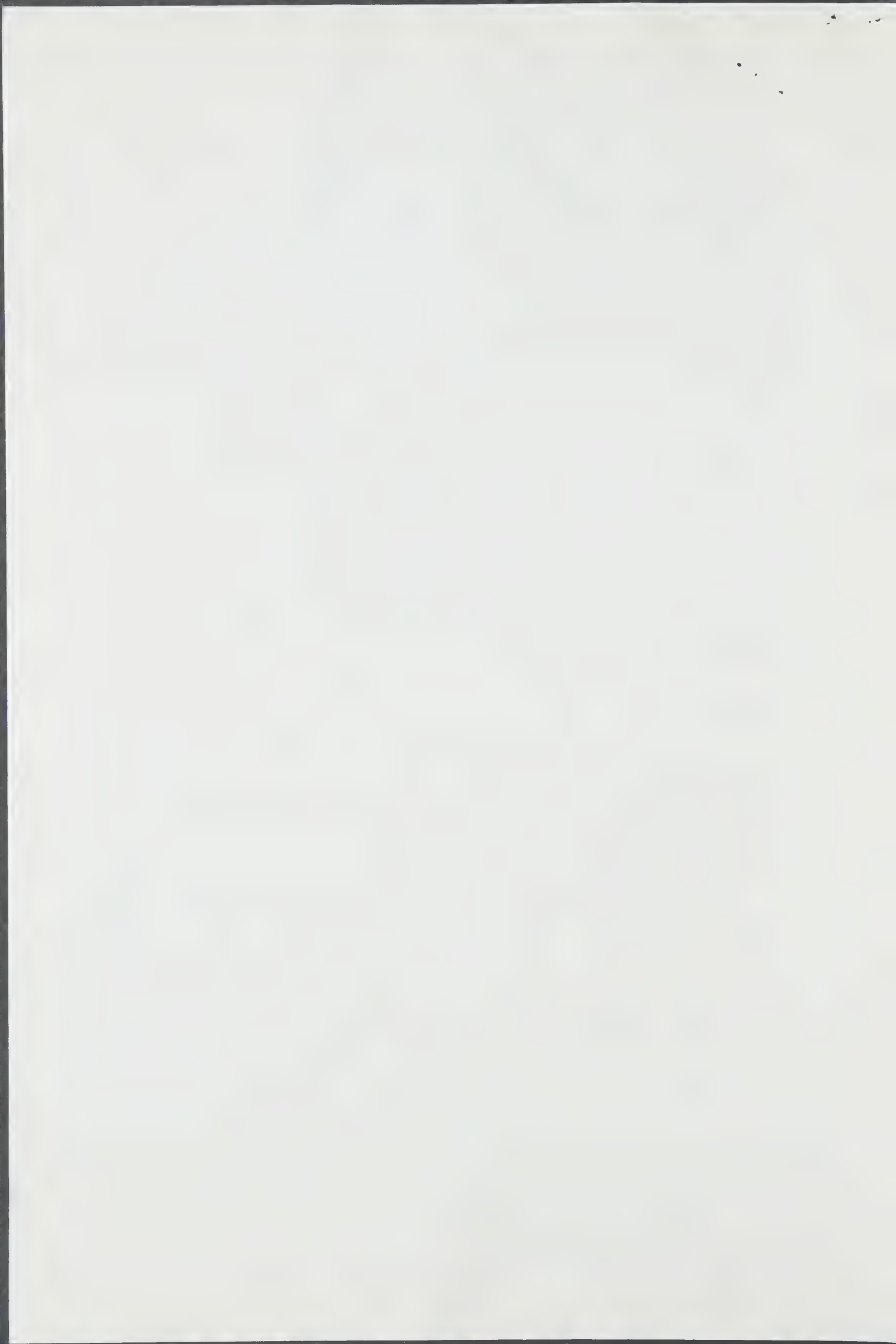
4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges of data integration and interoperability. It explains how different systems and formats can be brought together to create a unified view of the organization's data. This is crucial for maximizing the value of the data and for enabling cross-departmental collaboration.

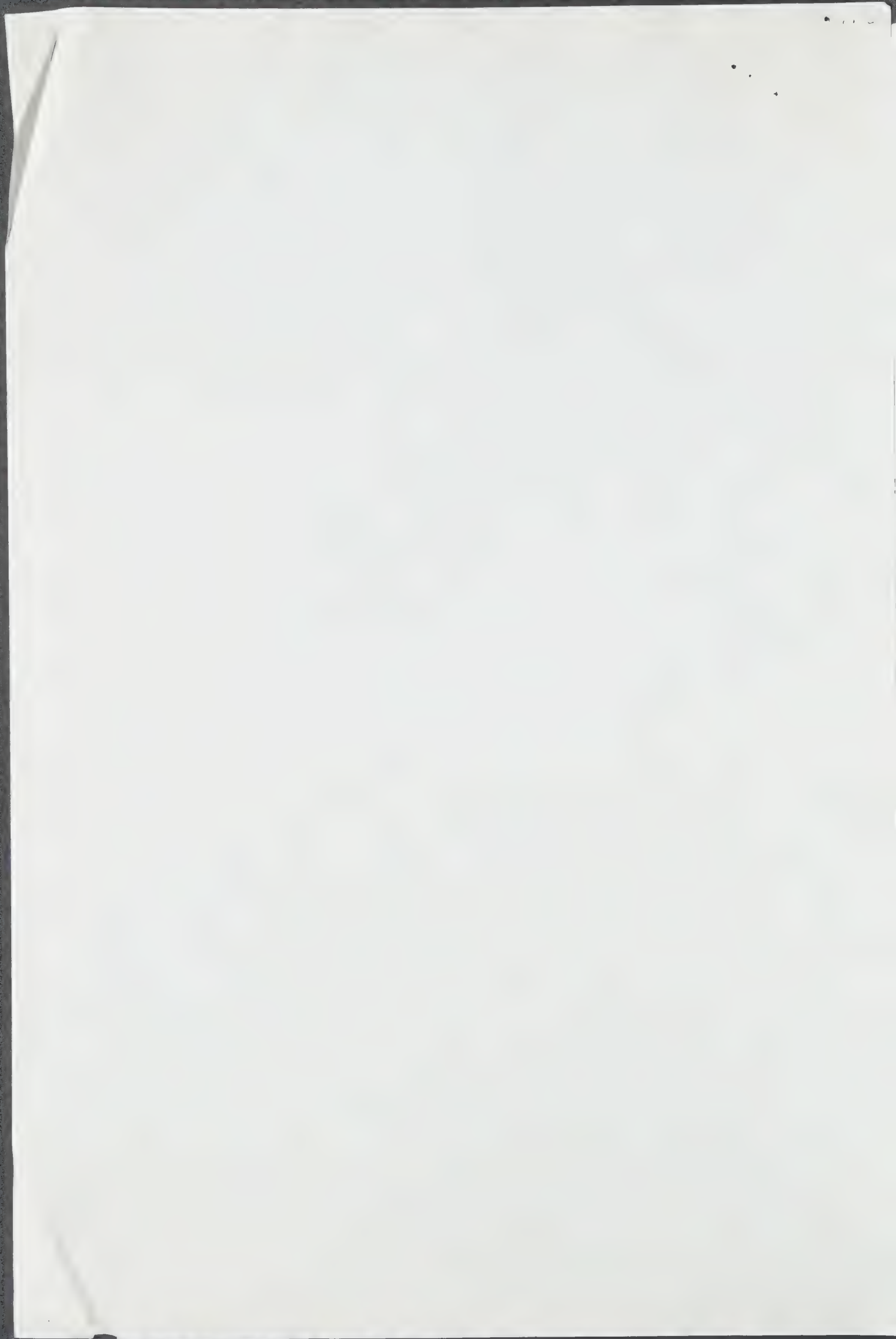
5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance. It outlines the policies and procedures that should be in place to ensure that data is used responsibly and ethically. This includes defining roles and responsibilities, establishing clear lines of accountability, and implementing robust controls.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the future of data management. It discusses emerging trends such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and cloud computing. It also highlights the need for ongoing education and training to keep the organization's workforce up-to-date with the latest developments in the field.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of a data-driven approach and offers practical advice on how to implement the strategies discussed in the document. It also encourages the organization to continue to explore new opportunities and to stay at the forefront of data management.

8. The eighth part of the document is a conclusion that summarizes the overall message of the document. It emphasizes that data is a valuable asset and that effective data management is essential for long-term success. It also expresses confidence in the organization's ability to overcome the challenges and to realize its full potential.





Cena Alfreda Badera

Cena Alfreda Badera je udělována každoročně na konferenci v Liblicích mladému organickému a bioorganickému chemiku do 35 let. Udělení ceny je spojeno s prémieí 100 000 Kč, kterou každoročně věnuje dr. Alfred Bader. Konkurs hodnotí komise jmenovaná Hlavním výborem ČSCH.

Alfred Bader, známý chemik, milionář, self-made man, zakladatel firmy Aldrich, filantrop, sběratel vlámských mistrů, zakladatel ceny Alfreda Badera udělované ČSCH.

Držitelé ceny Alfreda Badera

1994 Štary Ivo, RNDr., CSc., Ústav organické chemie a biochemie AV ČR, Praha

1995 Smrčina Martin, RNDr., CSc., Katedra organické chemie, Přírodovědecká fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, Praha

1996 Havlíček Vladimír, Dr. Ing., Mikrobiologický ústav AV ČR, Praha

1997 Lhoták Pavel, Ing. CSc., Ústav organické chemie VŠCHT, Praha

1998 Hoskovce Michal, Ing. CSc., Ústav organické chemie a biochemie AV ČR, Praha

1999 Hocck Michal, Ing. CSc., Ústav organické chemie a biochemie AV ČR, Praha

2000 Círka Vladimír, Ing. CSc., Ústav chemických procesů AV ČR, Praha

2001 Milan Pour, Doc. RNDr. PhD., Katedra anorganické a organické chemie, Farmaceutická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, Hradec Králové

Poprvé byly v nadcházejícím roce 2002 uděleny díky iniciativě dr. Alfreda Badera ceny dvě, a to odděleně pro organickou chemii a bioorganickou chemii, přičemž každá z nich je spojena s prémieí 100 000 Kč. Jejimi nositeli se stali:

2002 **Organická chemie** Štěpán Vyskočil, Dr., Katedra organické chemie, Přírodovědecká fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, Praha

2002 **Bioorganická chemie** Radek Marek, Dr., Národní centrum pro výzkum biomolekul, Přírodovědecká fakulta Masarykovy Univerzity, Brno



Česká společnost chemická
Czech Chemical Society

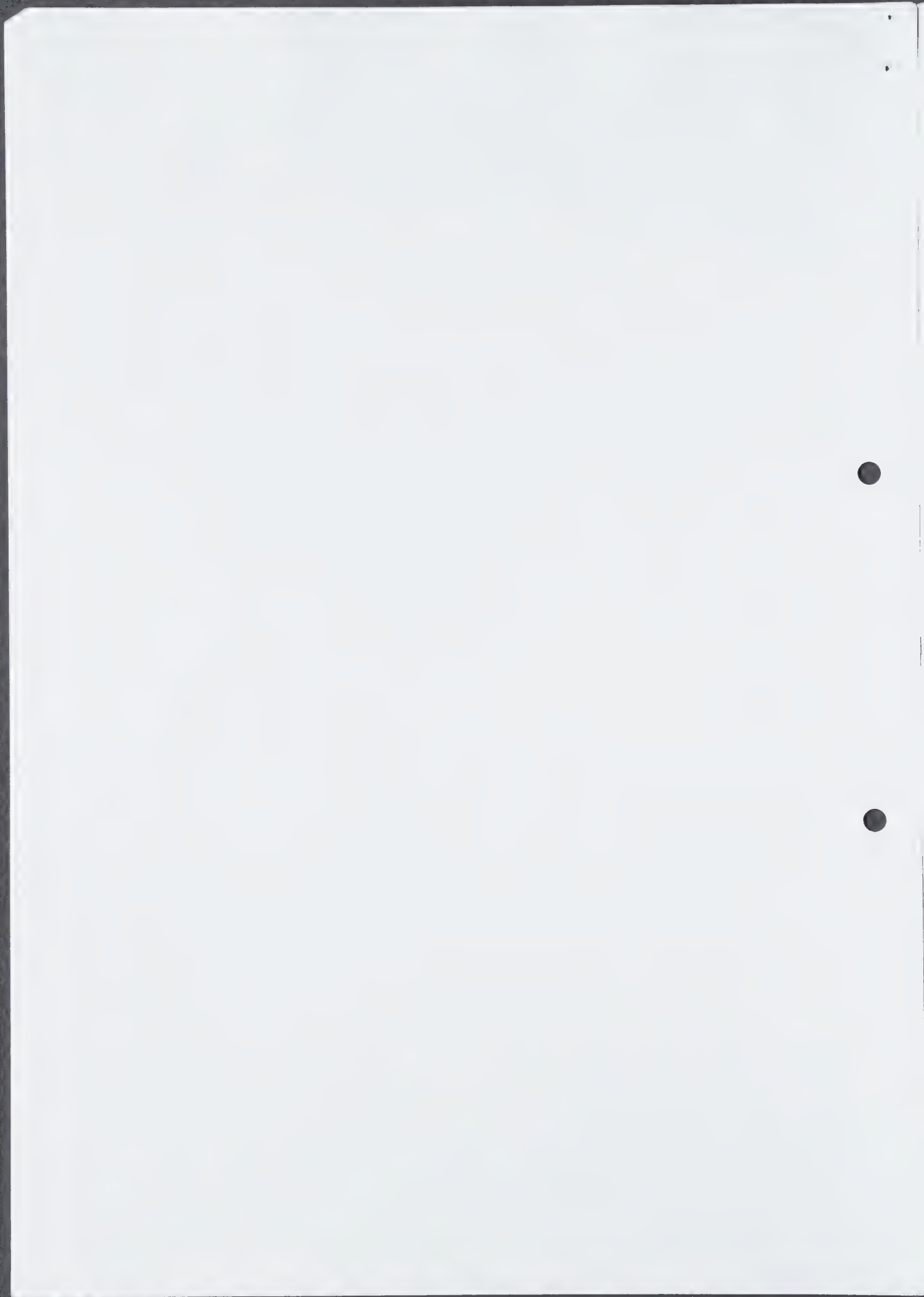
zpět domů / back to home

Ceny Alfreda Badera / Alfred Bader Prizes

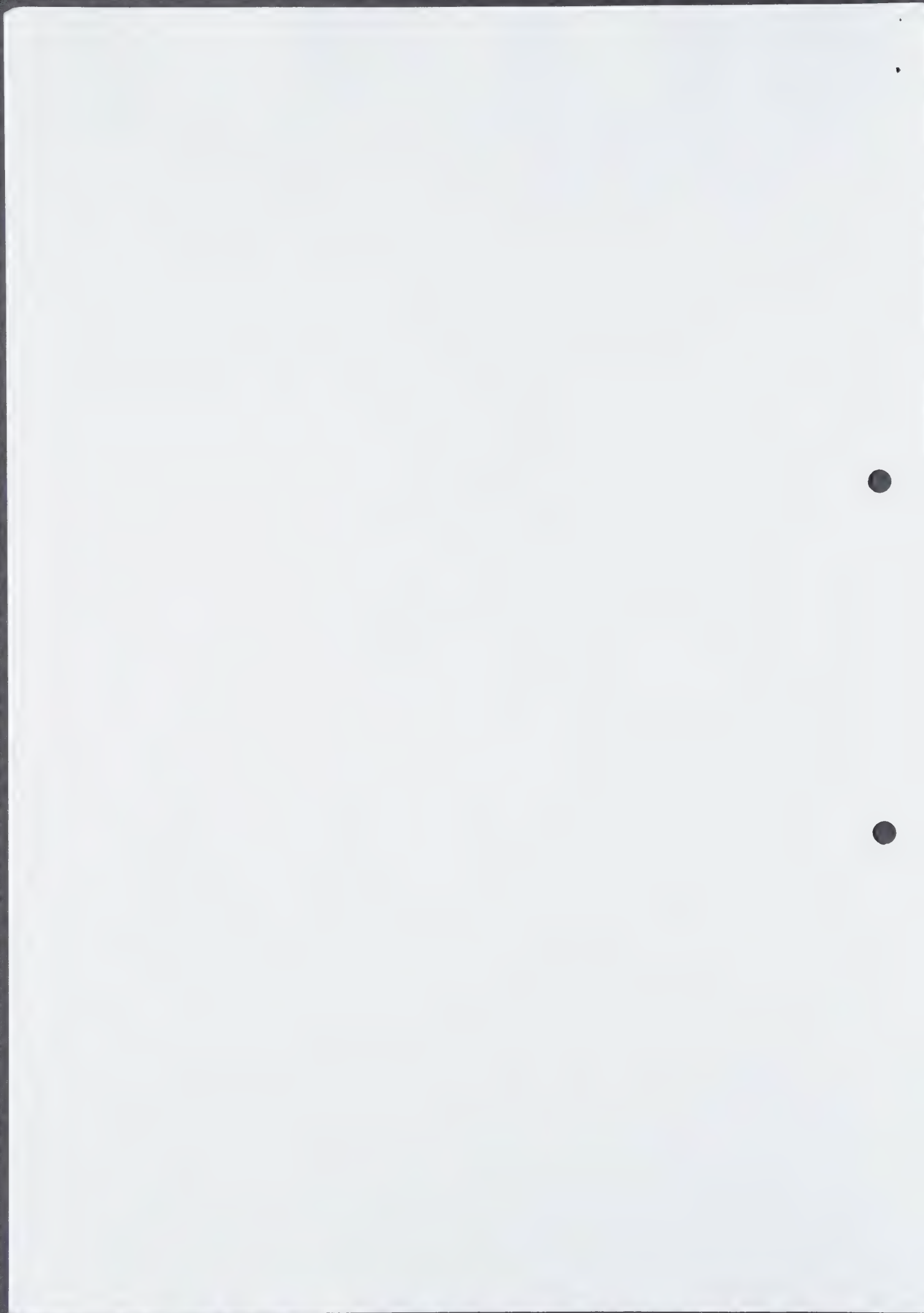
Ceny pro mladého českého organického a bio-organického chemika / Prizes for young Czech organic and bio-organic chemist (zřízena A. Baderem. Alfred Bader, známý chemik, milionář, self-made man, zakladatel firmy Aldrich, filantrop, sběratel vlámských mistrů / established by Alfred Bader, known chemist, millionaire, self-made man, founder of Aldrich Chemicals, philanthropist and collector of Flemish masters). Od roku 2002 mohou být udělovány ročně ceny dvě, jedna za organickou chemii (CAB-I) a druhá za chemii bioorganickou a bioanorganickou (CAB-II). / Since 2002 there have been awarded a prize for organic chemistry (CAB-I) and a prize for bio-organic and bio-inorganic chemistry (CAB-II)

- 1994 **Starý Ivo**, RNDr., CSc., (33) Ústav organické chemie a biochemie AV ČR, Praha
- 1995 **Smrčina Martin**, RNDr., CSc., (34) KOCH Přírodovědecké fakulty University Karlovy, Praha
- 1996 **Havlíček Vladimír**, Dr. Ing., (29) Mikrobiologický ústav AV ČR, Praha
- 1997 **Lhoták Pavel**, Ing. CSc., (34) Ústav organické chemie VŠCHT, Praha
- 1998 **Hoskovec Michal**, Ing., CSc., (35), Ústav organické chemie a biochemie AV ČR, Praha
- 1999 **Hocek Michal**, Ing. CSc., (29), Ústav organické chemie a biochemie AV ČR, Praha
- 2000 **Církva Vladimír**, Dr. Ing., (32), Ústav chemických procesů AV ČR, Praha
- 2001 **Pour Milan**, doc. RNDr., PhD, (35), Farmaceutická fakulta UK, Hradec Králové
- CAB-I 2002 **Vyskočil Štěpán**, Mgr., PhD (31), Přírodovědecká fakulta UK, Praha
- CAB-II 2002 **Marek Radek**, RNDr., PhD (34), MU v Brně, Přírodovědecká fakulta
- CAB-I 2003 **Kraus Tomáš** Mgr., PhD (34), Ústav organické chemie a biochemie AV ČR, Praha
- CAB-II 2003 **Damborský Jiří**, Mgr., Dr. (34), MU v Brně, Národní centrum pro výzkum biomolekul

Ceny Alfreda Badera je udělována z podnětu a finančního altruizmu dr. Alfreda Badera, významného světového chemika, podnikatele ale i znalce a sběratele vlámských mistrů. Dr. Alfred Bader, který se narodil r. 1924 ve Vídni v rodině české židovské šlechtičny a maďarského důstojníka byl ve věku 14ti let poslán do Anglie, aby unikl nacistické persekuci. Po začátku války byl deportován do Kanady a internován. Po propuštění studoval chemii na Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. Po jejím ukončení v r. 1945, odešel na stáž na Harvard, kde pracoval na chemii chinonů s Louisem Fieserem a získal PhD v r. 1950. Bader nastoupil u Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company jako výzkumník v oddělení barev v Milwaukee. V r. 1954, zúročil patent na přípravu bis-fenolové kyseliny za který PPG získal milion dolarů od firmy Johnson Wax – což se stalo prvním úspěšným obchodním vítězstvím mladého chemika. Již v době svého doktorátu měl problémy s nákupem chemikálií v drobném, rozhodl se proto se svým přítelem právníkem založit firmu Aldrich Chemical Company ve které prodávali chemikálie připravené studenty v praktiku. Přestože z počátku neměl obchodní zkušenosti a i 500 dolarů, které potřebovali na založení firmy jim dělalo potíže firma se rozrostla. V šedesátých až osmdesátých letech podporoval české chemiky tím, že od nich barterovým způsobem odkupoval přebytečné vzorky chemikálií a poskytoval jim za to produkty fy. Aldrich, což byl jeden ze způsobů, jak dr. Bader vybudoval během let katalog o téměř 10 tisíci položek. V roce 1970 se fa Aldrich spojila se společností Sigma sloužící biochemikům. Dr. Bader založil v roce 1968 světoznámný časopis Aldrichimica Acta, který se stal užitečnou pomůckou chemiků a je jí dodnes. Dr Bader se stal jedním z nejúspěšnějších a nejznámějších chemiků na vědeckém i obchodním poli. Vědecky se soustředil na uplatnění soudobých metodik ve výzkumu historických obrazů, o čemž napsal i monografii



*Dr Bader, přestože česky umí jen několik slov, zdůrazňuje své české kořeny a je na ně hrdý. Kromě toho, že přispěl k znovuobjevení zásluh českého rodáka Josefa Loschmidta o chemii (objev struktury benzenu) založil natrvalo fondy na pěti nejlepších univerzitách na světě na stipendia výhradně pro české studenty. Kromě toho založil dr. Bader r. 1994 Cenu Alfreda Badera, kterou uděluje Česká společnost chemická každoročně mladěmu chemikovi do 35 let za práce v organické a bioorganické chemii. Součástí ceny je i prémie ve výši 100 tisíc korun, u které dr. Bader velmi těžce nese, že musí být zdaněna daní z příjmu
Za své zásluhy o rozvoj české chemie byl dr. Bader odměněn nejvyššími vyznamenáními České společnosti chemické*



Cena Alfreda Badera

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1999 Hocek Michal, Ing. CSc., Ústav organické chemie a biochemie AV ČR, Praha

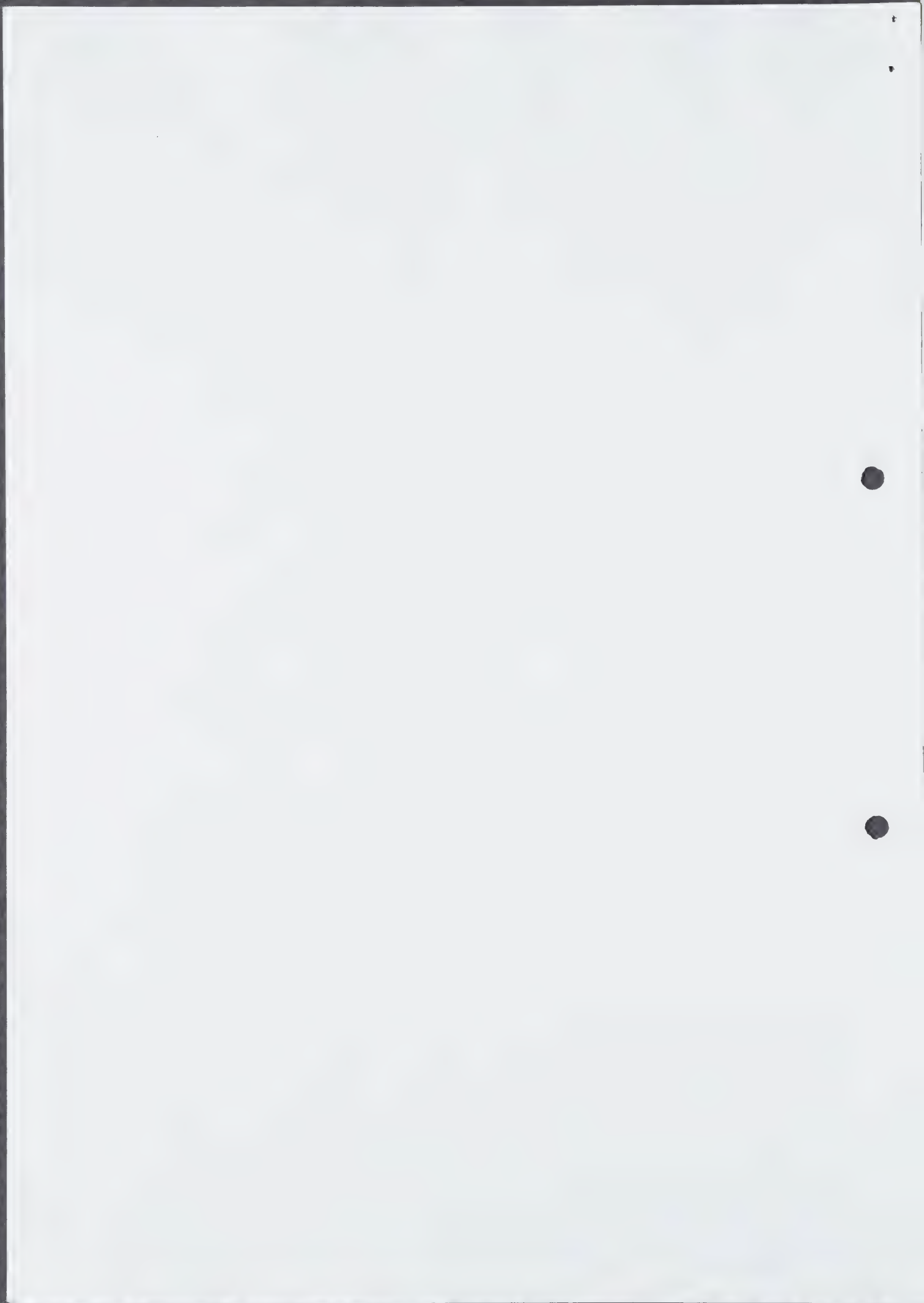
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2002 **Bioorganická chemie** Radek Marek, Dr., Národní centrum pro výzkum biomolekul, Přírodovědecká fakulta Masarykovy Univerzity, Brno



From: GEORGE DANSON COALITE CHEMICALS
Questions? Call +44(0)1246 826816
Fax +44(0)1246 822566
Company 00 1 414 277 0709
Date: March 29, 1996
Pages: (including this one) (6)

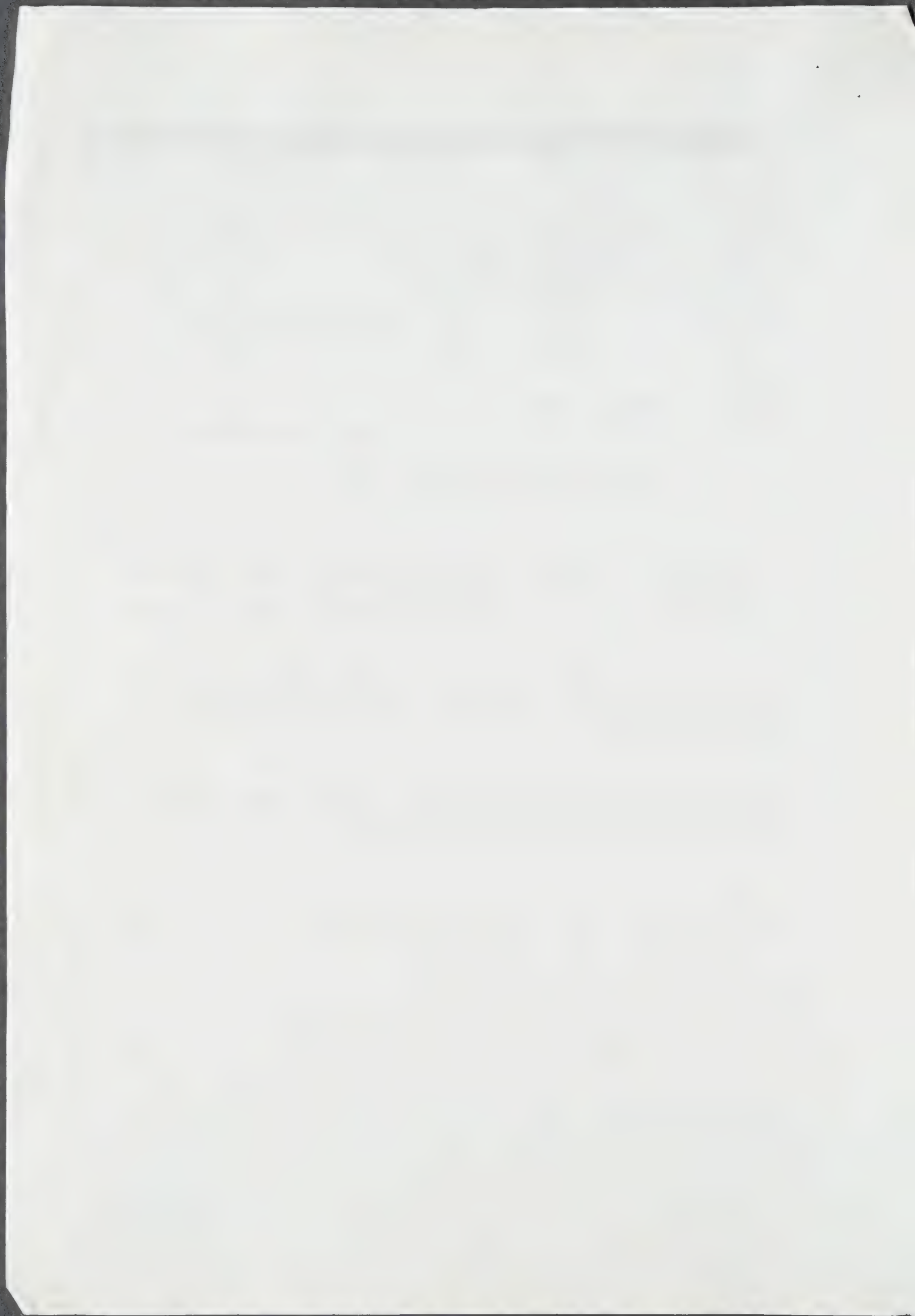
Message

I thank you very much for the encouraging words following the recent Court case. I am attaching a copy of a letter that was sent out to our employees which you may

I don't know if you are aware but Anglo United have decided to resurrect the disposal of Coalite Products Limited. With the Court case out of the way we can concentrate on the business again and as you know we have some lucrative products in the pipeline.

When you were in the U.K. you indicated that you could be interested if Steve Holloway and I were able to put forward a management buy-out. This is our intention and I would like to call you soon to discuss the matter.

W.D.
161 928 4741





Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Phone: 414/277-0730
Fax: 414/277-0709

A Chemist Helping Chemists

February 26, 1997

Mr. Brian J. Cripps
36 Moyne Close
HOVE
East Sussex BN3 7JX
England

Dear Brian:

Thank you for your kind invitation of February 3rd inviting me to our school's reunion.

I wish I could attend but the British government, in its wisdom, allows me to be in Britain only eighty-nine (89) days a year and I spend these usually in June, July, November and December.

You may have seen my autobiography, *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*, which deals with my school experience on pages 23 and 24, copies enclosed. I know that my friend Tony Alce who lives at 4 Ditchling Road in Brighton has a copy and I hope your library does also. The book was published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson two years ago its ISBN No. is 0-297-83461-4.

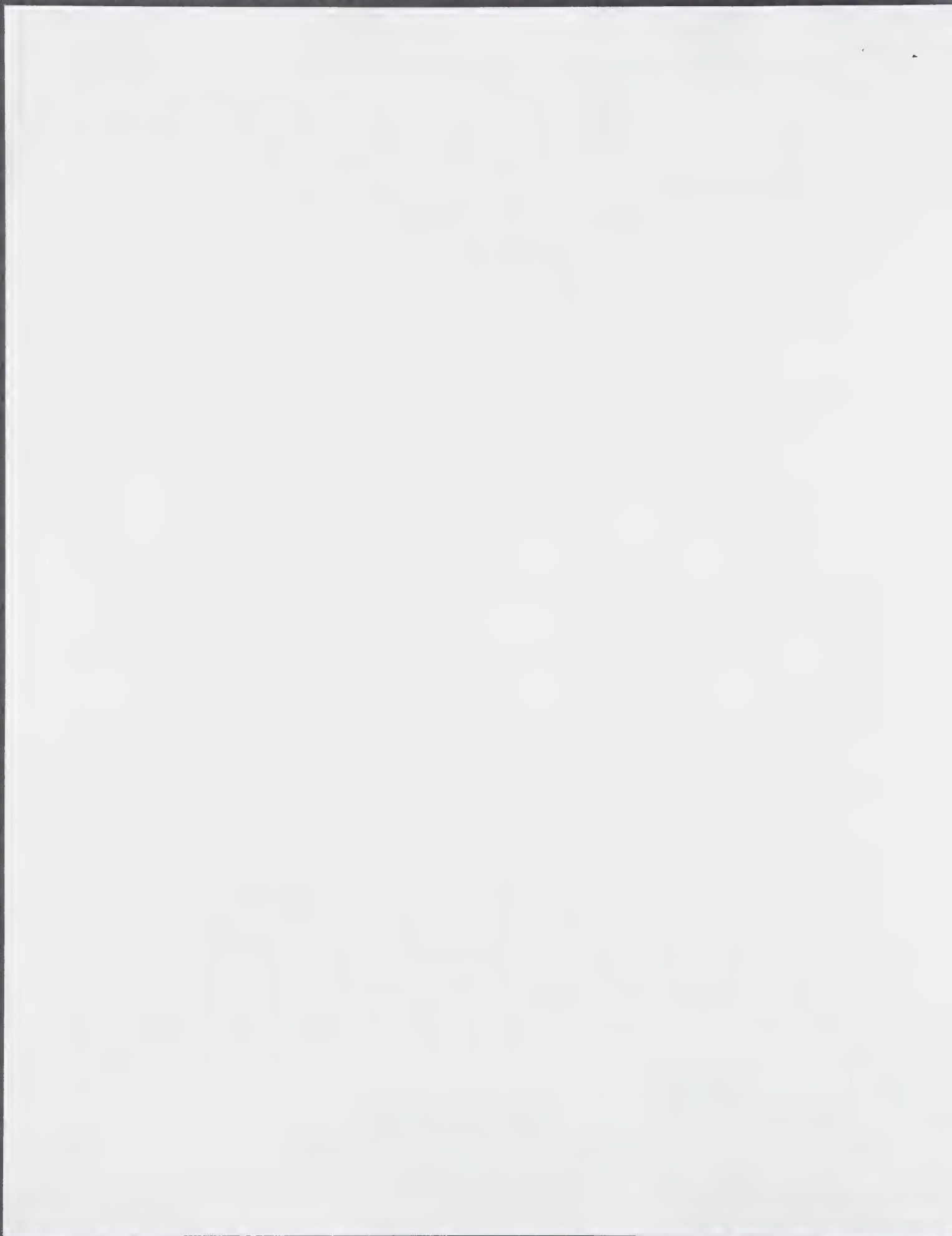
My British address is White Gables, 2A Holmesdale Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex TN39 3QE.

With all good wishes for a happy reunion, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

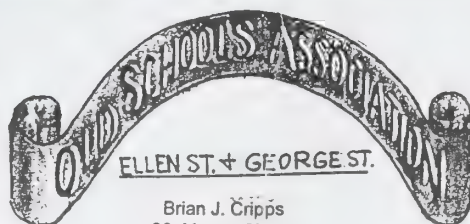
AB/nik

Enclosure

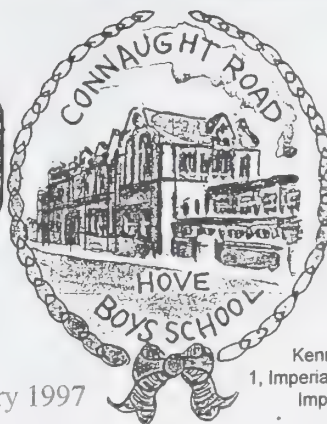




Peter G. Allan
5, Upper Kingston Lane,
Shoreham,
West Sussex
BN43 6TG
01273-592642



Brian J. Cripps
36, Moyne Close,
Hove,
East Sussex
BN3 7JX
01273-882385



Kenneth W. Louis
1, Imperial Arcade Buildings,
Imperial Arcade,
Brighton,
East Sussex
BN1 3EJ
01273-720952

3rd February 1997

East Hove Schools Reunion Saturday 10th May 1997.

Dear Friend,

Arrangements have been made for this years reunion on the above mentioned date.

A small group consisting of myself , Ken Louis, Peter Allan and with the valued help of Shirley Cramp Nee Murfet (Secretary) met on a few occasions to discuss the future reunions and to encourage membership of the association.

We have been fortunate to book the function room of the Sussex Hotel. Kingsway (entrance Osborne Villas). On this occasion there will be a Disco & Buffet at the inclusive price of £9.00 per head. There will also be a raffle for bottles of alcohol and the proceeds will help to contribute towards the costs of organising all future venues.

I hope you will be able to join us for what should be a jolly get together.

Kindly notify me with your remittance no later than 28th February 1997 by completing the slip and enclosing it in the pre-addressed envelope. Please pass this information to any other persons who may be interested.

Yours Brian

Old Schools Association - Disco & Buffet Saturday 10th May 1997 -
The Sussex Hotel, Osborne Villas Hove.

Please sendNumber tickets for the above event. I enclose cheque /
postal order /cash made payable to Old Schools Association to the value of £.....

Name and address.....

Signature..... Date





Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Phone: 414/277-0730
Fax: 414/277-0709

A Chemist Helping Chemists

September 3, 1997

Professor R. Guilherme C. Corrêa
Universidade Federal do Ceará
Departamento de Química Orgânica e Inorgânica
Centro de Ciências
Caixa Postal, 12200
60021-970 Fortaleza - Ceará
BRASIL

Dear Professor Corrêa:

In response to your letter of August 26. The two books listed in References 1 and 2 are available from the Aldrich Chemical Company and I enclose copy of page T47 of the latest Aldrich catalogue showing these. In the United States each costs \$12.95.

I enclose the original of Dr. Wiswesser's article, Reference 3 in the paper.

That paper in the January 1993 article has been criticized severely (and I believe unjustly) and I enclose one of the strongest criticisms by Professor Alan J. Roche, also in *Chemistry in Britain* in May of 1993. I also enclose my most recent paper in the September 1996 issue of *Chemistry in Britain*.

Should you have any difficulties obtaining those little books of References 1 and 2, please contact the manager of Sigma-Aldrich, Dr. Alfredo Sadler, Rua Sabara, 566-conj. 53, 01239-010-Sao Paulo, SP. I am certain that you will find him most helpful.

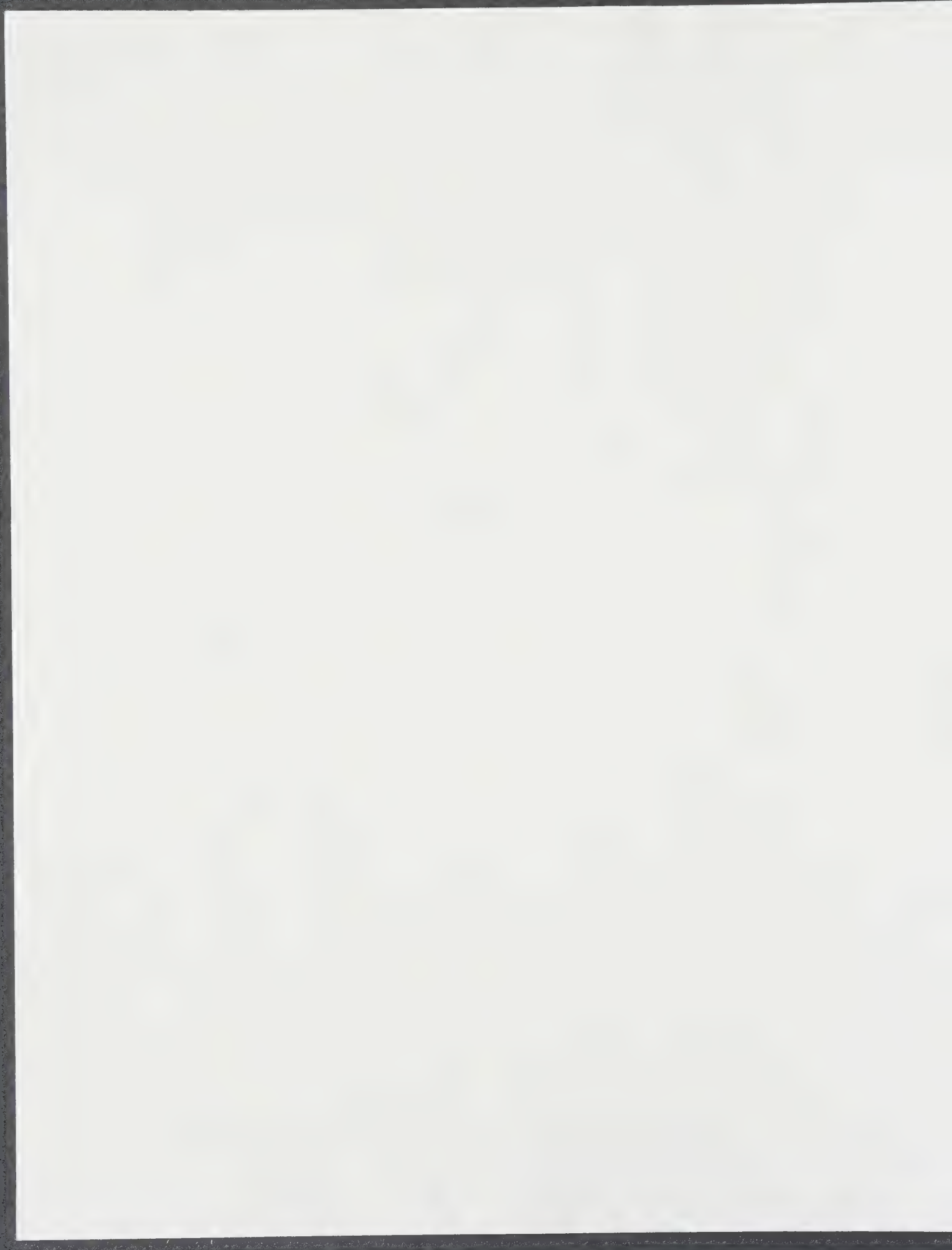
With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/nik

Enclosures

cc: Alfredo Sadler S-A Brazil



From:

R. Guilherme C. Corrêa
Universidade Federal do Ceará
Departamento de Química Orgânica e Inorgânica
Centro de Ciências
Caixa Postal, 12200
60021-970 Fortaleza – Ceará
BRASIL.

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211
USA

August, 26th, 1997

Dear Dr. Bader:

I was reading your recent paper published in Chem. Brit., 1993, 126-128 (February) about Kekulé theory on benzene ring & Loschmidt proposals on the same theory.

Actually I organize lectures to my students on facts that are very important on development of modern history of chemistry, but facts that are essentially important to a best comprehension of the evolution on chemical theories.

I would be very pleased if you could send me copies of your three references (1,2,3) that appear on your references list cited at the end of your paper above.

Have you copies of papers or even references about the beginnings of Chemical Structure Theories?

In advance I thank you for your kind attention, and I do hope to be able to have the honor to retribute your favor in near future.

Yours faithfully,


R. Guilherme C. Corrêa

U





CHIROSCIENCE
LONDON
UNITED KINGDOM

FAX

FOR THE ATTENTION OF: Dr Alfred Bauer
FAX NO: (011 414 277 0709)
PHONE:
ADDRESS:
CITY:
COUNTRY:

Many thanks for your letter of October 6 and for the information it contained. I have asked my assistant to contact Dr Bauer directly as from now on I should not have to do so.

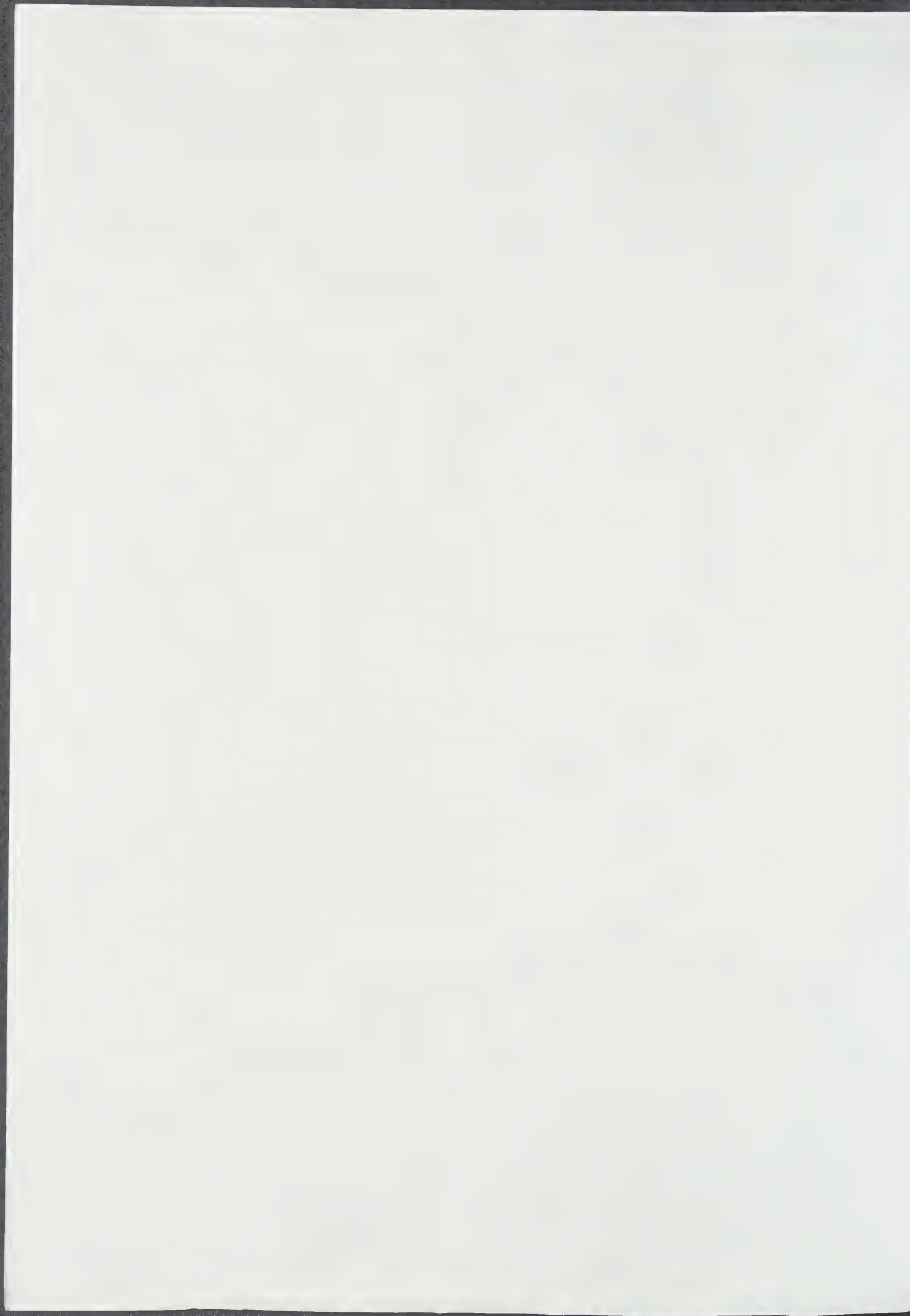
Yours faithfully,

Christine

Christine
CUSTOMER SERVICES ASSISTANT

CHIROSCIENCE

If you do not receive all the pages of this fax please telephone +44 (0)1223 420430



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

March 1, 1995

Professor and Mrs. Jack Roberts
Department of Chemistry
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California 91125

Dear Edith and Jack:

Isabel and I so look forward to seeing you on April 1.

As you will see from the enclosed I have asked the ACS to invite Mrs. Sheehan.

We would love to be able to attend the Roberts' Symposium at Harvard on March 13 but unfortunately I had agreed to meet with one of the top people of Sigma Aldrich that evening. Not Tom Corri of course. You must know that my heart and mind are still with the company and unfortunately that man comes to Milwaukee quite irregularly and seldom and could not change the appointment.

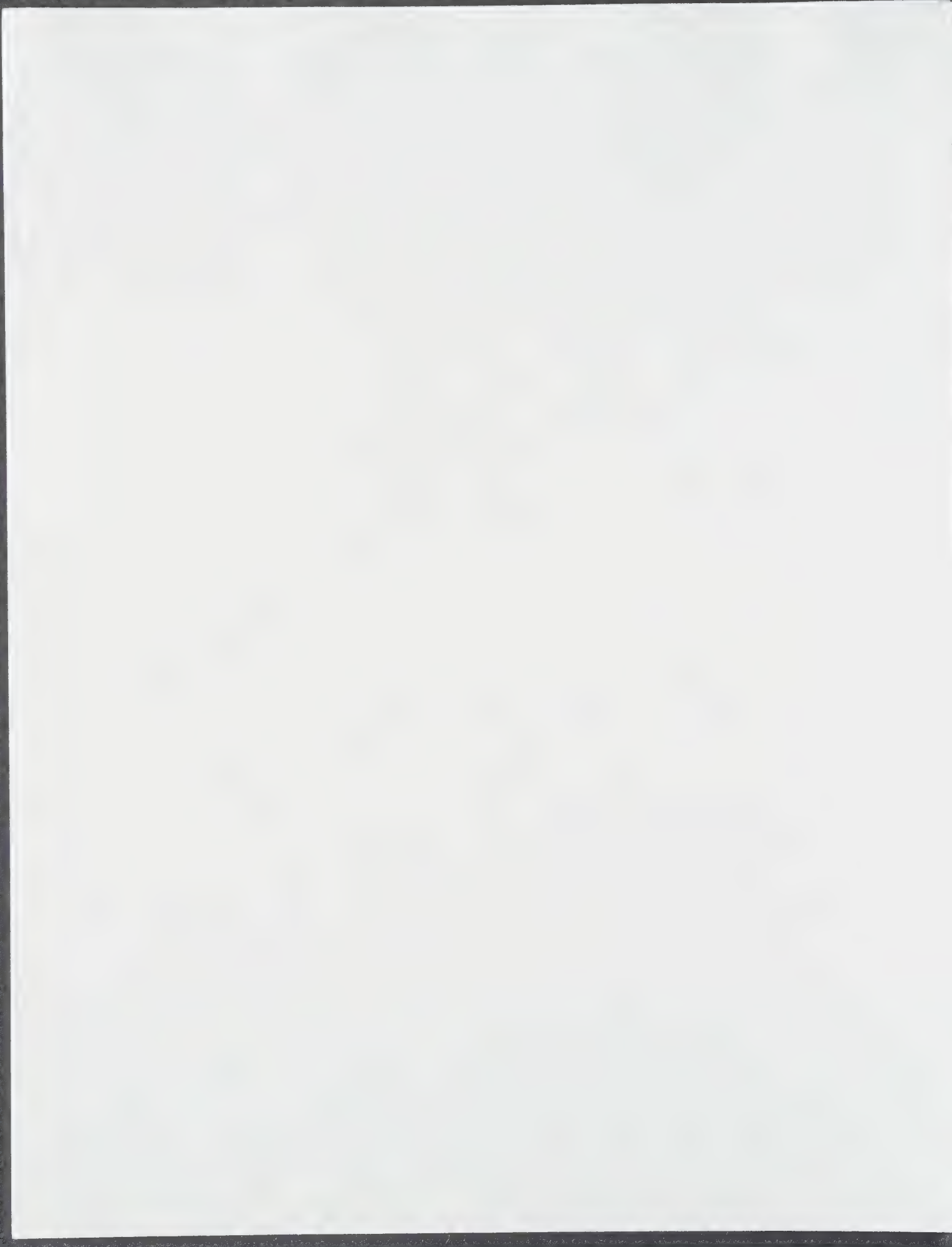
Of course that day my mind will be with both of you.

With all good wishes I remain yours,

Sincerely,

Alfred Bader

AB/df
Enclosure





ALFRED BADER FINE ARTS

DR. ALFRED BADER

ESTABLISHED 1961

March 21, 1995

Dr. Frank H. Clark
41 Big Spring Road
Califon, NJ 07839

Dear Frank:

I am so happy to have your detailed letter of March 15th, and I'm just sorry that we didn't have a chance to meet in New Orleans.

Isabel and I spent two full days looking at many of booths, but of course, our main interest was more with chemicals than with equipment. If only we had known ...

Of course, all of the chemists at Aldrich have remained my good friends, and I talk to some of them almost every day that I am in Milwaukee.

I will hand-deliver a copy of your letter to Dr. Al Runquist, who is charge of Purchasing, and he will undoubtedly pass it on. Your automatic titrator sounds very useful, indeed, and the chances are that Jim Brien is already handling this, and my additional letter will be like chicken soup: it may help and will certainly not do any harm.

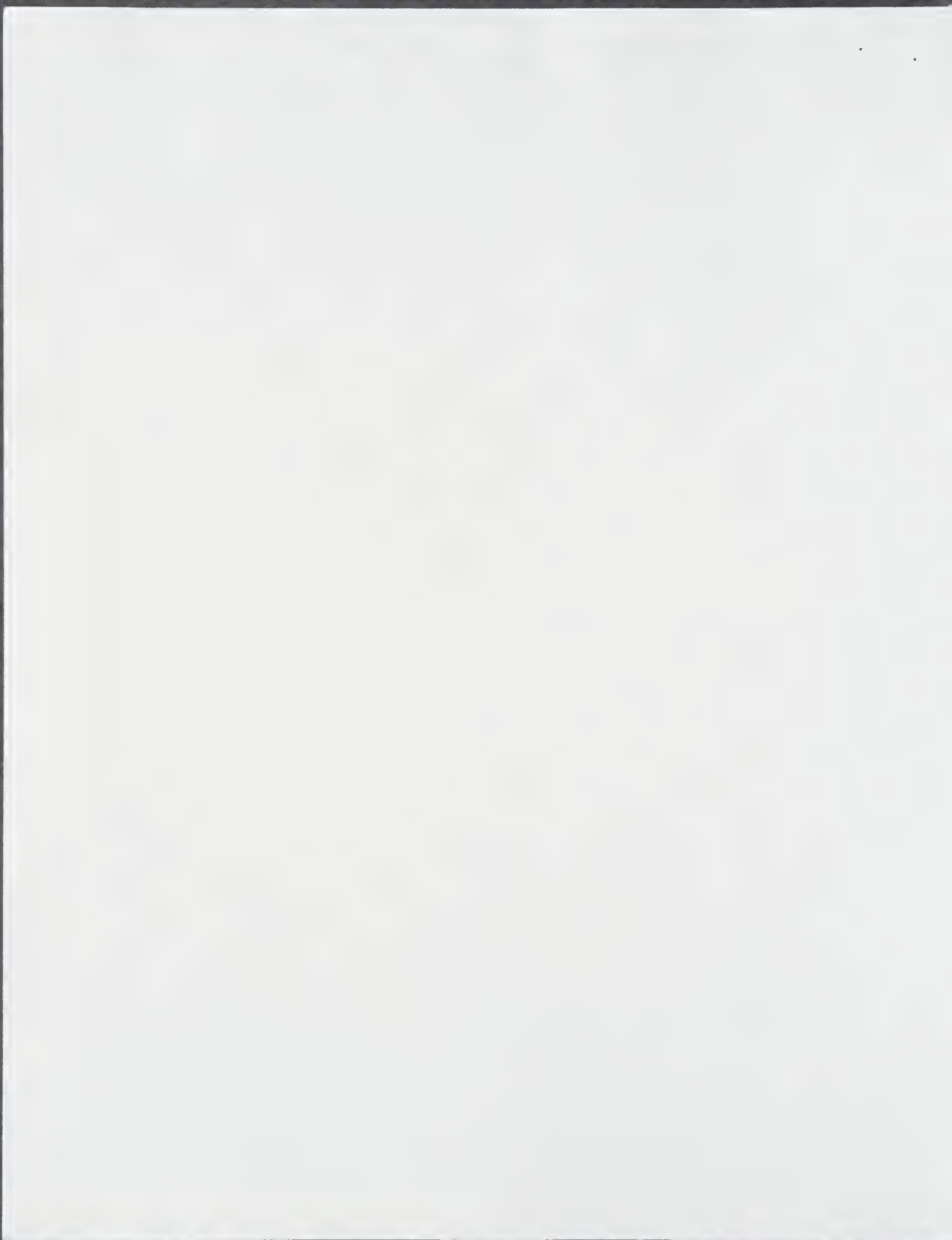
With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/cw

cc: Dr. Al Runquist
Manager of Purchasing, Aldrich Chemical
(via hand-delivery)

By Appointment Only
ASTOR HOTEL SUITE 622
924 EAST JUNEAU AVENUE
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN USA 53202
TEL 414 277-0730 FAX 414 277-0709



41 Big Spring Road
Califon, NJ 07830
March 15, 1995

Dr. A. R. Bader Fine Arts
Astor Hotel, Suite 622
924 East Juneau Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Dear Al:

I tried to find an opportunity to talk with you when you presented your lecture at PitCon95 but the lecture room was filled to overflowing and there was no chance since I had to return to man my booth. I wanted to tell you about my new venture. I retired from Ciba Pharmaceuticals in May 1994 and formed a small business called ChemClarke, Inc. In a joint venture with McIntosh Analytical Systems, Inc. of St. Charles IL, we have developed an automatic titrator that is modular and adaptable for many different purposes. Initially, the titrator, known as the Modular Titration System, MTS, has been designed to determine the pKa values of compounds of low aqueous solubility that most chemists seem to make in the pharmaceutical industry. The MTS titrator is also designed to perform 2-phase titrations and to use equations I have derived to calculate partition and distribution coefficients that assist medicinal chemists in knowing whether the new compounds they have designed are likely to be absorbed in an animal. Since my retirement I have continued research in this area and have developed an especially useful simplified method that is now incorporated into the software for the new titrator.

Roger McIntosh, of McIntosh Analytical has provided the Windows software to control the new titrator and he has built it to my specifications. I have designed the Windows software to analyze the data and prepare the report. I have licensed Robertson Analytical Laboratories in Madison NJ to use the MTS titrator to determine ionization constants and partition coefficients for their customers and the customers keep coming back. This experience helps me to test our new titrator against some of the most difficult problems and to keep making improvements in design of the modules and the software.

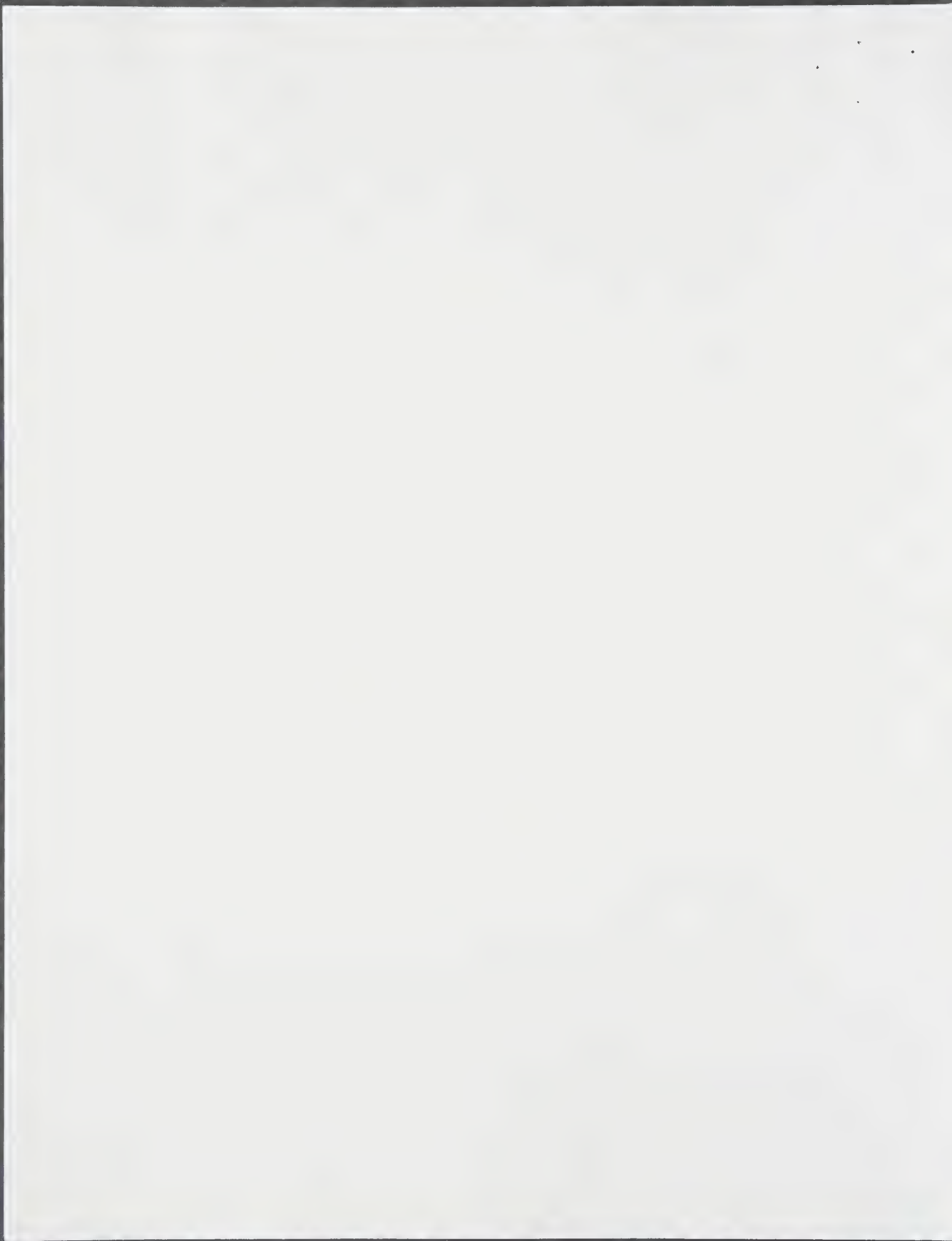
I wanted to tell you about our new venture since you were so helpful many years ago when I began to market the Micrit Molecular Models. They are still in the Aldrich catalog. We have sold our first MTS titrator to Pfizer Inc. in Groton CT, and we displayed our titrator in a booth at Pitcon95. I met Mr. Brien of Aldrich Chemical Co. at PitCon95 and he promised to enquire whether Aldrich would be interested in marketing our MTS titrator.

Any suggestions you might have regarding the course we might take to market the new titrator would be very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



Frank H. Clarke, Ph.D.




The MTS Titrator

- Control from Microsoft Windows®
- Modular Design
- Precision Burette
- Precision Potentiometer
- Easy Access Support Stand
- Protection from Carbon Dioxide
- Small Sample Size (0.2 - 5 mg.)
- Handles Poorly Soluble Compounds
- Data Stored in User's ASCII file

The PKMT Titration Analyzer

- Graphical Display with Windows®
- Pull Down Menus
- Button Controls
- Up to 5 Closely Adjacent pKa's
- Partition Coefficients:
 - log P_n of Unionized Compound
 - log P_i of Monocation or Monoanion
 - log P_{ii} of Dication or Dianion
- Distribution Coefficient at pH 7.4
- Distribution Profile (pH 3 - 11)
- Refinement of P_n , P_i and P_{ii}
- Curve Fit to Theoretical Equation
- Hard Copy Report includes Graph



New Orleans
March 5-10 1995
Pitcon® '95
Stimulating the Minds
of Today's and
Tomorrow's Scientists

For Further Information

Contact

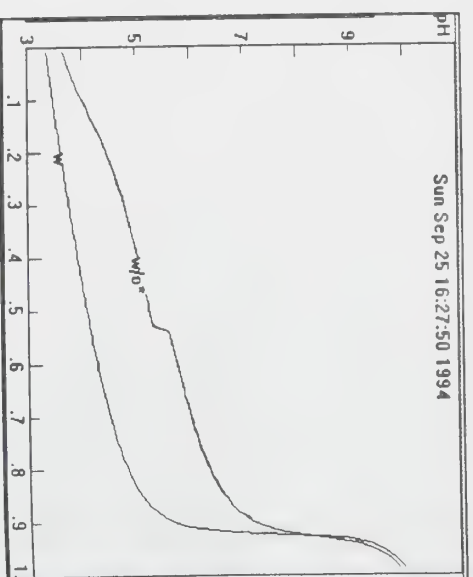
Roger McIntosh
McIntosh Analytical
Post Office Box 1399
St. Charles, IL 60174
Tel (708) 377-3795
Fax (708) 377-3895

Dr. Frank H. Clarke
ChemClarke, Inc.
41 Big Spring Road
Califon, NJ 07830
Tel (908) 832-9523

The MTS Titrator

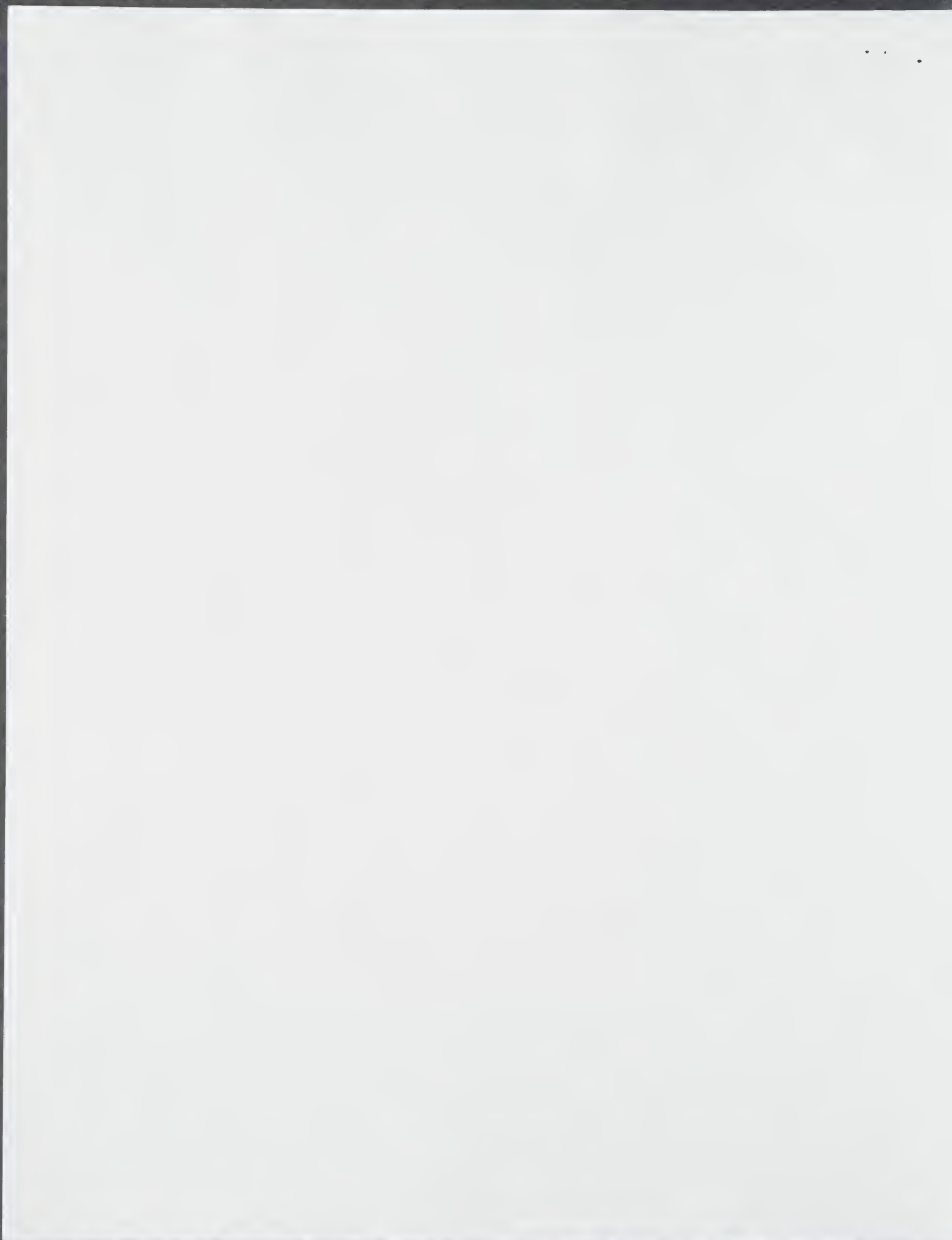
and

PKMT Titration Analyzer



A

McIntosh Analytical Systems, Inc.
and
ChemClarke, Inc.
Joint Venture



The MTS Titrator

Windows® Based Components

This revolutionary new concept brings the utility of Windows® "objects" to the design of the potentiometric titrator. Using the components described below along with the Windows® interface, a titration system can be tailored to meet the user's needs. The initial system has been especially designed to provide ionization constants and partition and distribution coefficients but with these modular components the system can be modified to meet other user requirements.

Burette System

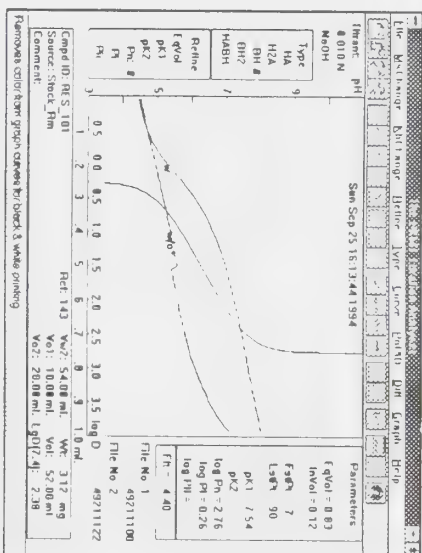
The BU10 is a high precision, high resolution, "smart" burette system. A 12,000 increment stepper motor permits extreme precision and accuracy. The included Windows® software permits easy integration and control. The burette syringe is easily replaced and comes in sizes of 100 μ l to 25 ml.

Potentiometer

The ME10 is a high resolution, high impedance, "smart" pH/mV meter capable of 10 μ V resolution over the range of -2,000 to 2,000 mV with impedance > 10¹² ohms. The microprocessor based controller is designed for use with the included Windows® software and provides pH calibration and calculation.

Support Module

The sturdy support module is especially designed for easy access. It includes vessel support, motor and stirrer, electrode, inlet ports for two titrants, octanol and an inert gas and a user access port.



The PKMT Titration Analyzer

The titration analyzer operates on the user's PC under Microsoft Windows® with pull down menus and button controls. The multitasking feature of Windows® allows analysis of one data set while a new one is being collected. Up to 5 closely adjacent ionization constants (pKa's) may be calculated. For monoprotic or diprotic compounds partition coefficients (expressed as log P) and the distribution coefficient at pH 7.4 may be obtained. Parameters are selected with the mouse or typed in from the keyboard. The calculated titration curve is compared graphically and numerically with the experimental curve as each parameter is selected or refined.

Difference Titration Curve

Compounds of low aqueous solubility may be titrated in dilute solution with 0.01 N titrant. In such cases it is often advantageous to subtract the solvent titration curve before calculation of the pKa. The software provides the original titration curves and the difference curve all compared on the same screen.

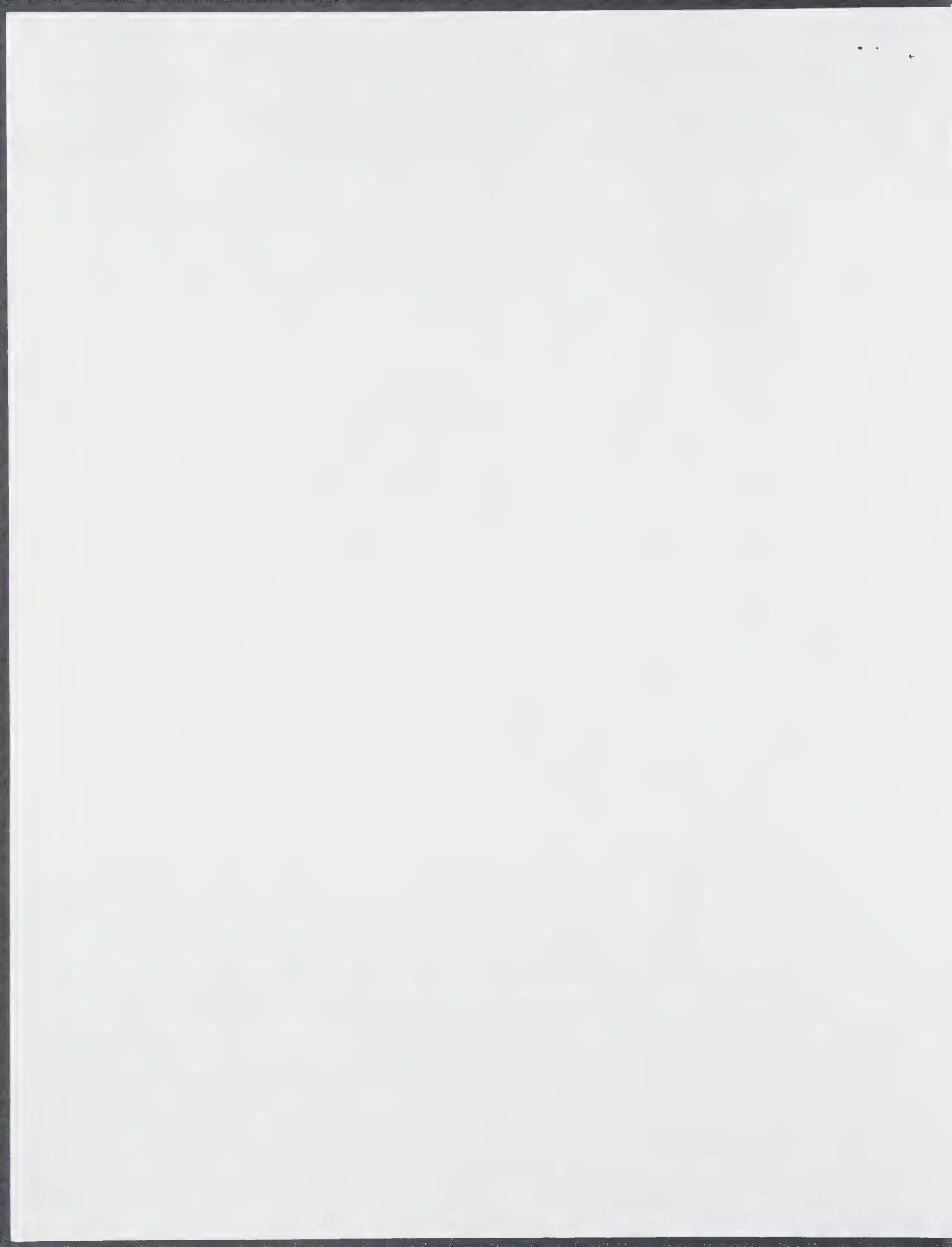
The Analyzer Screen

A typical Windows® screen is shown at left for the analysis of a monoprotic base using 0.01 N NaOH. The aqueous curve is labeled **w** and the 2-phase titration curve is **w/o**. The analyzer uses a new technique in which one 2-phase titration is performed using two different volumes of octanol. The water volume and two volumes of octanol are listed in the panel on the bottom of the screen. It is shown in the left panels that the compound is a monoprotic base (BH) and that the last refinement was of the neutral partition coefficient (Pn). The right hand panel provides results for the aqueous titration and the logarithms of the two partition coefficients, P_n and P_{n1}. A small panel on the right provides a measure of the fit of the last calculated titration curve with the experimental data. The logarithm of the distribution coefficient at pH 7.4 is provided at the bottom of the lower panel. The distribution profile shows the variation of log D over the pH range from 3 to 11.

The ability to see the results of the curve-fitting routines directly on the graphics screen provides the analyst with an immediate assessment of the quality of the calculation. The entire screen may be saved using Word Perfect® or another word processor. It may be printed as a hard copy which contains all the vital information concerning the titration and the analysis.

References

- 1) F. H. Clarke, J. Pharm. Sci., **73**, 226 (1984).
- 2) F. H. Clarke and N.M. Cahoon, J. Pharm. Sci., **76**, 611 (1987).



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

January 23, 1995

Professor Petr Zuman
Department of Chemistry
Clarkson University
P.O. Box 5810, Science Center
Potsdam, New York 13699-5810

Dear Professor Zuman:

Thank you so much for your detailed letter of January 6th and your most interesting article on the life and work of Professor Heyrovsky. He could not have been an easy man to work with, with a watch checking the arrival of his students and his admonition to get married at around 36!

I am reasonably familiar with the organic chemistry departments in Czech universities, and Professor Zahradnik gave me the Purkyne medal in Prague last summer.

I would like to concentrate our efforts in helping chemists in the Czech Republic, Canada and the United States.

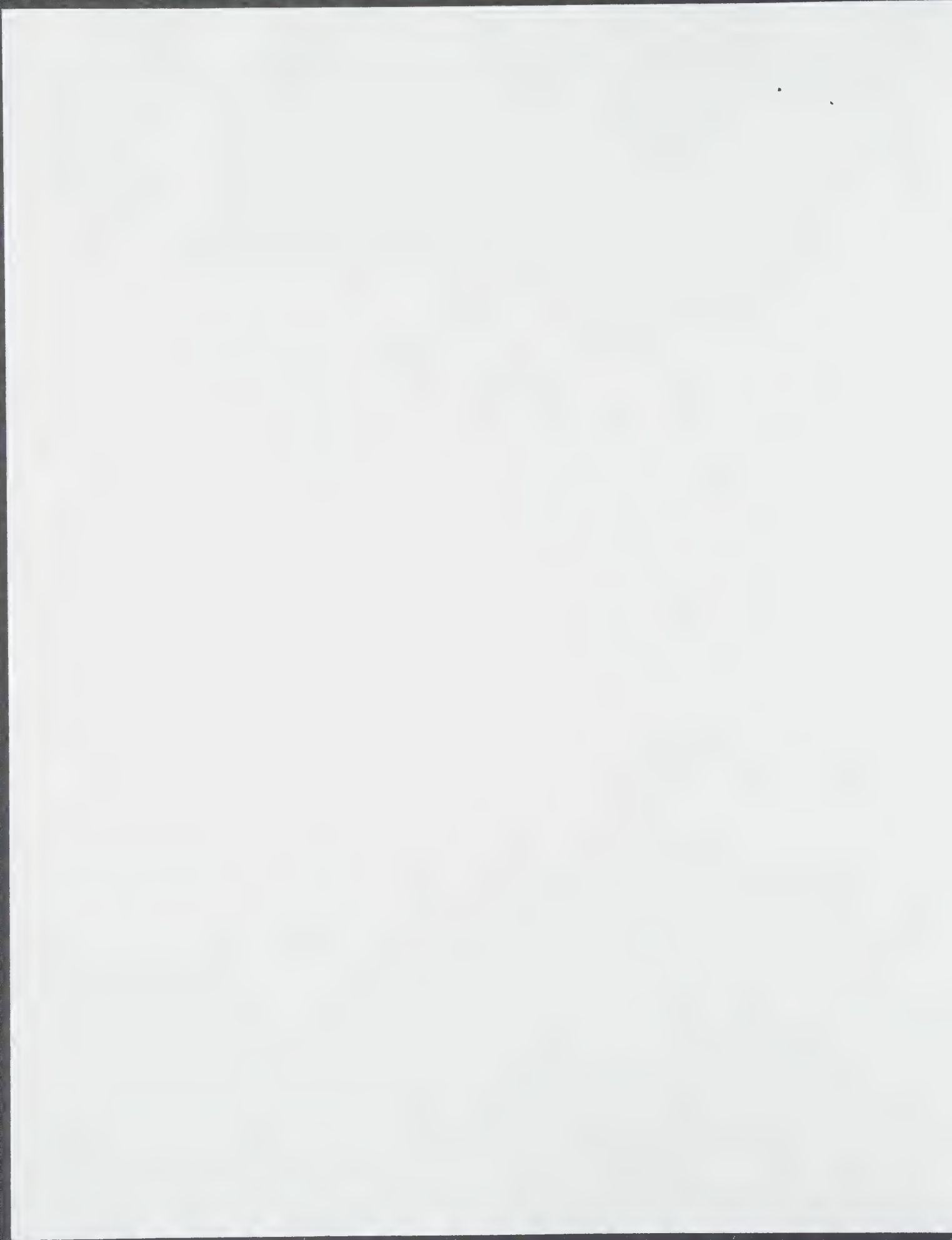
We look forward to being in Prague, Pardubice and Brno in June, just before attending the Loschmidt Symposium in Vienna. Will you be at that important meeting honoring one of the greatest Bohemian scientists?

We work closely with a very able Czech art historian, Dr. Milena Bartlova, the daughter of the late Rita Klimova, who was Czech ambassador to Washington. Milena has helped us locate good students for the Bader awards in art history.

It might be easier to meet in Prague or Brno, or perhaps in London or New York, which I visit regularly for the January, July and December auctions.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,



January 6, 1995

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211

Dear Dr. Bader:

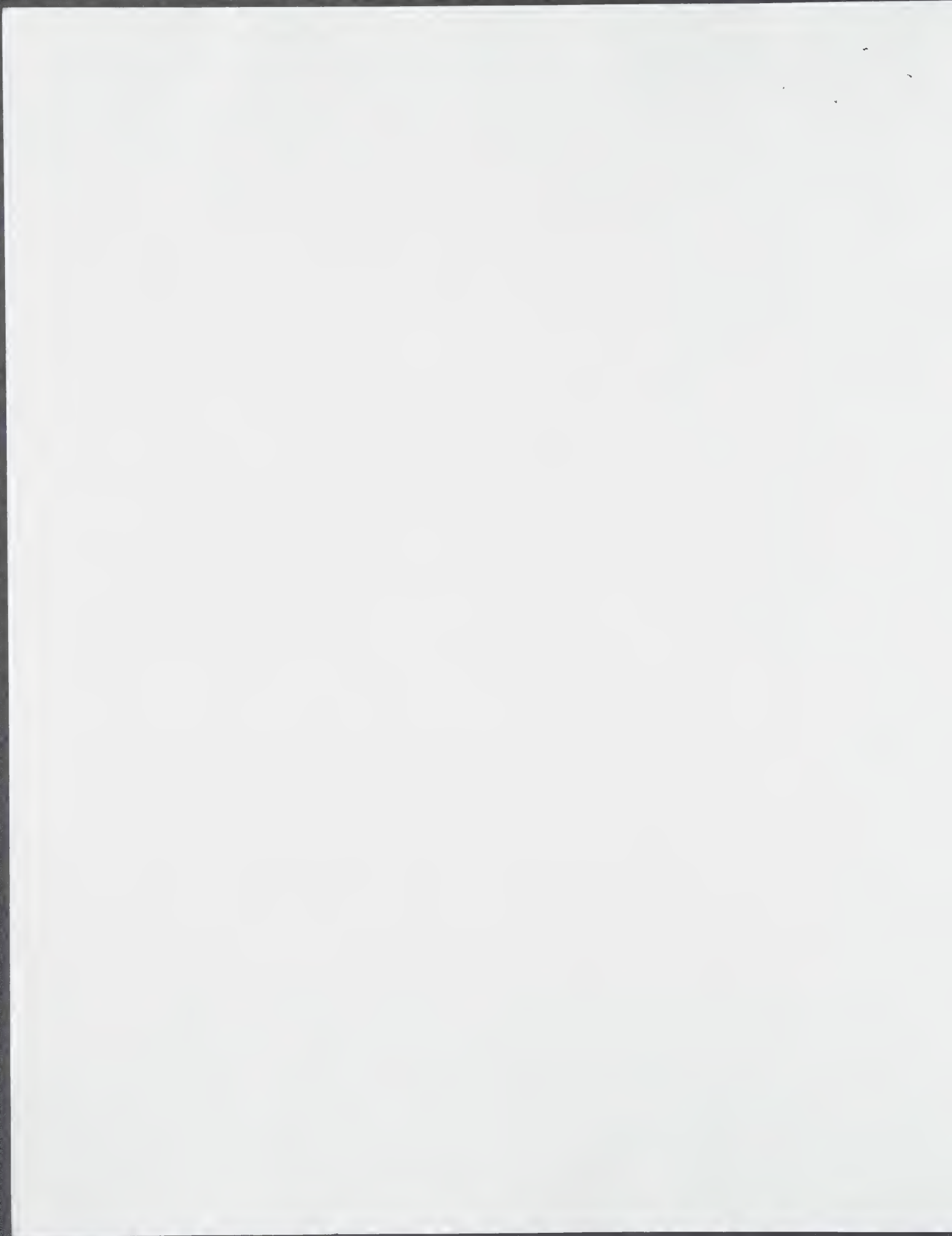
Thank you very much for your kind letter of December 27 and the information therein. I am not surprised that you encountered bureaucratic problems in the Czech Republic - even if the situation there steadily improves, it will take years before the old unhelpful attitudes of administrators will be changed.

I would be very glad if I could help. I have still some connections there - e.g. the current president of the Czech Academy, R. Zahradník, is an old friend of mine. In fact, my wife worked back in the fifties in adjoining laboratory in the Institute of Industrial Hygiene and we have some joint papers. In Prague, the Charles University (my alma mater) was strong in physical and analytical, but not in organic chemistry. The best Czech organic chemists came from the Technical University. I met Professor Votoček and knew reasonably well Professors Lukeš and Wichterle, but they are gone and even colleagues of my generation are either dead or retired. But if needed through my contacts at the Heyrovský Institute I could find well qualified professors of organic chemistry there.

In my opinion, more promising is the Technical University in Pardubice. Based on nearby industry (dyes, pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, explosives) they had a tradition of good organic chemistry there. I still have some contacts there (when in Polarographic Institute I was an Adjunct Professor there and taught physical organic chemistry). I would hope that this smaller institution would be more flexible in administrative problems.

I could perhaps help also in building contacts with Slovakia. The professor of physical chemistry, who was the first "free" pro-rector (1989-1993) of the Technical University, is a godfather of our children. But similarly as in the Czech Republic I would hope for easier dealing with one of the universities in Košice (in the east). I have some contacts there both at the University and Technical University.

As I have two joint research projects in the Czech Republic (one with Heyrovský Institute dealing with solution chemistry and electrochemistry of triazenes, the other with Biophysical Institute in Brno where we study reactions of DNA with cancerostatic drugs using electroanalytical methods). I will travel now more frequently to Prague and Brno. In fact I will be there the last week in March for consultations and in the middle of June for consultations and Heyrovský discussions. If there is anything I could do there in the way of information or on the spot arrangements, I would gladly do it.



Dr. Alfred Bader
January 6, 1995
Page 2

I have to confess that I share with you - even when on a much smaller scale - the love of art. My father was a lawyer in the industry, but his real love was history of art. My mother worked in Wiener Werkstätte and had several exhibitions of batique as an art medium. I am able to collect only prints - have some 30 Hollars and some Dürrer and Rembrandt prints (from original plates printed in the 19th century). Art historians my father and I knew (like Matějček) long passed away and so did artist who came to our apartment in Prague, like Jiřincová, Moravec, Smrčková, and others. The only possible contact I might have is Mrs. Macková (wife of a chemist) who worked in the restoration department of the National Gallery. But even in this respect I would be ready to try to obtain some information for you, if needed. By the way, my wife is an internationally exhibited lace maker and arranged three trips of American lacemakers to Prague, which still have some outstanding artists in this area. She organized courses for her American colleagues there.

It would give me a great pleasure to meet you. Unfortunately, I will not be in Anaheim in April. I would gladly invite you to Potsdam, but we can only offer natural beauties (Adirondacks, Thousand Islands) and very good cooking of my wife here. But I could come to Chicago, Detroit, or New York City where we could meet in a museum (the Origins of Impressionism in Met is outstanding - I managed to get there for a day from the Eastern Analytical Symposium). Or we could meet anywhere in Milwaukee, if you would prefer that. This semester I do not teach on Fridays, so I can travel over prolonged weekends.

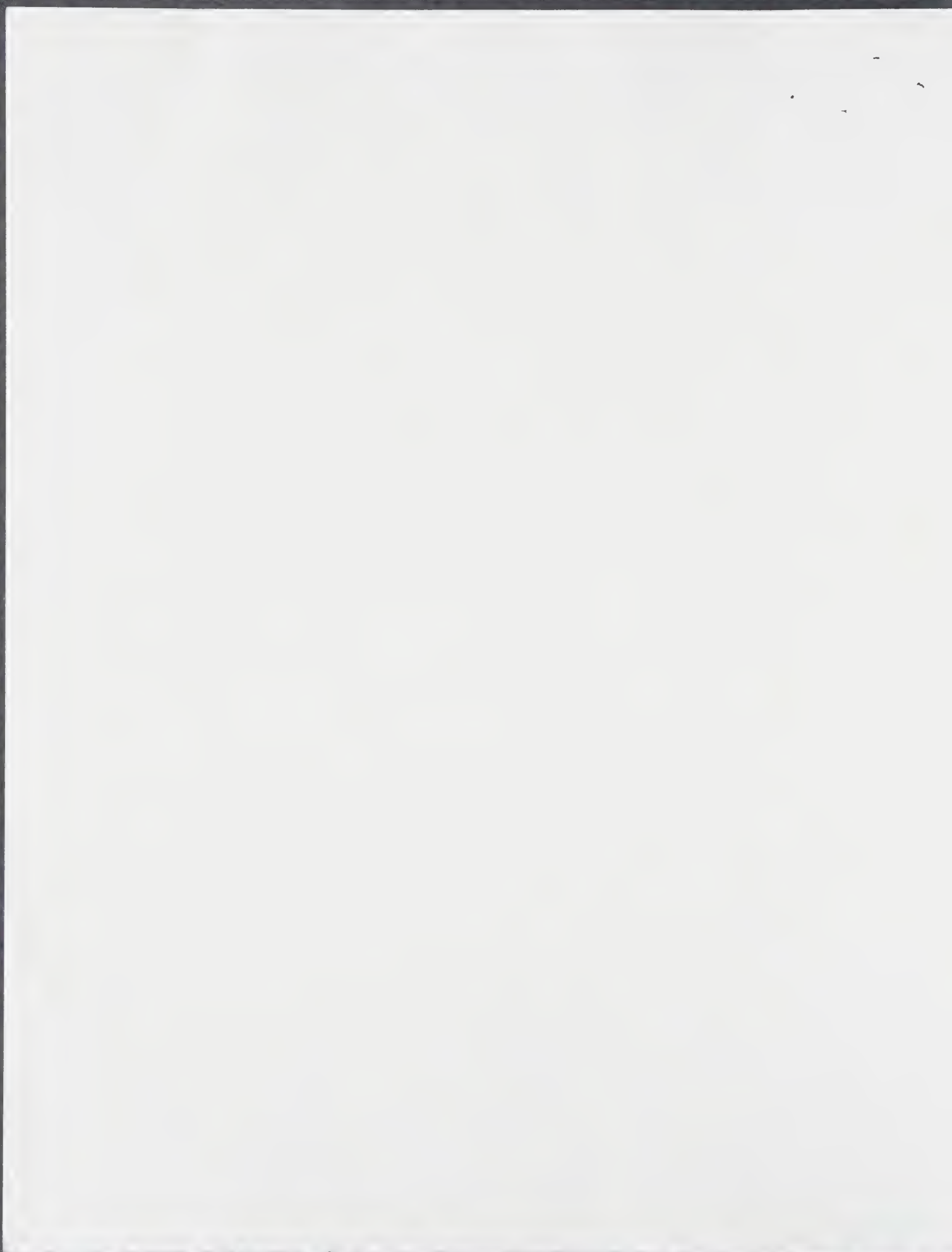
For your information I am including a reprint describing the life of J. Heyrovský (sorry about poor pictures, official reprints are gone and Xerox copies are poor).

Sincerely,

Petr Zuman
Professor of Chemistry

PZ:mjt
Enc.

\\zuman\letters\bader.002



*The
Chemists'
Club*

March 29, 1995

Peridot

Mr. Alfred R. Bader
Alfred R. Bader Fine Arts
Astor Hotel
924 Juneau Avenue, Suite 622
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Dear Al:

I am pleased to inform you that this year's Winthrop-Sears Medalist is Harold A. Sorgenti of Freedom Chemical Company.

While the formal invitations will be in the mail shortly, I wanted to pass the specifics along to you personally:

Friday, April 21, 1995
THE CHEMISTS' CLUB
40 West 45th Street
New York City

I would again like to invite you as my guest to join in honoring Hal as he receives this most prestigious award. As in the past, the Reception will begin at 12:00 P.M. with Luncheon served at 12:45 P.M.

I look forward to hearing from you and seeing you on the 21st. I can be reached at the following:

L. John Polite, Jr.
Peridot Chemicals (New Jersey), Inc.
1680 Route 23 North
Wayne, NJ 07470

Telephone: 201-696-9000
Fax: 201-696-2501

Sincerely,

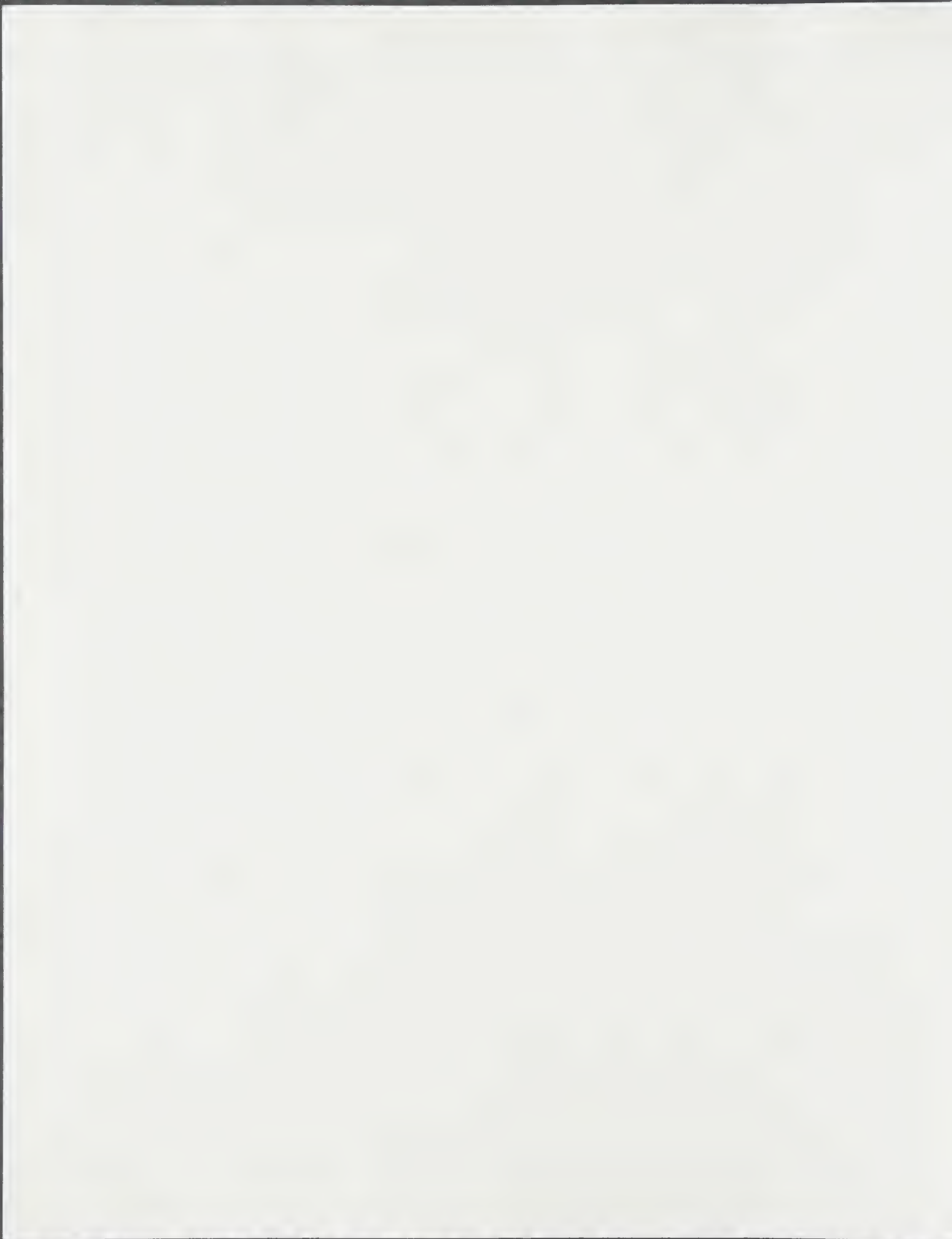


L. John Polite, Jr.
President

LJP:jw



40
West 45th
Street
New York
New York
10036
Telephone
212 626-9300
Facsimile
212 626-9393



CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, 164-30
Pasadena, California 91125

Peter B. Dervan
Chairman
Bren Professor of Chemistry

(818) 395-6002
FAX (818) 683-8753

April 3, 1995

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211

Dear Alfred:

It was great to see you and Isabelle at the Parsons Award dinner on Saturday evening in Anaheim. Jackie and I had to get back to the children (an hour drive) and were not able to linger at the party. I share your thoughtful concerns whether we will be able to convince the very best young minds that a career in chemistry is well worth pursuing. It would be great to have you and Isabelle visit Caltech in the near future to discuss this issue. Please tell me when you will be in California and I will host a lunch with the Caltech students and dinner with faculty.

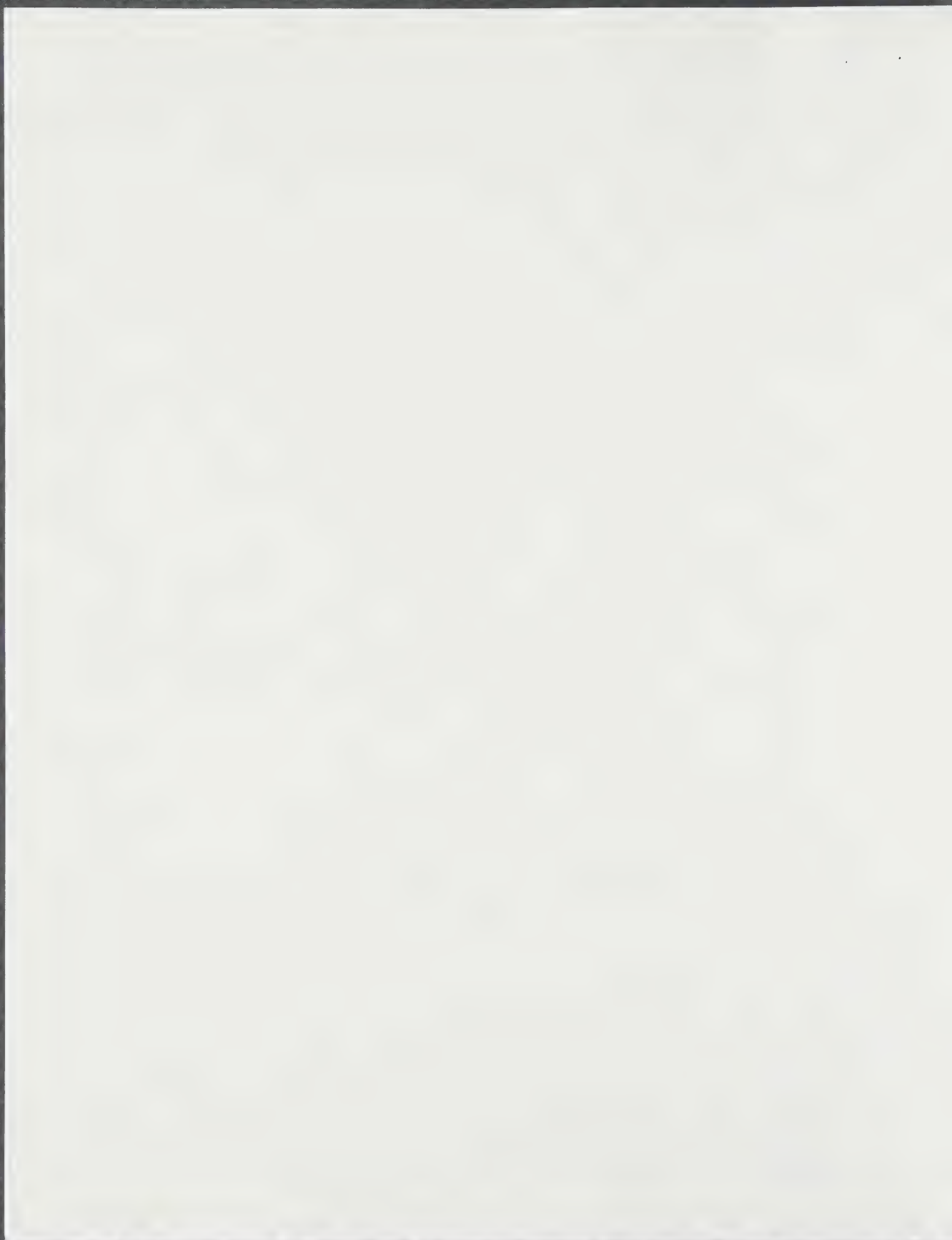
With very best wishes,

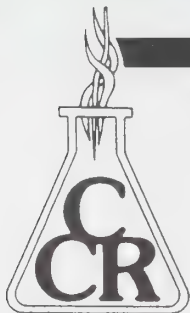
Sincerely,



Peter B. Dervan

PBD/mh





CCR, Inc.

Specializing in Natural Products and Contract Synthesis

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President

7887 Fuller Road / Bay 106
Eden Prairie, Minnesota 55344

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Fax:(612) 934 - 4268

DR. ALFRED BADER
2961 N Shepard Ave
MILWAUKEE, WI 53211

3/2/95

Dear Alfred,
thank you very much for your prompt reply.

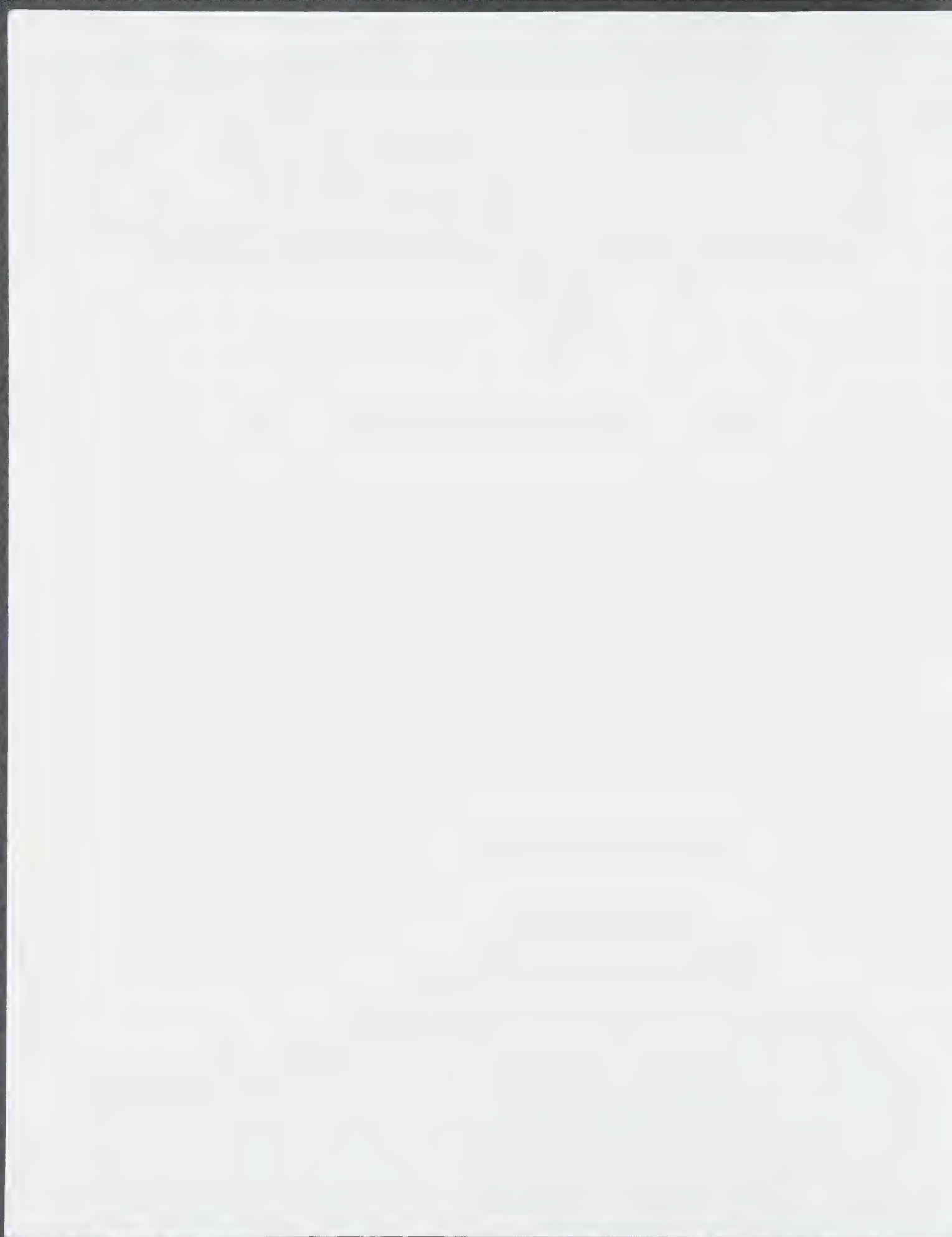
That looks more like the 'old Alfred' we used to know.

Nevertheless, I would like to hear your version of the
fateful events we got fed through the press and the rumor
mill - if you don't mind.

Also, we still got some unfinished business with Aldrich and
I am 100% open to your suggestions as to how to handle the
situation.

Regards,

Peter Borchert



CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Pasadena, California 91125

Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
Gates and Crellin Laboratories of Chemistry

John D. Roberts
Institute Professor of Chemistry, Emeritus
and Lecturer

February 6, 1995

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 No. Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211

Dear Alfred:

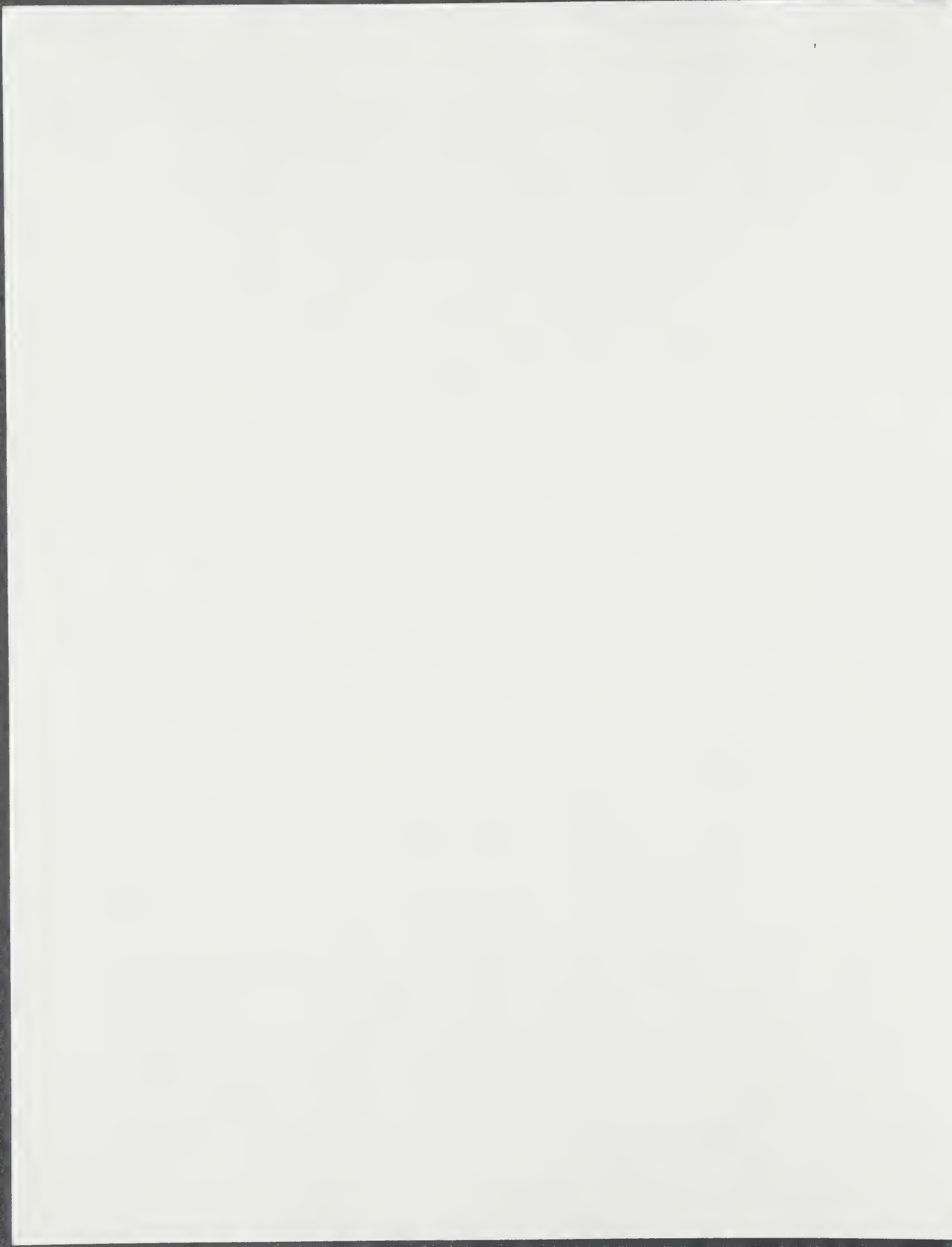
I am sorry not to have responded to your kind invitation for Edith and me to join you April 1 at the dinner in Anaheim where you will receive the Charles Parsons Award. We sank in a swamp of Christmas correspondence and our heads are just emerging again.

Of course, we would be delighted to join you and our only concern now will be for time and place. I assume that this is the official Awards dinner, but you did not make that clear.

With every good wish,

Very truly yours

Jack



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

February 10, 1995

Air Mail

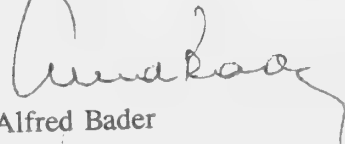
Mr. Ralph Forster
Chief Operating Officer
Cambridge Display Technology Limited
Cambridge, England
CB3 0DJ

Dear Mr. Forster:

In response to your fax of February 1 (received just after returning from a quick trip to England) please do send the copy of your business plan to my above address.

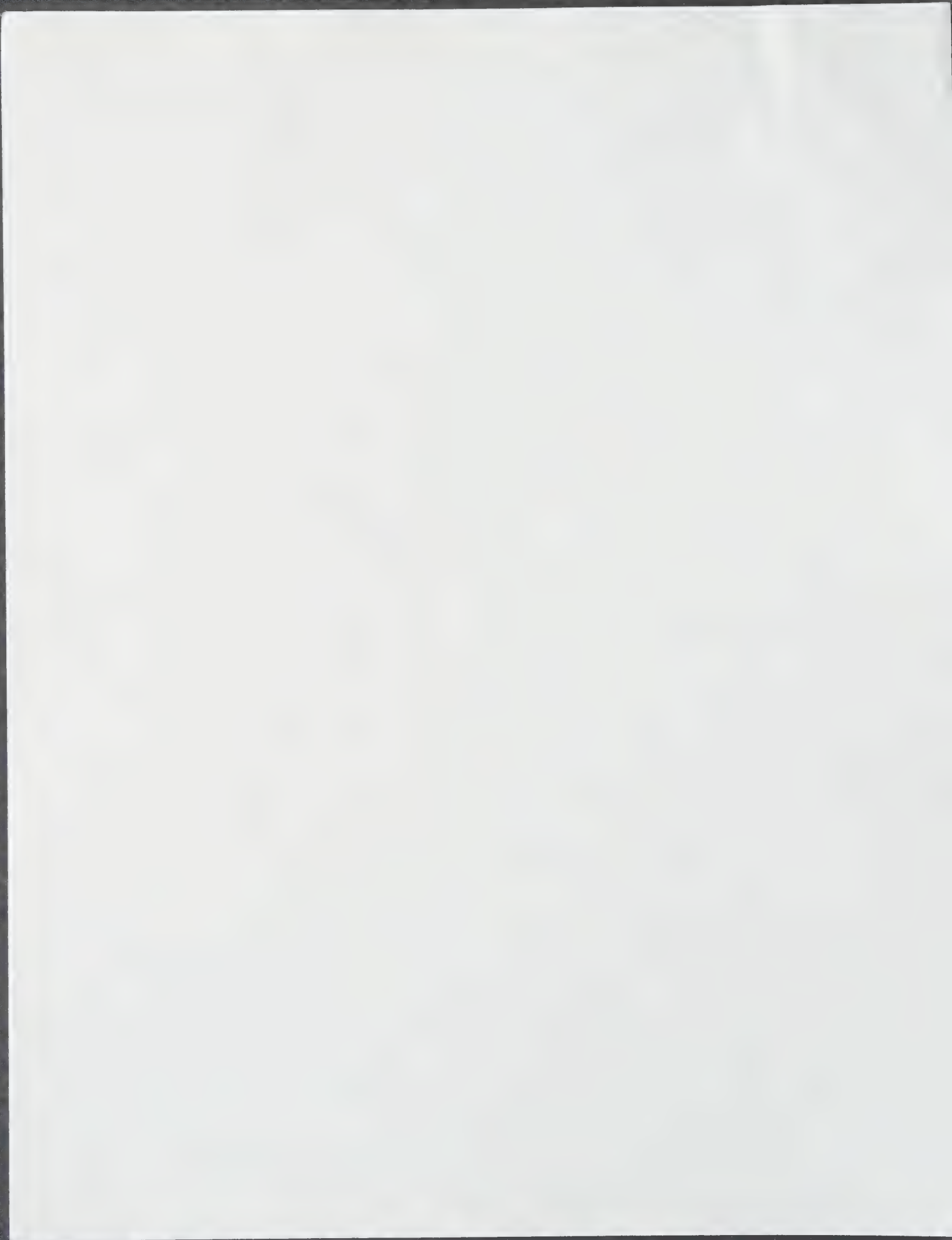
With best regards to you and Dr. Holmes I remain yours

Sincerely,



Alfred Bader

AB/df



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

EXHIBITION REPORT

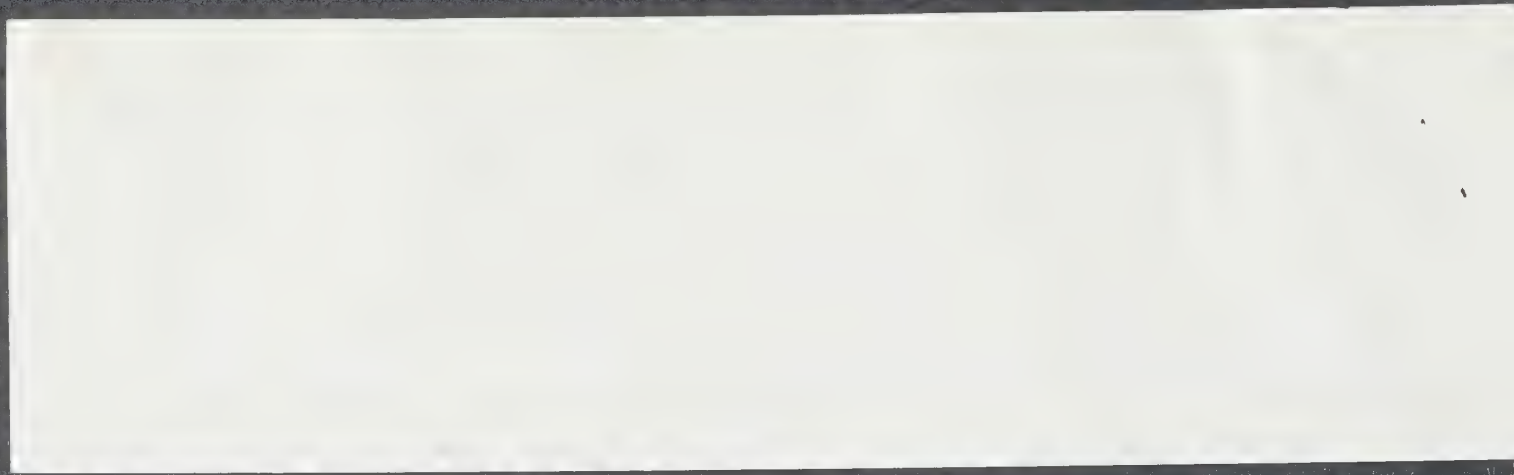
REPORT

DATE

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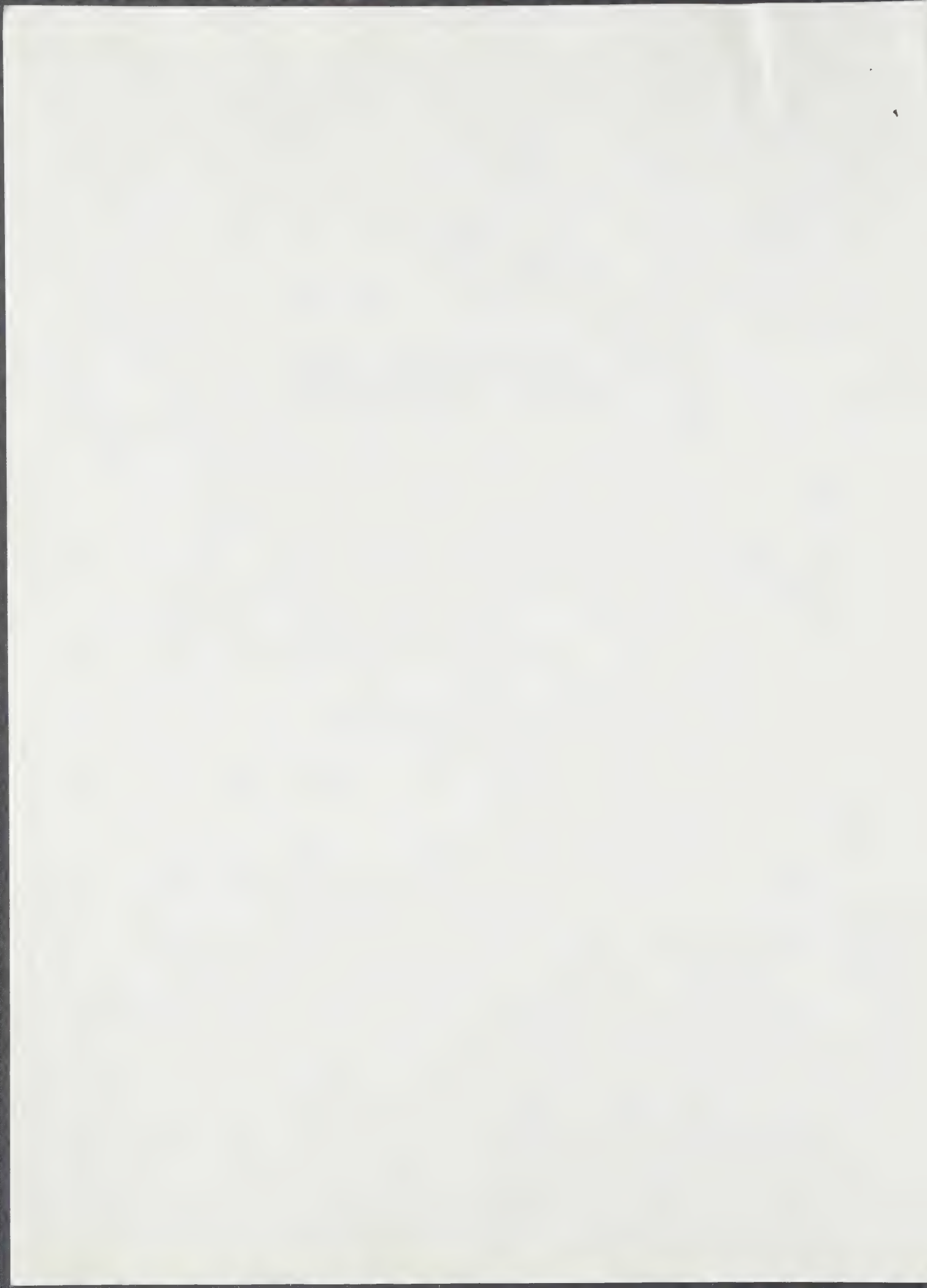


Cambridge Display Technology Limited
151a Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0ET
Tel (44) 01223-276525 Fax (44) 01223-276402

To: Dr. Alfred Bode	Attention:
Fax No: (011) 011-961-8322	Pages of Cover Page: Two
From: Ralph Forster	Date: February 6, 1993

Message:

References:



CDT

DATE OF BIRTH
SEX
RACE
HAIR
EYES
HEIGHT
WEIGHT
HAZEL
SCARS
TATTOOS
MARKS

TO: [Faded]
FROM: [Faded]

[Faded Signature]

CDT 11-9950-100

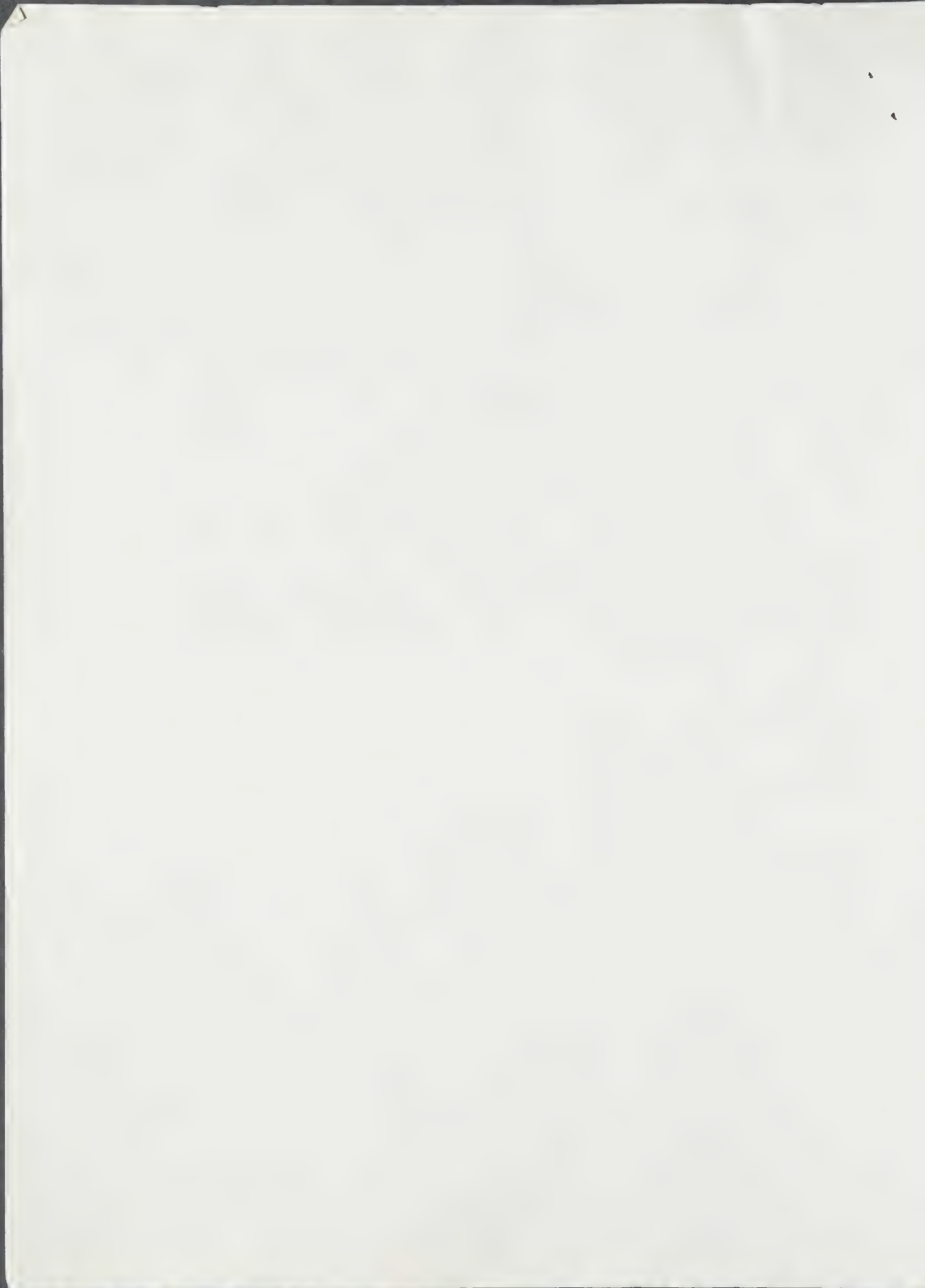
At our meeting and under the authority of the Board, you announced that you would have received information of CDT's plans. These have now been passed on to a business plan which has recently been completed for certain investors. If you would like to receive this plan and other information on CDT, would you please contact the person whose name and address is the usual contact point to receive this information.

Very truly yours,

[Faded Signature]

[Faded Title]

[Faded Address]



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

January 17, 1995

Dr. R. I Mateles
Candida Corporation
175 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Dear Dr. Mateles:

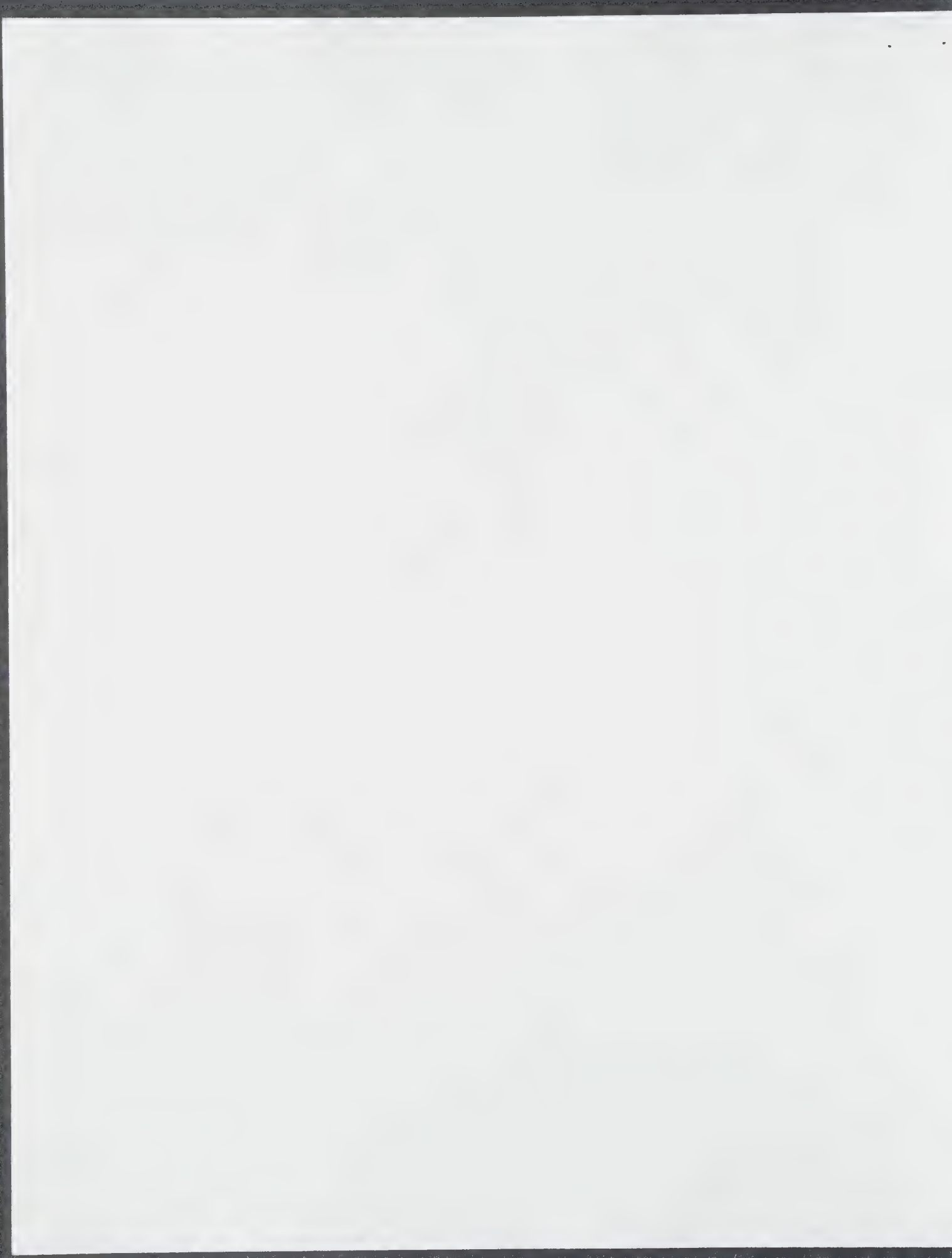
Thank you so much for sending me Candida Comments.

I was most interested in your comments about drug discovery fashions and couldn't help laughing about the EPA announcement.

You keep sending the Candida Comments, which dismissed me some time ago, and I would appreciate your sending them to my home.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,



Candida Comments

Candida Corporation, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604

Number 8 January, 1995

Season's Greetings

I have decided not to continue my past practice of sending Season's Greetings cards to business associates. Instead, I take this opportunity to wish you all the best for a healthy and happy new year. Also, Candida is donating a sum equal to the cost of sending cards to the United Negro College Fund and to the Union League's Boys and Girls Clubs, a local Chicago charity.

Privatizing National Labs

When I joined IIT Research Institute in late 1988 to run the Applied Science group, one of my responsibilities was the National Institute for Petroleum and Energy Research (NIPER) in Bartlesville, OK. NIPER had started in 1918 as a Bureau of Mines facility, and it eventually become a Department of Energy lab. In 1983, Reagan made a show of privatizing some government facilities, and NIPER was one of a few which were privatized under a Cooperative Agreement after a competitive tender. The Cooperative Agreement provided that: (1) NIPER's civil servants became employees of IITRI; (2) IITRI had the right to use all the facilities at NIPER rent free, but they remained government property; (3) IITRI was encouraged to seek non-DOE, and private industry sponsorship as much as possible. This encouragement was reinforced by DOE cutting the base program (line) budget to nothing during five years, and the fact that any work for government agencies obtained

under the Agreement, rather than through competitive bidding, carried no fee.

At the time of my arrival, IITRI/NIPER had been rather successful in surviving the disappearance of the DOE line budget, despite a very difficult period in the oil patch. NIPER's staff had been able to attract significant work from other agencies to replace the declining DOE share, and had also managed to retain some of the DOE budget through the Agreement. But no fee was paid on any of this work, and overhead recovery by IITRI was only fair. As usual there were significant expenses which were not recognized by the government (The government doesn't believe that there is a time value of money, for instance.)

Relations between DOE and IITRI were awful, and a high priority was to see what was the matter and improve them. We could not get to see the necessary officials at DOE to discuss contract or other problems. We were unable to pin down the source of the difficulties, and each official indicated that someone else was "unhappy." What became clear was that DOE generally resented "losing" a facility to the private sector. We were totally unable to convince DOE to look upon the NIPER privatization as a successful experiment which they could claim credit for pioneering. Also, there was a recurring complaint that our overhead was "too high," although it was clear that the people we spoke

to had no idea what the overhead rates were for the unprivatized DOE labs, nor how they were calculated. NIPER's overhead rates had been reduced somewhat, and we decided to make a major effort to reduce them further.

At one point, IITRI's president and I called on the congressman in whose district NIPER was located. He is a very conservative Republican, who in theory favored reducing government, but was very unhappy that this deed actually happened in his district! We discussed overhead problems with him and explained that the best way of reducing the overhead rate was to increase the volume of research. He agreed to be helpful but didn't know how. We then went on to explain that if we couldn't reduce the overhead rate by expanding volume, we would have no choice but to reduce the overhead rate's numerator by laying off more support staff and reducing the unbillable hours. At this, he exploded and threatened that if we fired any staff, he would see to it that IITRI never got another government contract. He had promised the people of Bartlesville that NIPER would not shrink, no matter what the cost (to IITRI). We left his office realizing that we wouldn't get any help from him. We doubted that he had the power to carry out his threat, but decided we would try not to provoke him needlessly. There is justice in this world, however, and the congressman was tossed out in the 1992 election!

IITRI was successful in very significantly reducing overhead rates at NIPER, and in attracting additional industrial sponsorship. Nonetheless, DOE decided to recompute the contract, and after missing several annual deadlines, finally did so in 1992. (I left IITRI late in 1990). In January, 1994, the privatization of NIPER had ended, NIPER was now a traditional government-owned contractor-operated facility, with the new contractor on the usual basis of cost plus fee.

When I read DOE's thoughts on moving the national labs toward the private sector, and I recall their behavior with NIPER, I snicker and rejoice that I am no longer personally involved in that particular game!

Drug Discovery Fashions

I inherited a vestigial drug discovery program when I joined Stauffer in 1980. It consisted of about 1-2 man-years of effort selecting compounds from among our pesticide candidates and sending them to an outside pharmacology screening lab. Anything that showed interesting activity was then given to our European partner that had a significant effort in pharmaceuticals. They did further evaluations, and our agreement provided that we would agree how to cut the pie after we had one baked (or at least half-baked).

We had a few enthusiastic chemists that had some knowledge of drug discovery, but I was concerned that even if we came across a golden

egg, we probably wouldn't recognize it. And if we did recognize it, we hadn't the knowledge or resources to evaluate and develop it successfully. I decided to get some advice from Roy Vagelos, then head of research at Merck. I had met him several times when Merck was trying to recruit me before I took Stauffer's offer (I sometimes wonder where I'd be had I accepted the Merck offer.)

I explained our program and my doubts to him, and asked his thoughts. His response was "I've spent the last several years at Merck trying to stamp out such screening programs. Today, drug design is based on understanding the biology. That's the way to go, and we're putting our efforts into that, not screening." I pointed out that in Stauffer's case, the drug discovery was an incremental program based on fallout from a pesticide synthesis program, and we did not intend to get into full-blown drug discovery. He conceded the situations were different, but it was clear that he didn't think we had any chance of success.

Given Merck's philosophy of drug discovery, I was startled several weeks ago to receive an announcement that a small biotech company, Martek Biosciences, had entered into an agreement with Merck in which Merck was going to screen extracts from microalgal cultures for pharmacological activity. What does this backpeddling at Merck mean? Have Merck's discovery people rethought their position? Is Merck getting desperate about its pipeline? Is this just another example of the swing of the

corporate pendulum? Is this a sign of post-Vagelos thinking?

Incidentally, regarding the Stauffer program, Vagelos was correct. Although we set up a new agreement with an outstanding European partner, and worked out a full exchange deal for screening compounds (they had all pharma rights to our compounds and we had all ag rights to their compounds), after three or four years neither of us had come up with anything more than a weak hit, and we amicably agreed to terminate our joint efforts.

Wow!

A recent EPA announcement stated "While EPA does not have information which supports a link between [exposure to the triazine herbicides] and [human breast cancer], the agency cannot dismiss the possibility that such an association could exist."

The paired brackets in the above paragraph were placed by me. It is useful to examine the ramifications of replacing them with other pairs of words or phrases. Consider: [Hillary Clinton] and [the tooth fairy]; or [masturbation] and [blindness].

With the EPA promulgating policy based on this intriguing logic, in which lack of information allows all possible associations to exist, we may be in for an interesting period of regulation by belief.

R.I. Mateles

(312) 431-1601
Email: NDSN71A@prodigy.com

Dr. Allan Cohen
First ~~Sec~~

May 5, 1994

Dr. Allan Cohen
First Analysis Securities Corp.
The Sears Tower, Suite 9600
233 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Allan:

Thank you for inviting me to your investment conference on May 11 and 12, but I have a prior engagement.

How interesting to see that Cambrex will now be included. They have certainly done very much better recently, although I question the wisdom of any joint venture ever with China.

Last month I visited Eastman Chemical in Kingsport and was really much impressed by the morale there.

Best wishes.

As always,

FIRST ANALYSIS - Alan Cohen
Chicago, IL

Office 312 ^{866 3579} ~~258 1400~~
Home 708 724 3579 ✓

11/24/92

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

A Chemist Helping Chemists

August 1, 1995

Dr. Allan H. Cohen
Executive Vice President
First Analysis Corporation
Suite 9600
233 S. Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

Dear Allan:

Thank you for your note and congratulations on your third child.

I've sold as much Cambrex as I want to for the time being and will be holding the balance until I see what develops.

The same, in spades, applies, of course, to Sigma-Aldrich.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/cw



First
Analysis
Corporation

The Sears Tower • Suite 9600 • 233 S. Wacker Drive • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 258-1400 FAX (312) 258-0334

Allan H. Cohen, Ph.D
Executive Vice President

Alfred

I thoroughly enjoyed reading
your book - Thanks for writing it

I now have a better understanding
of why you have so many fine friends

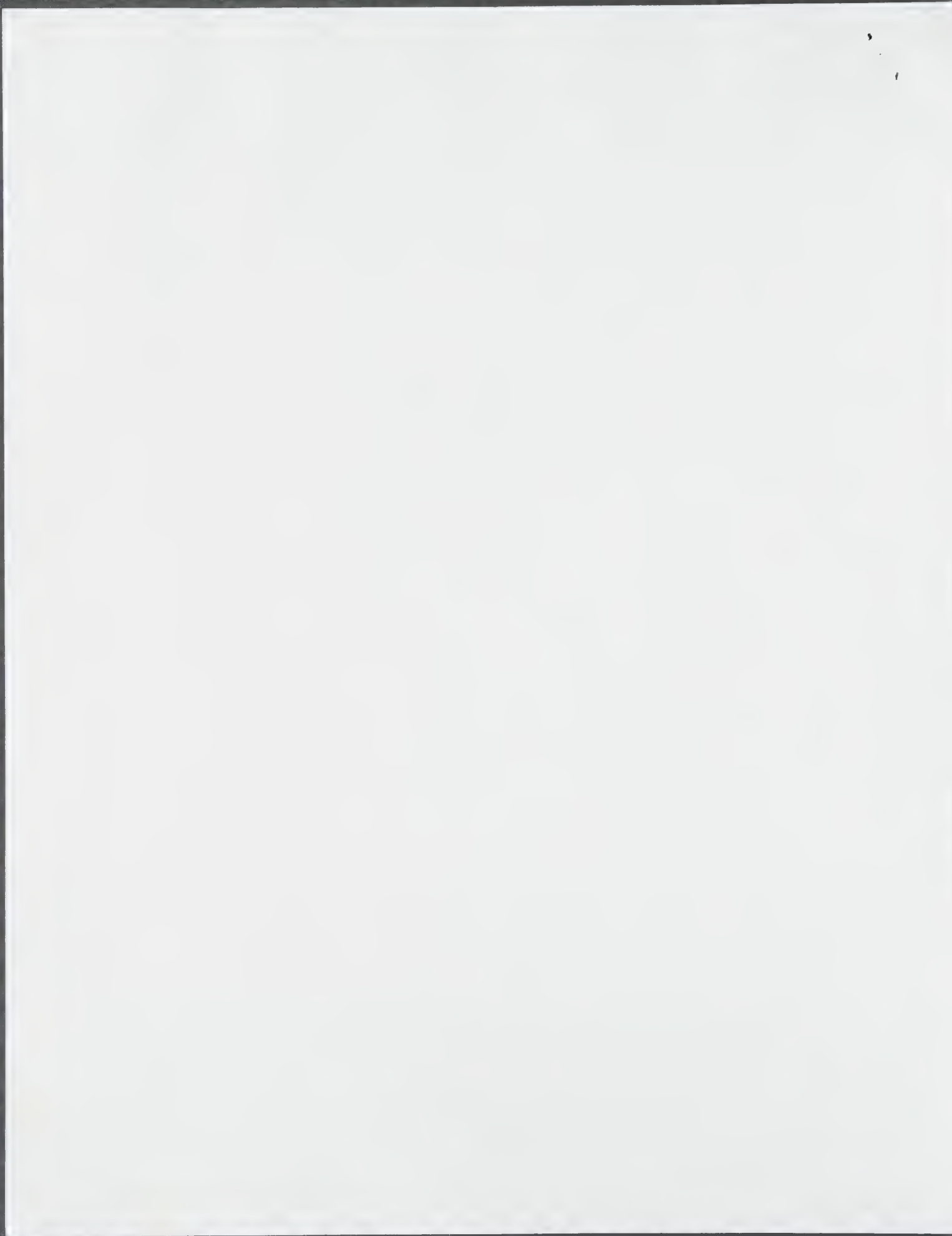
You may not know - Barbara
and I are expecting our 3rd child
any hour now. We are quite excited

Please send our best wishes
to Isabel

Warmest regards

Allan

P.S. - are you a buyer of or seller
of Cambria at this price?



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

A Chemist Helping Chemists

July 31, 1995

Mr. Edward M. Giles
Peter B. Cannell & Co. Inc.
919 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022

Dear Ed:

Thank you so much for your letter of July 18th.

Of course, I follow Synthetech as a satisfied stockholder.

I do think they are doing very well and are doing all of the right things.

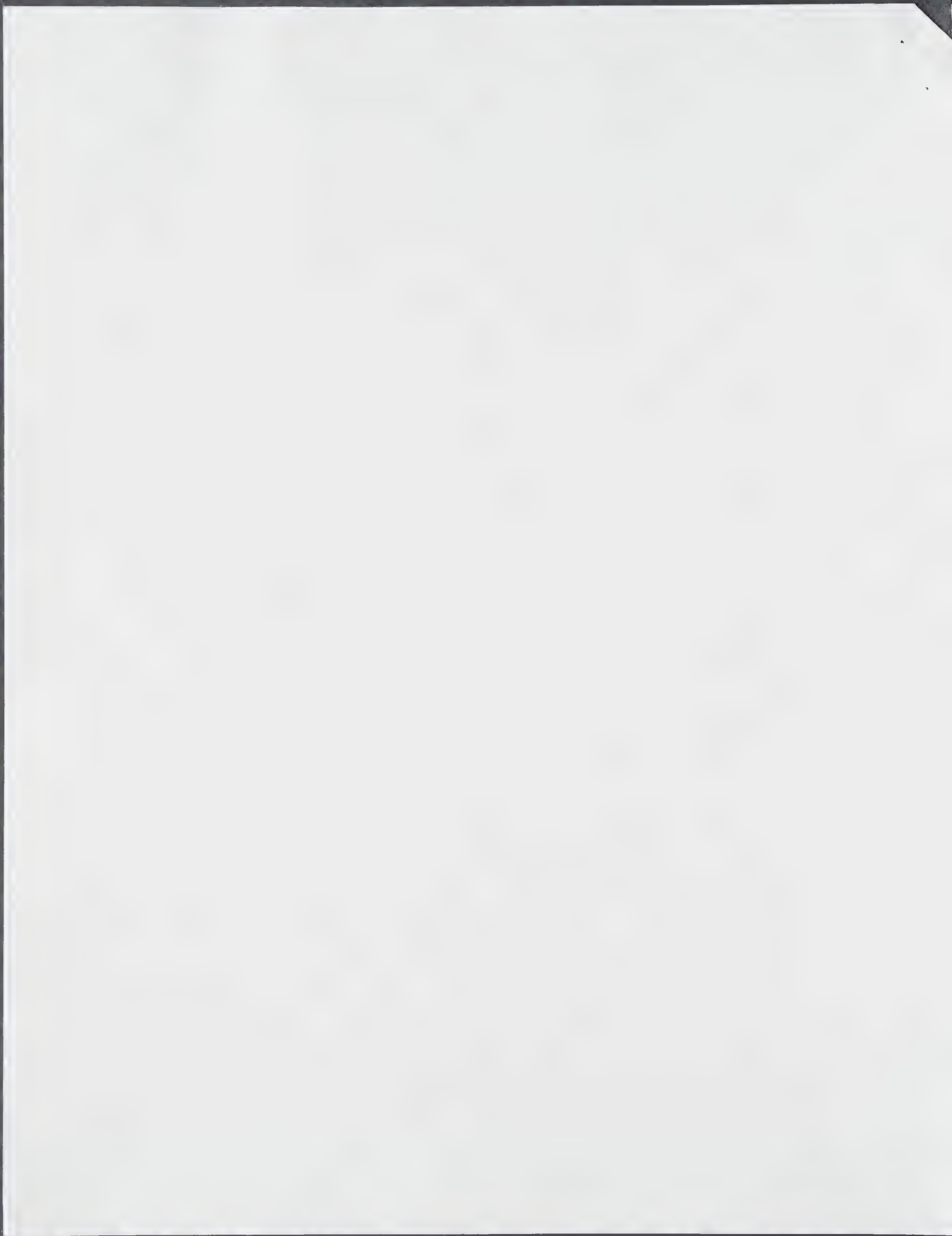
As all of their long-term debt has now been repaid, they might begin thinking about paying very modest dividends. No matter how modest, it would show their faith in the future and then should be increased just marginally, but regularly, year after year.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/cw

bc: Bill Schield (w/encl.)



410 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 752-5455

Peter B. Cannell & Co. Inc.

July 18, 1995

Mr. Alfred Bader
Alfred Bader Fine Arts
924 East Juneau Avenue
Suite 622
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Dear Alfred:

I greatly enjoyed reading your autobiography. I was naturally quite interested in your account of the growth of Aldrich and the way in which the merger with Sigma evolved but also equally so in the other facets of your remarkable life.

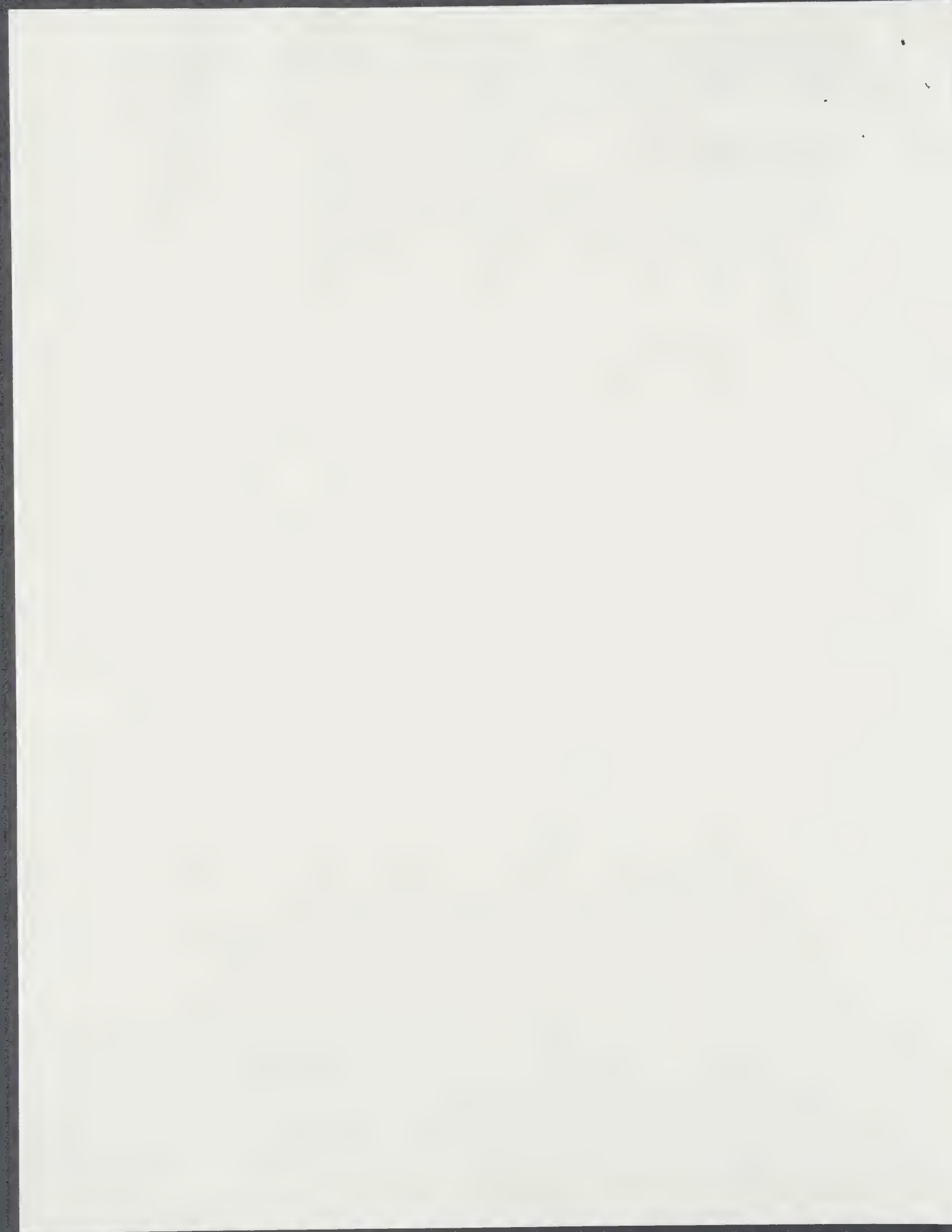
I hope you still own your Synthetech. There have been at least ten new potentials over the past several years, most of which could have produced several million dollars in new business in later clinicals, all of which failed to proceed for a variety of reasons, through no fault of Synthetech. However, the company has nevertheless continued to develop a broad range of new business and new prospects which have combined to produce record volumes. Its reputation in the pharmaceutical industry continues to rise. Maybe Synthetech does deserve to be compared with the early Aldrich Chemical. If you keep up with this company, I would be most interested in your opinion.

Metabolix has been through several rounds of seed financing at progressively higher prices and is making progress on all fronts, most recently including the provocative drug discovery potentials based upon patents licensed from Michigan State University based upon the work of Professor Rosetta Reusch.

Sincerely



Edward M. Giles



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

A Chemist Helping Chemists

August 19, 1995

Dr. Allan H. Cohen
Executive Vice President
First Analysis Corporation
Suite 9600
233 S. Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

Dear Allan:

I enjoyed chatting with you at the Chicago ACS meeting.

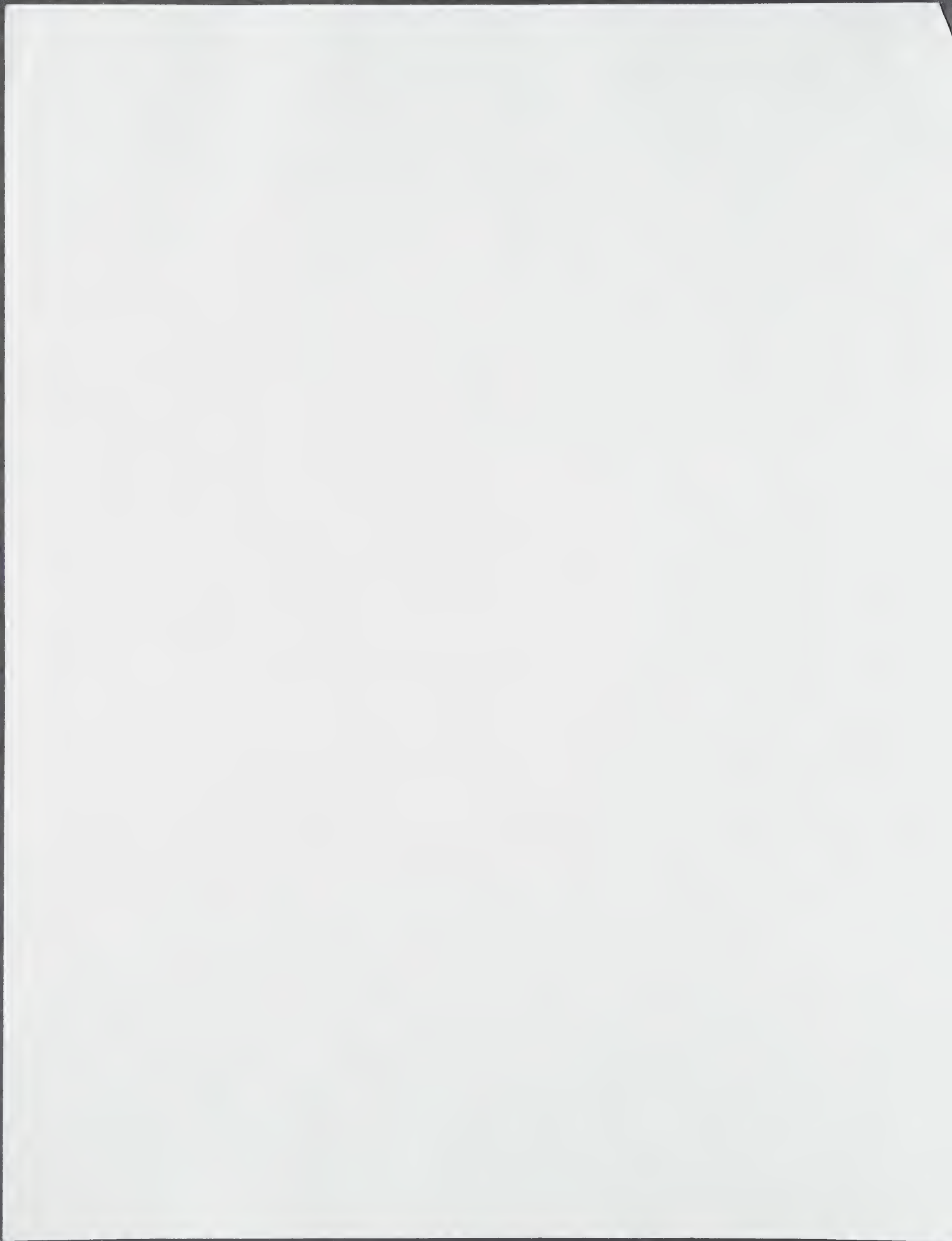
I was interested in your saying that you think that Tom Cori has changed completely. Frankly, I doubt it, but if he has changed, it would have to be to the better.

I would love to chat with you about that and about other small chemical companies when next you visit Milwaukee.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/cw



Candida Corporation

175 West Jackson Boulevard
Suite A-1706
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Telephone (312) 431-1601
Facsimile (312) 431-1605

February 12, 1996

Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau, Suite 622
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Dear Alfred:

I enjoyed our dinner last week, seeing you again and meeting your wife and sister-in-law, and I would like to thank you for your hospitality. I hope that I will have a chance to reciprocate, perhaps when you next find yourselves in Chicago.

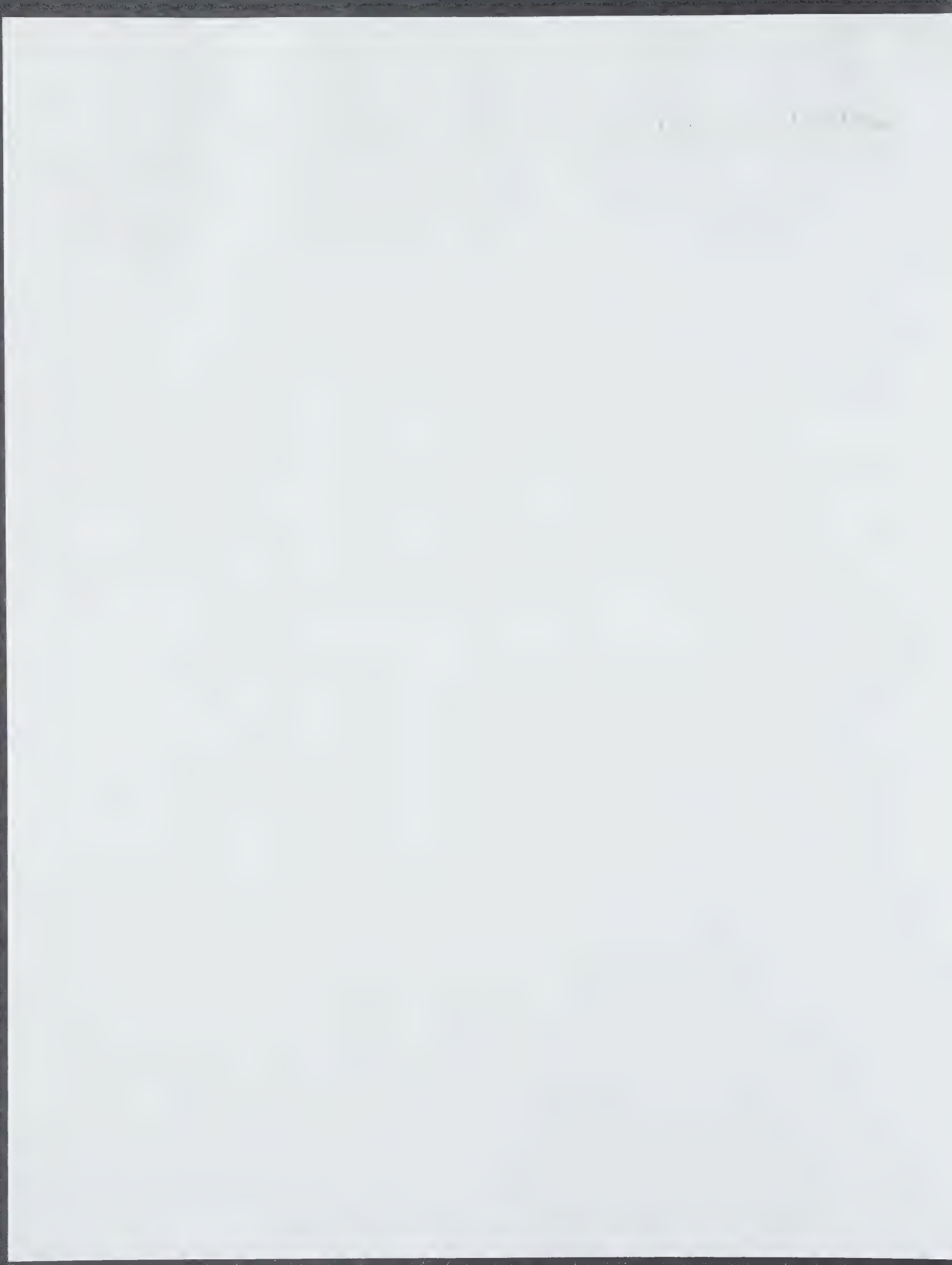
I managed to find the name of the attorney I used for the collection matter in St. Louis. He is Richard A. Abrams, 818 Olive Street, Suite 1135, St. Louis, MO 63101, telephone (314) 231-7771. The last contact I had with him was in June, 1990, so I cannot be sure that the telephone number and address are current.

My wife grabbed your book from me, so it will be some weeks before I have a chance to read it. It looks very interesting, and I look forward to my turn.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rich
Richard I. Mateles



FAX FROM



DR. ALFRED BADER
Suite 622
924 East Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Telephone: 414/277-0730
Fax: 414/277-0709

May 22, 1996

Page 1 of 3

To: Dr. Mukund S. Chorghade
Fax: 708/360-9175

Dear Dr. Chorghade:

I am sorry to have to tell you that your letter of May 15th arrived here only today, and I must reply very quickly as I am leaving for a two-month trip to Europe this coming Saturday, May 25th.

I have not received the detailed schedule of the scientific and social programs, nor the registration form, nor have I heard from Dr. P.D. Gujral, the IUPAC Secretary. The only communication I have had has been with Dr. Richard Pariza, and I attach my letter to him of July 31, 1995.

You will note that I agreed to be your after-dinner speaker on Tuesday evening, September 17th, and I presume that for an after-dinner speech, you require neither an abstract nor a four-to-six page article for publication. Please do let me know that I am correct in thinking this.

I sent Dr. Pariza a copy of my CV and now attach another copy.

The title of my after-dinner speech will be "*A Chemist Turns Detective: Richard Anschütz Discovers the Work of Archibald Scott Couper and Josef Loschmidt*".

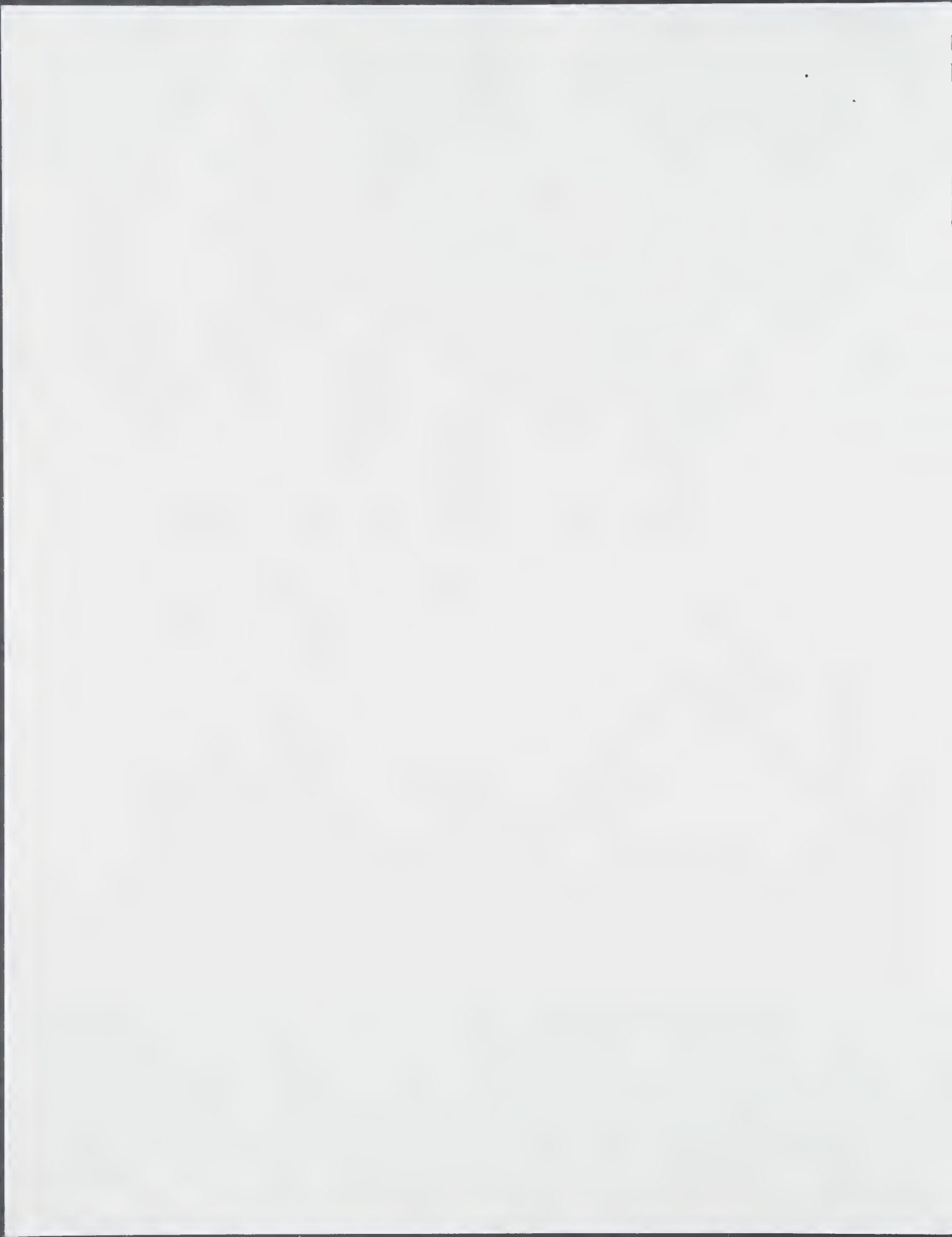
As I am leaving on Saturday, I would appreciate your prompt reply.

With many thanks for your help and best regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/cw

c: Dr. Richard Pariza (fax: 847/872-6920)





ALFRED ROBERT BADER

Born: Vienna, Austria, April 28, 1924

Citizenship: U.S.

Education: BSc (Engineering Chemistry); Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, 1945
BA (History); Queen's University, 1946
MSc (Chemistry); Queen's University, 1947
MA (Chemistry); Harvard University, 1949
PhD (Chemistry); Harvard University, 1950

Honorary Degrees:

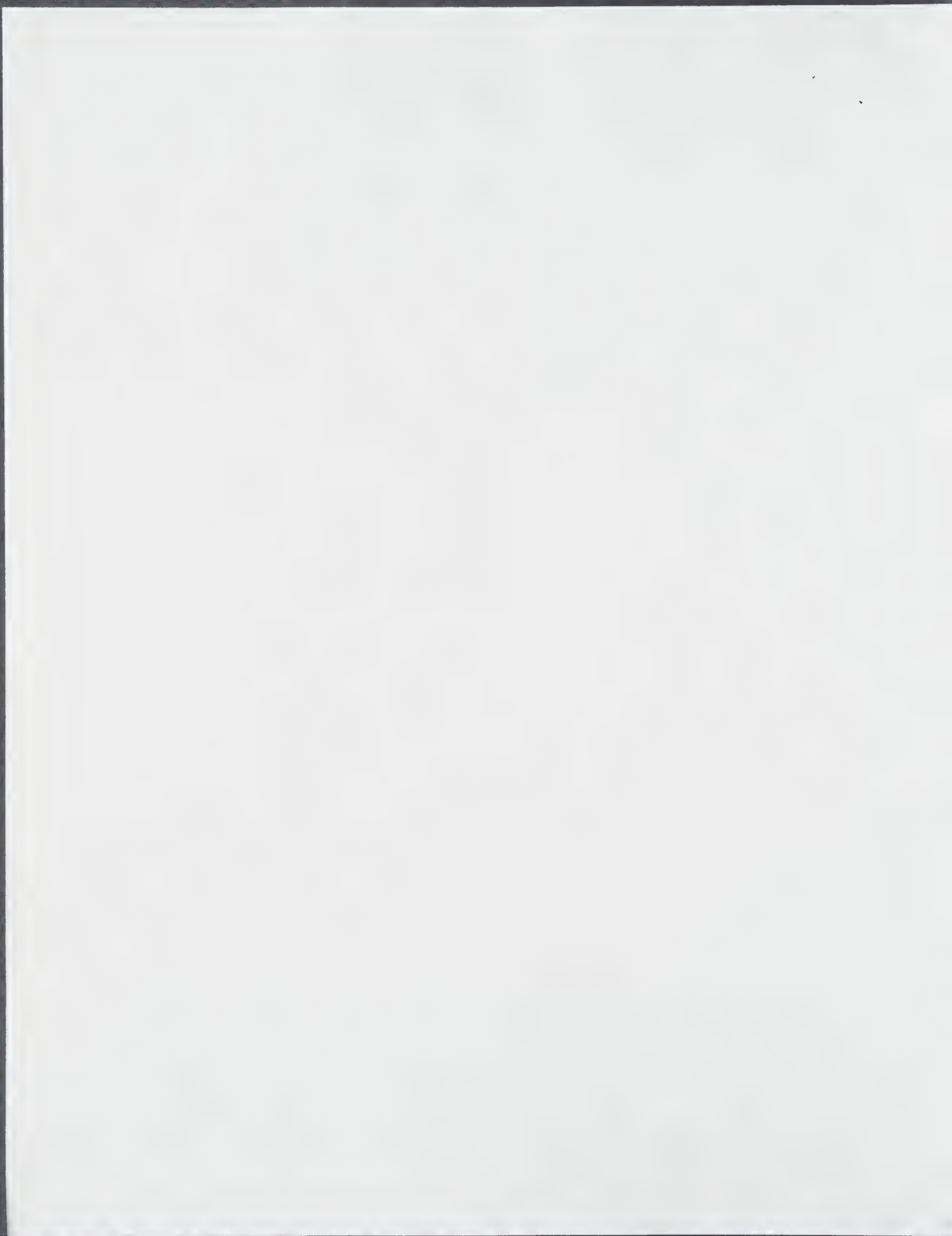
DSc University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1980
DSc Purdue University, 1984
DSc University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1984
LLD Queen's University, 1986
DUniv University of Sussex, 1989
DSc Northwestern University, 1990

Positions Held:

Research Chemist, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 1950-53
Group Leader, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 1953-54
Chief Chemist, Aldrich Chemical Co., 1954-55
President, Aldrich Chemical Co., 1955-81
Chairman, Aldrich Chemical Co., 1981-91
President, Sigma-Aldrich Corporation, 1975-80
Chairman, Sigma-Aldrich Corporation, 1980-91
Chairman Emeritus, Sigma-Aldrich Corporation, 1991-92

Honors: 1971 Milwaukee Section (American Chemical Society) Award
Hon. Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry
Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts
Guest Curator, Milwaukee Art Museum, 1976 and 1989
Winthrop-Sears Medal, 1980
The J. E. Purkyne Medal of the Czech Academy of Sciences, 1994
Charles Lathrop Parsons Award, American Chemical Society, 1995
Honorary Citizen, University of Vienna, 1995

Author: *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London, 1995



July 31, 1995

Dr. Richard Pariza
43323 North Oakcrest Lane
Zion, IL 60099-1258

Dear Dr. Pariza:

I really enjoyed chatting with you today about so many things, including your letter of June 21st regarding the IUPAC meeting next September.

We have tentatively agreed that I would give a talk of about an hour, this being an after-dinner speech, probably on Tuesday evening, September 17th.

The talk will deal with the working personalities of Anschütz, Couper and Loschmidt, and no doubt we will come up with a catchy title. For that talk, I will only require an overhead projector, and when next we spend an evening together, I would like to show you many of the transparencies which I have.

Of course, I do not require an honorarium, but you will reimburse me for travel expenses for Isabel and me, which will certainly not exceed \$200.

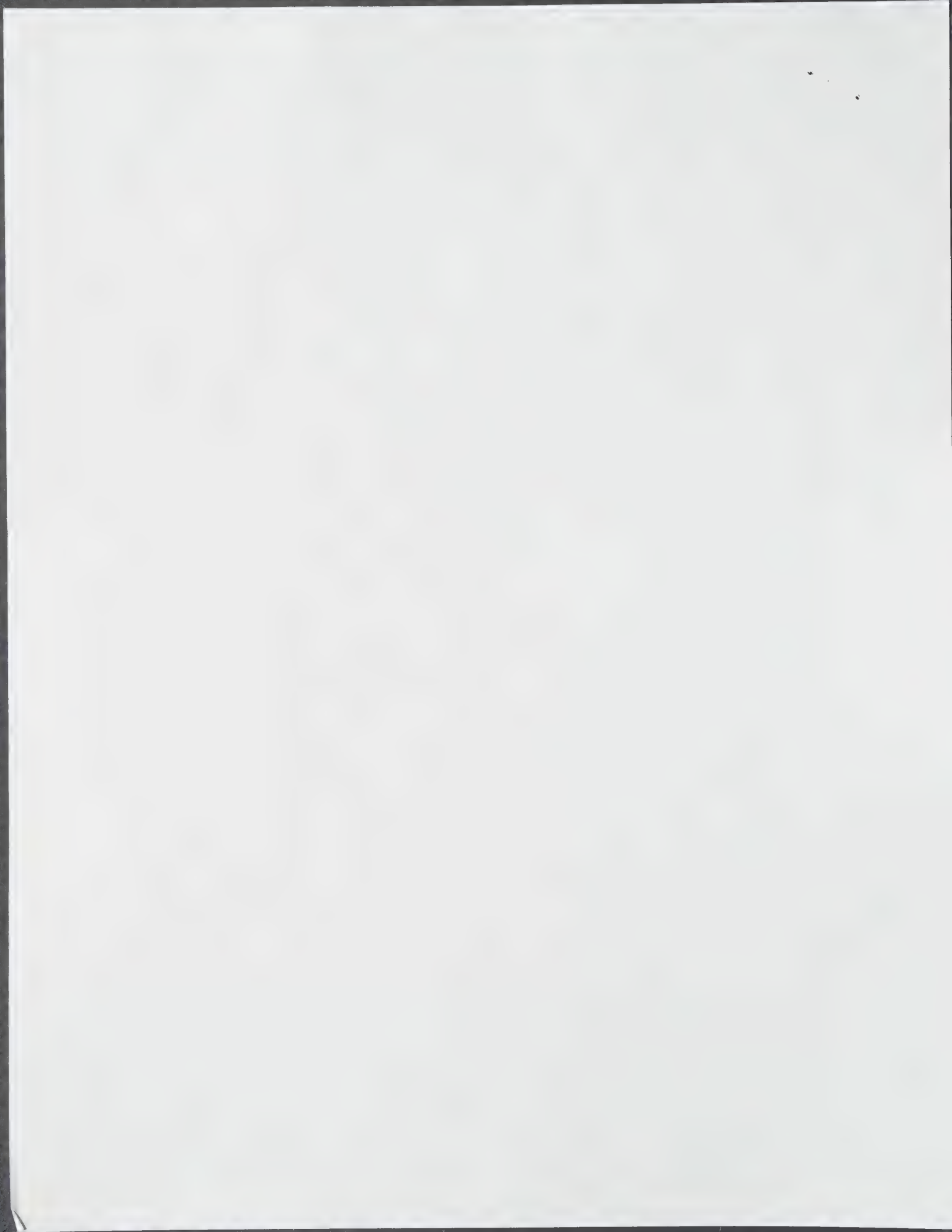
A CV is enclosed.

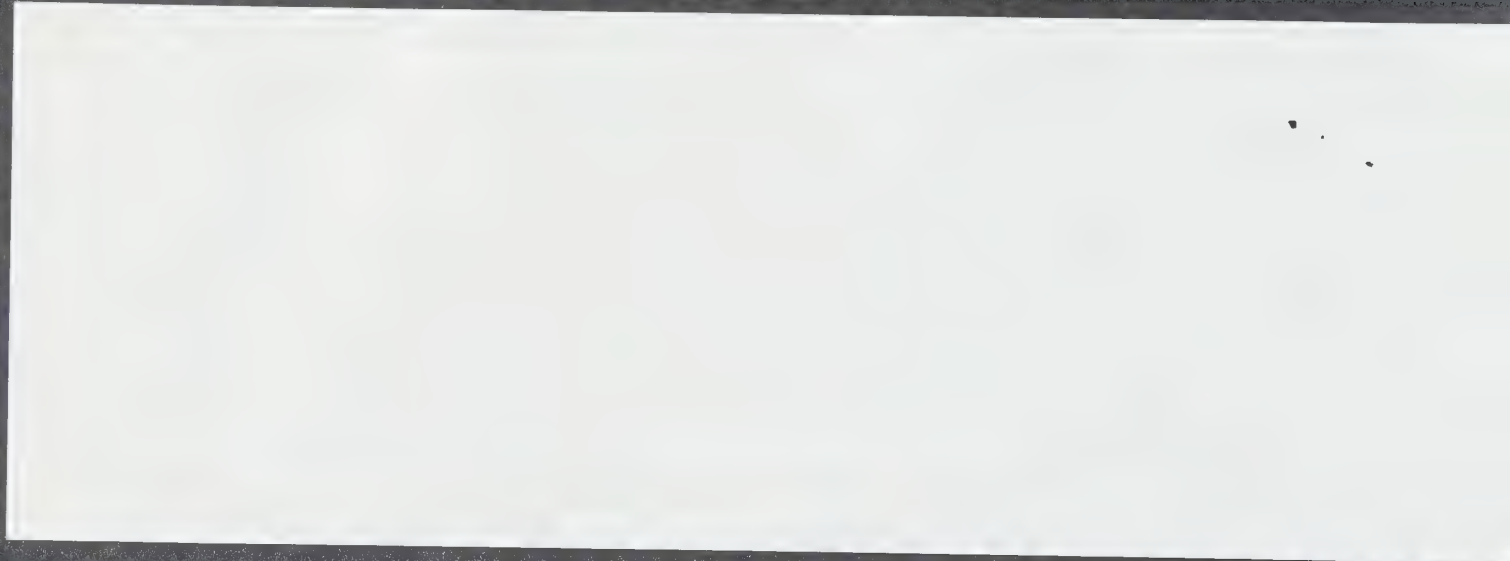
Please let me know when you have a free evening, perhaps next week, to chat more about this.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/cw







Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Phone: 414/277-0730
Fax: 414/277-0709

A Chemist Helping Chemists

September 27, 1996

Dr. Mukund S. Chorghade
President
CP Consulting, Inc.
5048 Adele Drive
Gurnee, IL 60031

Dear Dr. Chorghade:

It was great to be able to be with you and Richard Pariza last week and also to be able to meet your Indian friends.

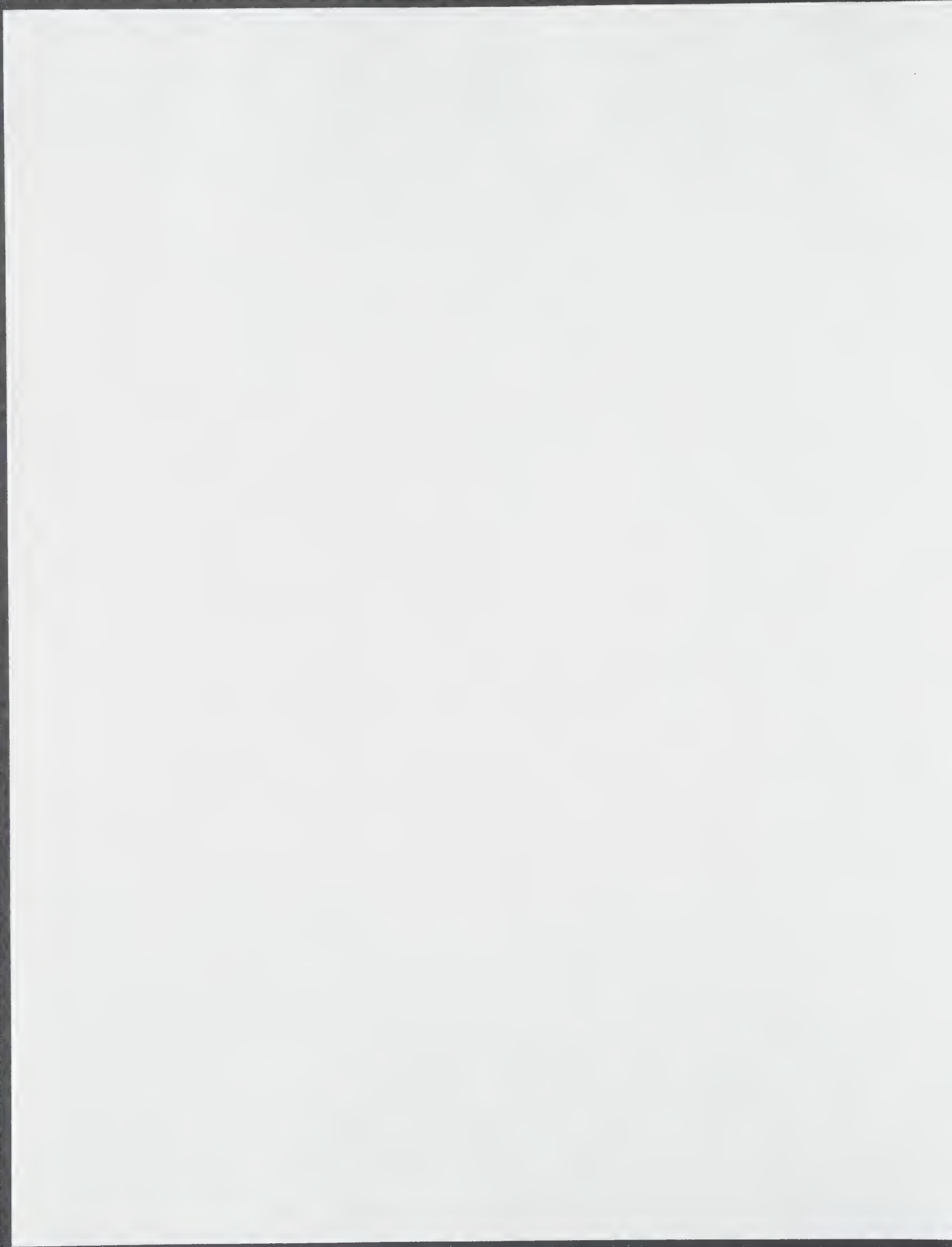
Enclosed as promised please find Cilag's pilot plant and large-scale method for the preparation of acetylendicarboxylic acid monopotassium salt from dibromosuccinic acid, made easily from maleic acid.

I note that both procedures are marked 'Confidential', and I have Cilag's permission to share them.

With many thanks for your help and best regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/cw



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

July 25, 1994

Professor Jack Roberts
Department of Chemistry
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California 91125

Dear Jack:

I am sorry that a long trip to Europe has delayed my thanking you for your kind letter of June 16th.

Isabel and I look forward to being in California for the A.C.S. meeting next April, and hope to have a chance to visit you then.

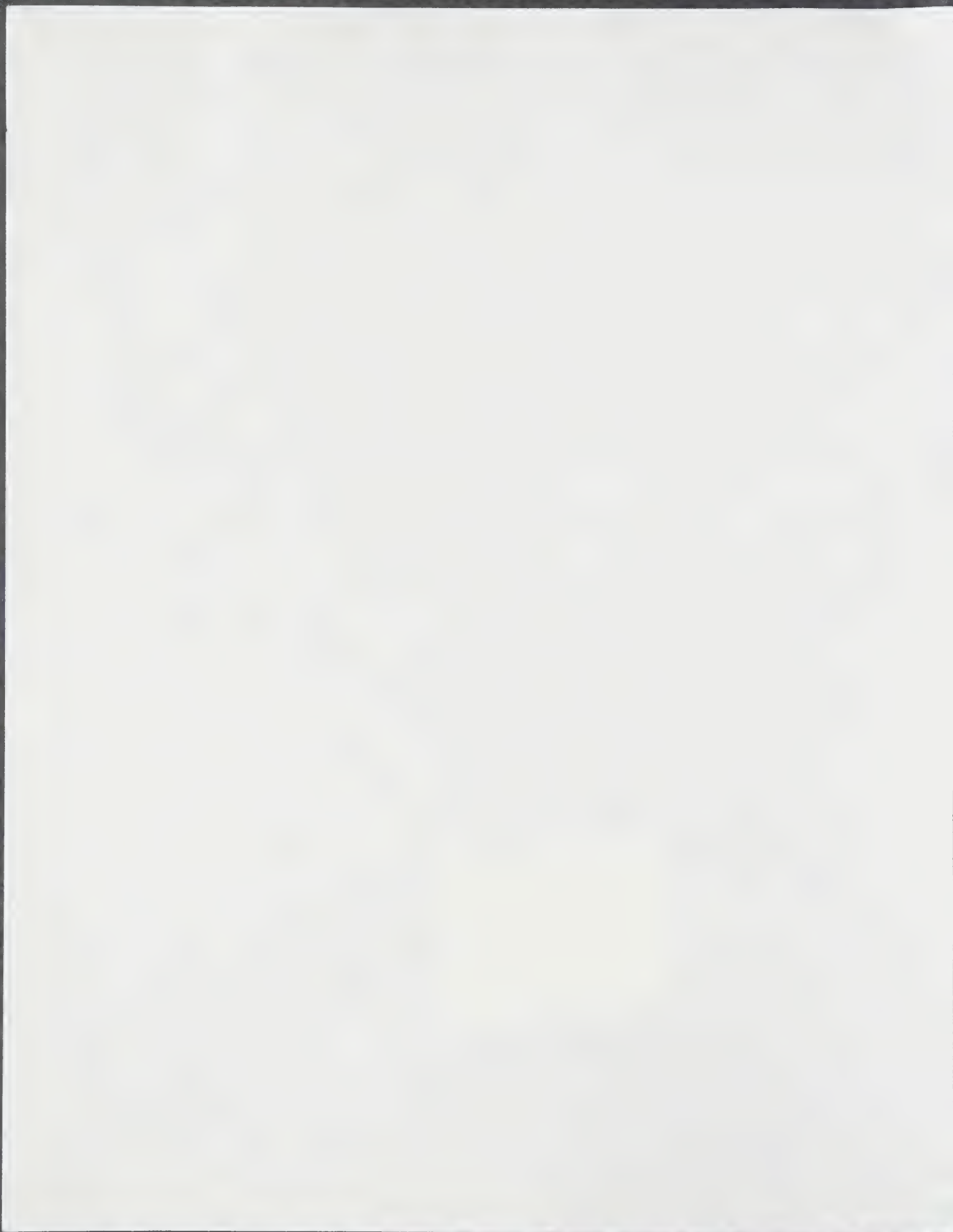
I really don't feel like competing either with the Getty or the Norton Simon Museum, and hope that Queen's University, my alma mater, will have a museum to accept our collection after we are gone.

The other day I saw your nomination of Nelson Leonard for the first Gassman award. I cannot think of a more fitting recipient.

All good wishes from house to house.

Sincerely,

Letter regarding
donation of Baders
Collection to Queen's
Univ.



ה מ ר כ ז ל א מ נ ו ת י ה ו ד י ת
THE CENTER FOR JEWISH ART

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM • האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים



THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON JEWISH ART MAY 29-JUNE 3

1994

March 3, 1994

Dr. Alfred Bader
Sigma Aldrich Chemical Co.
940 W. St. Paul Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211
U.S.A.

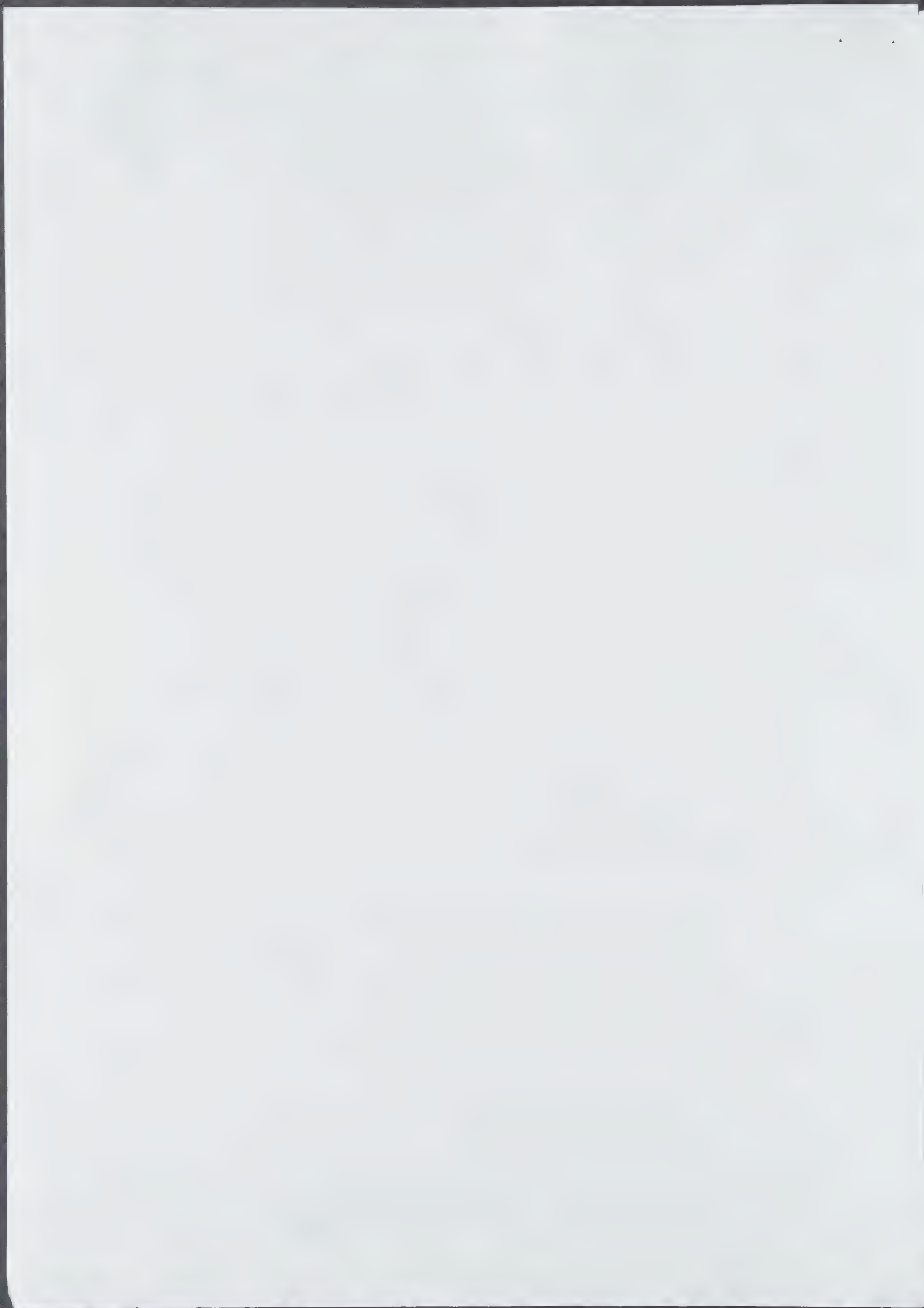
Dear Dr. Bader,

It has been some time since the Center for Jewish Art has been in touch with you. We did want to bring you up to date on some of our recent activities.

We are continuing to invest great effort in our search for Jewish art in Eastern Europe. In 1993 we sent research teams to Lithuania, Belorussia, Poland, Galicia and Podolia where we systematically surveyed, documented and photographed Jewish treasures in cities and shtetls. This year, we are conducting extensive research of this material and we are entering this material into the computerized Index of Jewish Art. We also plan to send expeditions to Prague, Poland, Moldavia, the Caucasus Mountains and the Ukraine.

All the documentation and research in Israel and abroad is conducted by our talented team of 30 graduate students. Eight of these researchers are new immigrants from the former Soviet Union who bring with them a rich background of art and history. The Center provides each researcher with monthly stipends and university tuition as well as conducting special workshops and ongoing supervision of his or her research.

Educational programs continue to be a priority at the Center. In the past year, we organized a very successful symposium "Jewish Art in Turkey." During the coming year we will be conducting a course on Jewish Art for Eastern Europeans to be held in Jerusalem in May and a second summer seminar on Jewish Art in St. Petersburg. The highlight of our educational activities this year will be the Fourth International Seminar on Jewish Art which will be held in Jerusalem from May 29th to June 3, 1994.



ה מ ר כ ז ל א מ נ ו ת י ה ו ד י ת

THE CENTER FOR JEWISH ART

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM • האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים



The Fourth International Seminar on Jewish Art May 29-June 3

1994

Our publications section remains active. In the coming year we will be publishing a double issue of our annual journal Jewish Art, volume 19/20, as well as a special issue dedicated to the Jewish art of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

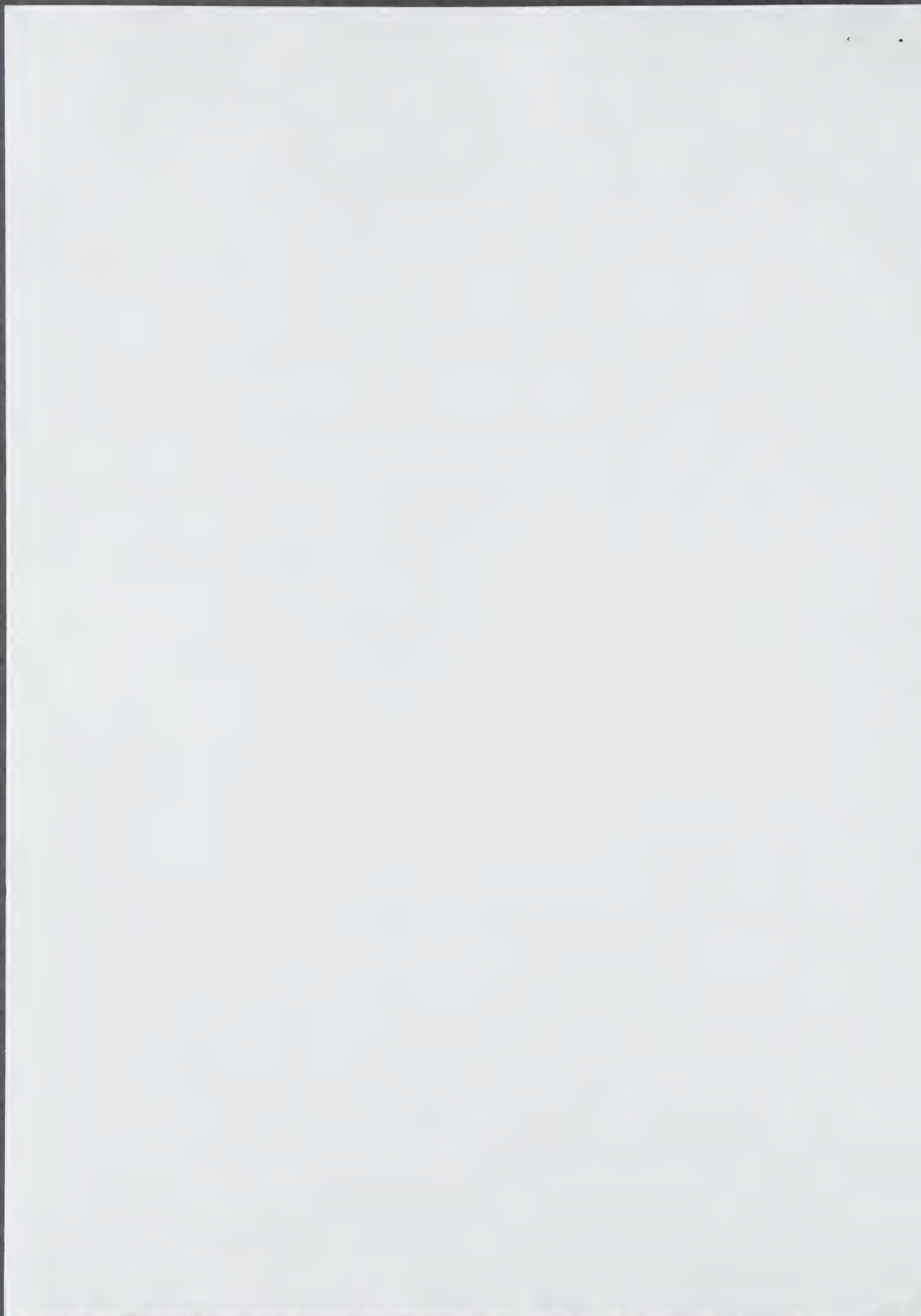
In the past you so generously helped us to publish the Wischnitzer book and we do very much hope you will consider supporting our activities again.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Bezalel Narkiss".

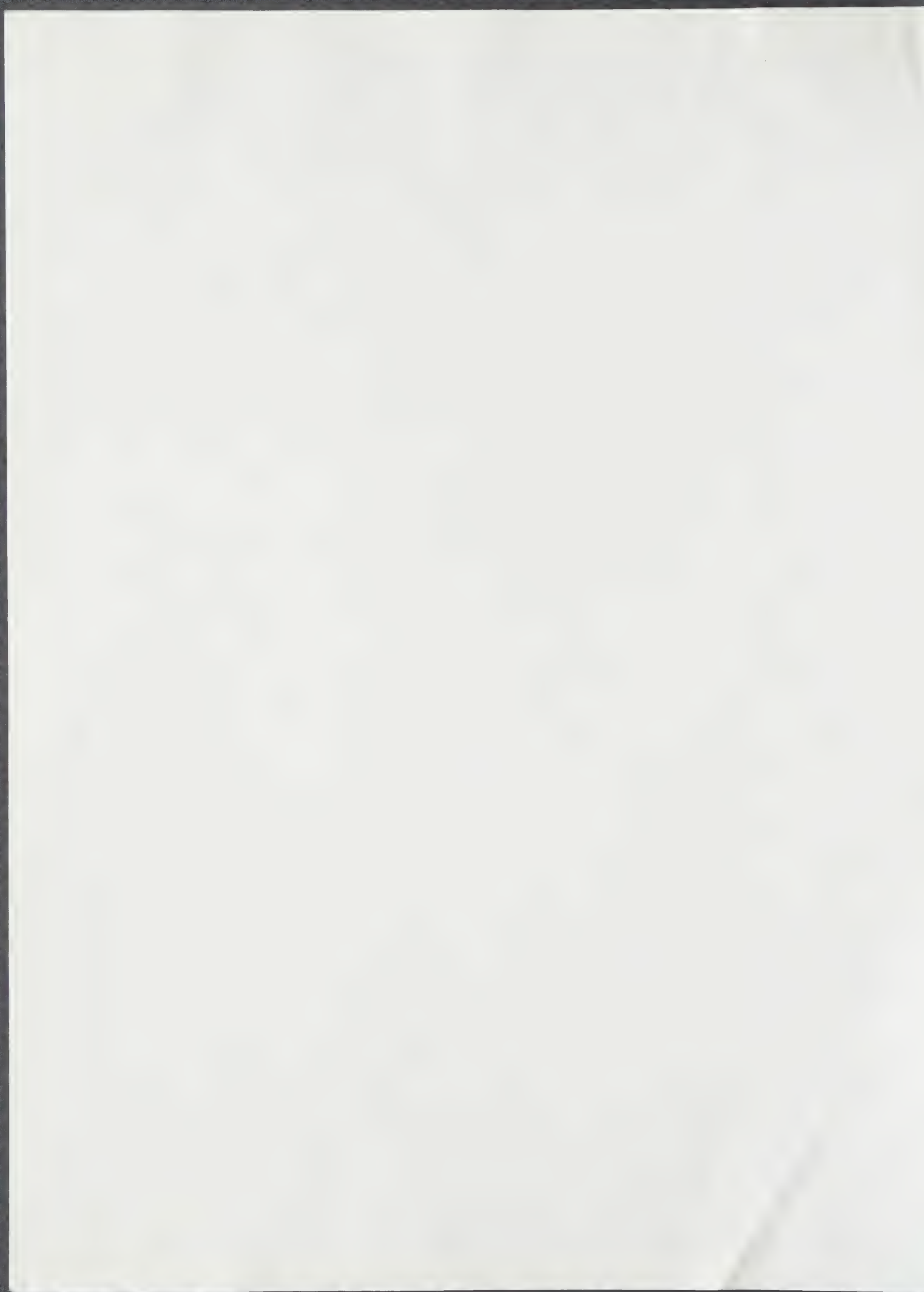
Prof. Bezalel Narkiss
Chairman,
Academic Committee



Ulemallin

1990

Ulemallin



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

October 25, 1993

Mr. George Garian
Chemallin Ltd.
P.O. Box 18376
Jerusalem
91183 Israel

Dear George,

I am happy to know from your letter of October 5th, just received, that your gall bladder surgery went well.

What a pity that Peter Pollak had already appointed someone else for Lonza in Israel.

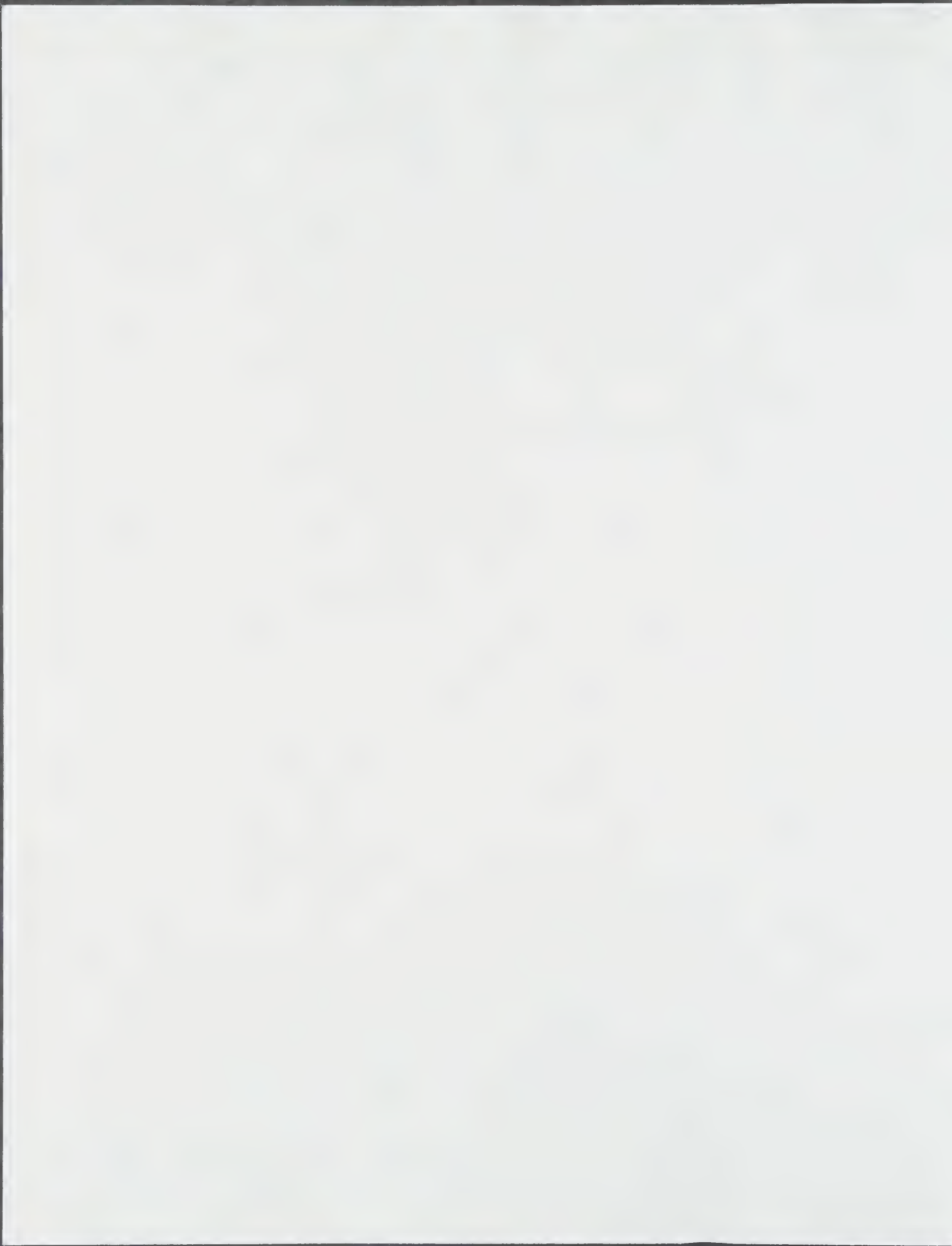
A very good American company to consider is Cambrex, which makes a variety of interesting organics, particularly strong in pyridines, through their Nepera Division. The man to contact is Dr. Jeffrey F. White, Senior Vice President, Technology & Business Development, Cambrex Corporation, 1 Meadowlands Plaza, East Rutherford, NJ 07073, telephone 201 804 3000, fax 201 804 9852. I have known Jeff White for some years and own quite a bit of Cambrex stock. They are growing very nicely.

Enclosed is a rough draft of the chapter on suppliers from my autobiography. As you will be able to imagine, this will be enlarged, but maybe even this beginning will be helpful.

Best regards and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Enclosure



Chemallin

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

October 5, 1993

Dear Alfred,

Thank you very much for your letter of September 13. I received it only yesterday just back from a short trip to Norway, Finland and Switzerland.

Many thanks for the two companies you mentioned in your letter. I remember Dr. Niels Clauson-Kaas - he visited Makor back in the seventies. I will write them in order to have a production program - then I will see if there is a market for their products in Israel.

I will also write to Armor, but if their products are limited to the research market, I am afraid that I cannot touch them (I have a non-competition clause with Sigma-Aldrich). Besides, I don't think that anybody can compete with Sigma Israel's service.

Chemallin acts as agent for manufactureres of raw materials and intermediates used in the pharmaceutical, cosmetic and food industry. We represent Sethness USA (Caramel Color), American Maize U.S.A. (Starches, Maltodextrins), Deltown USA (Hydrolized proteins), Flavex Germany (Plant Extracts) Heico USA (Inorganic Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Intermediates).

Another line of activity is process equipment, mainly Stainless Steel valves and containers for the pharmaceutical industry, Freeze Dryers, etc.

Incidentally, I wrote your friend Dr. Pollak - but I was late: Lonza already appointed an agent in Israel.

As you can see, I have to stay away from whatever I did for the past 20 years! But, there are enough challenges in a new field. During my recent trip I was appointed agent for Genencor, a joint venture of Eastman and Coulter (Finland) which is a manufacturer of industrial enzymes.

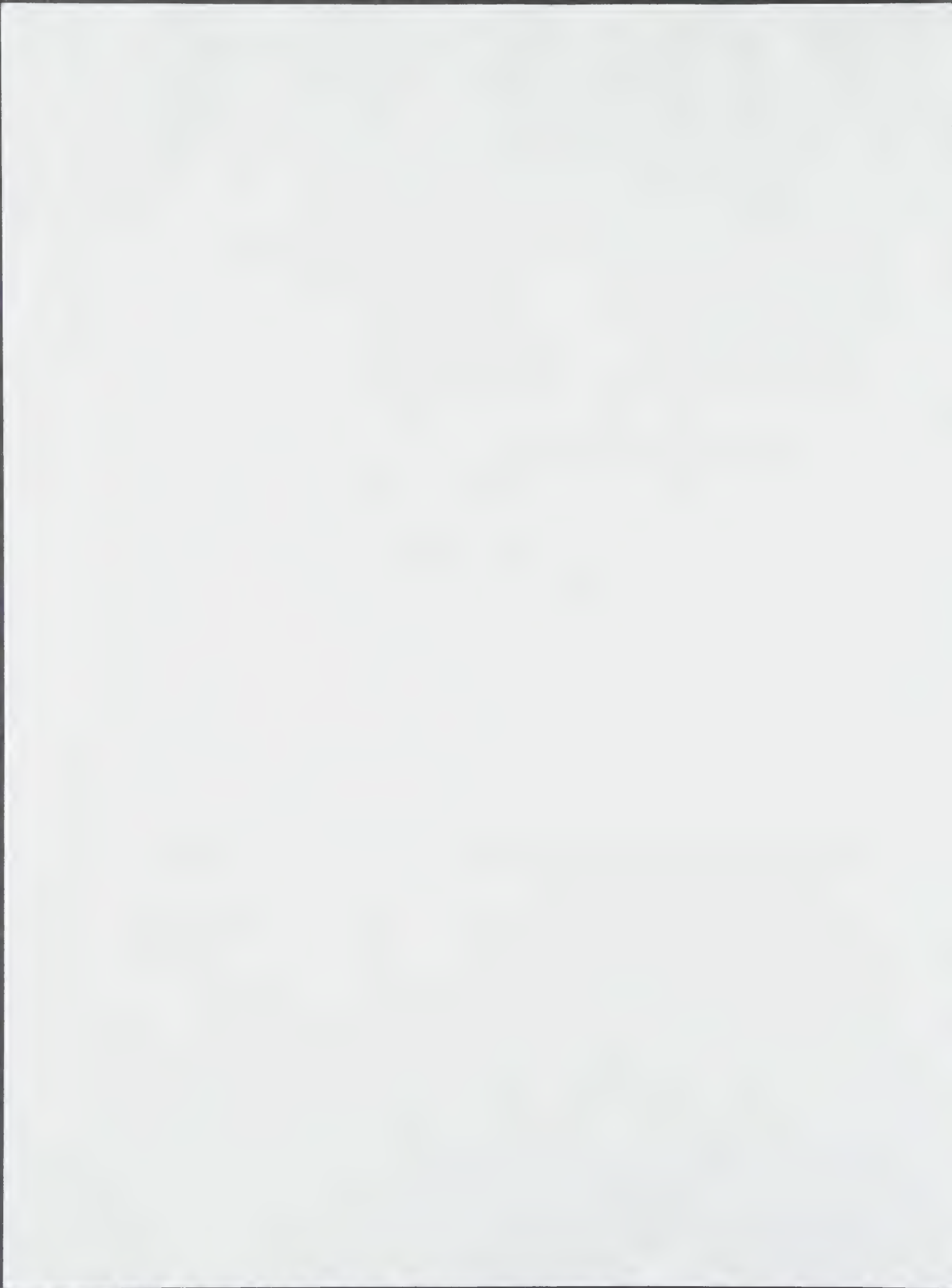
Well, I hope I will be succesfull!

As Marvin mentioned to you, I had to to undergo surgery for the removal of my gall bladder - it is over by now.

Awaiting your autobiography chapter, I wish you *נאם זר*

Sincerely yours,





Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

September 13, 1993

Mr. George Garian
Chemallin Ltd.
P.O. Box 18376
Jerusalem 91183
Israel

Dear George:

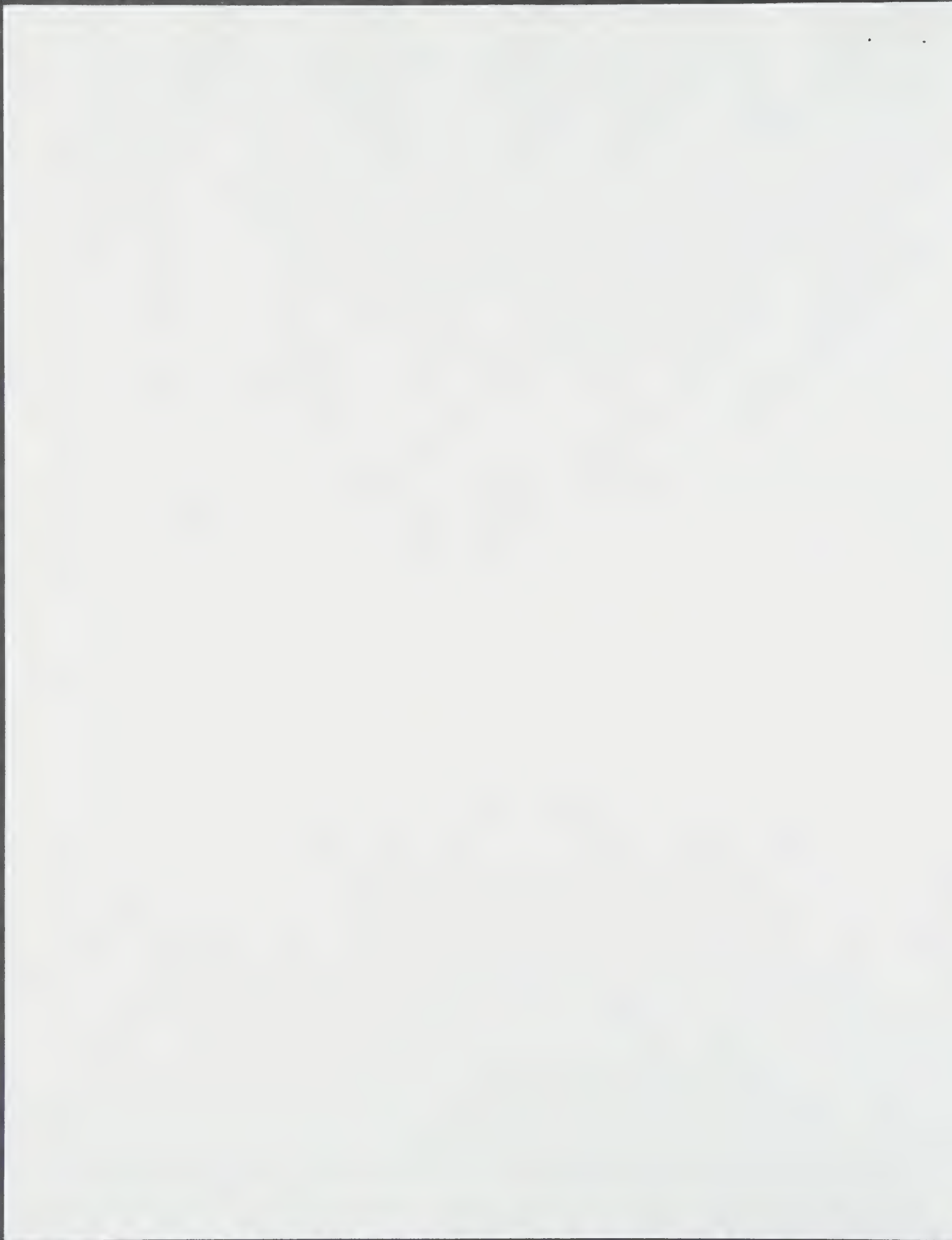
I am sure that there are quite a few companies in Europe which I could suggest who probably do not have representatives in Israel. But I really don't know what your company does and what kinds of suppliers you would like to represent. Two companies which you might like to consider are the following:

1. Wolff & Kaaber, Rugmarken 28, DK3520 Farum, Denmark, some 30 kilometers from Copenhagen. The managing director is Henning Kaaber who has made a number of compounds developed by a chemist working in the same building, Dr. Niels Clauson-Kaas. Niels is a man of about 70 who was instrumental during the war in ferrying Jews from Denmark to Sweden. After the war he spent a year as a guest lecturer in the chemistry department of the Technion, where you can find out a good deal about him.

Both Niels and Henning are my very good friends. Niels is one of the world's ablest chemists in the field of furan and pyridine chemistry, and it is he who developed the brilliant synthesis of 3-hydroxypyridine from furfuryl alcohol. Wolff & Kaaber makes about 10 tons of that material each year.

However, they make all sorts of other products, but being a very small company of perhaps 10 or 20 employees, they probably don't have anyone representing them in Israel.

2. ARMAR AG, Müliggasse 5, CH5312 Döttingen, Switzerland, near Baden. It is run by a very good friend, Dr. Armando Geiger, who is one of the best manufacturers of deuterated solvents. He used to be the production manager at Uetikon, but for the last 10 years or so has had his own company.



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

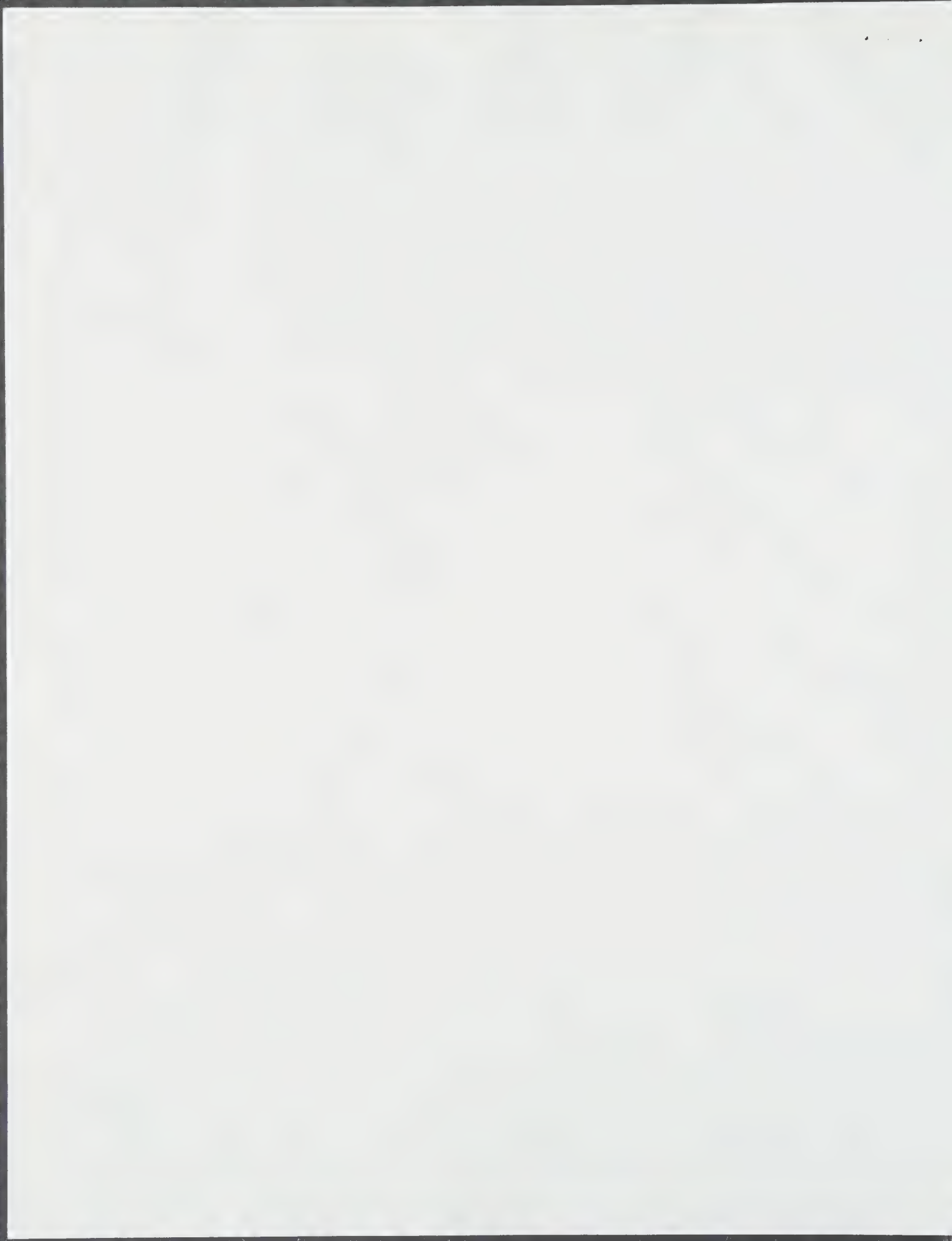
Mr. George Garian
September 13, 1993
Page Two

Incidentally, I am working on my autobiography, just beginning the chapter which discusses how many friends I have made with suppliers of Aldrich. Once that chapter is finished I will send you a draft and you might get some more ideas.

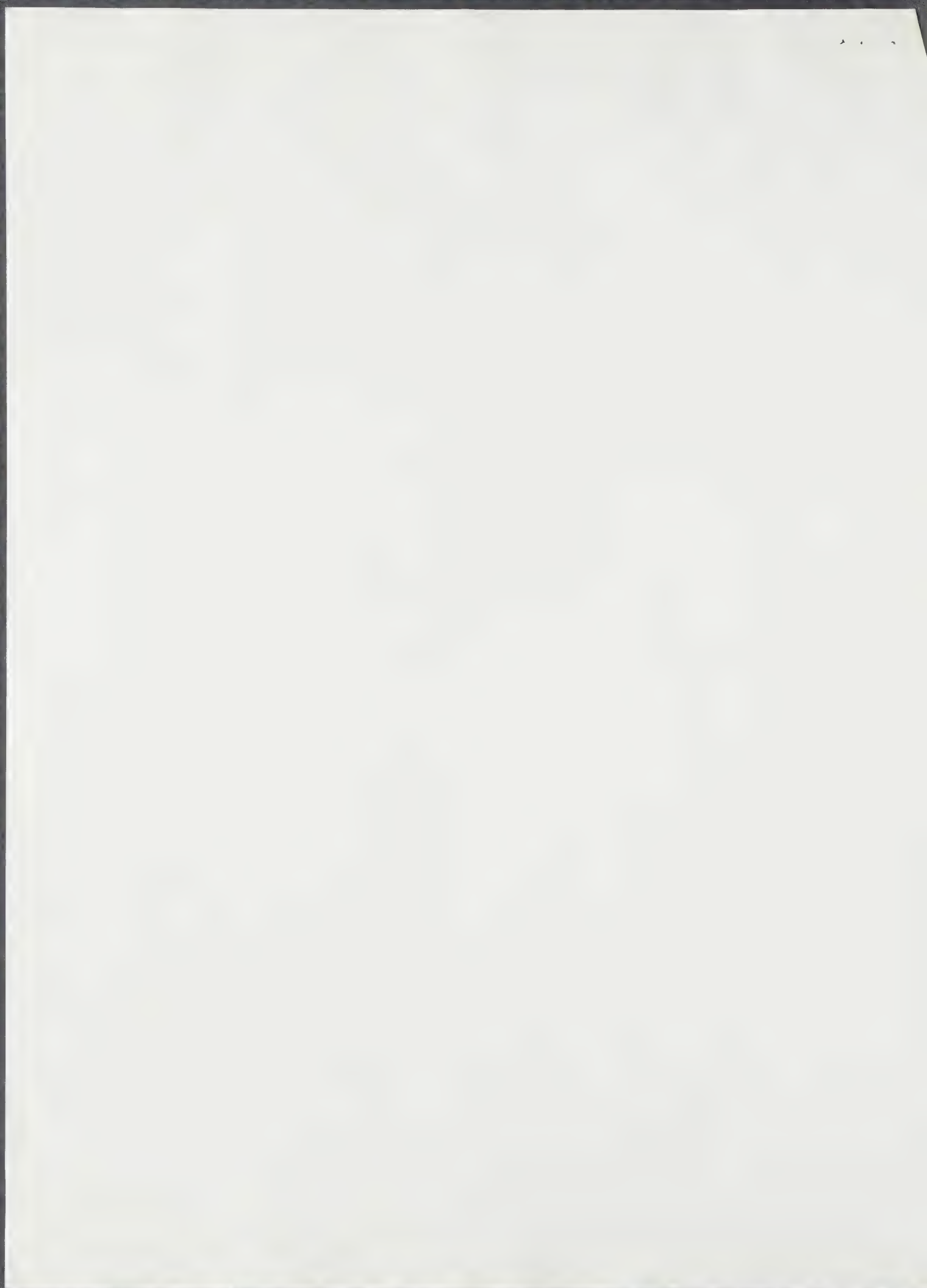
Of course I speak to Marvin Klitsner quite often, and he mentioned just the other day that you have not been very well. I hope that you have fully recovered.

All good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,



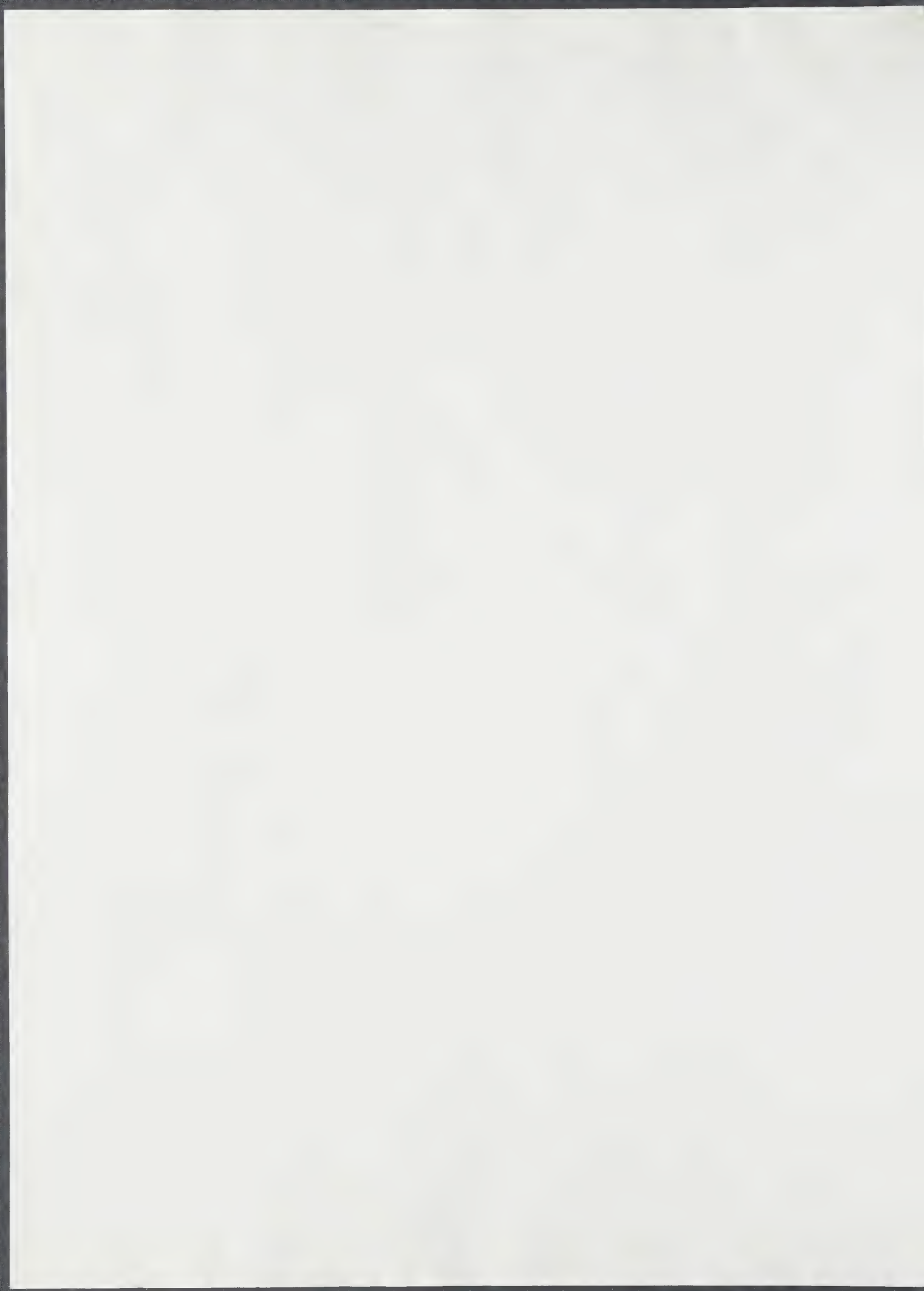
Hemingway
Armande
Lonza
Sandoz



1

1000

10



FAX FROM

DR. ALFRED R. BADER
Suite 622
924 East Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Telephone 414-277-0730
Fax No. 414-277-0709

July 28, 1993

To: Mr. George Garian
Chemallin - Fax 9722 433 572

Dear George,

How very nice to hear from you.

I am glad that you enjoyed looking at two of my paintings in the Israel Museum, although you missed the most beautiful, a work by Peter Lastman, Rembrandt's teacher.

The man to contact at Lonza is an old friend, Dr. Peter Pollak, whom I have known for more than 20 years. He is very straightforward and friendly, and we share a Moravian-Jewish background. His address is: Lonza, Munichensteinerstr. 38, CH4002 Basle, Switzerland, telephone 41 61 316 8111, Fax 41 61 316 8301.

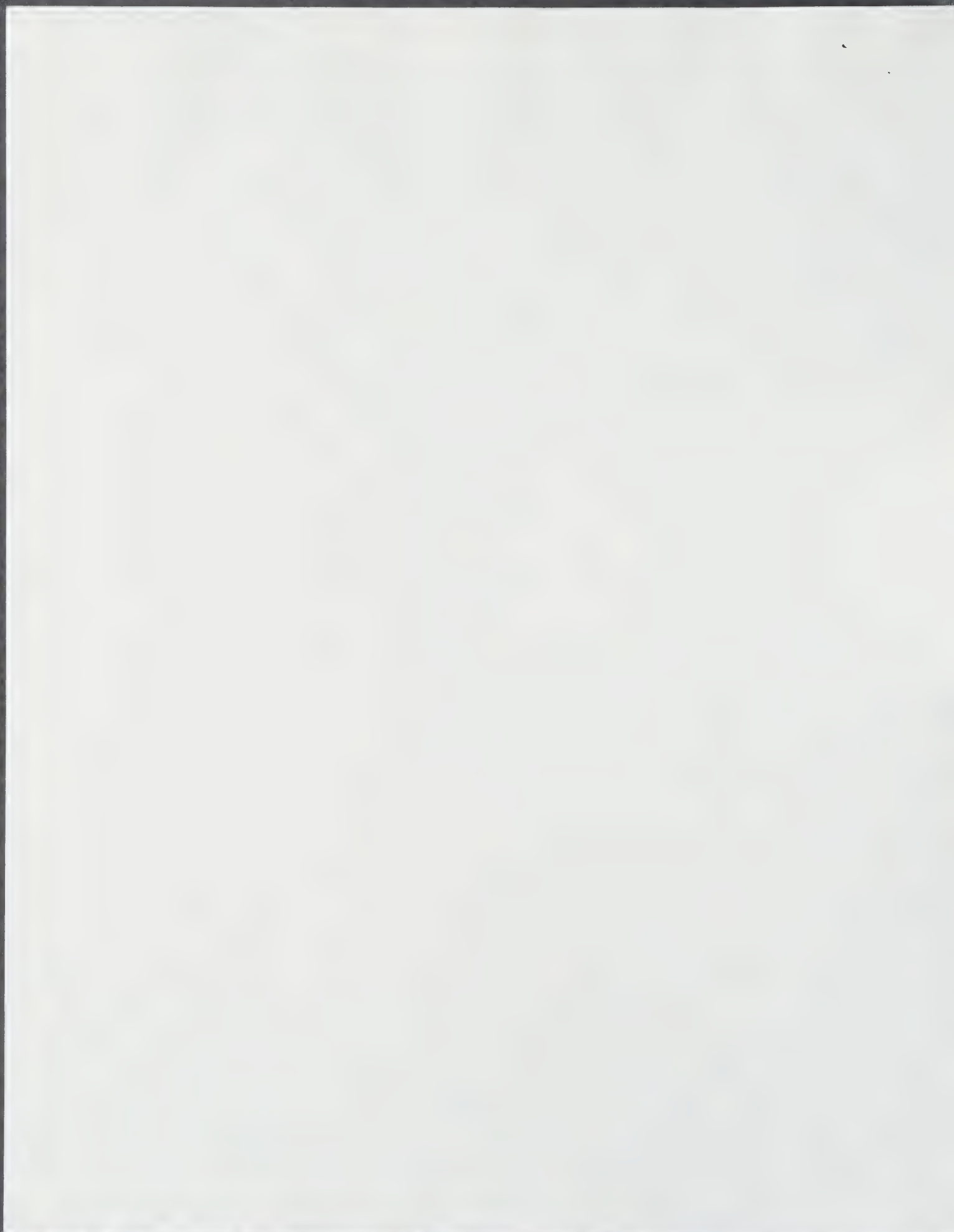
Are you in touch with Marvin Klitsner, whose phone number in Jerusalem is 660 860?

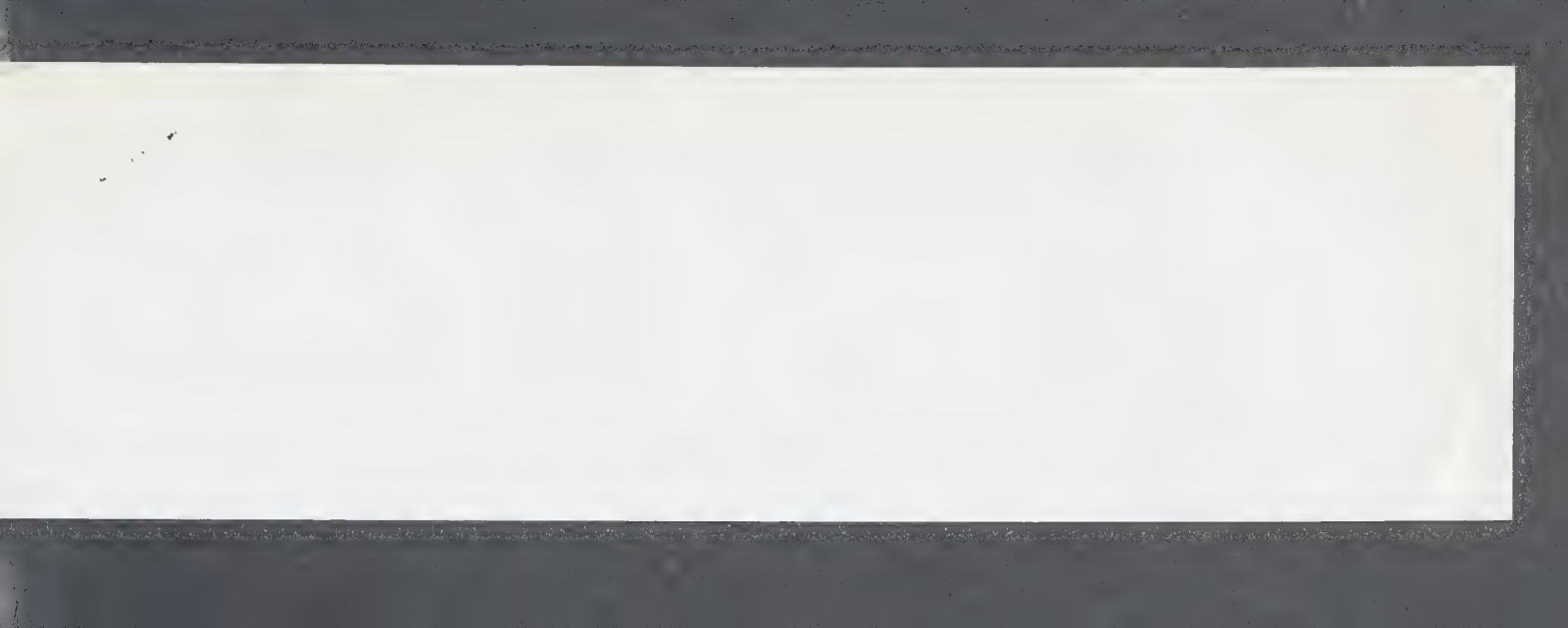
I would love to be able to spend some time with you when next we are in Jerusalem, perhaps next year.

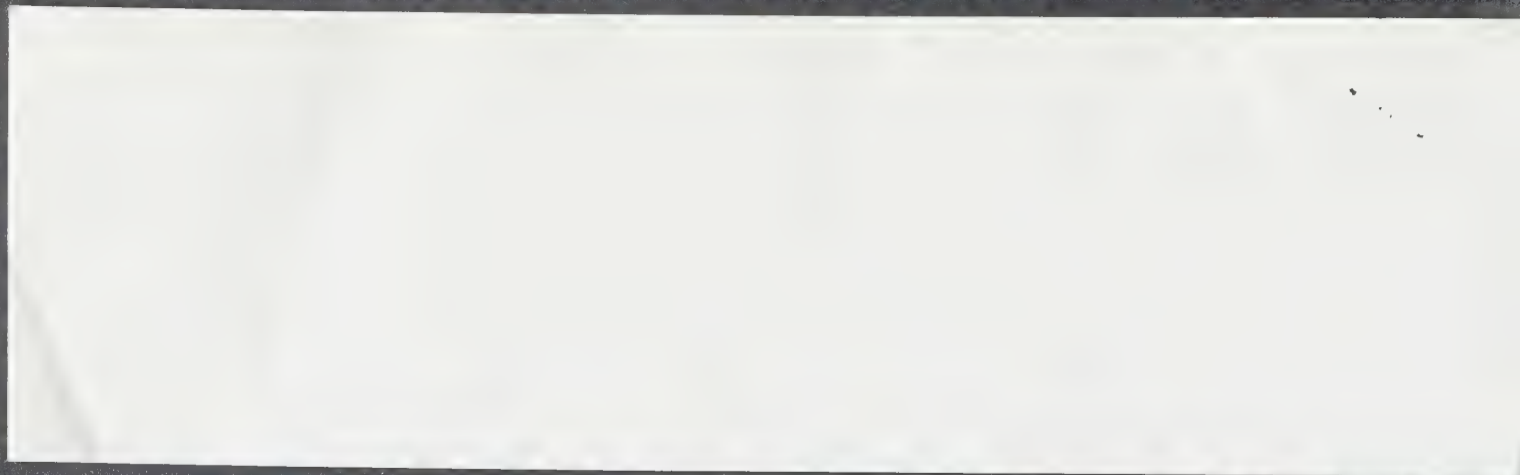
Best wishes.

As always,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Alfred R. Bader', written in dark ink.







Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

April 1, 1994

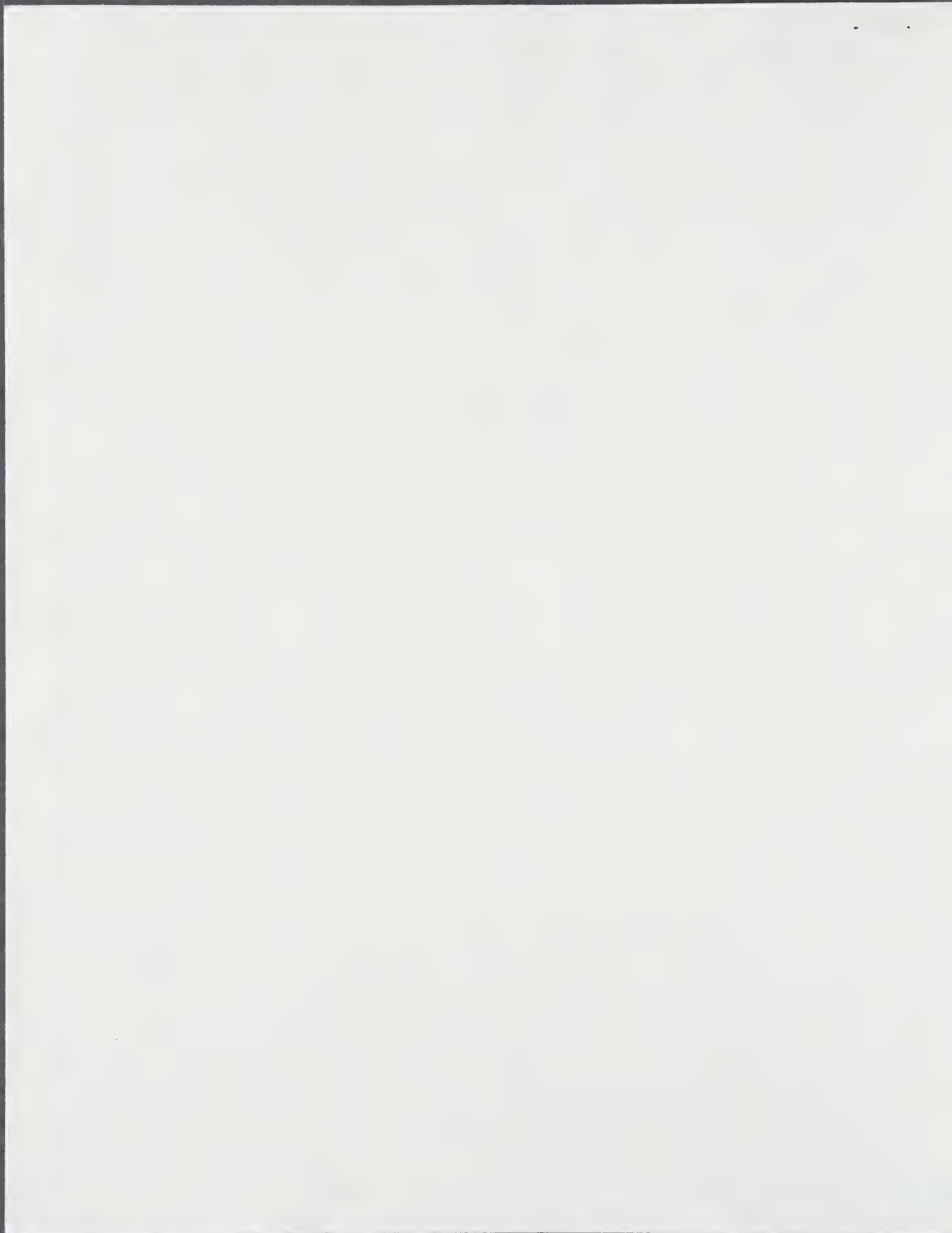
Professor Peter Dervan
Department of Chemistry
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California 91125

Dear Peter:

Congratulations on winning the 1994 Nichols Medal. It couldn't happen to a greater guy.

Fond regards.

As always,



CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, 164-30
Pasadena, California 91125

Arnold and Mabel Beckman
Laboratory of Chemical Synthesis
(818) 683-8753 FAX

Peter B. Dervan
Bren Professor of Chemistry
(818) 395-6002

April 20, 1994

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211

Dear Alfred:

Many thanks for taking the time to send warm wishes on the 1994 Nichols Medal. I miss you and am disappointed that circumstances have conspired such that I don't see you very often.

What are you up to?

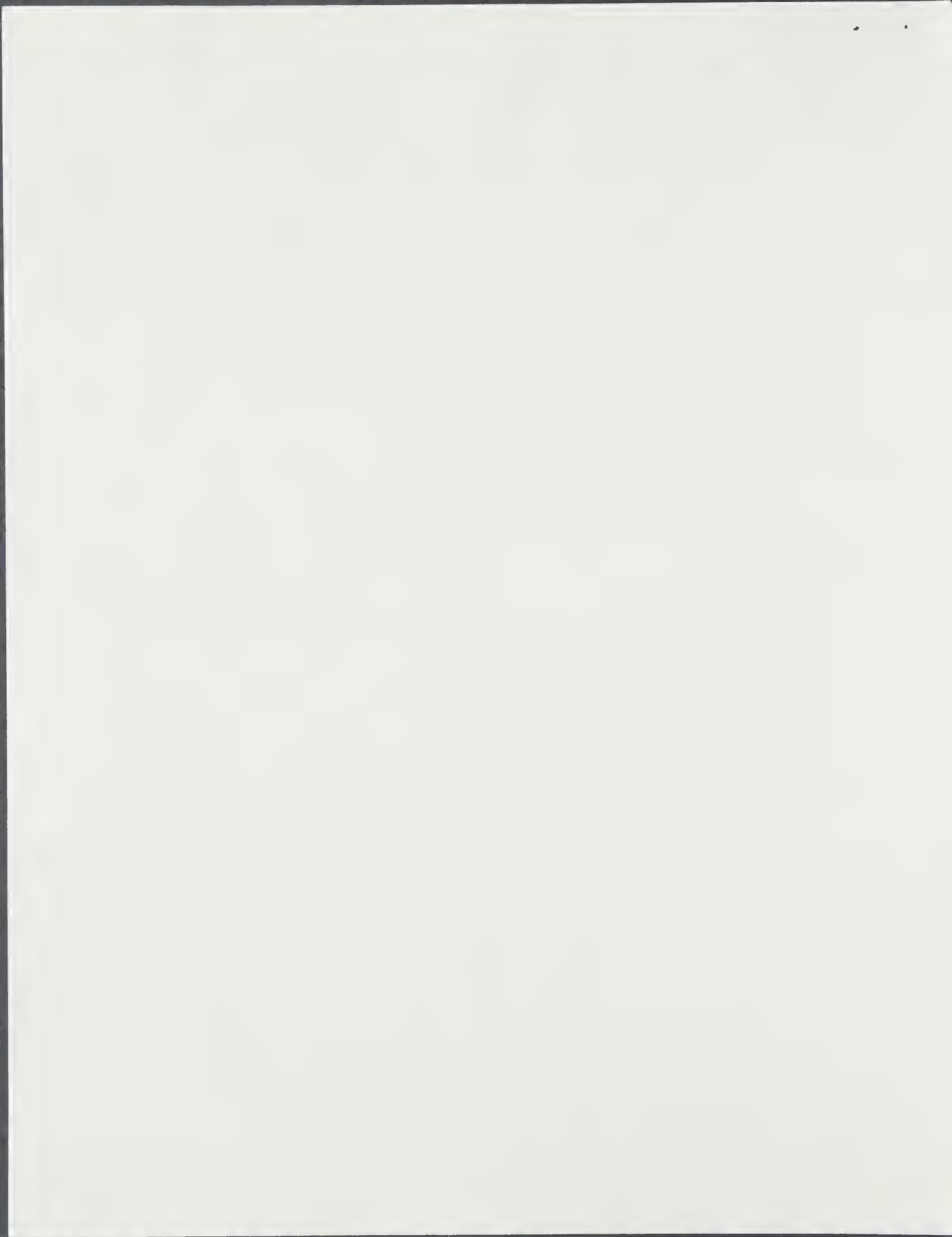
With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Peter B. Dervan

PBD/mh



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

February 16, 1993

Professor Jack Roberts
Department of Chemistry
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California 91125

Dear Jack:

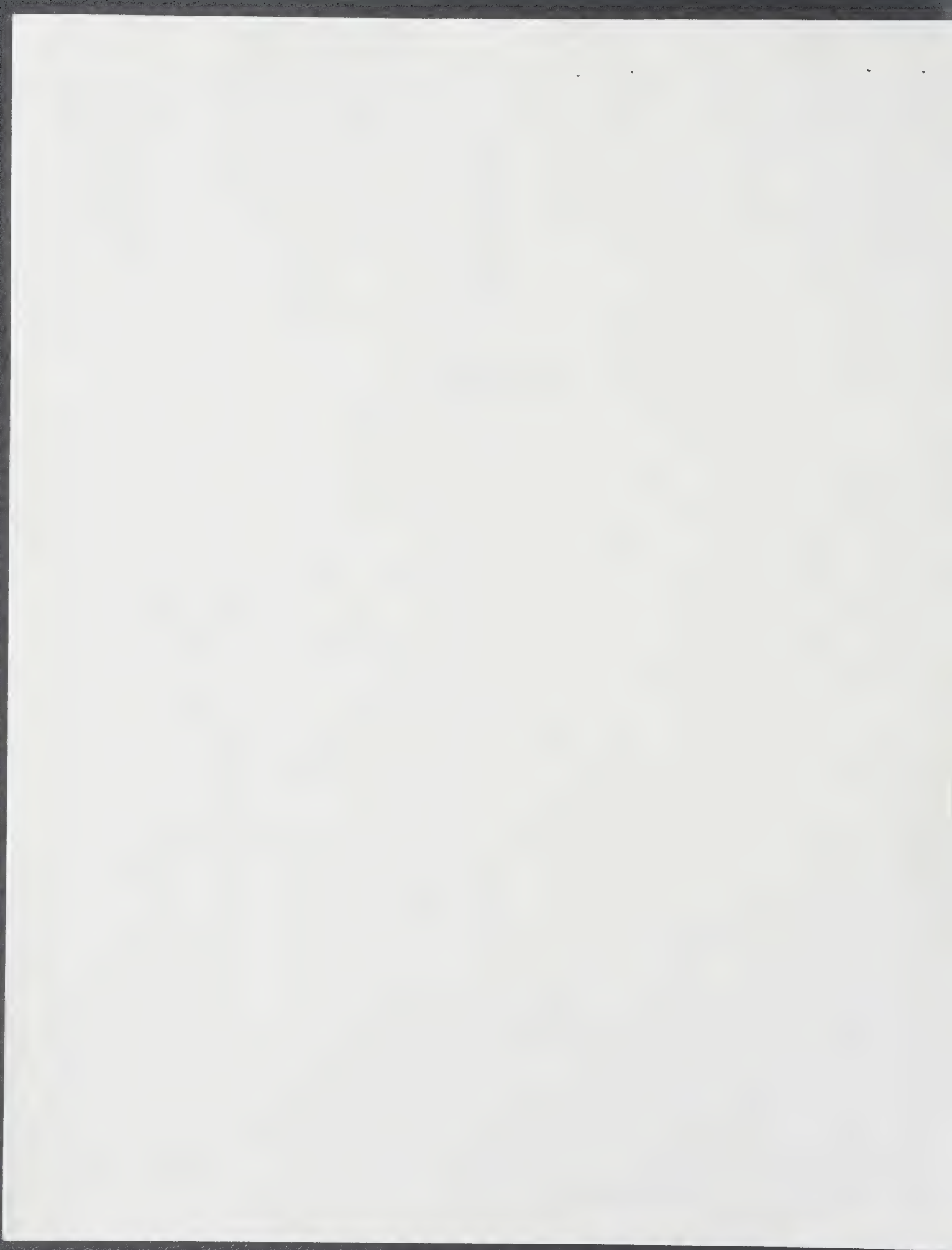
Isabel and I were so happy to receive the beautiful Roberts family photograph taken last July. What a pleasure to see the eight little ones in your family surrounded by such love.

When I was with you last, I was really at one of the lowest points of my life, and I hope it did not affect my lectures too much. For the first three months after my dismissal on November 20, 1991, I just could not sleep. Now I just dream occasionally that I am visiting Pasadena or Cambridge or Bloomington to ask my friends what we can do better--only to wake up and realize that it is a dream.

On the other hand, my life has improved very much indeed. I have opened an art gallery, my secretary who has been with me for almost 14 years has joined me--truly a blessing--and I spend about a third of my time trying to help chemists, a third dealing in paintings and the balance working on two books. Also, I was able to purchase a castle for my university in Canada--something I certainly couldn't have done if I had not been dismissed, as I never sold any stock in Sigma-Aldrich before my dismissal. So there is truly a silver lining, and the title of my autobiography--Better Late Than Never--seems particularly appropriate.

Best wishes.

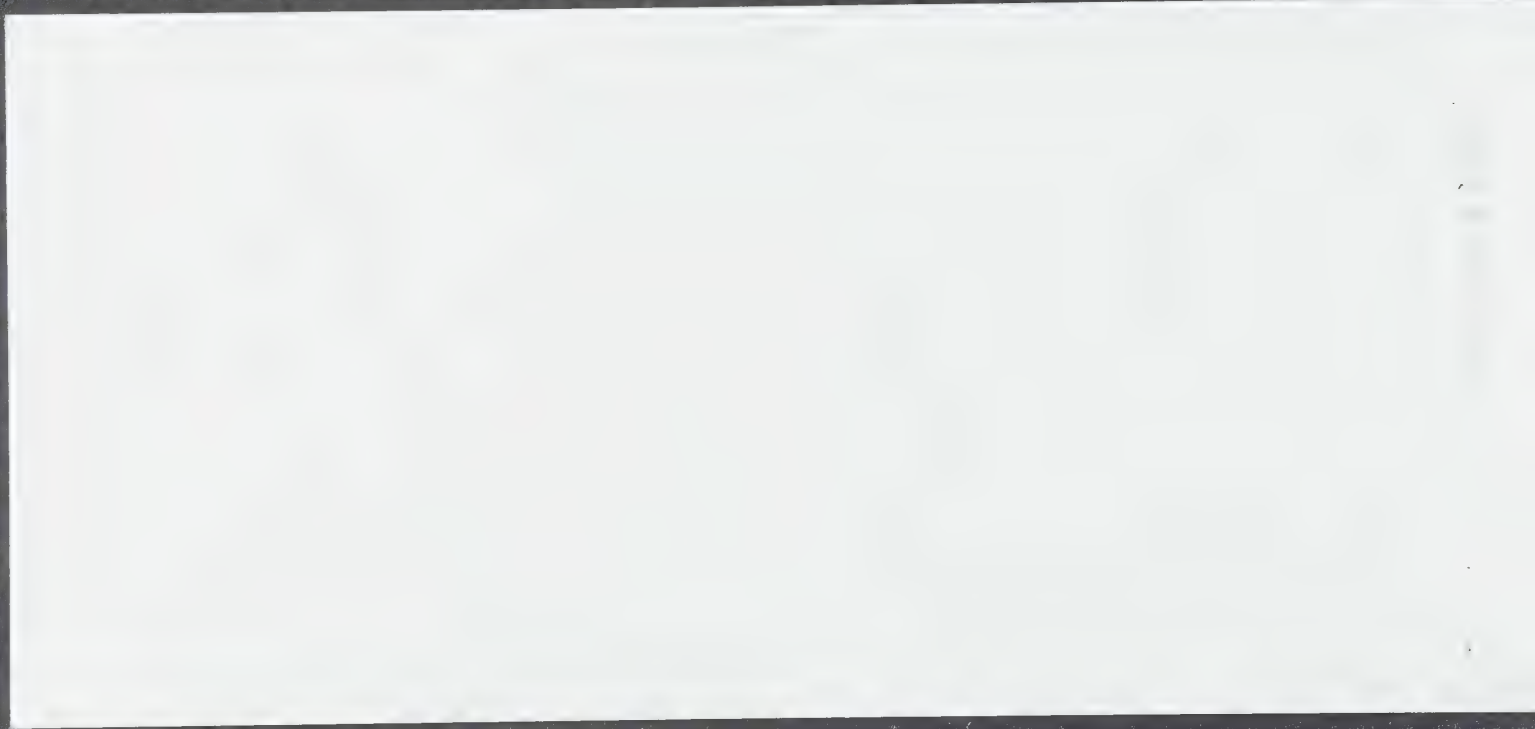
Sincerely,

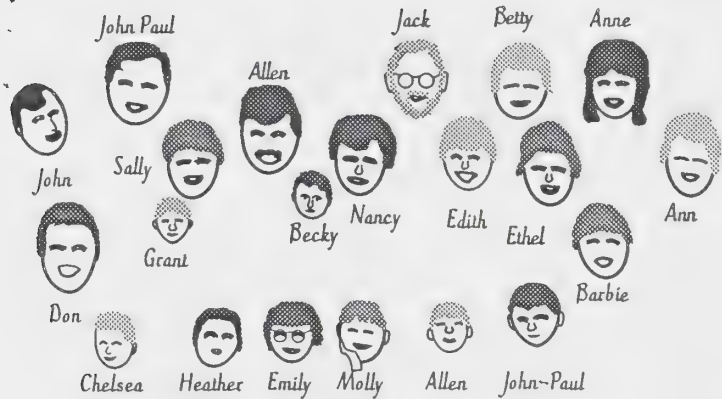




Joy!

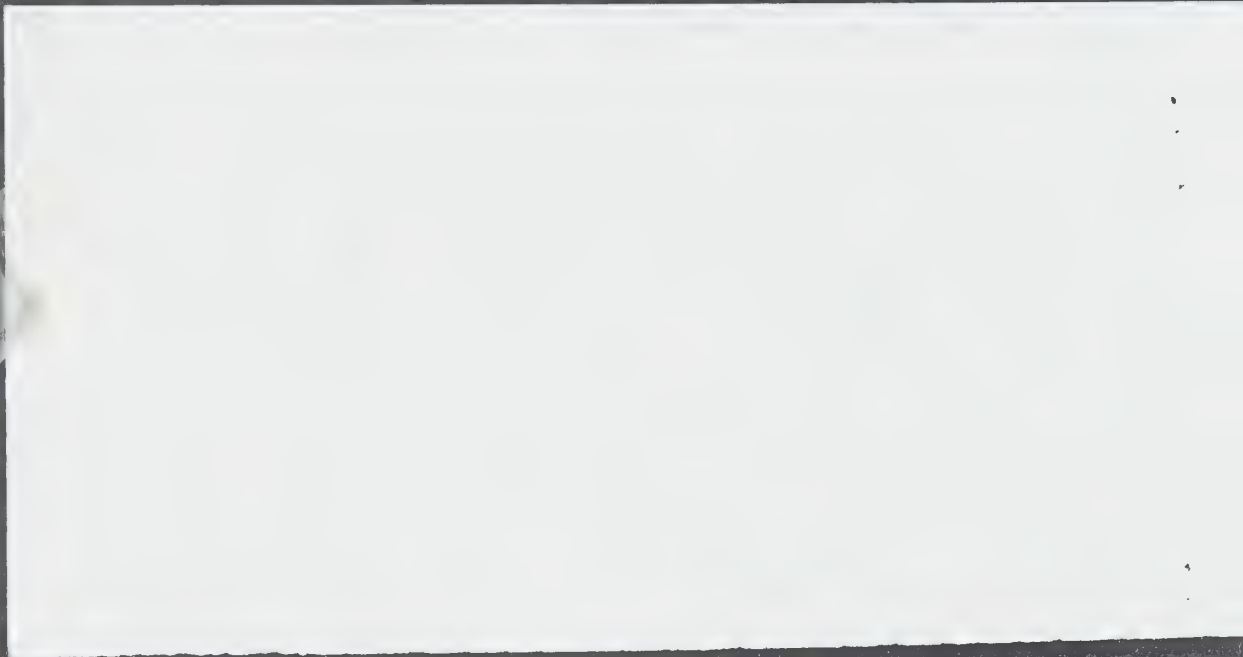
*Edith and Jack
Roberts*





The Family Gathering after our 50th Wedding Anniversary Celebration.
 July 11, 1992, St. Malo Beach

John - Anesthesiologist, San Diego
 Anne - Radiologist, Univ. of Calif., San Diego
 Don - Orthopedic Surgeon, Vancouver, Washington
 Barbie - Concert pianist
 Emily, Molly, Heather, Allen
 John Paul - Associate Director of Liver Transplant
 Service, Univ. of Calif., San Francisco
 Nancy - Director of Liver Transplant
 Service, Univ. of Calif., San Francisco
 Becky
 Allen - Vice President for Engineering, Rambus
 Sunnyvale
 Sally - Personnel Consultant
 John-Paul, Chelsea, Grant
 Ethel, Ann and Betty - Edith's sisters and niece



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

PROFESSOR KENNETH N. RAYMOND
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

PHONES: (510) 642-7219 or (510) 486-6145
FAX: (510) 486-5283
BITNET: raymond@garnet.berkeley.edu

November 15, 1993

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

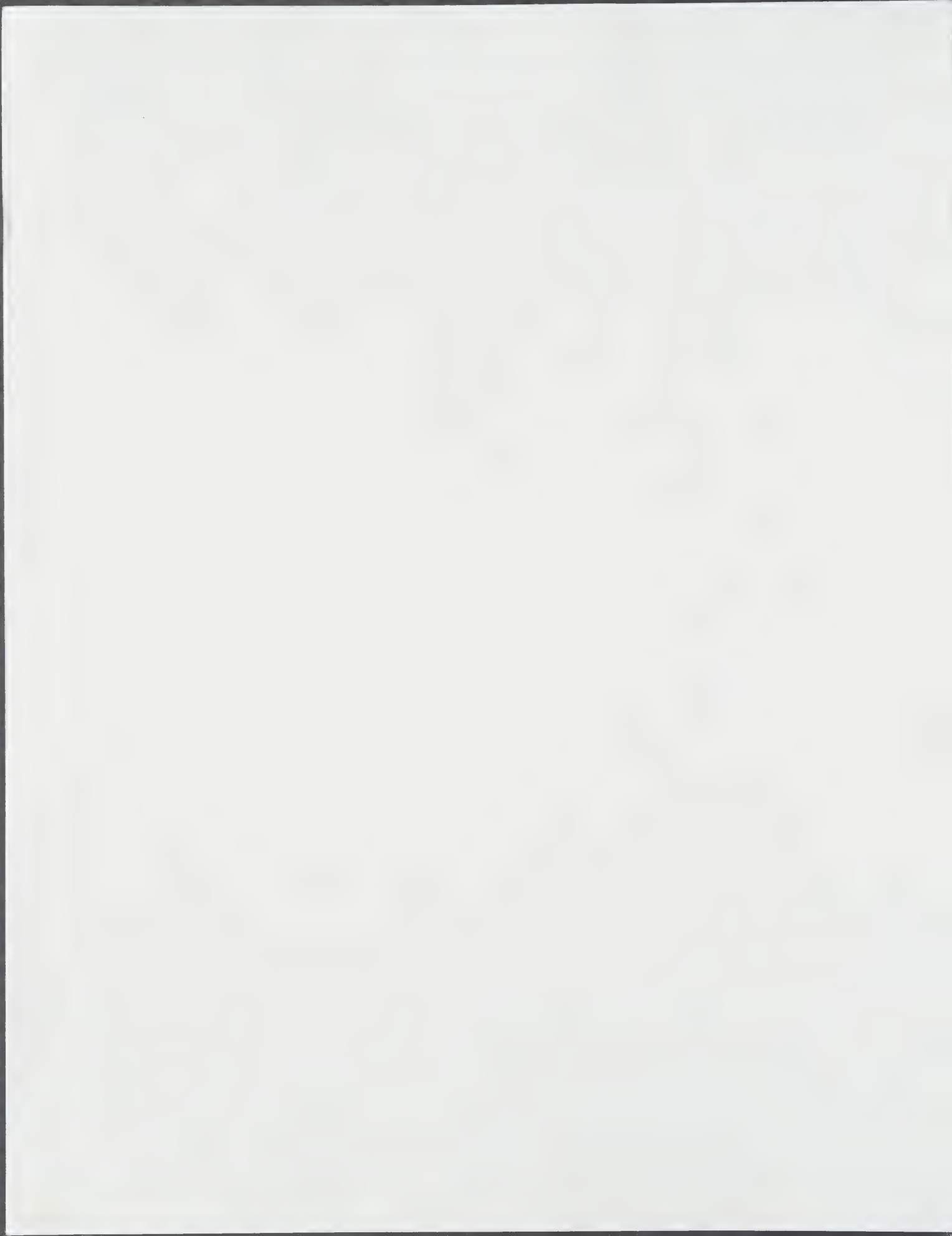
Dear Dr. Bader:

Thank you very much for your congratulations on winning the American Chemical Society Award named in your honor. I deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing to me personally and I hope that I can look forward to meeting you, perhaps at the awards ceremony in March.

Sincerely,

Kenneth N. Raymond
Professor of Chemistry

KNR:ic



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

November 10, 1993

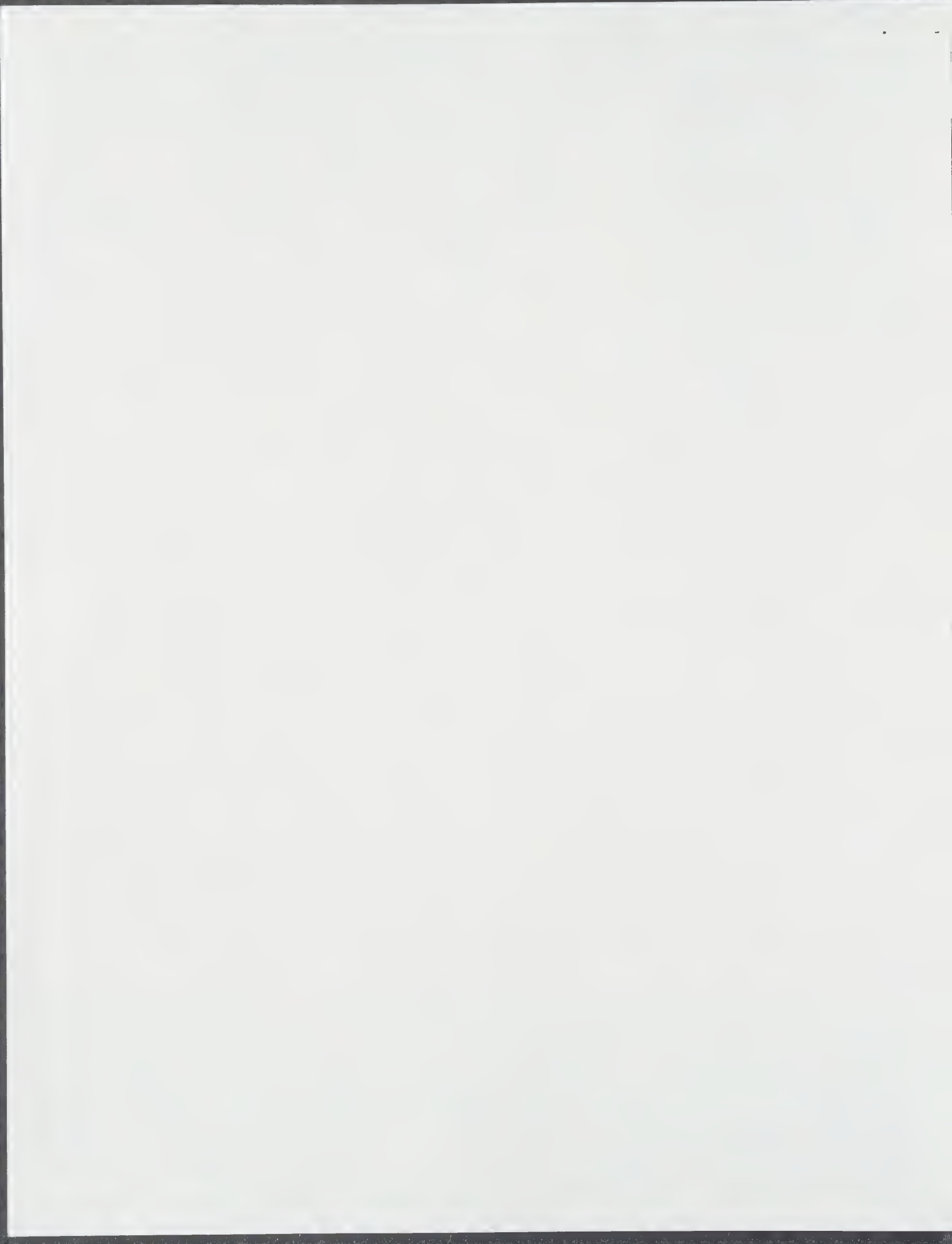
Professor Kenneth N. Raymond
Chairman
Department of Chemistry
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Professor Raymond:

Please accept my heartiest congratulations on winning the Alfred Bader Award in bioinorganic or bioorganic chemistry.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,



hundreds of invited lectures around the world. Among the awards he has received are the 1990 A. J. P. Martin Medal from the Chromatography Society, and the 1991 Merit Award from the Chicago Chromatography Discussion Group.

The award winner has published nearly 200 scientific papers or chapters in journals or reference books. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the Royal Society of Chemistry, and serves on several editorial advisory boards.

Alfred Bader Award in Bioinorganic or Bioorganic Chemistry

KENNETH N. RAYMOND, professor and chairman of the department of chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley, is widely recognized as one of the foremost inorganic chemists in the U.S. and is well known internationally for his contributions to a number of areas in bioinorganic chemistry.

Iron is essential in the growth of all plants, animals, and nearly all microbes. Bacteria and other microbes use low molecular weight chelating agents, known as siderophores, to obtain iron. Iron availability to an invading bacterium is directly connected to the virulence of infections that cause infantile enteritis, leprosy, cholera, and tuberculosis. Raymond has conducted groundbreaking research in biological iron transport, particularly siderophore-mediated iron transport in microorganisms. He and his research group were the first to use kinetically inert metal-substituted complexes of siderophores to elucidate the cellular transport mechanisms of iron in microorganisms.

Using siderophores as prototypes, Raymond and coworkers designed and synthesized sequestering agents specific for individual metal ions. In the case of plutonium, the similar chemical and biochemical properties of Pu(IV) and Fe(III) have been exploited by Raymond and coworkers to prepare ligands that are highly specific for Pu(IV). Several of these compounds have been shown to be highly effective plutonium decorporation agents in test animals, and they continue to be evaluated in Europe and in North America as novel decontamination agents.

One focus of Raymond's current research is what he calls stereognostic coordination chemistry—that is, the three-

dimensional recognition and binding of ions such as UO_2^{2+} .

Raymond received a B.A. degree in chemistry from Reed College, Portland, Ore., in 1964, and a Ph.D. degree in inorganic chemistry from Northwestern University in 1967, under the direction of Fred Basolo and James A. Ibers. He joined the UC Berkeley faculty in 1967. He has received a number of awards, including the Department of Energy's Ernest O. Lawrence Award (1984), and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Technology Transfer Award (1991).

ACS Award in Polymer Chemistry

sponsored by Mobil Chemical Co.

"It is not an exaggeration to state that every area of polymer science which HELMUT RINGSDORF touched, or originated, turned to gold" says a colleague. Ringsdorf is teaching organic and polymer chemistry at the University of

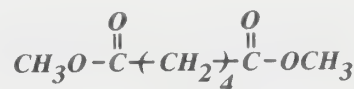
Mainz, Germany, and the main theme of his research is to transfer the concept of "organization-controlled functionality"—most perfectly seen in the function of cell membranes—into the fields of polymer science and supramolecular chemistry.

Working toward the goal of bridging the gap between life science and materials science, Ringsdorf has pioneered and become the prime mover in several areas of polymer chemistry research, each of which has matured into a major area of activity in academic and industrial laboratories around the world.

His studies led to the development of generic polymer-based drug delivery systems, referred to as the "Ringsdorf Model." His idea was to take a blood-compatible polymer and attach to it three components: a "targeting" group to seek out the appropriate cells to which the drug should be delivered, a "spacer" group to bind the drug to the polymer, and the drug itself attached to the spacer in a manner that would not later inhibit the drug's function. This concept has become the objective for

P. Polyester PIZZAZZ.

If you're looking for a highly reactive source of the C-6 moiety for condensation polymers, look no further than DBE-6 (dimethyl adipate). You'll enjoy low reaction temperatures. Minimal side reactions. And, because it's a non-hygroscopic liquid, easy handling. What's more, DBE-6 excels in Dieckmann condensations. Anything else? That's up to you. Call 1-800-231-0998 for your sample.

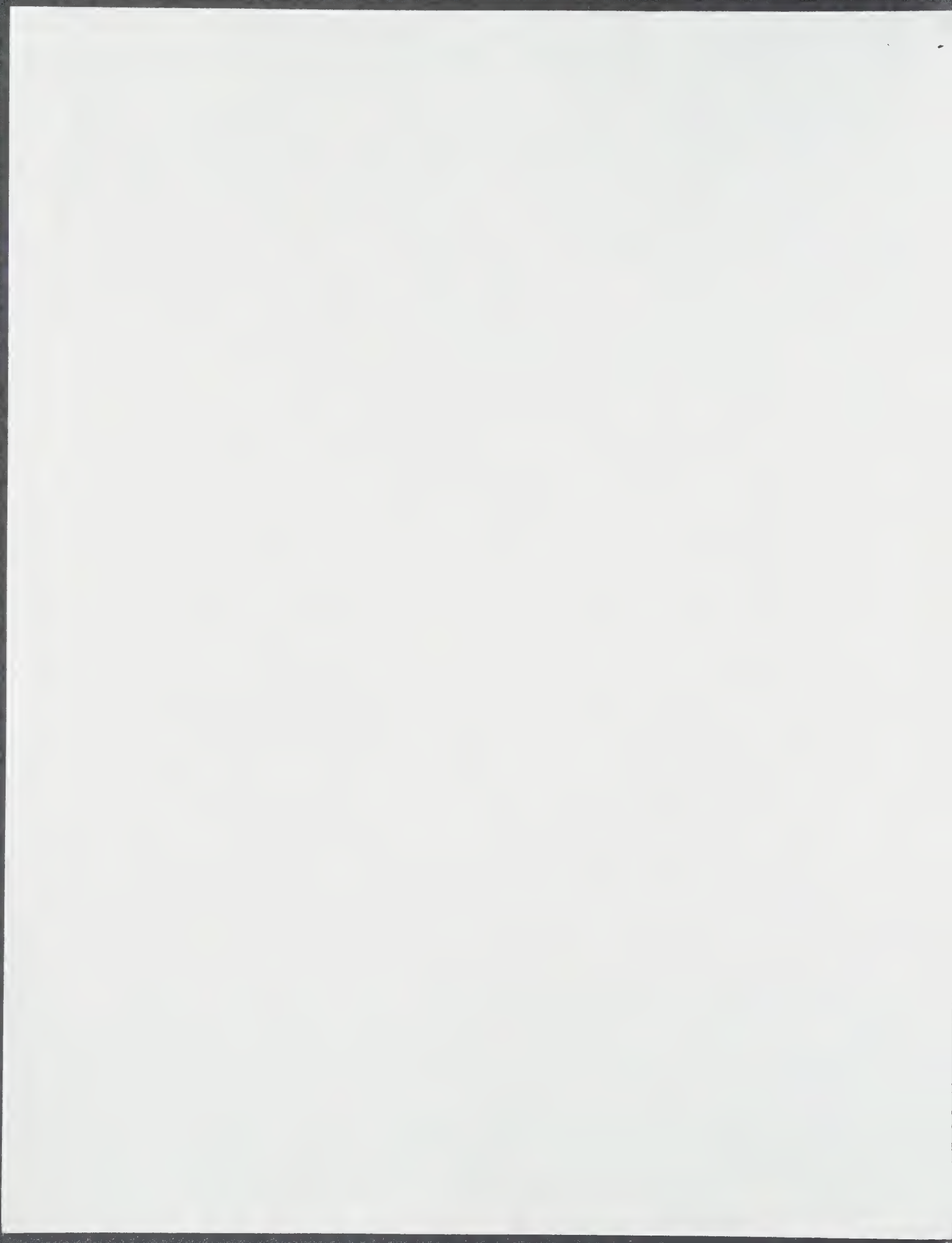


DuPont DBE Intermediates

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CIRCLE 6 ON READER SERVICE CARD

OCTOBER 25, 1993 C&EN 63



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

September 1, 1993

Professor Henry Rapaport
Department of Chemistry
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Henry:

What a pleasure it was to hear from you yesterday, after such a very long time.

I am certain that Aldrich would be most interested in acquiring your collection of research samples. The man in charge of the Library is Mr. Robert Wandler, who would, I am confident, come out to Berkeley to make you a good offer. If that is accepted by you, he would package the collection and then probably ask our good friend, Jack Barnett at Bryant Laboratories, to ship the collection from Berkeley to Milwaukee.

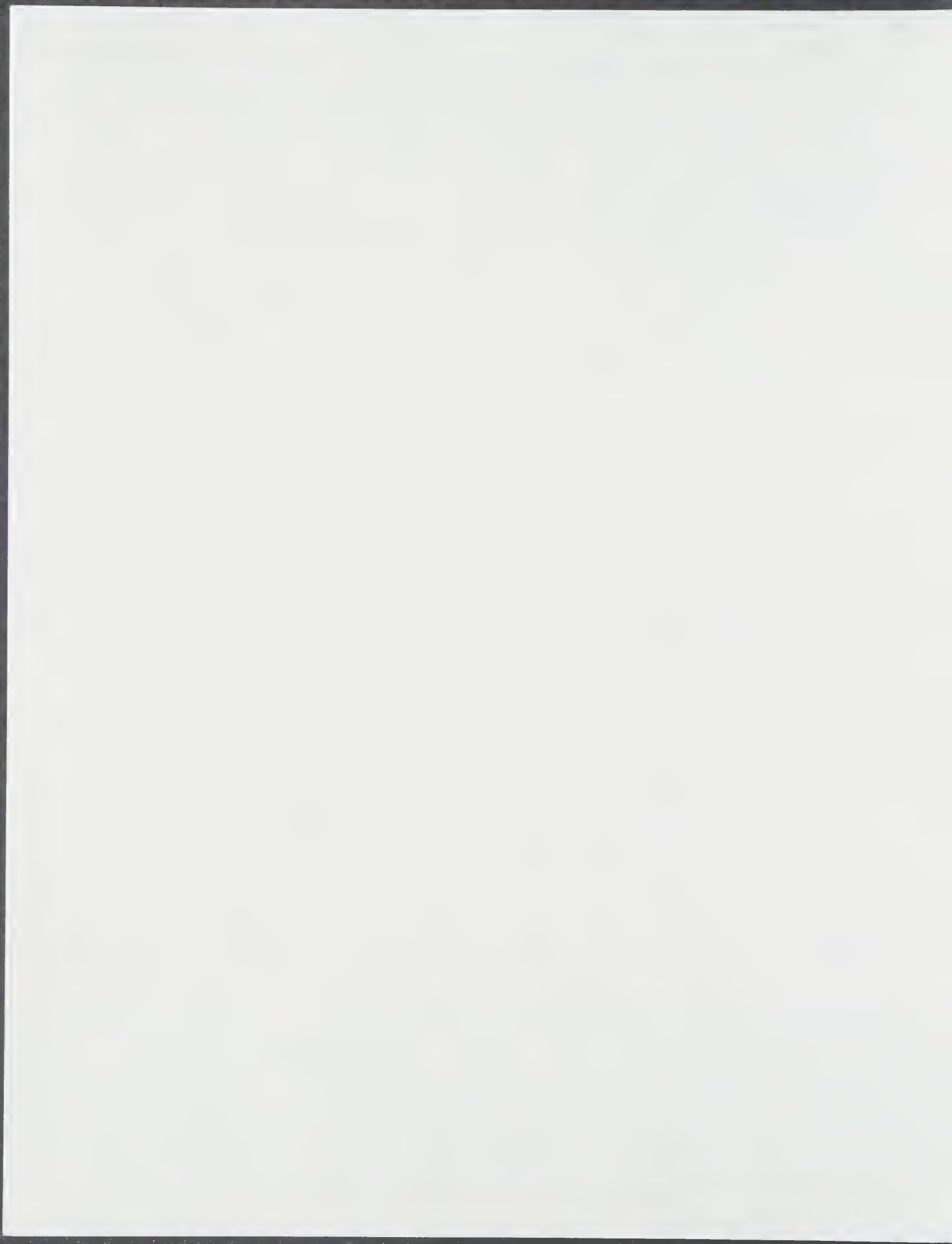
Keep in mind that while the Library is no longer called the Alfred Bader Library but the Sigma-Aldrich Library of Rare Chemicals, it still helps many chemists around the world in exactly the same manner as before. I was dismissed from Sigma-Aldrich by just one man, Tom Cori in St. Louis, and all the people at Aldrich--truly, without exception--have remained my good friends.

Hence, when the time comes that you would like to dispose of your collection, just contact Bob Wandler on the 800 number in Milwaukee, extension 7840, directly.

All good wishes and best personal regards.

Sincerely,

c: Mr. Robert Wandler



PROF. GEORGE A. OLAH
DIRECTOR
LOKER HYDROCARBON RESEARCH INSTITUTE
(213) 740-5976
FAX (213) 740-6679



October 27, 1994

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

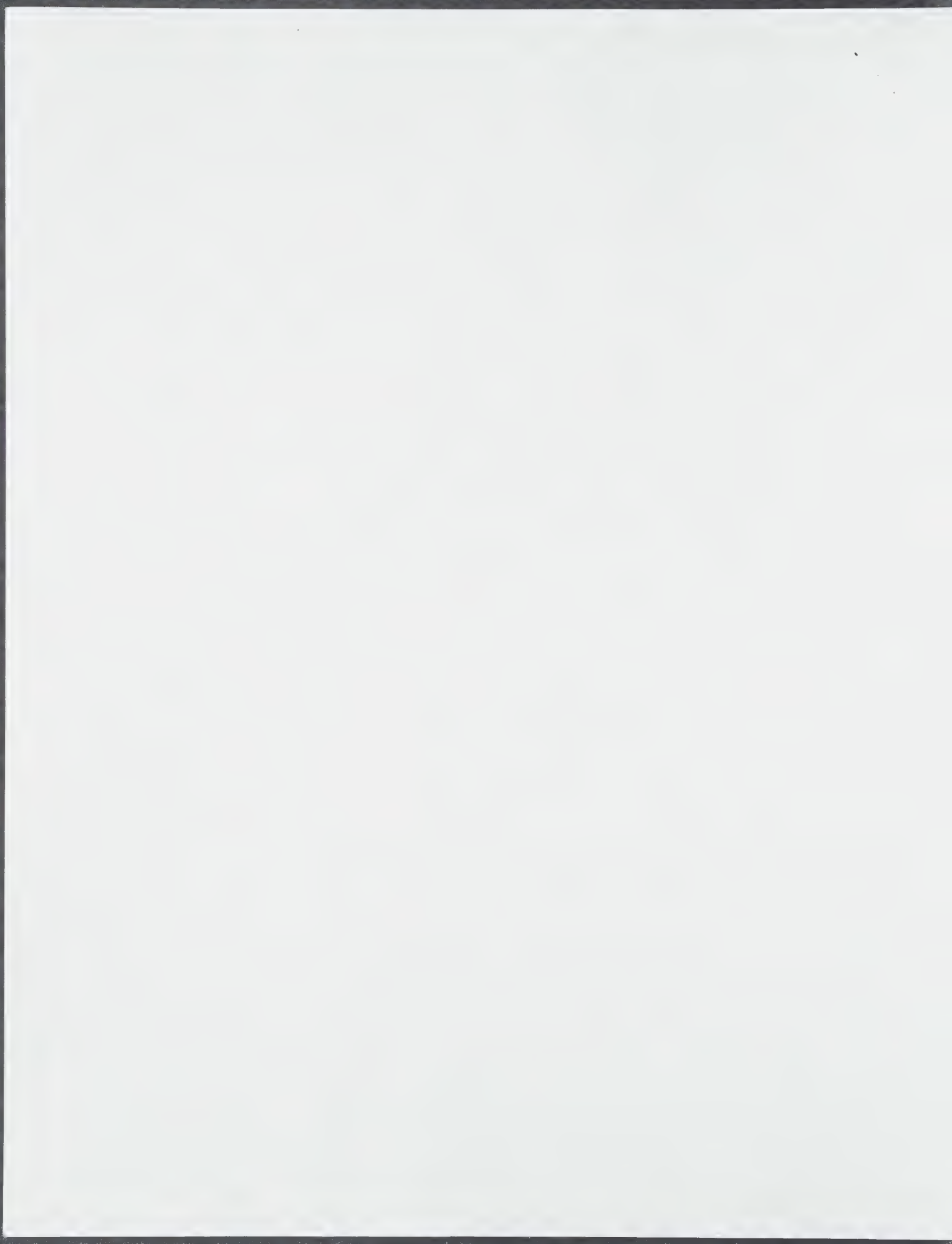
Dear Alfred:

I much appreciated your good wishes on occasion of the Nobel Prize. It is expressions such as yours that really makes it such a wonderful occasion.

*With warmest greetings to
both of you, also from Judy*

With best regards,


George A. Olah



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

October 13, 1994

Professor George A. Olah
Department of Chemistry
University of Southern California
3551 University Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90007

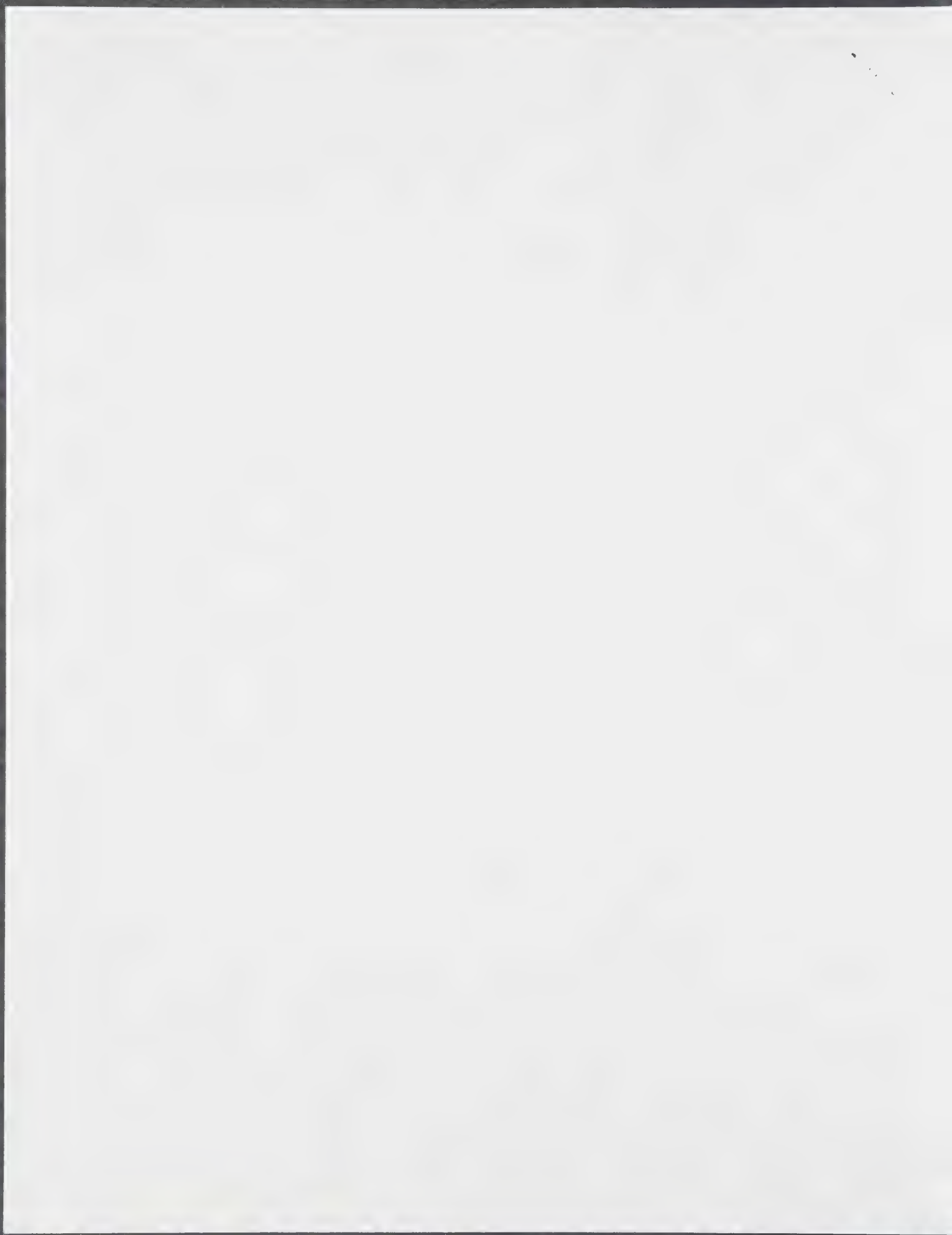
Dear George:

Thousands of chemists around the world must have been cheered and delighted by the news that you have won the Nobel Prize.

Please accept heartiest congratulations from Isabel and me.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Carbolabs Inc.

P.O. BOX 3765 • AMITY STATION • NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06525 • (203) 393-3029 • FAX (203) 393-2437
SHIPPING ADDRESS • 443 FAIRWOOD ROAD • BETHANY, CONN. 06525

Oct 21, 1994

Dear Alfred & Isabel,

We enjoyed visiting with you last month. Thank you very much for your hospitality. We hope that you will be travelling in New England in the near future and will stop by to visit us.

I hope that everything went well with your son's wedding and that you are now grandparents.

Thank you also for returning Barbara's earring. She was wondering where she lost it and thinks it was in the car.

Alfred in spite of my phone calls I am sorry to say I have nothing to report on the phenol you asked me to check on. There has simply been no response from Albemarle.

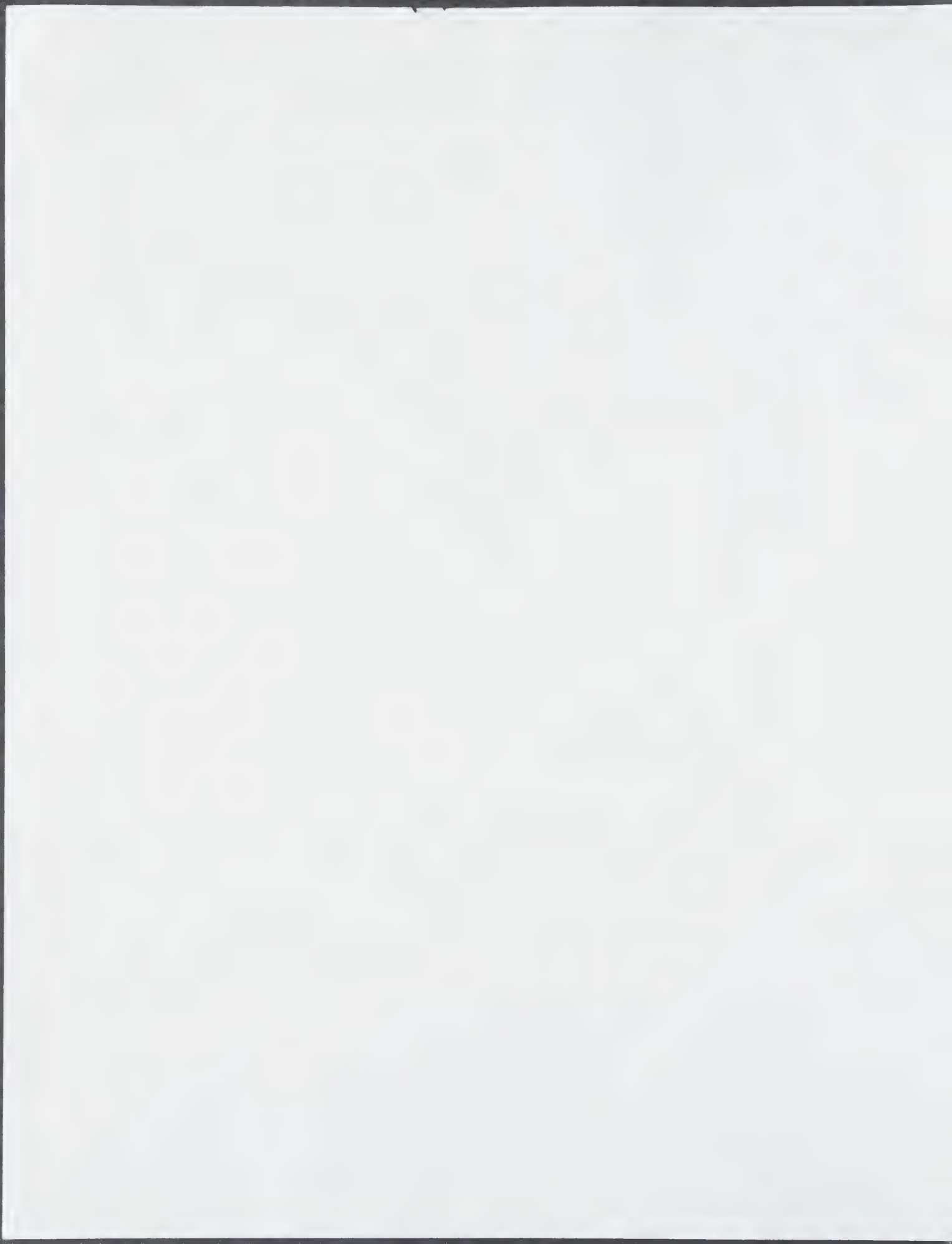
I am making some progress on the sale of a part of Carbolabs to Van de Mark Chemical Co. They seem to have a real interest, especially, in the Phosgene derivatives part of the business.

We are both very sorry that we did not have time to stop at the Gallery after I finished at Aldrich, but hope that we can visit at a future date, maybe next year.

I look forward to reading your autobiography.

Best regards

Alfred Berans



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

April 18, 1994

Professor Alan J. Roche
Department of History
Case Western Reserve University
10900 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44106 7107

Dear Professor Roche:

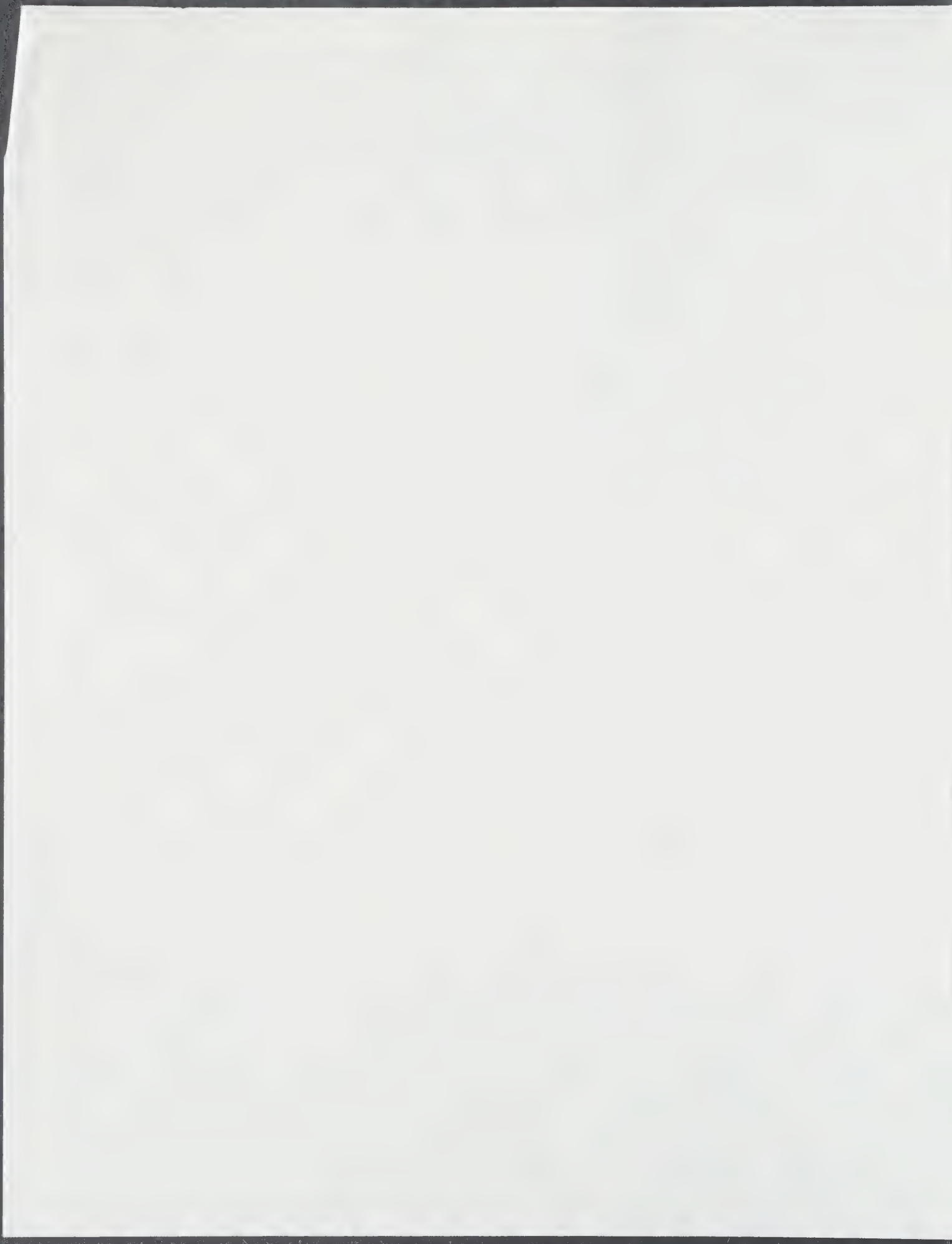
Here we are in April and I had hoped to visit Cleveland this month and be able to spend some time with you.

However, the American Chemical Society invited me to go on a lengthy speaker tour through Tennessee and Georgia, and so I will not have a chance to get to Cleveland this month. In fact, this year is more filled with travel than any year I can remember and I don't quite know when I will be in Cleveland next. Is there any chance that you might come to Milwaukee?

Do you have any plans to attend the Loschmidt Symposium in Vienna in July of 1995? I am sure that you would find it interesting. I know that Professor Schiemenz plans to attend and speak, and I look forward to listening to him and to the discussion following.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

July 11, 1994

Professor Ildiko M. Kovach
Department of Chemistry
The Catholic University of America
Washington, D.C. 20064

Dear Professor Kovach:

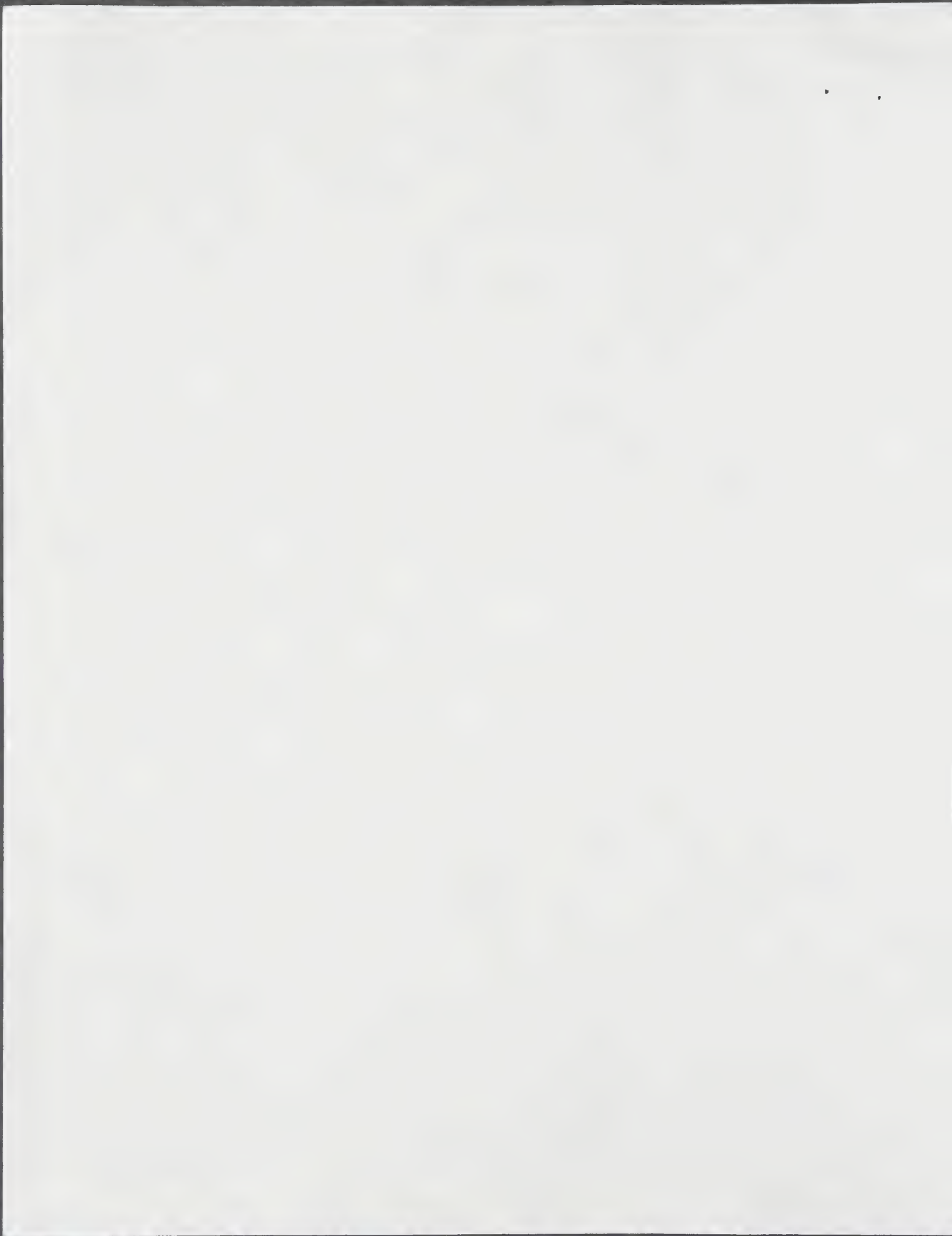
I am sorry that a long trip to Europe has delayed my responding to your thoughtful letter of June 22nd.

I am certain that the Romanian students deserve help, but it seems to me that such help should come from well-to-do Romanians and Hungarians in this country.

I am trying to do exactly what you are doing--to help students from the country of my roots, the Czech Republic.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,





THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

Department of Chemistry
Washington, D. C. 20064
Tel: 202-319-5385
Fax: 202-319-5381

June 22, 1994

Dr. Alfred Bader
Astor Hotel
Suite 622
924 East Juneau St.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Dear Dr. Bader:

I am writing to ask your support for talented young scientists of Hungarian ethnic origin from the region of Cluj, Romania, who would like to pursue graduate studies for the Ph. D. in chemistry at the Catholic University of America (CUA) in Washington DC.

Three of the students arrived at CUA in the last year; two others await admission. Most plan to return to their home country, after completing their studies to promote science and higher education in Romania.

These individuals are among the brightest graduates of recent years of the Chemistry Department of Babes Bolyai University. In addition to their excellent academic records at Babes Bolyai University, they achieved outstanding scores on national tests in chemistry administered here at CUA. These young people are unusually gifted, dedicated and mature graduate students. Understandably, they have deficiencies in their command of the English language and in the use of modern electronic instruments and computers. They are learning very rapidly, but in the meantime, their deficiency in English hurts their competitiveness.

Unlike the majority of graduate students of chemistry, the Romanian students have their own scientific ideas to explore with some help and guidance from the faculty here. However, adequate funding for their independent research has not been secured, and this is why I am writing for your assistance.

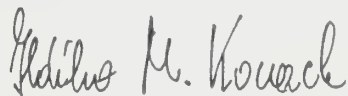
Ms. Edith Enyedy, the first Romanian student we recruited, submitted a research proposal to the Howard Hughes Medical Institute Predoctoral Fellowships in Biological Sciences for funding. Despite the sound scientific contents of this proposal, the application was not funded, most likely, because the GRE score of Ms. Enyedy was not competitive against those of the best of American students in the biomedical sciences.

On behalf of the deserving young Romanian scientists studying at CUA, I seek your help

and guidance in finding the financial resources these students need to pursue their scientific ideas for their Ph. D. thesis. These students will, no doubt, contribute significantly to the progress of science, of mankind and of Romania. Helping these young scientists obtain a truly modern education, and showing them the ways of successful western research enterprise, is a worthy investment toward technical and economic progress in Romania, and an investment in the stability of Eastern Europe.

Please contact me if you can help and need additional information. The students and I greatly appreciate your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ildiko M. Kovach". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Ildiko M. Kovach
Professor



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

*Department of Chemistry
Washington, D.C. 20064
Tel: 202-319-5385
Fax: 202-319-5381*

June 22, 1994

Dr. Alfred Bader
Astor Hotel
Suite 622
924 East Juneau St.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Dear Dr. Bader:

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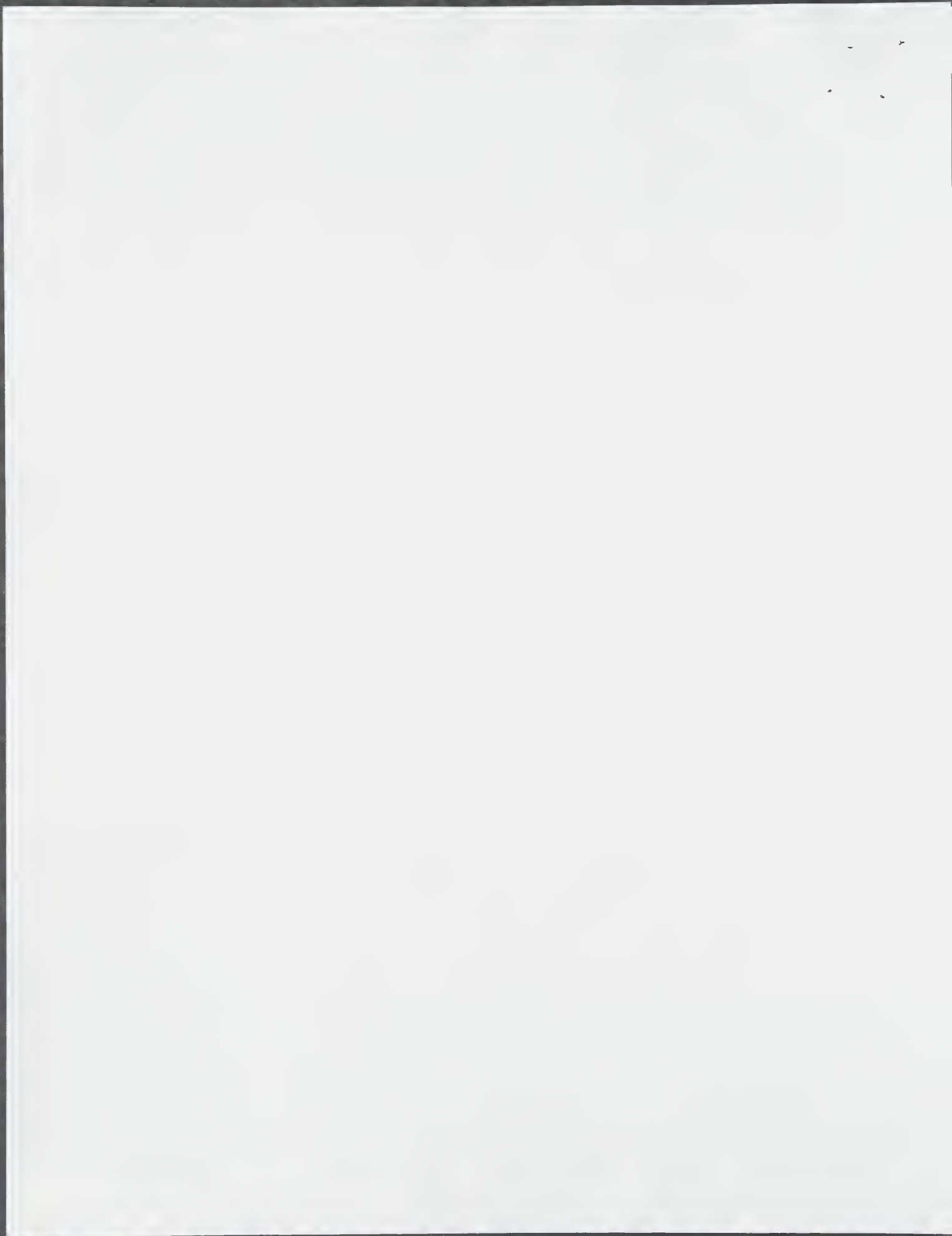
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On behalf of the deserving young Romanian scientists studying at CUA, I seek your help



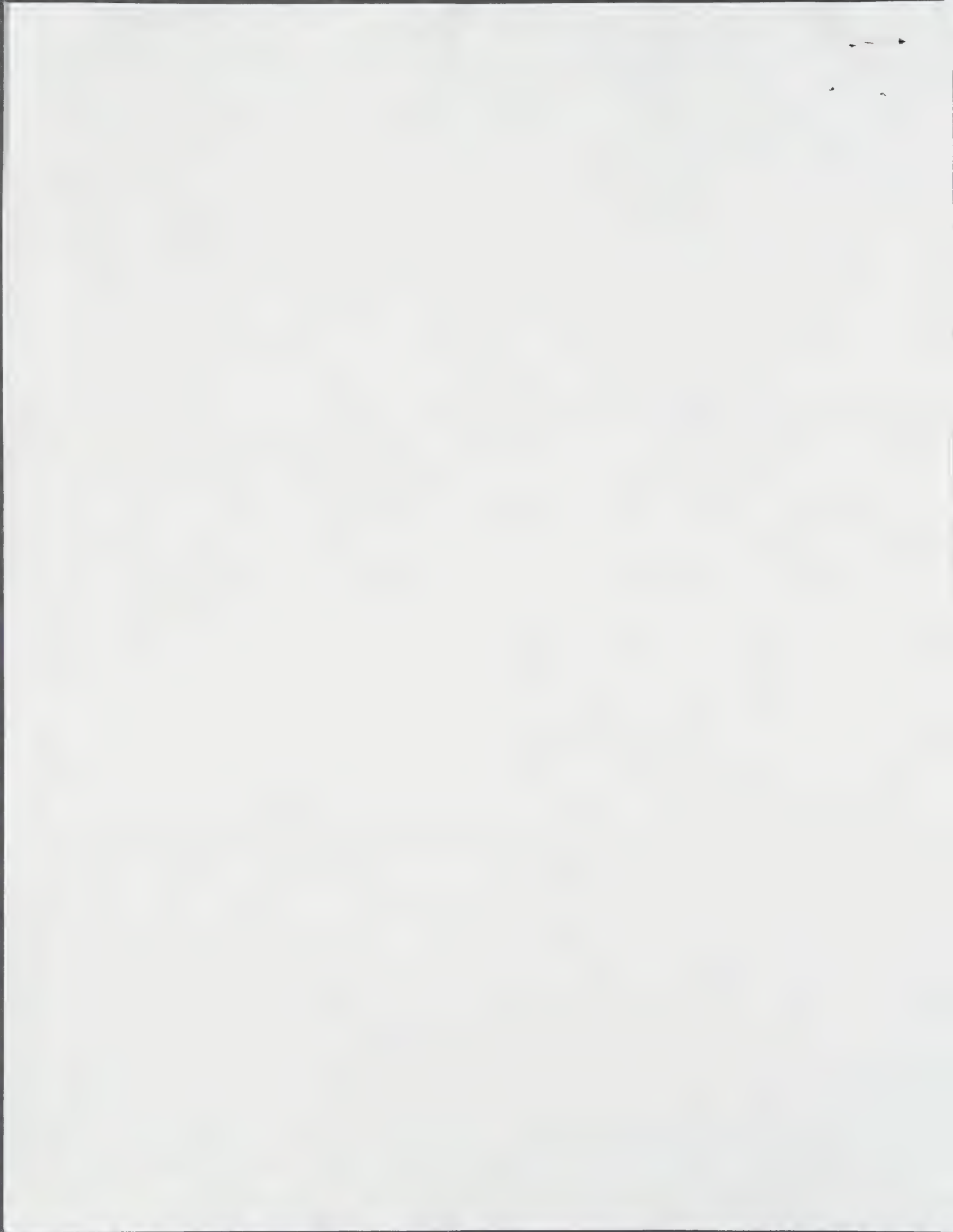
and guidance in finding the financial resources these students need to pursue their scientific ideas for their Ph. D. thesis. These students will, no doubt, contribute significantly to the progress of science, of mankind and of Romania. Helping these young scientists obtain a truly modern education, and showing them the ways of successful western research enterprise, is a worthy investment toward technical and economic progress in Romania, and an investment in the stability of Eastern Europe.

Please contact me if you can help and need additional information. The students and I greatly appreciate your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Ildiko M. Kovach
Professor



612 South Grant Street
Brownsburg, Indiana 46112
August 10, 1993

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

Dear Doctor Bader,

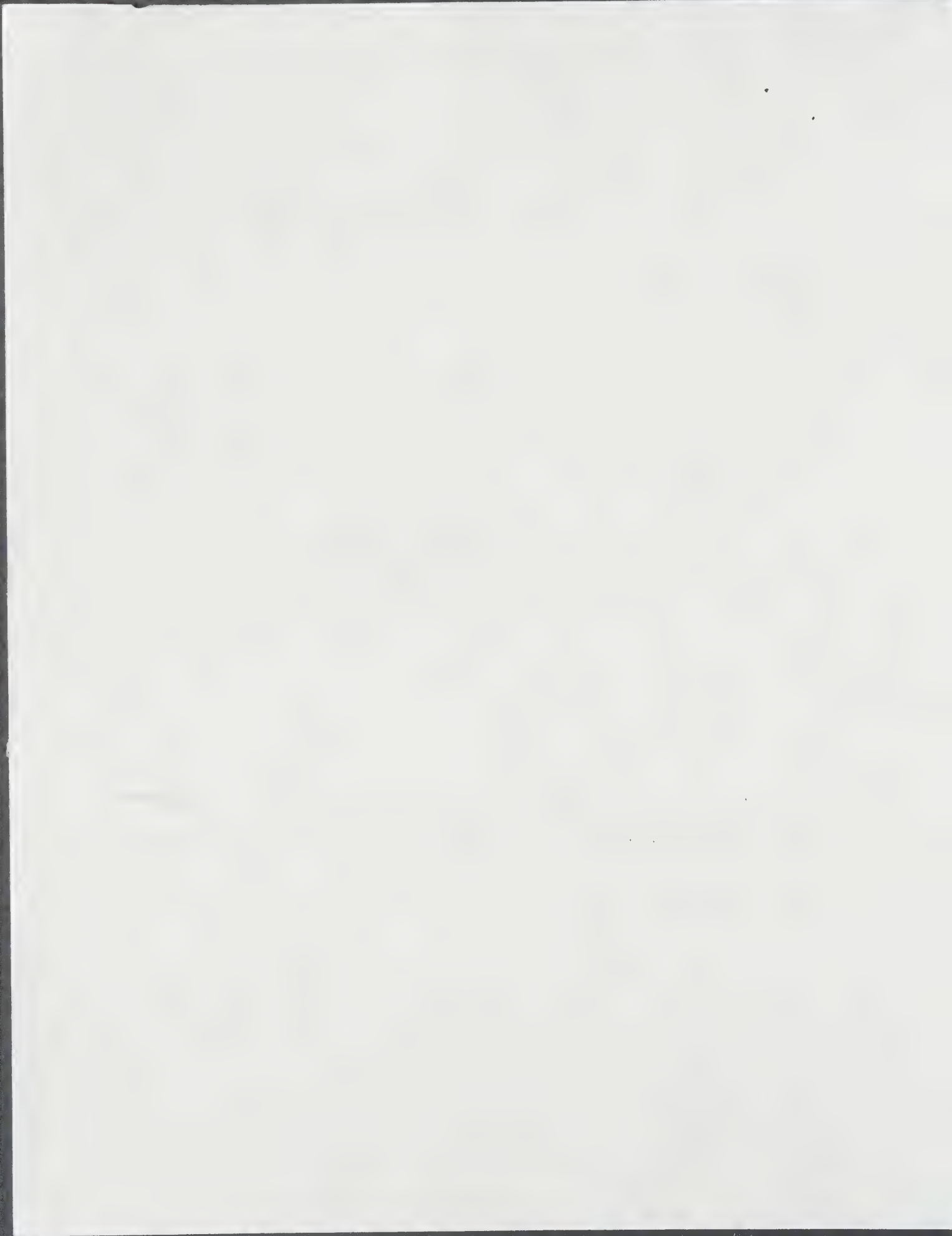
Gladysmae Good has forwarded your statement for your ChemEd 93 expenses to me, and I've happily written a check for you. Your presence at ChemEd 93 was greatly appreciated. Our Indianapolis group has hosted these conventions in 1983 and 1993, and you've graciously helped us with both. If we're crazy enough to host the 2003 convention, too, I hope you'll consent to join us again.

Sincerely,



Vivian Hale

P.S. The paper enclosed was the article that appeared in the Indianapolis News last week. I thought you might enjoy a copy of the article.



Dr. Alfred R. Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

August 4, 1993

Ms. Gladysmae Good
5419 North Arlington
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

Dear Ms. Good:

Thank you so much for your kind reception at ChemEd '93. I cannot think of any group of chemists to whom the talk on Loschmidt could be more important than the high school teachers at ChemEd, and we very much hope that you enjoyed our visit as much as we did.

Our travel expenses were as follows:

620 miles @ \$0.28/mile	\$ 173.60
Hotel, 2 nights	87.20
Tolls	1.60
Meals	<u>32.20</u>
Total	\$ 294.60

Sincerely,

Enclosure

ROOM	NAME	RATE	OUT	FOLIO NUMBER	
118	Badar, Alfred	39/60	8/3	26004	
STREET ADDRESS & ZIP			IN	PHONE	OUT
CITY, STATE			8/1	READING	IN
CREDIT CARD			CLERK	DS	FROM FOLIO
			1	NO. PARTY	TO FOLIO

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3		3	118 1 3960 0 6004
4		4	
5		5	AUG 01 PREV BAL .00
6		6	AUG 01 CASH 87.12-
7		7	216071 ROOM 118-1 87.12-
8		8	AUG 01 PREV BAL 87.12-
9		9	AUG 01 ROOM CHG 39.60
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12		12	316142 ROOM 118-1 43.56-
13		13	AUG 02 PREV BAL 43.56-
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LAST
BALANCE IS
AMOUNT DUE

DAYS INN NORTHWEST

3740 NORTH HIGH SCHOOL ROAD

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46224

(317) 293-6550

T-CP1**THE DETECTIVE'S EYE**

Alfred Bader

Jordan 141

9:00am-10:00am

Audience:
GenRoom Capacity:
200

As a collector of old master paintings I look every year at several hundred old paintings—in junk and antique stores and at auctions all over the world—and have to decide, usually within minutes, whether a painting is worth buying. The first criterion is, of course, the general artistic merit of the work—often hard to discern in paintings covered with centuries of dirt. Secondly, is the painting really what I think it is? I am offered a painting said to be by a Dutch 17th century artist—are the pigments those used by 17th century artists? Are the wood or canvas and the ground those used by 17th century Dutch artists? Once I have acquired an old painting, the surface dirt is usually easily removed with mild solvents, and the decision has to be made how much restoration to do. Is the painting an original, a workshop production or a later copy? Is the painting in its original size? What is the condition of the support—be it canvas, wood, metal or slate? How much old restoration is there and should it be removed? Almost every old painting has some overpaint—was this added to hide losses or subjects considered undesirable by previous owners? If the painting is signed, is the signature original? The last questions can generally be answered by a combination of physical and chemical means, chiefly examination with UV light and under a magnifying glass, and tests with various solvents. Many specific examples will be given to illustrate these questions and their answers.

T-CP2**AFFILIATES VIEWS ON IMPLEMENTING SCIENCE TOYS PROGRAMS**

James A. Golen, University Of Massachusetts Dartmouth, N. Dartmouth, MA, 2747
Herb Bryce, Seattle Community College

Pharmacy 305

9:00am-9:25am

Audience:
HS; Coll; GenRoom Capacity:
120

Teaching Science with TOYS is an NSF funded program of Miami University Ohio that deals with training of elementary and secondary teachers. The program stresses the use of hands-on activities in the classroom with children's science toys. As participating affiliates, we were asked to develop similar workshop/programs in our geographic locations. What we wish to share with you is the problems and successes that we had in administration of these programs. Our approaches to advertisement, selection of participants, additional funding, program types (course versus workshop), resources, types of hands-on activities that were stressed, evaluation of participants and of programs; site locations, where to get help and how to ask for it will be explored.

T-MS1**MICHAEL FARADAY AND KARL MARX**

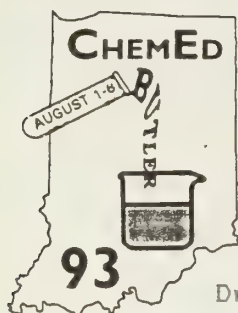
Derek A. Davenport, Purdue University, 1393 Brown Building, West Lafayette, IN, 47907-1393

Clowes Hall

4:00pm-5:00pm

Audience:
GenRoom Capacity:
2000

Michael Faraday's extraordinarily varied scientific achievements form a seamless whole, particularly when viewed from the almost daily perspective of the laboratory Diary. Faraday's aversion to categorization, and particularly his aversion to the word 'physicist', is well known as is his preference for the term 'natural philosopher'. None-the-less he served his apprenticeship under a chemist, grew to scientific maturity as a journeyman and later master chemist, and held the Fullerian Professorship of Chemistry at the Royal Institution from 1833 until his retirement in 1861. Though most of Faraday's important chemical discoveries came early, he returned to his first scientific love throughout his long career. Even when pursuing strictly physical ends - as in his demonstration of the paramagnetism of oxygen - his chemical intuition was always at hand. An attempt will be made to summarize the scope of Faraday's chemical achievement from the first 'Analysis of Native Caustic Lime' to the final Diary that, in the wake of Bunsen and Kirchhoff's discoveries, describes experiments that might well have led to the discovery of the Zeeman Effect.



1-800-368-6852 Fax 317-283-9519

Butler University - Indianapolis, Indiana - 46208-3485

July 1, 1993

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
940 W. St. Paul Ave
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

Dear Dr. Bader,

ChemEd'93 is only one month away. We are looking forward to your address, "Josef Loschmidt, the Father of Molecular Modelling" to be given 10:00 AM Monday morning, August 2, 1993. We welcome you as our "Friesen Lecturer". This event will be held at Clowes Hall, a theatre with a capacity of about 2000. We promise to block off areas so our audience will be concentrated in front of the stage.

At 9:00 AM a number of necessary announcements and introductions will be made. There always seems to be a lot of business to be taken care of at a conference like this.

We have asked Dr. Irwin Talesnick to introduce you. So if you have any special words you wish him to say you can contact him. His address is

59 Silver Street
Kingston, Ontario
K7 M 2P 6

home phone: 1-613-544-6548

Your second talk, "The Detectives Eye" is scheduled for Tuesday at 9:00 AM, in room 141 of Gallahue Hall.

Thank you for your continued interest in chemical education and ChemEd.

Sincerely,

Gladysmae Good
Chr. Special Programs
5419 N. Arlington
Indianapolis, IN 46226

General Chair
Claire Baker
(317)769-3737

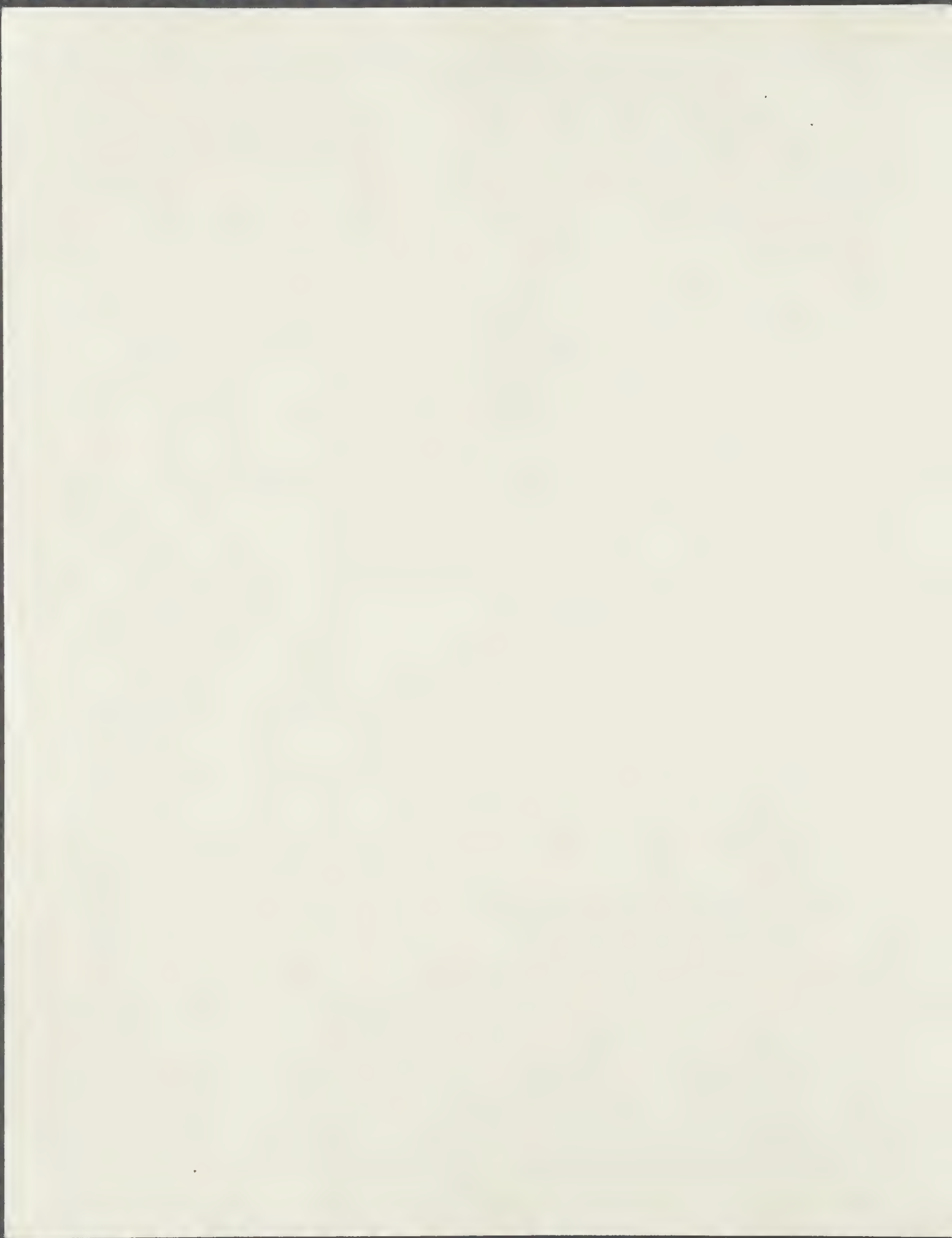
Program Chair
Maria Walsh
(317)293-5810

Social Chair
Sheila Kissel-Hussey
(317)892-3617

Exhibit Chair
Carol Chen
(317)453-7665

Registration
Wayne Beck
(317)462-9605

Trading Post
Grace Steiner
(219)563-2577



FAX FROM

DR. ALFRED R. BADER
Suite 622
924 East Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Telephone 414-277-0730
Fax No. 414-277-0709

July 28, 1993

To: Dr. Gladysmae Good - FAX 307 283 9519
ChemEd 93
Butler University
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208 3485

Dear Dr. Good:

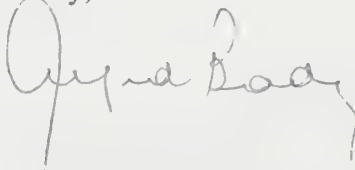
I have now returned from Europe and much look forward to being with you at ChemEd next week.

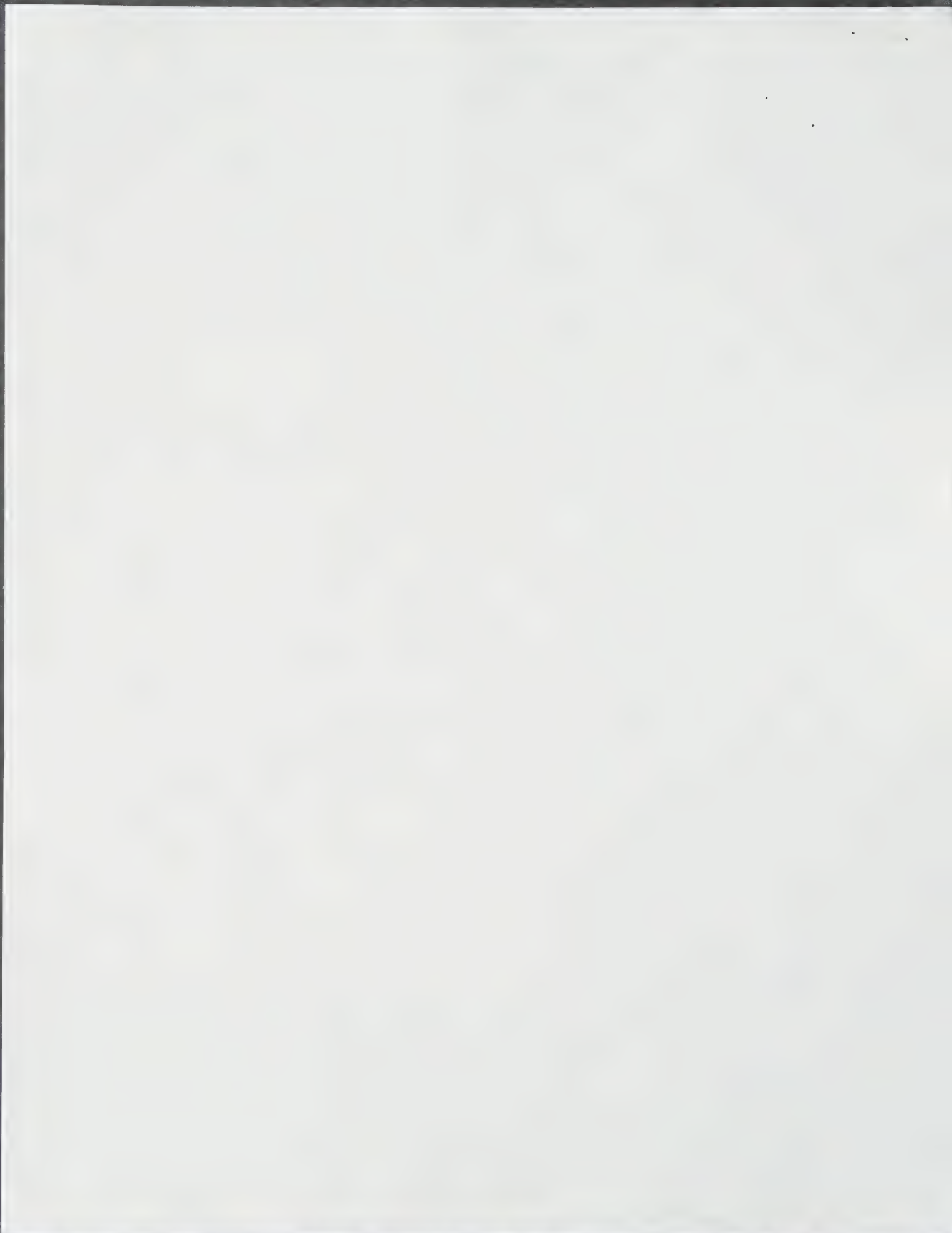
We will be coming by car and will have with us the son of a very good Spanish friend, Professor Carlos Seoane, the Secretary of the Royal Spanish Society of Chemistry. George Seoane is 14, and I hope that you will not mind his attending some of the meetings. We have made reservations at the Day's Inn, 3740 N. High School Road, telephone 293 6550, and, of course, the cost of George's accommodation, etc. will be borne by us.

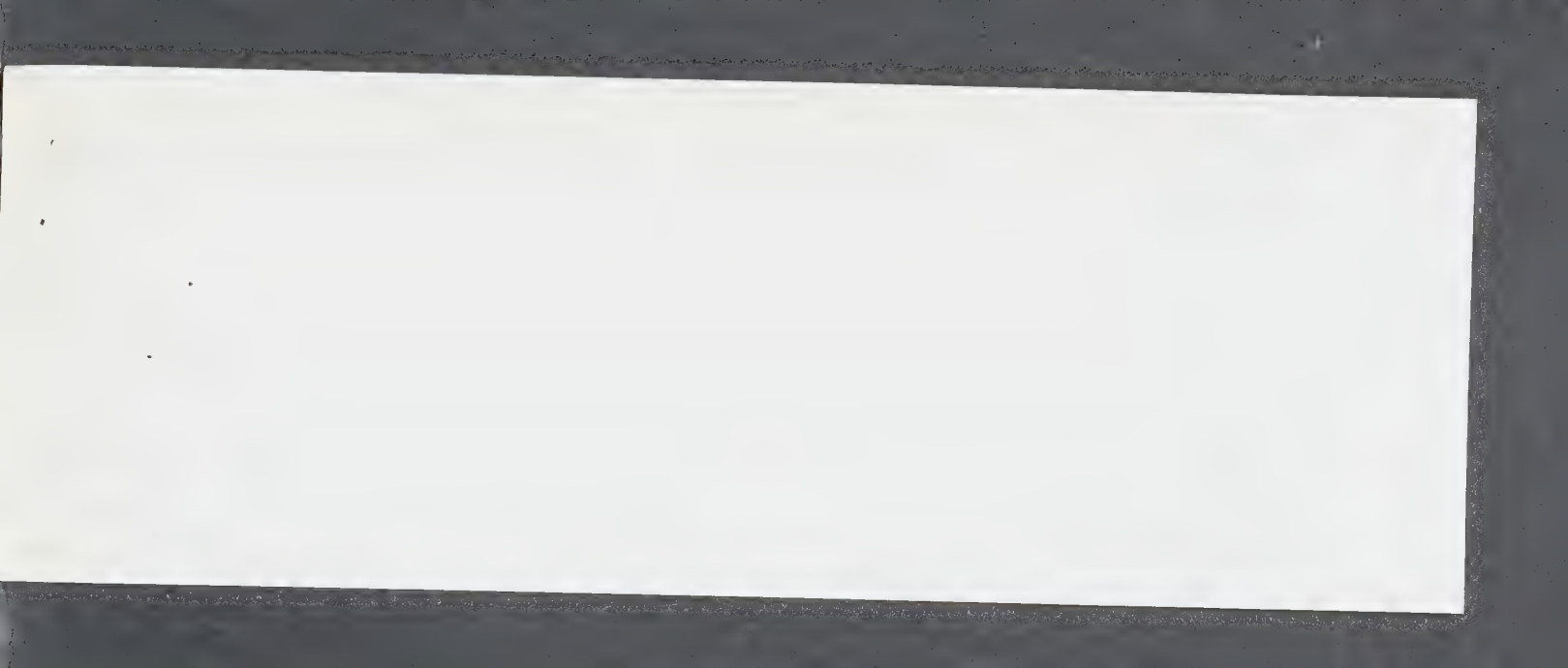
We plan to be with you at Butler University at about 9:30 on Monday morning, unless you advise we be there earlier. As you know, we will need two projectors for each of the talks.

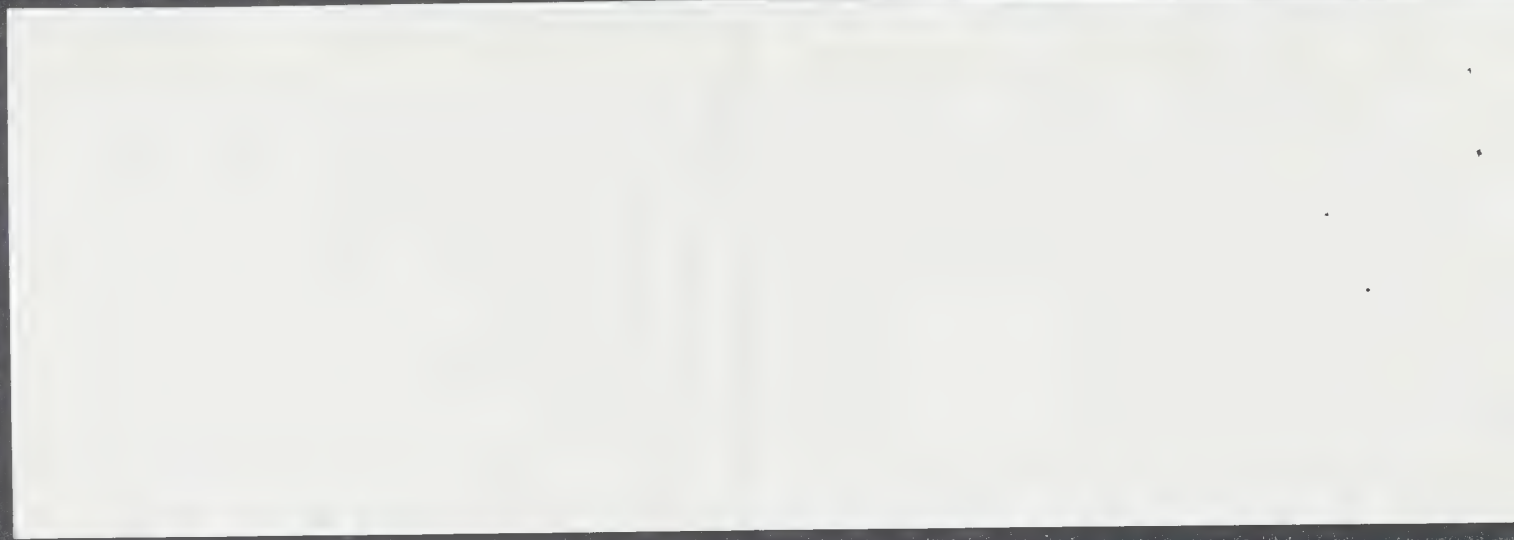
Best wishes.

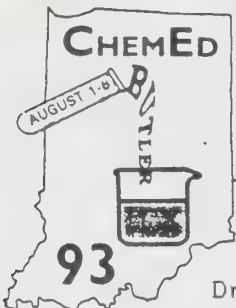
Sincerely,











7/1

1-800-368-6852 Fax 317-283-9519

Butler University - Indianapolis, Indiana - 46208-3485

July 1, 1993

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
940 W. St. Paul Ave
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

Dear Dr. Bader,

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59 Silver Street
Kingston, Ontario
K7 M 2P 6

home phone: 1-613-544-6548

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Thank you for your continued interest in chemical education and ChemEd.

Sincerely,

Gladysmae Good
Chr. Special Programs
5419 N. Arlington
Indianapolis, IN 46226

General Chair
Claire Baker
(317)769-3737

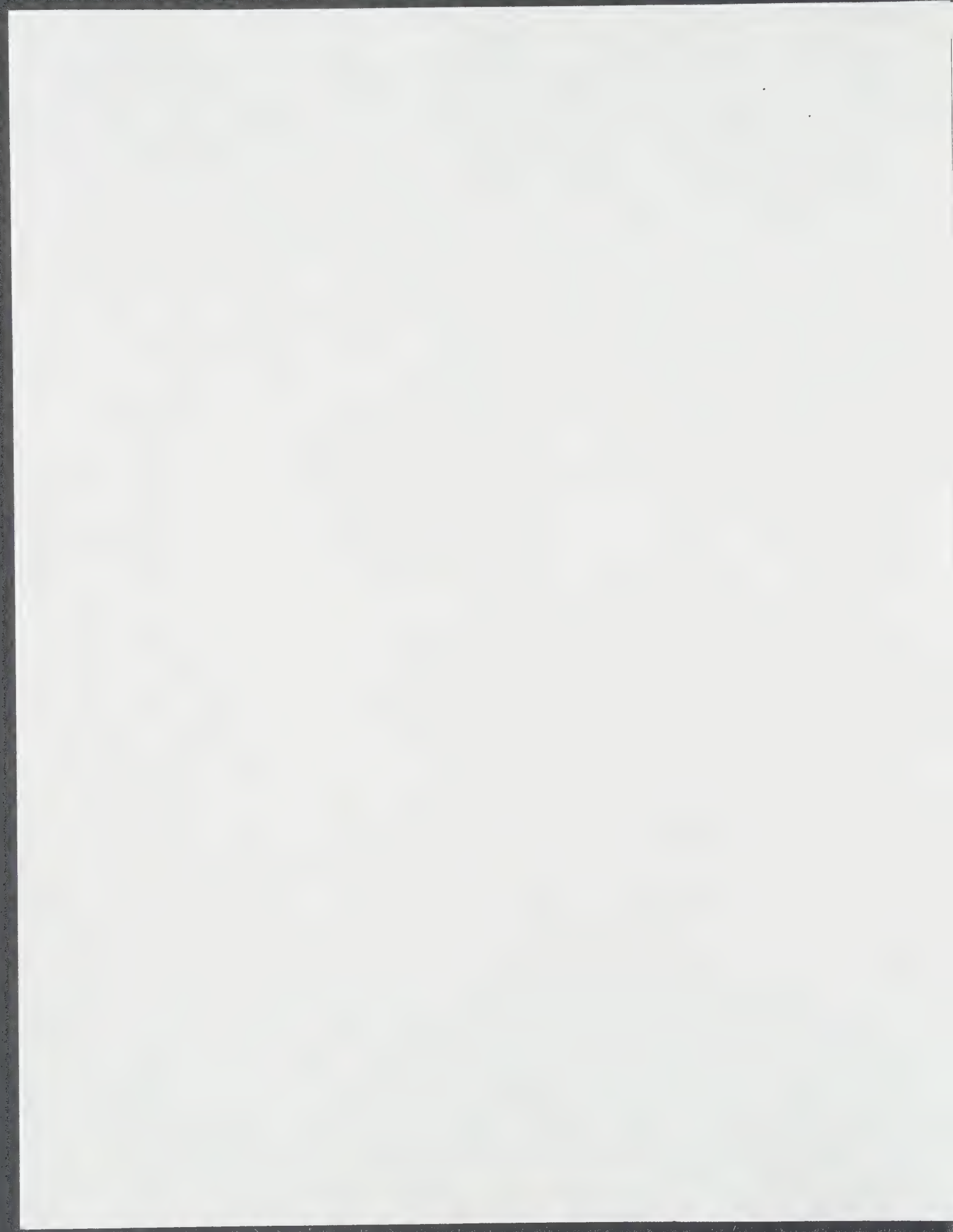
Program Chair
Maria Walsh
(317)293-5810

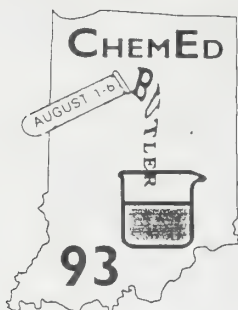
Social Chair
Sheila Kissel-Hussey
(317)892-3617

Exhibit Chair
Carol Chen
(317)453-7665

Registration
Wayne Beck
(317)462-9605

Trading Post
Grace Steiner
(219)563-2577





Trip file

1-800-368-6852 Fax 317-283-9519

Butler University - Indianapolis, Indiana - 46208-3485

April 7, 1993

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53221

Dear Dr. Bader:

I have received your abstract for the Friesen Lecture. According to your abstract, the title of your presentation is "Josef Loschmidt--The Father of Molecular Modelling". The lecture will be held on Monday, August 2, 1993 at 10:00 a.m. in Clowes Hall, our premier concert hall. As requested, we will provide 2 slide projectors and two screens or one screen large enough for two images. I might have to telephone you if I have any additional questions about the equipment you will need.

We are also looking forward to your second presentation, "The Detective's Eye". As requested, I will schedule this talk on Tuesday morning to enable you to comfortably drive home. This talk will go into the program as a presentation by a Master Speaker. Unlike the Friesen Lecture, which opens the conference, the Master Speaker presentations will be placed in smaller lecture rooms and will be scheduled "against" other presentations.

One feature of the ChemEd conferences is the Trading Post, a copying service in which any handouts made available by presenters are photocopied to order. If you will have a handout for either or both of your talks, we would be happy to make it available to be photocopied for our participants. You may bring it with you or mail it to me prior to the conference. 2

In anticipation of a very successful ChemEd conference with an outstanding collection of presentations and workshops, I am

Maria R. Walsh

Maria R. Walsh
Technical Program Chair
3234 Lincoln Court
Indianapolis, IN 46208
FAX: 317-328-7239

General Chair
Claire Baker
(317)769-3737

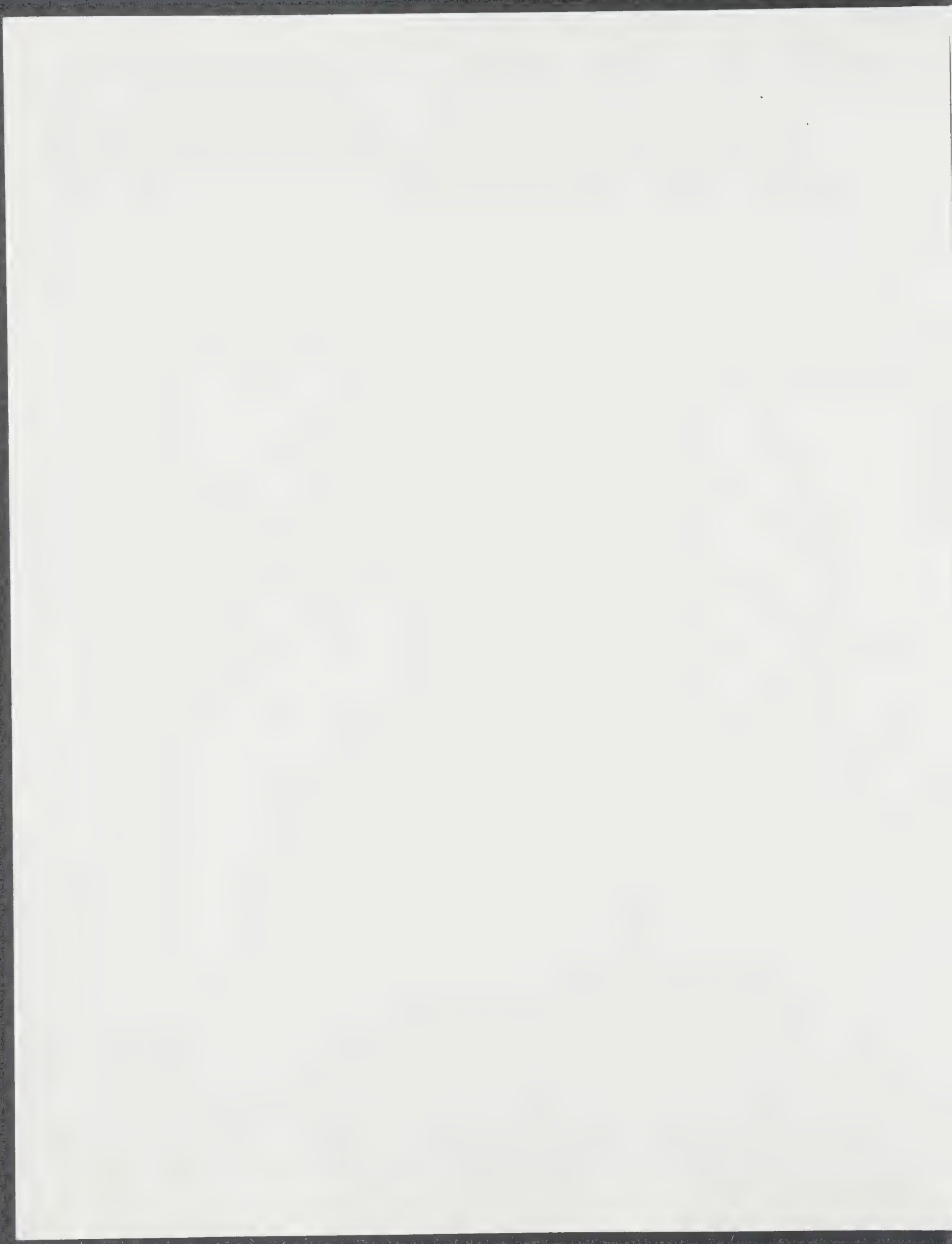
Program Chair
Maria Walsh
(317)293-5810

Social Chair
Sheila Kissel-Hussey
(317)892-3617

Exhibit Chair
Carol Chen
(317)453-7665

Registration
Wayne Beck
(317)462-9605

Trading Post
Grace Steiner
(219)563-2577



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

March 11, 1993

Dr. Gladysmae Good
5419 N. Arlington
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

Dear Dr. Good:

Thank you so much for your letter of March 5th.

Isabel and I look forward to being with you on August 2nd, to give the Loschmidt lecture.

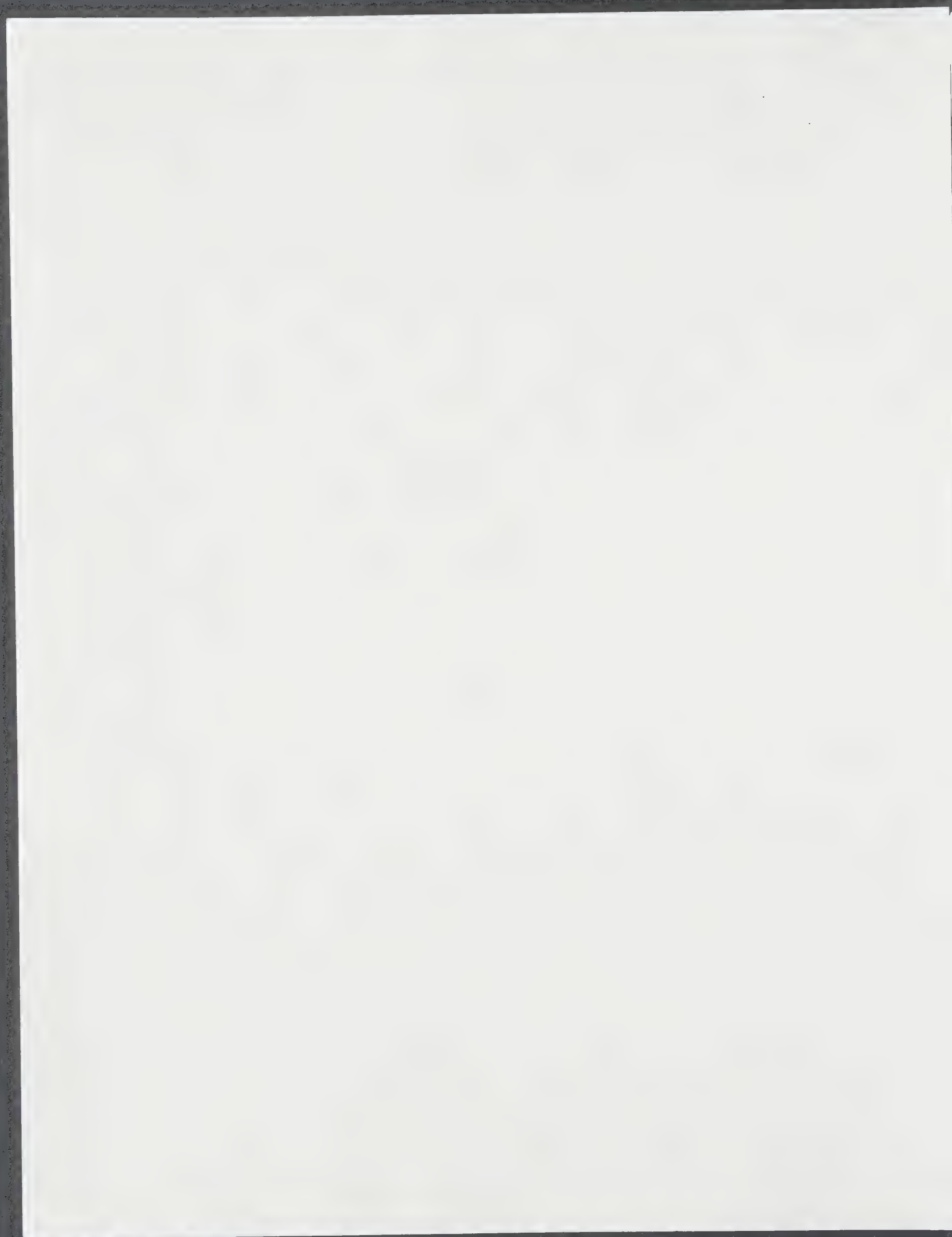
I would also be happy to give a talk entitled "The Detective's Eye." This is similar to "The Adventures of a Chemist Collector" but discusses different paintings, before and after restoration. Abstract for that talk is the same as for the "Adventures" talk, copy enclosed. However, we plan to stay in Indianapolis only a day, or at most two, and would appreciate it if the Indianapolis Art Museum could schedule the talk for Monday or Tuesday.

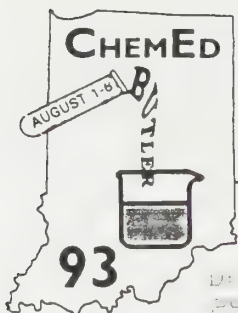
I sense from your letters that you and your board were quite annoyed by the fact that I requested reimbursement for travel expenses. Of course you can say, quite correctly: why should a well-to-do fellow like Bader request reimbursement. I have just decided to do this, because even with such a request a great many organizations asked me to speak, and without such a request I would really be inundated. Please do try to understand, We will be driving and will try to keep our expenses to a minimum.

To turn to your question whether I would be willing to talk about my work informally with your group, the answer is yes.

Best wishes,

Enclosure





1-800-368-6852 Fax 317-283-9519

Butler University - Indianapolis, Indiana - 46208-3485

March 5, 1993

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
296 N. Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

Dear Dr. Bader,

ChemEd'93 is only a few months away. We are looking forward to your address, "Josef Loschmidt, the Father of Molecular Modelling" to be given Monday morning, August 2, 1993. We welcome you as our "Friesen Lecturer". As you know (letter of June 30, 1992) the Board has agreed to cover your travel expenses. Generally, ChemEd has had a policy of not giving an honorarium or paying expenses. But since we wished to honor you with the title of "Friesen Lecturer" because of your support of chemistry teachers and ChemEd we decided to waive the policy. Thank you for accepting our invitation.

You had offered to give a second talk. One of our interests is Chemistry and Art. Once again we are including the Indianapolis Art Museum in our program. The Board expressed interest in your talk listed as "The Detective's Eye, I or II". We assumed that your talk on "The Adventures of a Chemist Collector" was one you had given here before. We hope you have decided to give a second talk. This would be scheduled later in the week. In order to complete the program for the week we need to know the title of your talk, a brief abstract, and any restrictions you have as to the time of the presentation.

We hope you had a productive summer and winter. Would you be willing to share your European adventures with us informally. Perhaps this could be the topic of your second presentation.

Thank you for your interest in chemical education and ChemEd.

Sincerely,

Gladysmae Good

Gladysmae Good
Chr. Special Programs
5419 N. Arlington
Indianapolis, IN 46226

*Copy of letter sent to St. Paul Ave Address

General Chair
Claire Baker
(317)769-3737

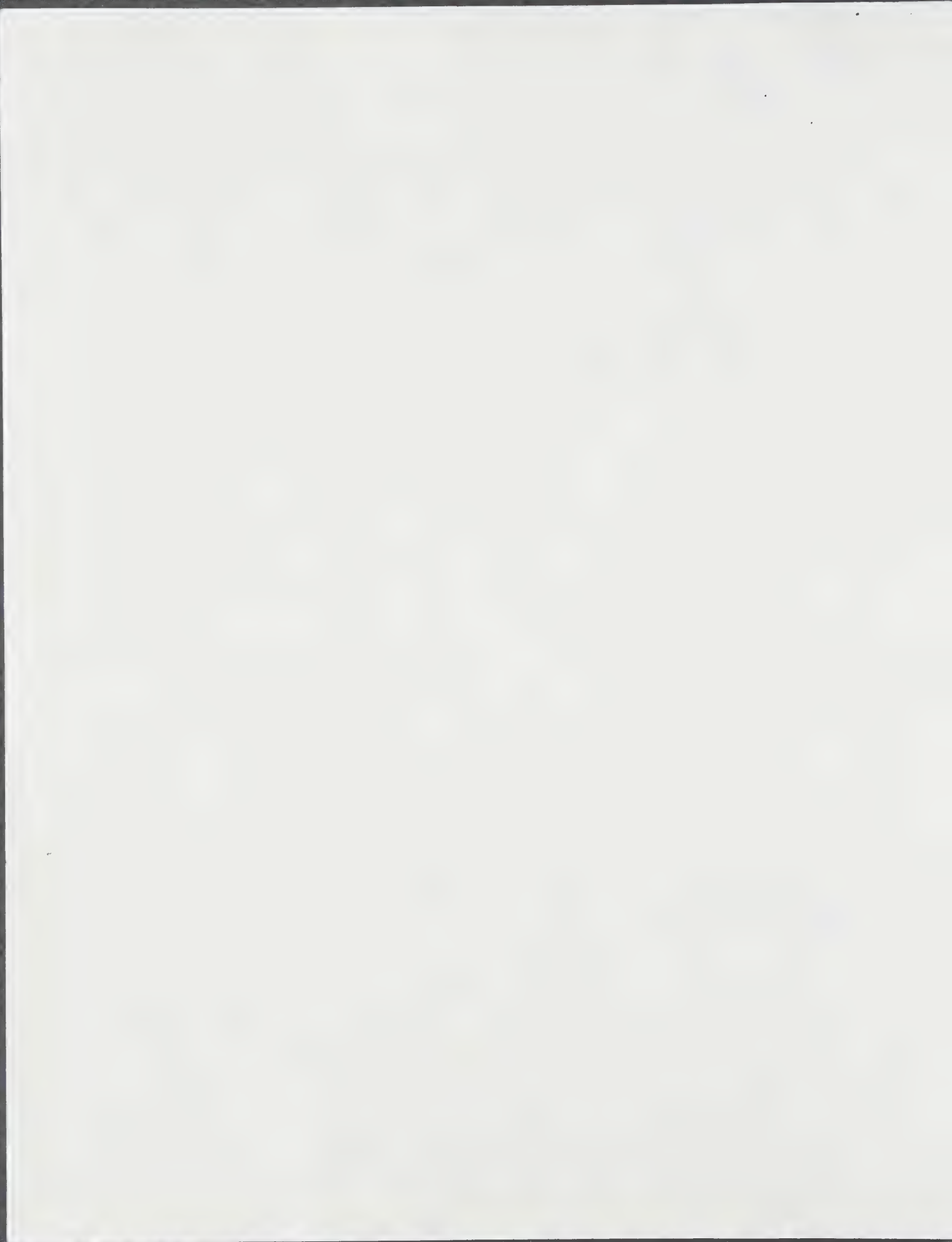
Program Chair
Maria Walsh
(317)293-5810

Social Chair
Sheila Kissel-Hussey
(317)892-3617

Exhibit Chair
Carol Chen
(317)453-7665

Registration
Wayne Beck
(317)462-9605

Trading Post
Grace Steiner
(219)563-2577



Dr. Alfred R. Bader
740 W. St. Paul Ave
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53223

June 30, 1992

Dear Dr. Bader,

ChemEd 93 welcomes you as our Frieden Lecturer. The board has agreed to cover your travel expenses. Generally ChemEd has had a policy of not giving any honorarium or paying expenses. But since we wished to honor you with the title of Frieden Lecturer because of your support of chemistry teachers and ChemEd we decided to waive the policy. Thank you for accepting our invitation. We are looking forward to seeing you next summer, August 2, 1993, and hearing your lecture, "Josef Loscimol, the Father of Molecular Modelling".

Thank you for offering to give a second talk. One of our interests is Chemistry and Art. Once again we are including the Indianapolis Art Museum in our program. The board expressed interest in your talk listed as "The Detective's Eye", I or II. We assumed that your talk on "The Adventures of a Chemist Collector" was one you had given here before. We would be happy to include whichever one of the above that you prefer. This would be scheduled later in the week. The Program Chair, Marty Walsh, will be contacting you as to time and title.

We hope you have had a good vacation this summer. Did you make any new discoveries in art? Perhaps you would be willing to share your adventures with us informally.

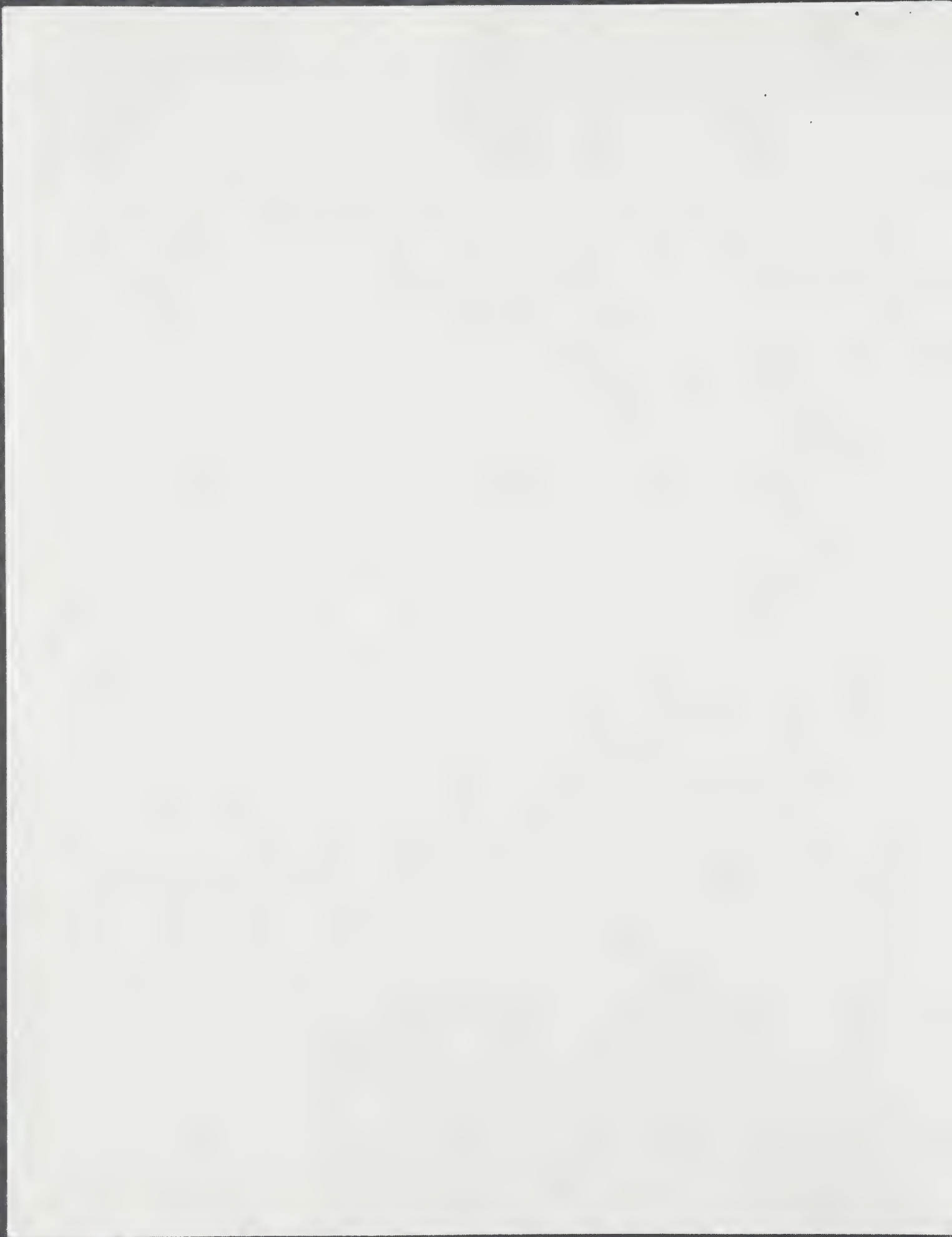
Thank you for your interest in chemical education and ChemEd.

Sincerely,

Gladysmae Good

Gladysmae Good
Chr. Special Programs
5419 N. Arlington
Indianapolis, IN 46226

Copy



Dr. Alfred Bader
Chairman Emeritus



April 23, 1992

Ms. Gladysmae Good
Chairman Special Programs
ChemEd 93
5419 N. Arlington
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

Dear Ms. Good:

Your letter dated March 18, but postmarked April 20, arrived here only yesterday.

Provided only that you cover our travel expenses, I accept your invitation with pleasure. Isabel and I plan to drive from here to Indianapolis and back, so travel expenses will not be too high, certainly well under \$400.00.

The topic of my main talk should be "Josef Loschmidt, the Father of Molecular Modelling" and abstract of that talk is enclosed.

You might also like me to give one or two other talks, and I enclose a list from which you may choose.

Isabel and I will be out of the country from May 7 to July 23 so don't worry if you don't hear from us during that period of time.

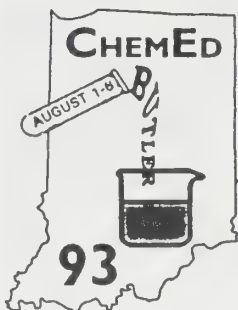
All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Alfred Bader
AB:mmh
Enclosures

SIGMA-ALDRICH

P.O. Box 355 Milwaukee Wisconsin 53201 USA Telephone (414) 273-3850 Cable Aldrichem TWX 910-262-3052 Telex 26-843 Fax (414) 273-4979



1-800-368-6852 Fax 317-283-9519

Butler University - Indianapolis, Indiana - 46208-3485

March 10, 1992

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
296. N. Shepard Ave
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

Dear Dr. Bader,

ChemEd 93 has invited you to be the Friesen Lecturer, the most honored speaker of the convention to be held August 2 - 9, 1993, at Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana. Your presentation will be the Keynote Address, to open the convention on the morning of August 2, 1993.

The ChemEd 93 committee would very much like for you to be our Friesen Lecturer. We hope you have planned to accept this invitation.

We plan to publish our initial brochure May 1, 1992. It would be great if we could announce that you have accepted our invitation. Is it too soon for you to plan this event or may we include your name on our program?

Please respond soon so our plans can proceed. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gladysmae Good
Chr. Special Programs, ChemEd 93
5419 N. Arlington
Indianapolis, IN 46226

General Chair
Claire Baker
(317)769-3737

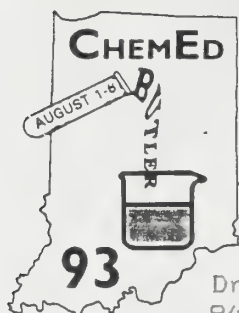
Program Chair
Maria Walsh
(317)293-5810

Social Chair
Sheila Kissel-Hussey
(317)892-3617

Exhibit Chair
Carol Chen
(317)453-7665

Registration
Wayne Beck
(317)462-9605

Trading Post
Grace Steiner
(219)563-2577



1-800-368-6852 Fax 317-283-9519

Butler University - Indianapolis, Indiana - 46208-3485

June 30, 1992

Trip free
8/92

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
940 W. St. Paul Ave
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

Dear Dr. Bader,

ChemEd 93 welcomes you as our Friesen Lecturer. The board has agreed to cover your travel expenses. Generally ChemEd has had a policy of not giving any honorarium or paying expenses. But since we wished to honor you with the title of Friesen Lecturer because of your support of chemistry teachers and ChemEd we decided to waive the policy. Thank you for accepting our invitation. We are looking forward to seeing you next summer, August 2, 1993, and hearing your lecture, "Josef Loschmidt, the Father of Molecular Modelling".

Thank you for offering to give a second talk. One of our interests is Chemistry and Art. Once again we are including the Indianapolis Art Museum in our program. The board expressed interest in your talk listed as "The Detective's Eye", I or II. We assumed that your talk on "The Adventures of a Chemist-Collector" was one you had given here before. We would be happy to include whichever one of the above that you prefer. This would be scheduled later in the week. The Program Chair, Maria Walsh, will be contacting you as to time and title.

We hope you have had a good vacation this summer. Did you make any new discoveries in art? Perhaps you would be willing to share your adventures with us informally.

Thank you for your interest in chemical education and ChemEd.

Sincerely,

Gladysmae Good

Gladysmae Good
Chr. Special Programs
5419 N. Arlington
Indianapolis, IN 46226

General Chair
Claire Baker
(317)769-3737

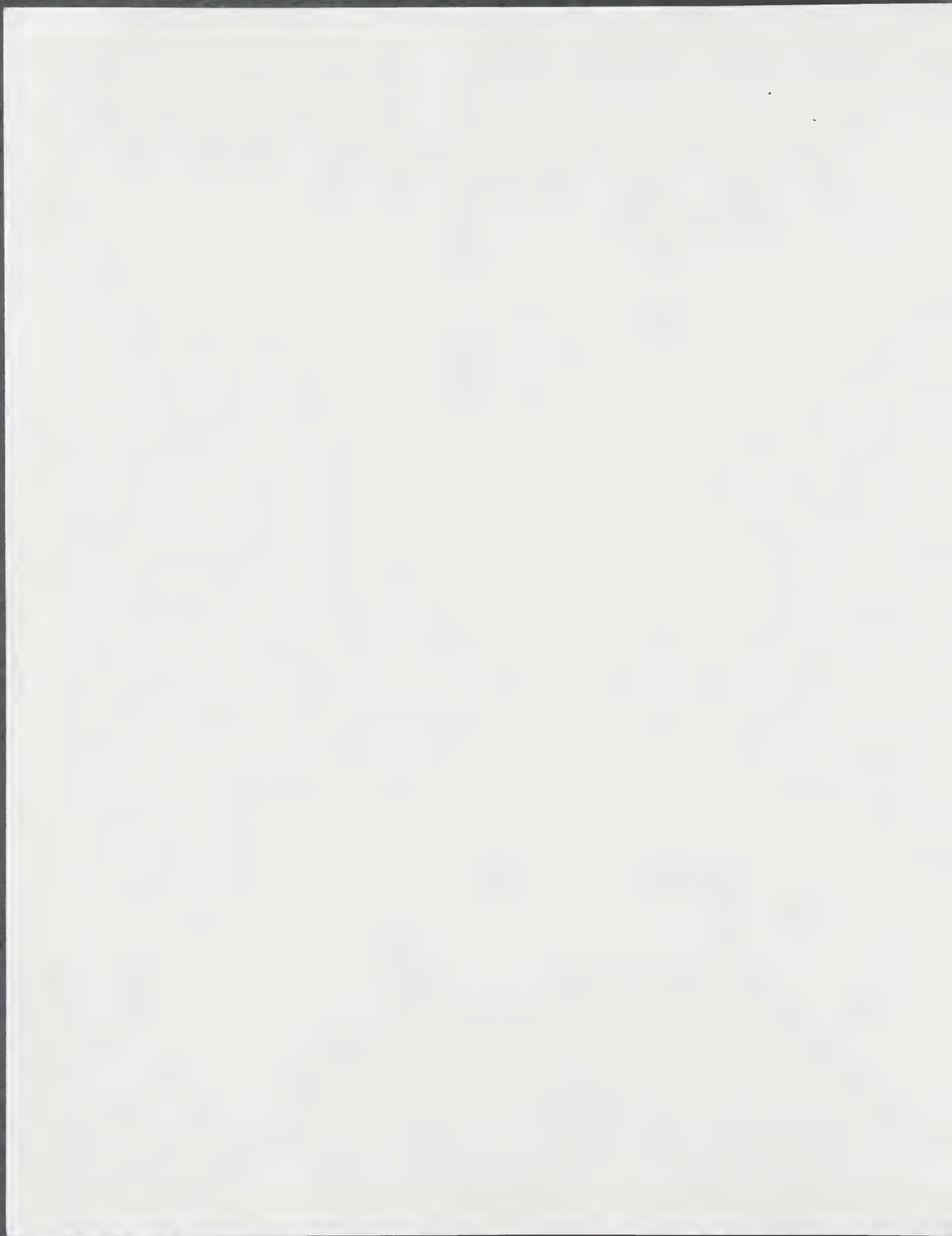
Program Chair
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Carol Chen
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Trading Post
Grace Steiner
(219)563-2577



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

March 11, 1993

Dr. Gladysmae Good
5419 N. Arlington
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

Dear Dr. Good:

Thank you so much for your letter of March 5th.

Isabel and I look forward to being with you on August 2nd, to give the Loschmidt lecture.

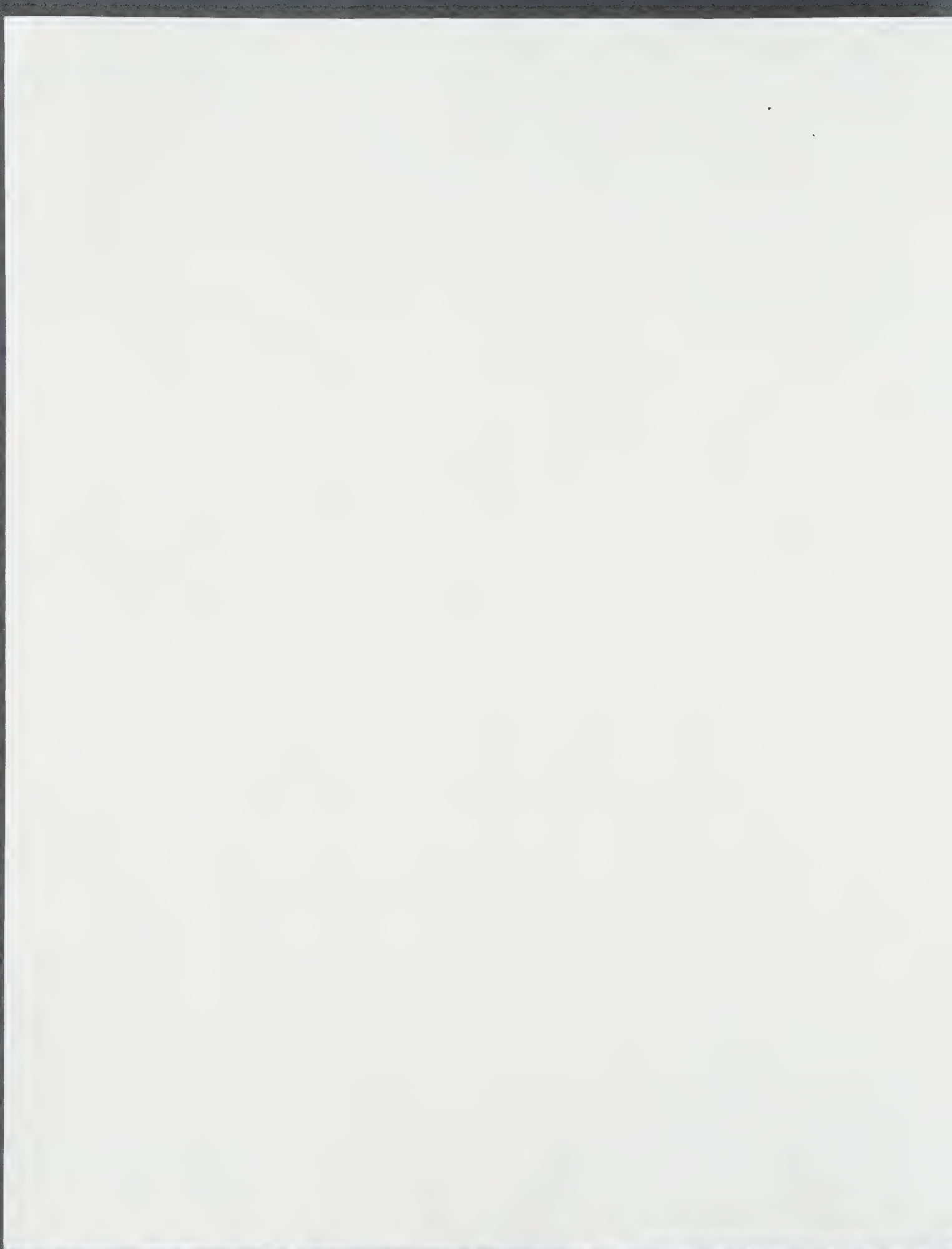
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To turn to your question whether I would be willing to talk about my work informally with your group, the answer is yes.

Best wishes,

Enclosure



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

March 15, 1993

Ms. Maria R. Walsh
Technical Program Chair
ChemEd 93
Butler University
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208 3485

Dear Ms. Walsh:

Thank you for your letter of February 28th.

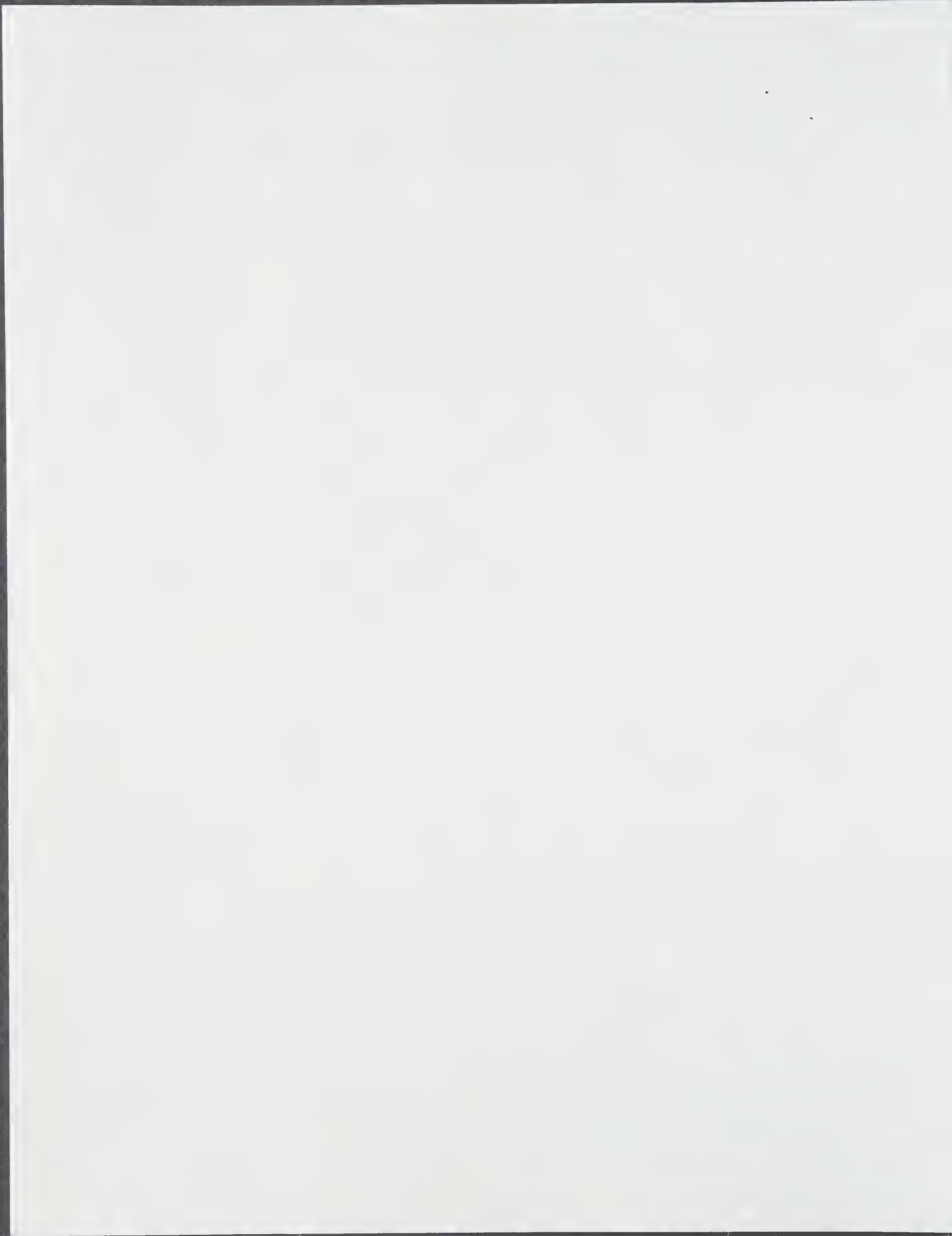
Just recently I corresponded with Dr. Gladysmae Good who asked me the same questions, and my reply to her will be self-explanatory.

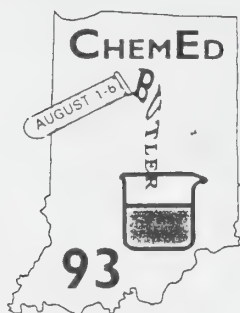
We very much look forward to being with you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Enclosure





1-800-368-6852 Fax 317-283-9519

Butler University - Indianapolis, Indiana - 46208-3485

February 28, 1993

Dr. Alfred Bader
940 West St. Paul Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53233

Dear Dr. Bader,

May I express my personal thanks to you for accepting our invitation to be the Friesen Lecturer at ChemEd 93. I heard you speak only once before, at a meeting of the Indiana Section of the ACS. I was fascinated by your description of finding art treasures among pieces that were considered less worthy and am looking forward to hearing you again.

You have been communicating with Gladysmae Good, the Master Speakers Chair for ChemEd. As Program Chair, I have the responsibility for coordinating the entire program, including our Master Speakers. Included in this letter is a proposal form which I am hoping you will complete by the middle of April. We will need an abstract of your talk for the program booklet.

When you responded to our request that you be our Friesen Lecturer, you provided a list of possible topics. Because of our fine art museum and the interest our participants have in visiting "behind the scenes" at the museum, we decided that we want our participants to hear any of the lectures you have prepared on the visual arts that would be appropriate for an audience that contains chemical educators and their spouses and families. Any of those labeled "C" on your list would be fine, I would think.

Thanking you again, I am

Maria R. Walsh
Technical Program Chair
3234 Lincoln Court
Indianapolis, IN 46208

General Chair
Claire Baker
(317)769-3737

Program Chair
Maria Walsh
(317)293-5810

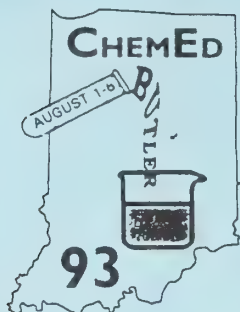
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Exhibit Chair
Carol Chen
(317)453-7665

Registration
Wayne Beck
(317)462-9605

Trading Post
Grace Steiner
(219)563-2577





1-800-368-6852 Fax 317-283-9519

Butler University - Indianapolis, Indiana - 46208-3485

October 20, 1992

Dear Chemistry Colleague:

In August 1983, Indianapolis and Butler University were privileged to host ChemEd'83. It was the first time this international conference for chemical educators was held in the United States. Now, ten years later, **ChemEd 93**, will be held on the Butler University campus from Sunday, August 1 to Friday, August 6, 1993. Again, our mission is to provide a forum for chemical educators (university, college, secondary, and elementary) from around the world to share with and learn from each other in an informal atmosphere.

We expect to have some different opportunities for our presenters and are hoping to entice many new presenters to **ChemEd 93**. In response to requests, we will have poster sessions as well as daily sessions of short, 5 to 10-minute presentations, both planned and spontaneous. In a poster session, a number of presenters assemble in a large room and stand near display boards on which are hung materials that each presenter wishes to share. Participants are free to move from one presenter to another, asking questions and discussing the displays. This "one-on-one" method of sharing is especially appealing because it eliminates the need to speak to a large audience. We are also planning "round table" discussions, possibly in the dining room at mealtimes. We are hoping to repeat those popular "early bird" sessions of ChemEd'83. Presenters who need more time for workshops or longer papers will be accommodated. We have enough classrooms to continue with the flexible scheduling that characterized previous ChemEd conferences and Butler's compact size will make it easy to move from one building to another. In addition, we are planning for a large number of commuters, those who live within reasonable driving distance of Butler.

With this letter, we are issuing a call for papers. Following is a proposal form along with detailed descriptions of the types of sessions we are planning. In keeping with the philosophy of ChemEd, we are encouraging **all** chemistry teachers to consider sharing ideas with their colleagues. For first-time presenters, we are suggesting a poster session or a short presentation of your best ideas. Those who choose to take advantage of a poster session will find the informality and personal exchange of ideas a comfortable way to be a presenter. Each ChemEd conference has been characterized by fine presentations and we are looking forward to seeing all our previous presenters at **ChemEd 93**. In addition, we are especially encouraging those among you who have never been a presenter to consider "taking the plunge" and submitting a proposal.

Thank you for your interest in **ChemEd 93**.

Sincerely,

Maria R. Walsh,
Technical Program Chair

General Chair
Claire Baker
(317)769-3737

Program Chair
Maria Walsh
(317)293-5810

Social Chair
Sheila Kissel-Hussey
(317)892-3617

Exhibit Chair
Carol Chen
(317)453-7665

Registration
Wayne Beck
(317)462-9605

Trading Post
Grace Steiner
(219)563-2577

ChemEd 93
August 1 - 6, 1993
Butler University, Indianapolis, IN 46208-3485

SESSION DATA:

TYPE OF SESSION:

5-Minute session--A commitment to bring a short, 5 minute, easily presented idea on a topic of your choice. These will be scheduled and grouped according to the nature of the idea. Classroom setup.

10-Minute demo--A short presentation of a demonstration. These will be grouped with other demonstrations. Lab or classroom set-up.

Demo/Lecture--A longer demonstration or description of apparatus, a series of experiments or a scientific phenomenon allowing for limited participation by the audience. Lecture, theater-style, or classroom setup.

Workshop--A presentation that provides everyone in the audience with a hands-on experience with the materials or equipment. Lab-type setup.

Contributed Paper--An opportunity to present the results of research or share an innovative teaching idea. Classroom-type setup.

Poster Session--A manner of presenting at which a number of presenters assemble together and stand near displays upon which are hung materials that each presenter wishes to share. The presenters will be available for one hour to discuss their displays and answer questions. During that time, participants are free to move from one presenter to another.

Each poster session presenter will be provided with a display space that is 4' x 8' (horizontal), 6' table, and chair. Presenters are responsible for mounting their own material at least one-half hour prior to the opening of the session and for removing it one-half hour after the session. All illustrations, charts, etc. to be posted should be prepared in advance as materials for these purposes will not be available at the meeting site. ChemEd 93 can provide a reasonable supply of push pins, thumb tacks, masking tape, etc. **but we suggest presenters provide their own.**

Each poster paper must have a heading that can be read from a distance of three feet or more. Lettering on any illustrations should be large and legible and material should be displayed in logical sequence. Poster papers need not be "arty" but the effectiveness of a poster presentation will be enhanced by using techniques such as mounting the sheets on colored construction paper, etc. to improve the graphic effect. Simplicity and ease of reading are more important than artistic flair.

Commercial Workshop--A presentation that promotes a product in which the presenter has a financial interest or is representing a party that does have such an interest. These presentations will be designated as such in the program.

TOPIC AREA AND INTENDED AUDIENCE:

By assigning your presentation to a topic area and intended audience, we will be able to place your presentation appropriately and avoid conflicts in scheduling.

LENGTH OF SESSION:

We will make an effort to accommodate presentations of every length using flexible scheduling. For those presentations longer than 60 minutes, we do ask that you specify the length of your presentation in multiples of 30 minutes.

ANTICIPATED ATTENDANCE:

Butler University has classrooms of varying sizes. In order to provide the best environment for each of our presenters, we ask that you estimate the size of your audience. Bring enough handouts for your anticipated audience, plus 2 copies of your handout for the Trading Post. If attendance is to be limited, please indicate that in your abstract.

EQUIPMENT NEEDS:

Some of you may have a need for specialized equipment for your presentations. We will make a reasonable effort to accommodate your requests but cannot promise that every request will be met. In the spaces indicated on the abstract form, please tell us of your equipment needs. Keep in mind that we might not be able to provide what you have asked for and **we cannot consider requests made after April 15, 1993.**

SAFETY AGREEMENT:

Because safety is a prime concern for all of us, we are expecting that **all presenters** will adhere to the Minimum Safety Guidelines for Chemical Demonstrations as determined by the American Chemical Society Division of Chemical Education and to the disposal guidelines required by Butler University.

In order to guarantee compliance, we are asking that **all presenters** sign the safety agreement on the proposal form. **Failure to sign the agreement will result in a proposal not being accepted.**

Minimum Safety Guidelines for Chemical Demonstrations as determined by the American Chemical Society
Division of Chemical Education

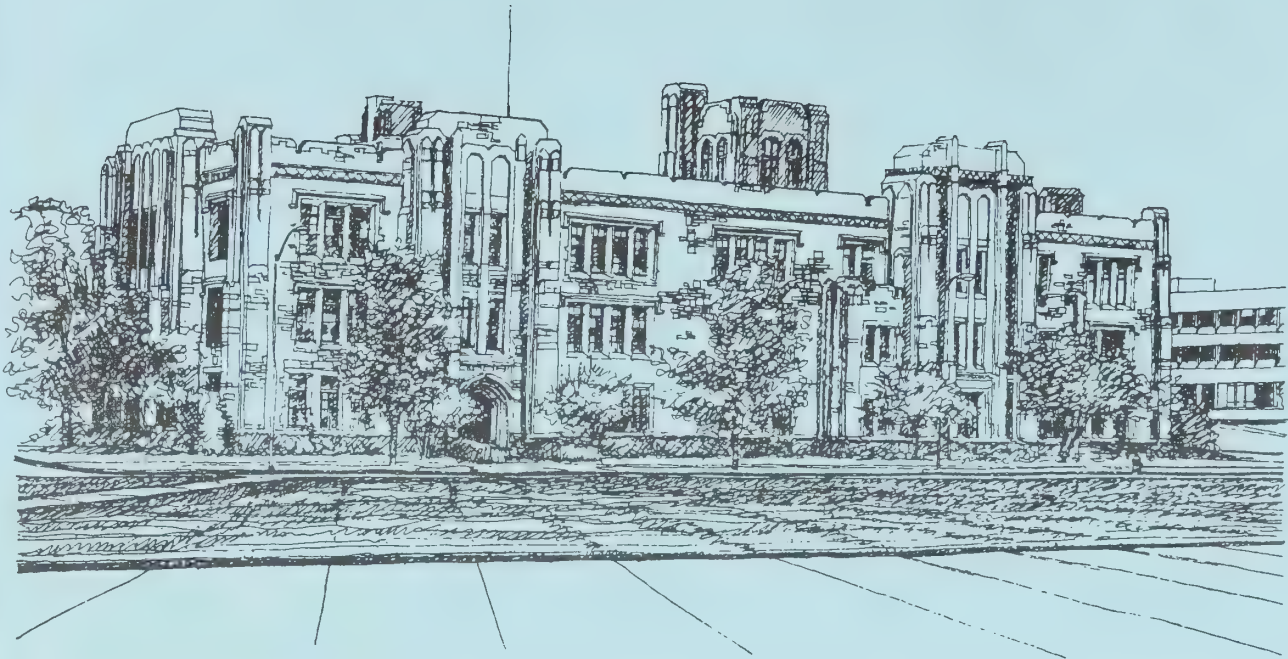
Chemical demonstrators must:

1. know the properties of the chemicals and the chemical reactions involved in all demonstrations presented.
2. comply with all local rules and regulations.
3. wear appropriate eye protection for all chemical demonstrations.
4. warn the members of the audience to cover their ears whenever a loud noise is anticipated.
5. plan the demonstration so that harmful quantities of noxious gases (eg. NO₂, SO₂, H₂S) do not enter the local air supply.
6. provide safety shield protection wherever there is the slightest possibility that a container, its fragments, or its contents could be propelled with sufficient force to cause personal injury.
7. arrange to have a fire extinguisher at hand whenever the slightest possibility for fire exists.
8. **not** taste or encourage spectators to taste any non-food substance.
9. **not** use demonstrations in which parts of the human body are placed in danger (such as placing dry ice in the mouth or dipping hands into liquid nitrogen).
10. **not** use "open" containers of volatile, toxic substances (e.g. benzene, CCl₄, CS₂, formaldehyde) without adequate ventilation as provided by fume hoods.
11. provide written procedure, hazard, and disposal information for each demonstration whenever the audience is encouraged to repeat the demonstration.
12. arrange for appropriate waste containers for and subsequent disposal of materials harmful to the environment.

(Revised 6/4/88)

Disposal Guidelines--Butler University

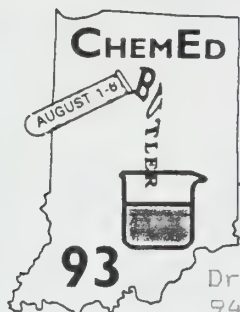
While supportive of the conference and of the need to use chemicals for demonstration and laboratory purposes, Butler University reserves the right to deny the use of certain chemicals on campus. In compliance with the procedures used by the Butler University Department of Chemistry, we require that a presenter who brings chemicals to ChemEd 93 provide us with a list of all chemicals used in and generated in the presentation or demonstration. This list, to be provided by April 15, 1993, will be submitted to the Department of Chemistry, which will determine if those materials may be used on campus. The University reserves the right to deny the use of any chemicals deemed to be very hazardous. We must also require that each presenter be responsible for removal and disposal of all left-over and generated chemicals. **Chemical waste may not be disposed of using university drains.**



Butler University
Indianapolis, IN 46208

BUTLER UNIVERSITY
4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208-3485





93

1-800-368-6852 Fax 317-283-9519

Butler University - Indianapolis, Indiana - 46208-3485

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
940 W. St. Paul Ave
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

March 5, 1993

Dear Dr. Bader,

ChemEd'93 is only a few months away. We are looking forward to your address, "Josef Loschmidt, the Father of Molecular Modelling" to be given Monday morning, August 2, 1993. We welcome you as our "Friesen Lecturer". As you know (letter of June 30, 1992) the board has agreed to cover your travel expenses. Generally ChemEd has had a policy of not giving any honorarium or paying expenses. But since we wished to honor you with the title of "Friesen Lecturer" because of your support of chemistry teachers and ChemEd we decided to waive the policy. Thank you for accepting our invitation.

You had offered to give a second talk. One of our interests is Chemistry and Art. Once again we are including the Indianapolis Art Museum in our program. The board expressed interest in your talk listed as "The Detective's Eye", I or II. We assumed that your talk on "The Adventures of a Chemist-Collector" was one you had given here before. We hope you have decided to give a second talk. This would be scheduled later in the week. In order to complete the program for the week we need to know the title of your talk, a brief abstract, and any restrictions you have as to the time of the presentation.

We hope you had a productive summer and winter. Would you be willing to share your European adventures with us informally. Perhaps this could be the topic of your second presentation.

Thank you for your interest in chemical education and ChemEd.

Sincerely,

Gladysmae Good

Gladysmae Good
Chr. Special Programs
5419 N. Arlington
Indianapolis, IN 46226

General Chair
Claire Baker
(317)769-3737

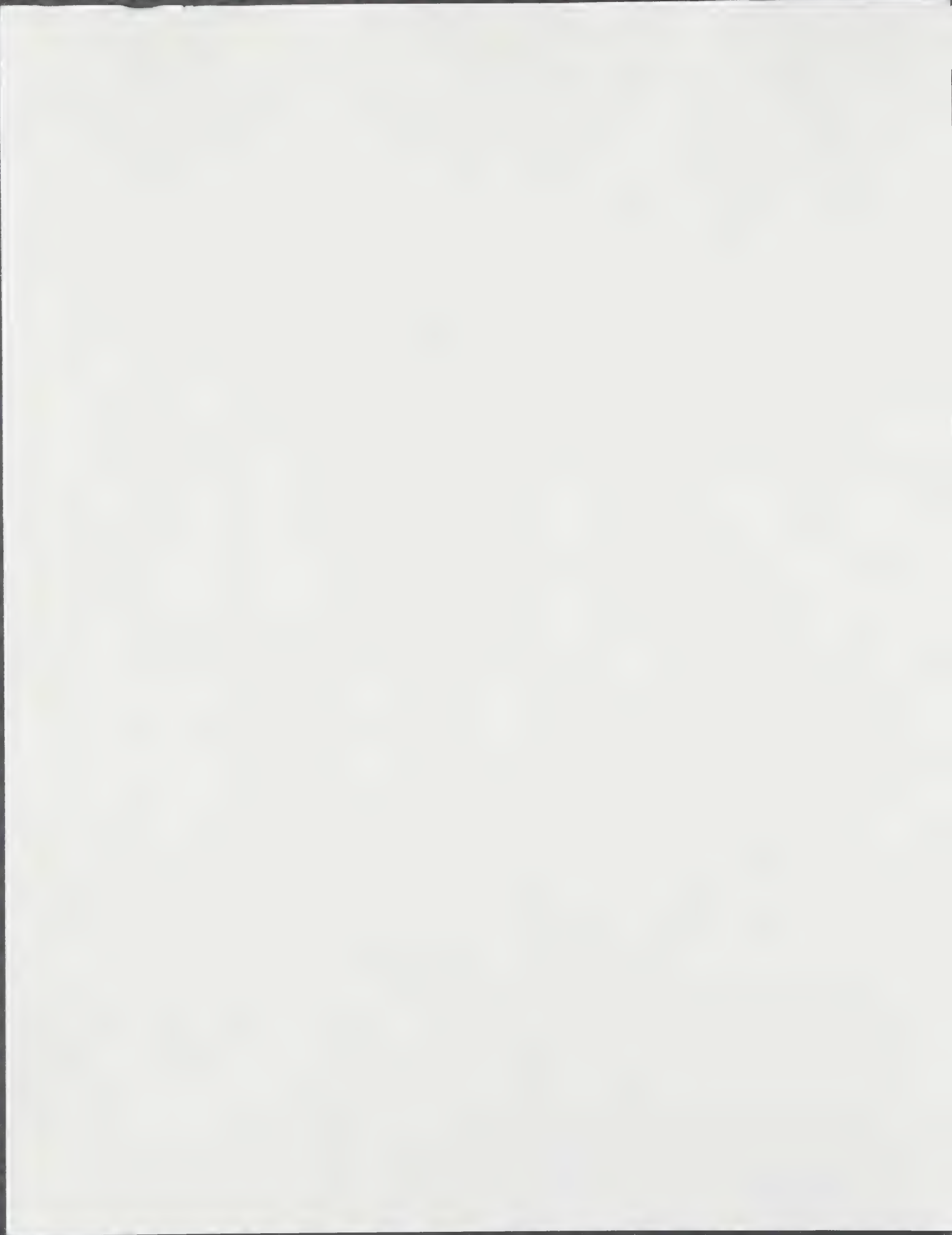
Program Chair
Maria Walsh
(317)293-5810

Social Chair
Sheila Kissel-Hussey
(317)892-3617

Exhibit Chair
Carol Chen
(317)453-7665

Registration
Wayne Beck
(317)462-9605

Trading Post
Grace Steiner
(219)563-2577



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

May 27, 1994

Dr. O. Bertrand Ramsay
Chemical Concepts Corporation
912 North Main Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Bert:

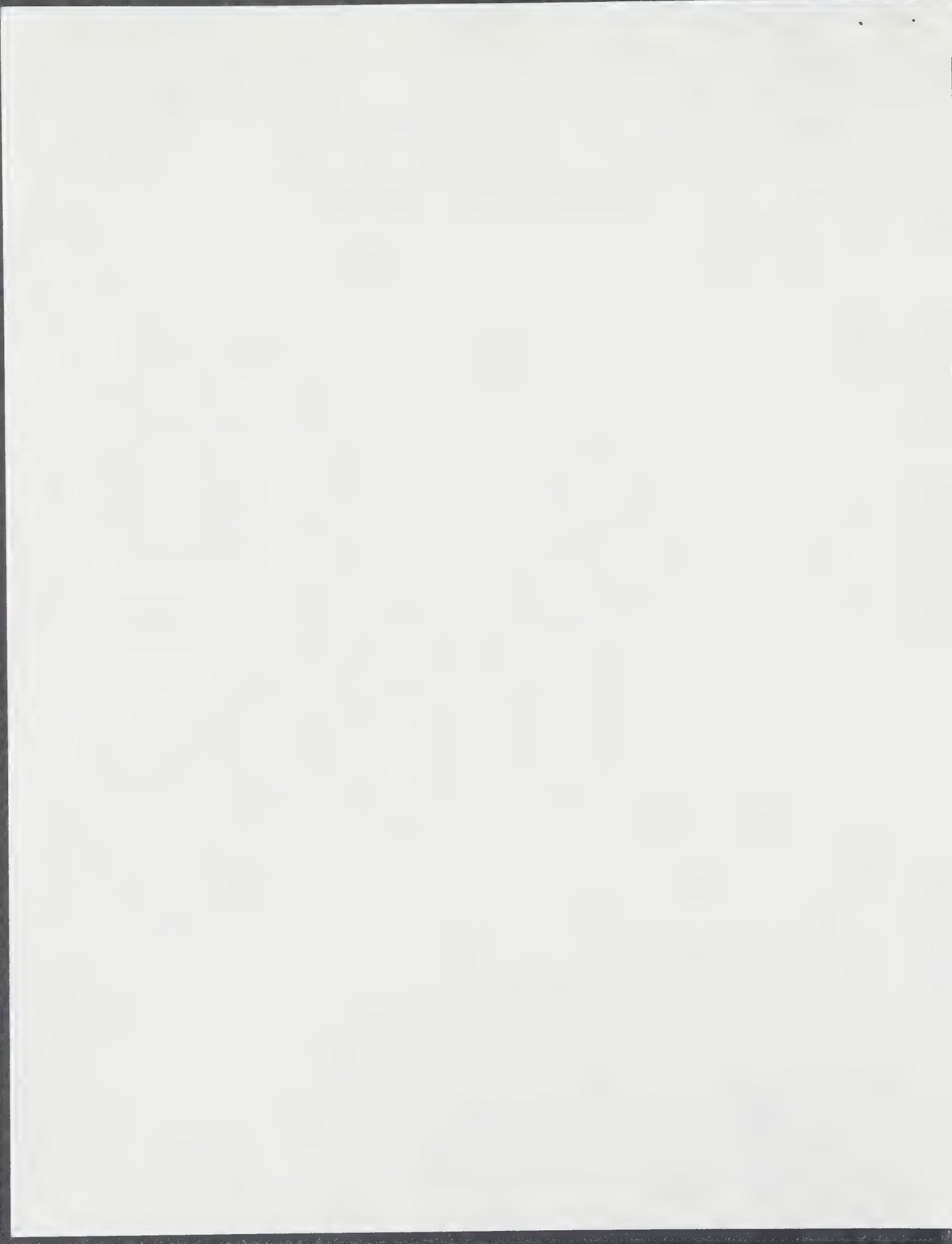
It was such a pity that we did not have a chance to spend last Thursday afternoon together discussing your very interesting calculator.

I know very little about calculators and computers and so simply cannot judge even with all the detailed material which you left with me.

I am just leaving for Europe and will return to Milwaukee on July 10th. In the meantime, I will study the material you left with me and contact you this summer.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

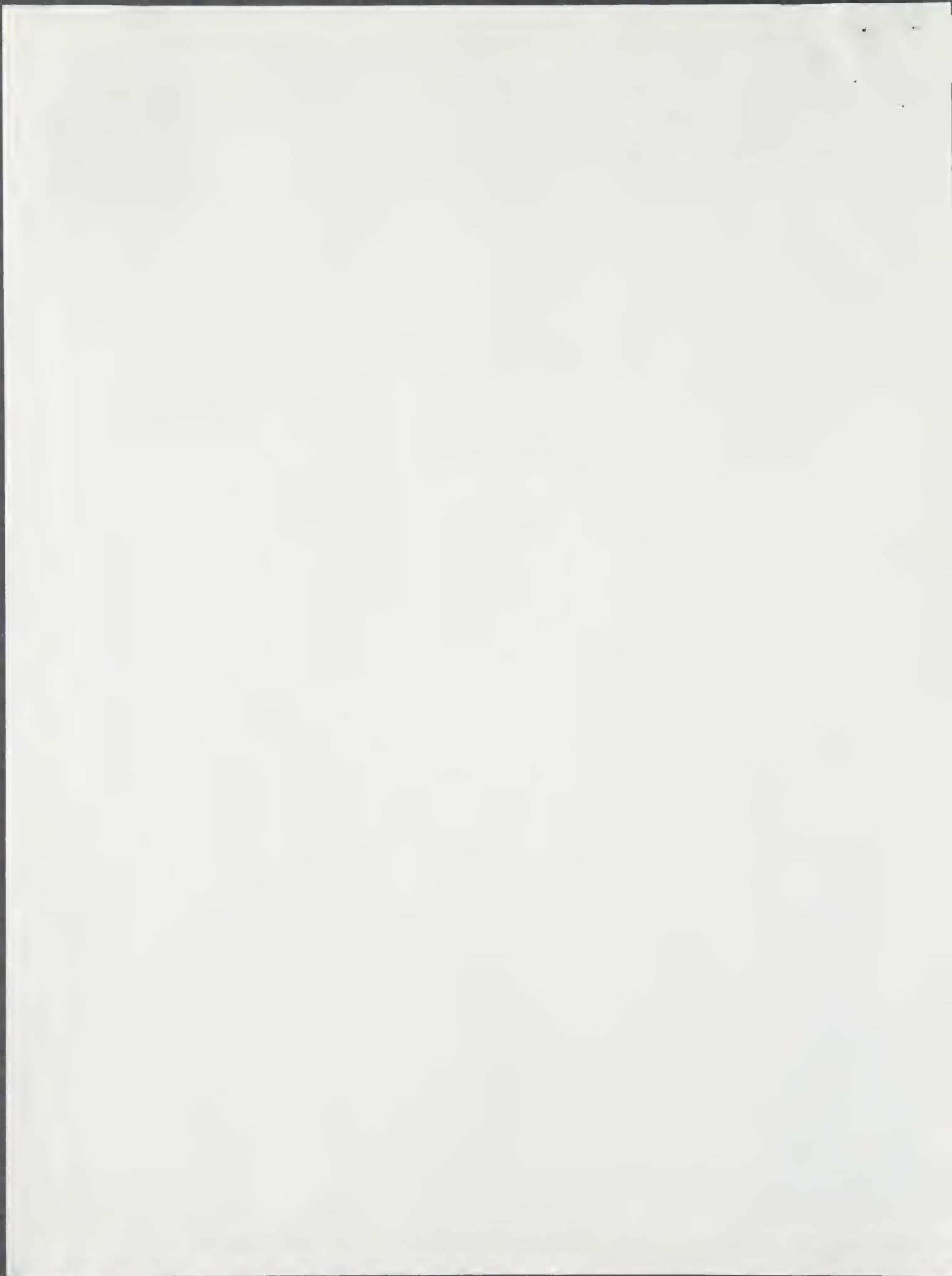


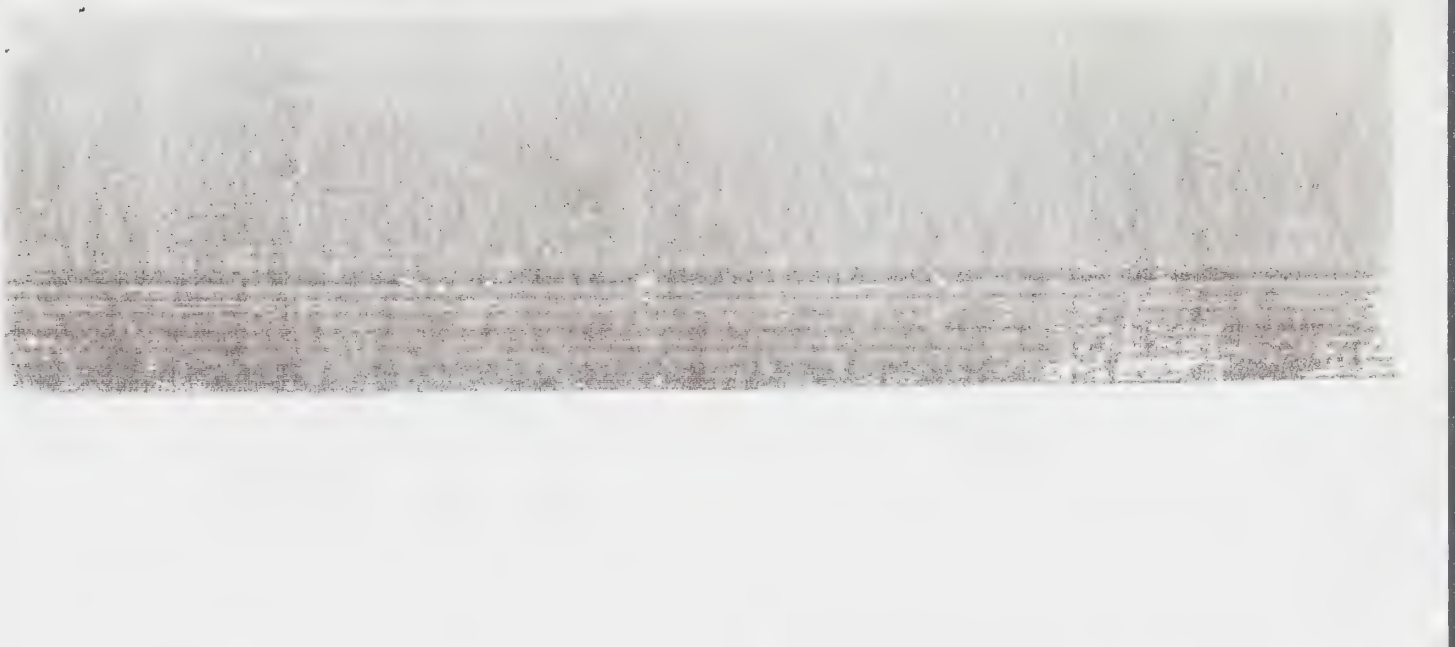


THE UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN LIBRARIES
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

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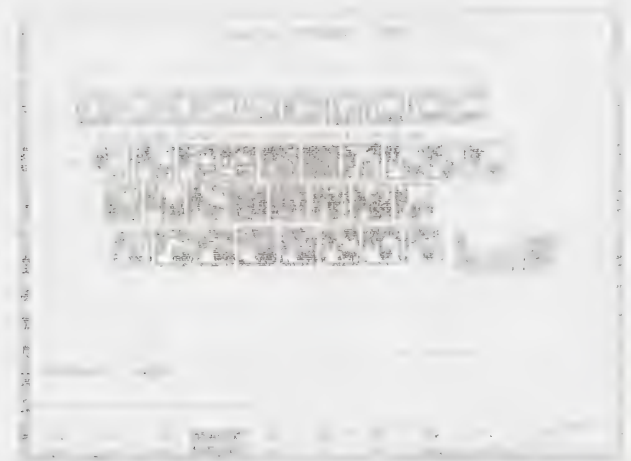


NEW TECHNOLOGY

Handheld chemical calculator is on its way

Handheld chemical calculators are being developed by several manufacturers. The first of these is the *Chemical Calculator* from Hewlett-Packard. It is a handheld calculator with a built-in database of chemical constants and formulas. It is designed for use in the field or in the laboratory. The calculator is powered by a single AA battery and has a liquid crystal display (LCD) screen. It can perform a wide range of calculations, including stoichiometry, molar mass, and concentration. It also has a built-in unit converter and a memory for storing data. The calculator is expected to be available in the near future.

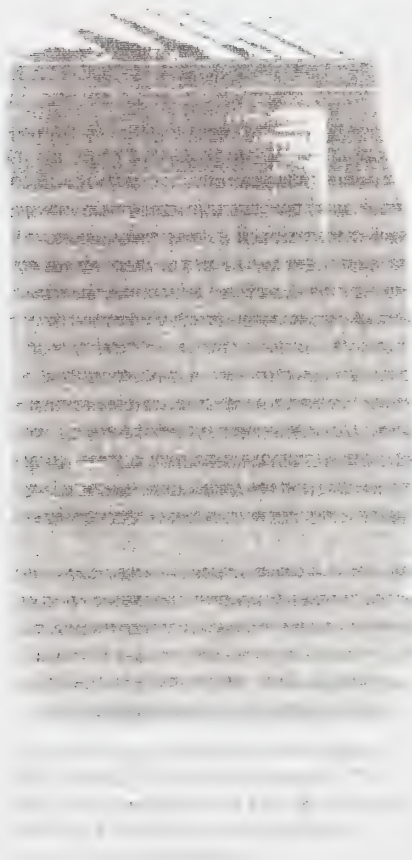
The *Chemical Calculator* is a handheld calculator with a built-in database of chemical constants and formulas. It is designed for use in the field or in the laboratory. The calculator is powered by a single AA battery and has a liquid crystal display (LCD) screen. It can perform a wide range of calculations, including stoichiometry, molar mass, and concentration. It also has a built-in unit converter and a memory for storing data. The calculator is expected to be available in the near future.



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The first of these is the fact that the world's population is growing rapidly. In 1950, there were about 2.5 billion people on the planet. By 2050, that number is projected to reach 9 billion. This increase in population will place a tremendous strain on the world's resources, particularly food and water. The second factor is the increasing demand for energy. As the world's population grows, the demand for energy will also increase. This will lead to the depletion of fossil fuels and the need to find alternative sources of energy. The third factor is the increasing demand for land. As the world's population grows, the demand for land will also increase. This will lead to the depletion of arable land and the need to find alternative sources of food. The fourth factor is the increasing demand for water. As the world's population grows, the demand for water will also increase. This will lead to the depletion of freshwater resources and the need to find alternative sources of water. The fifth factor is the increasing demand for raw materials. As the world's population grows, the demand for raw materials will also increase. This will lead to the depletion of natural resources and the need to find alternative sources of raw materials. The sixth factor is the increasing demand for housing. As the world's population grows, the demand for housing will also increase. This will lead to the depletion of land and the need to find alternative sources of housing. The seventh factor is the increasing demand for transportation. As the world's population grows, the demand for transportation will also increase. This will lead to the depletion of oil and the need to find alternative sources of transportation. The eighth factor is the increasing demand for education. As the world's population grows, the demand for education will also increase. This will lead to the depletion of resources and the need to find alternative sources of education. The ninth factor is the increasing demand for healthcare. As the world's population grows, the demand for healthcare will also increase. This will lead to the depletion of resources and the need to find alternative sources of healthcare. The tenth factor is the increasing demand for entertainment. As the world's population grows, the demand for entertainment will also increase. This will lead to the depletion of resources and the need to find alternative sources of entertainment.



The world's population is growing rapidly, and this is placing a tremendous strain on the world's resources. The demand for food, water, energy, land, raw materials, housing, transportation, education, and healthcare is increasing. This will lead to the depletion of natural resources and the need to find alternative sources of these resources. The world's population is projected to reach 9 billion by 2050, and this will make the challenge of finding alternative sources of resources even more difficult. The world's population is growing rapidly, and this is placing a tremendous strain on the world's resources. The demand for food, water, energy, land, raw materials, housing, transportation, education, and healthcare is increasing. This will lead to the depletion of natural resources and the need to find alternative sources of these resources. The world's population is projected to reach 9 billion by 2050, and this will make the challenge of finding alternative sources of resources even more difficult.

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The
Chemists'
Club

March 29, 1994



Mr. Alfred R. Bader
Alfred R. Bader Fine Arts
Astor Hotel
924 Juneau Avenue, Suite 622
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Dear Al:

I am pleased to inform you that this year's Winthrop-Sears Medalist is Jon M. Huntsman of Huntsman Chemical Corporation.

While the formal invitations will be in the mail shortly, I wanted to pass the specifics along to you personally:

Friday, April 15, 1994
THE CHEMISTS' CLUB
40 West 45th Street
New York City

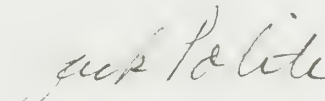
I would again like to invite you as my guest to join in honoring Jon as he receives this most prestigious award. As in the past, the Reception will begin at 12:00 p.m. with Luncheon served at 12:45 p.m.

I look forward to hearing from you and seeing you on the 15th. I can be reached at the following:

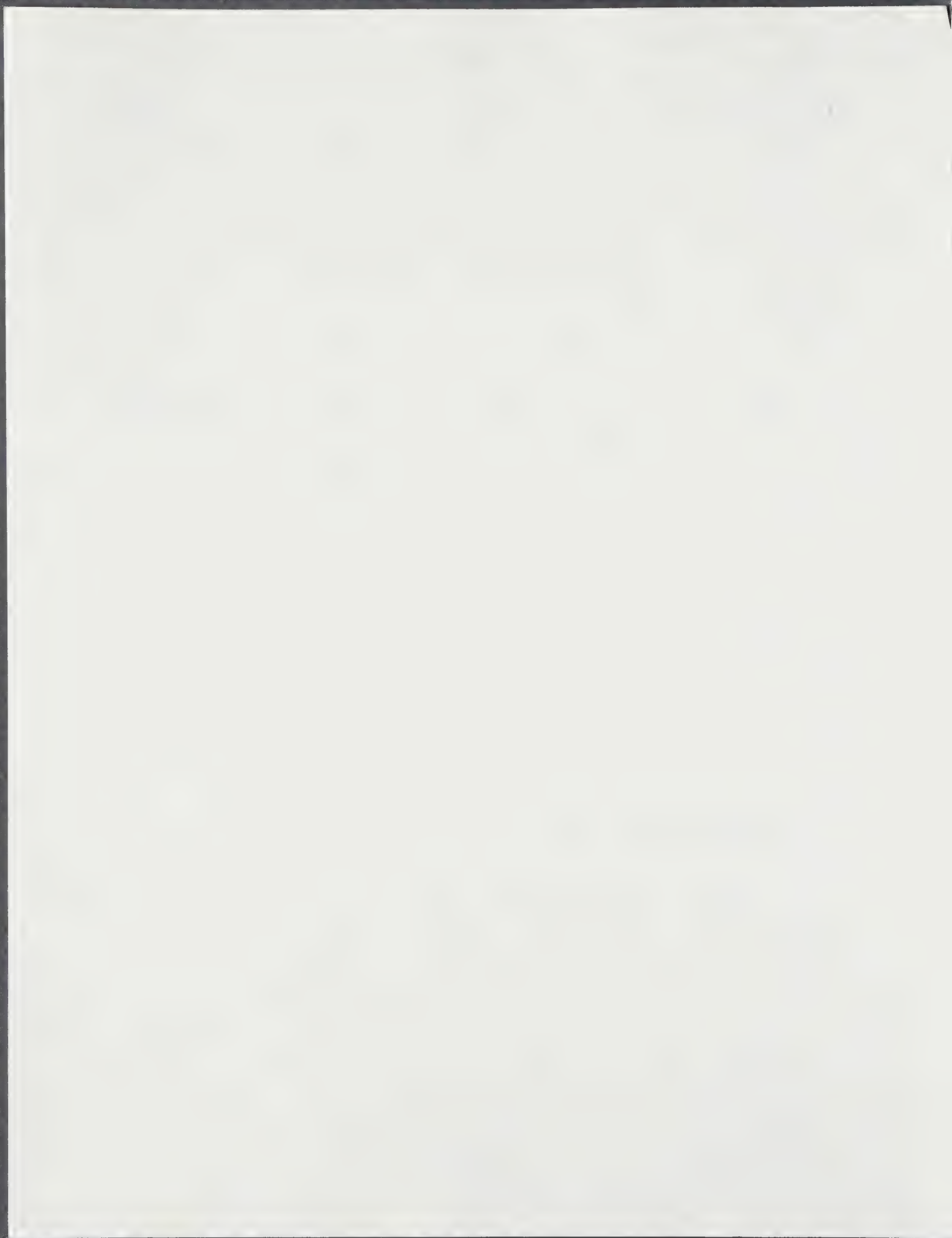
L. John Polite, Jr.
Peridot Chemicals (New Jersey), Inc.
1680 Route 23 North
Wayne, New Jersey 07470

Telephone 201-696-9000
FAX 201-696-2501

Sincerely,


L. John Polite, Jr.

LJP:jw



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

April 5, 1993

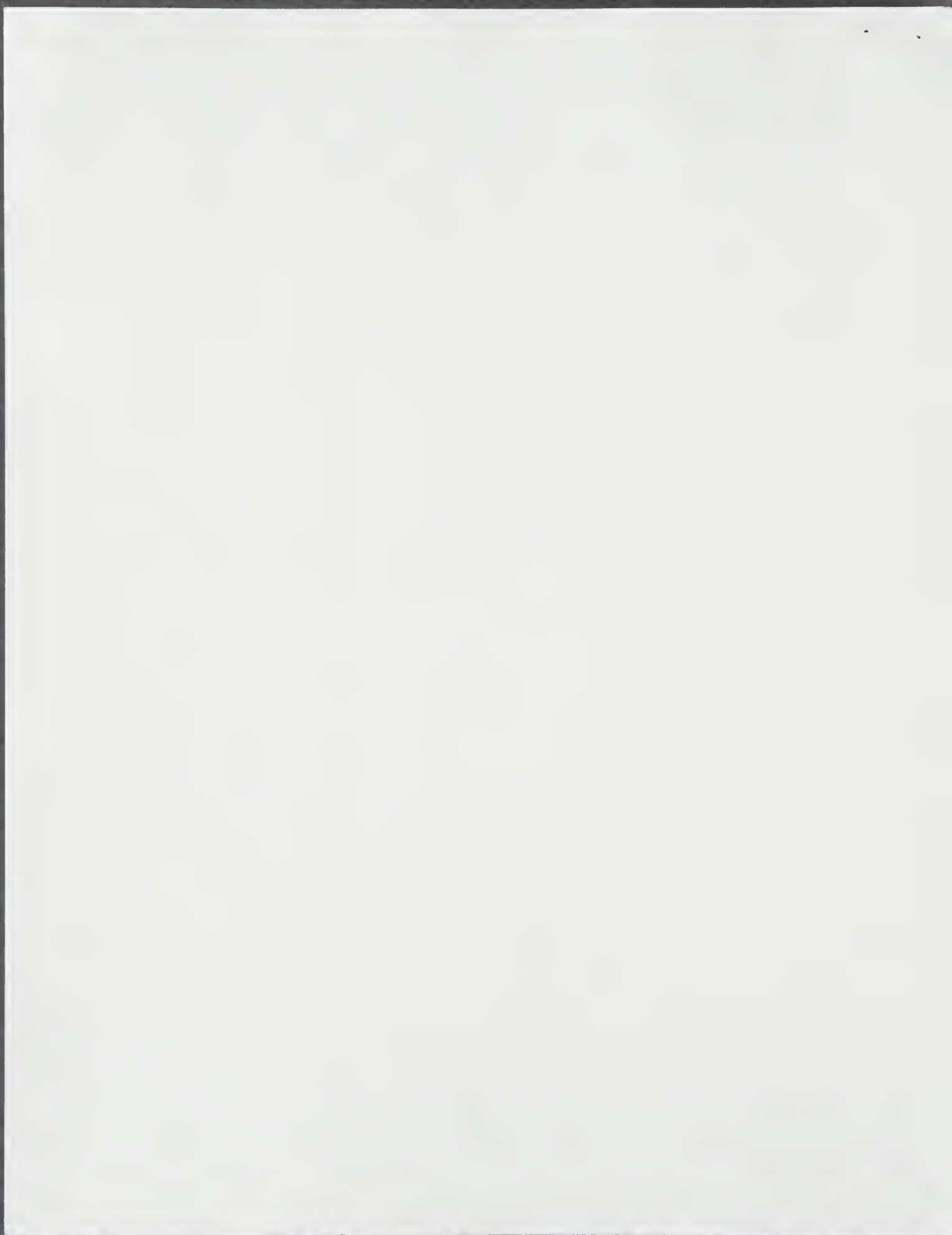
Dr. L. John Polite, Jr.
President
The Chemists' Club
295 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Der Dr. Polite:

In response to your letter of April 1st, reminding me of the Sears-Winthrop luncheon, I am sorry to tell you that I cannot attend as I will be on a speaking trip in Ohio.

Best regards.

Sincerely,





295 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212-532-7649
FAX 212-779-0349

April 1, 1993

Mr. Alfred R. Bader
Alfred R. Bader Fine Arts
Suite 622
Astor Hotel
924 Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Dear Al:


Just as a reminder, the Winthrop-Sears luncheon scheduled for April 15th is fast approaching. However, as of today's date, we have not yet heard from you regarding my invitation to join me on the dais.

Please call or FAX me at your earliest convenience.

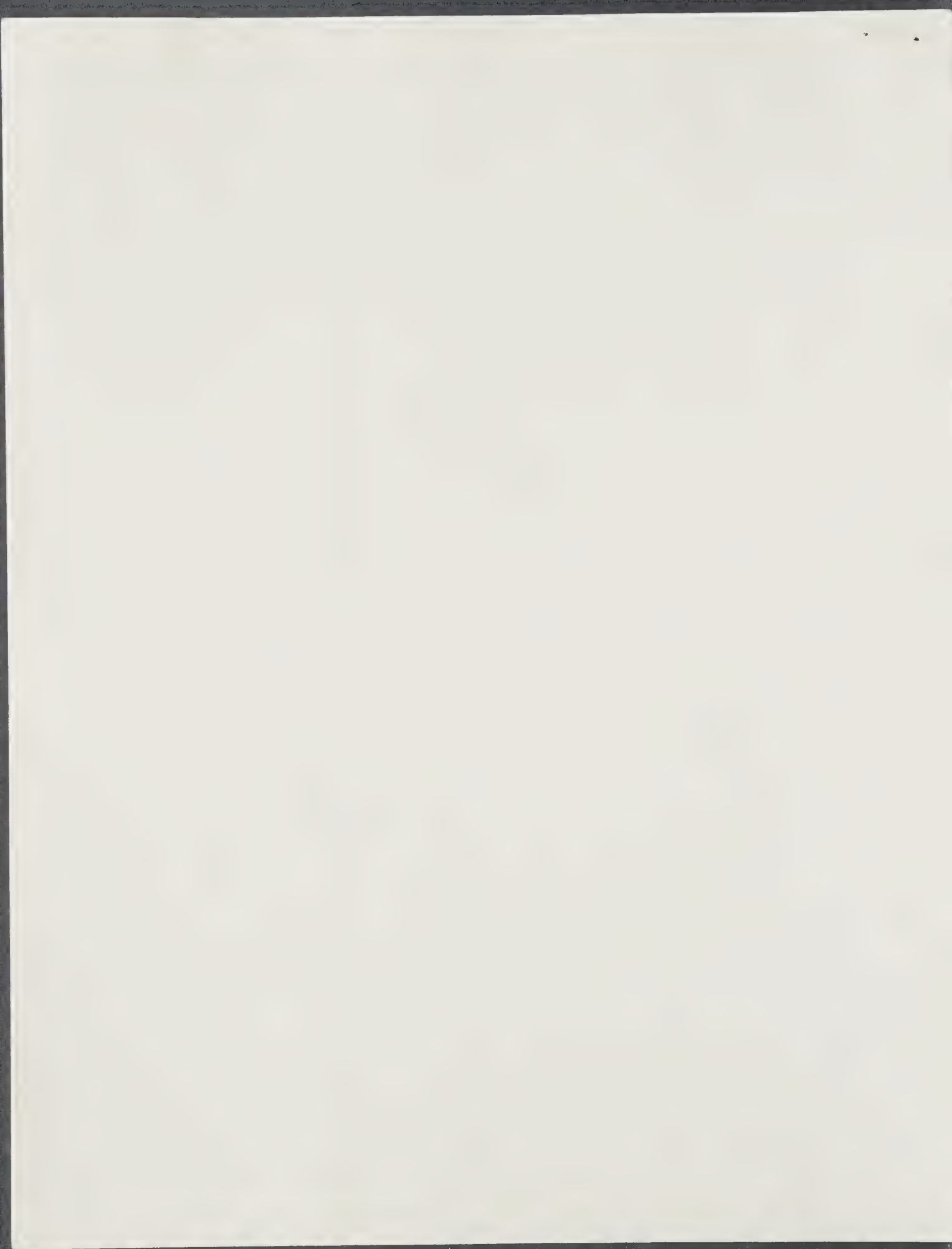
Telephone: (201) 696-2877
FAX (201) 696-2501

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,


L. John Polite, Jr.
President

LJP:jw



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

July 29, 1994

Via fax 312 702 0805

Professor Josef Fried
Department of Chemistry
University of Chicago
5735 S. Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Dear Professor Fried:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of July 25th.

Professor Elkan Blout told me a little about the Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development, and I look forward to learning more about it. Just last week I sent Elkan a check from the Isabel and Alfred Bader Foundation to help this effort.

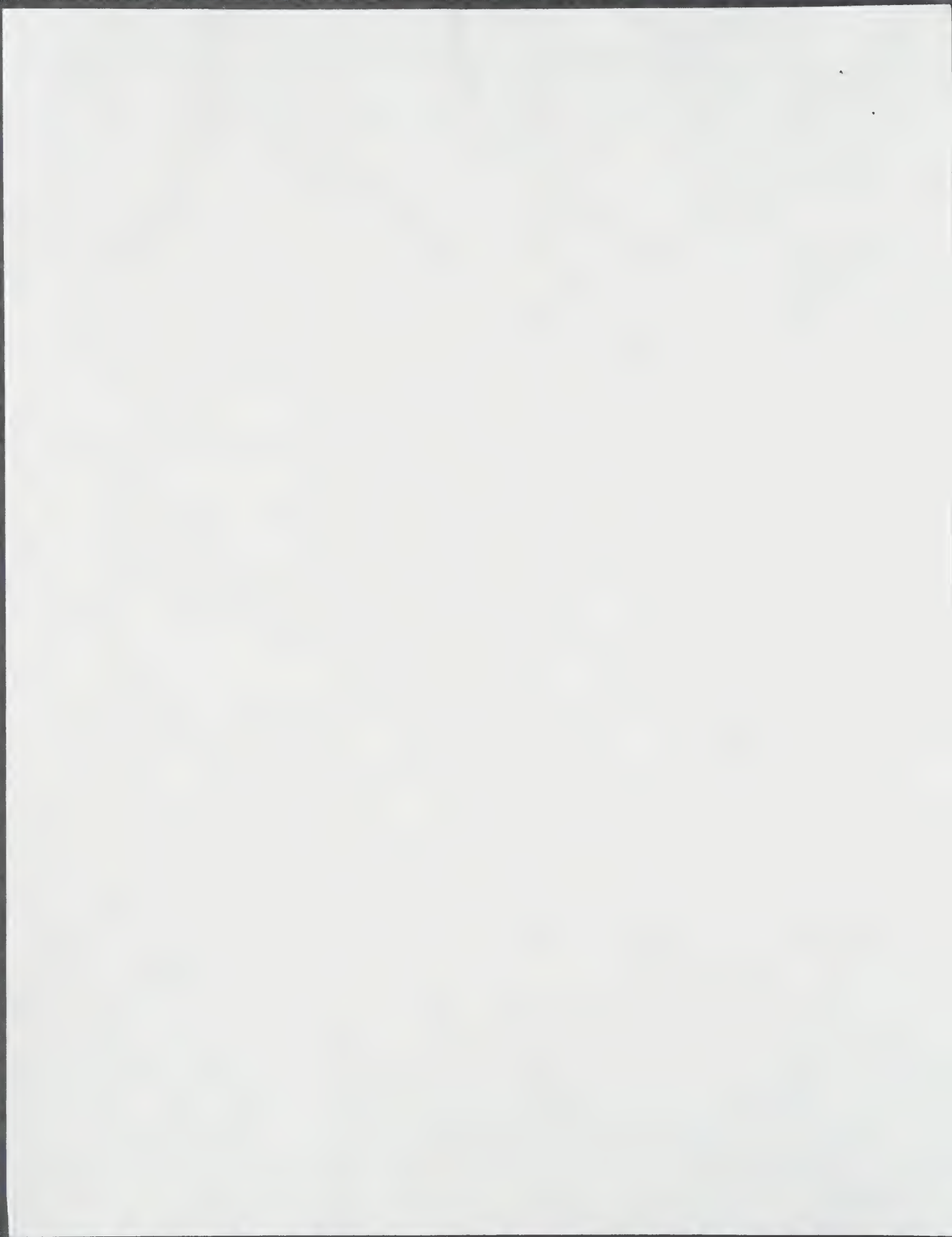
Although I was dismissed from Sigma-Aldrich two years ago, this action came only from one man, and many of the chemists and Sigma and Aldrich have remained my good friends.

Of course, the name of the Alfred Bader Library of Rare Chemicals has been changed to the Sigma-Aldrich Library, but this doesn't change the company's efforts. The man in charge of the Library, Robert Wandler, is an excellent chemist, and he will telephone you and then arrange to visit with you at your convenience to purchase your fine collection of research samples.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

c: Mr. Robert Wandler





The University of Chicago

Department of Chemistry
5735 S. Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Tel. (312) 702-7250
Fax (312) 702-0805

July 25, 1994

Dr. Alfred R. Bader
2951 North Shepherd Drive
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
53211-3435

Dear Dr. Bader,

Somewhat belatedly I wish to congratulate you on receiving the 1995 Parsons Award from the ACS. I think your pioneering efforts in providing the infrastructure for the pursuit of chemistry is more than deserving of this award. In fact every practicing chemist should be thankful when opening the box bearing the name of the company you founded containing the chemicals ordered over the phone just one or two days before. I wish something approaching such a service were available in the developing countries where chemists trained in the Western World and accustomed to rapid access to chemicals have to plan their work months ahead since the necessary chemicals are not available. Working with chemists in Brazil, Iran, Thailand and other countries associated with the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD) my greatest frustration is the difficulty of obtaining chemicals in these and other countries! The development of chemistry in that part of the world could be accelerated significantly if a system of efficient distribution could be established perhaps starting in the most promising part of the third world, I wish your imaginative approach to science and business could be aroused to further such a development. It seems to me that the time is ripe for establishing a viable distribution system, which I believe would stimulate economic development in these countries.

I do not want to end this letter without telling you how much I enjoyed your and your wife's periodic visits to my laboratory soliciting ideas how you could better serve the chemical community. You were then interested in having Aldrich acquire my sample collection. I am reaching eighty now and I am thinking of doing just that in the near future. Perhaps, there is someone in the company who is still pursuing such an effort.

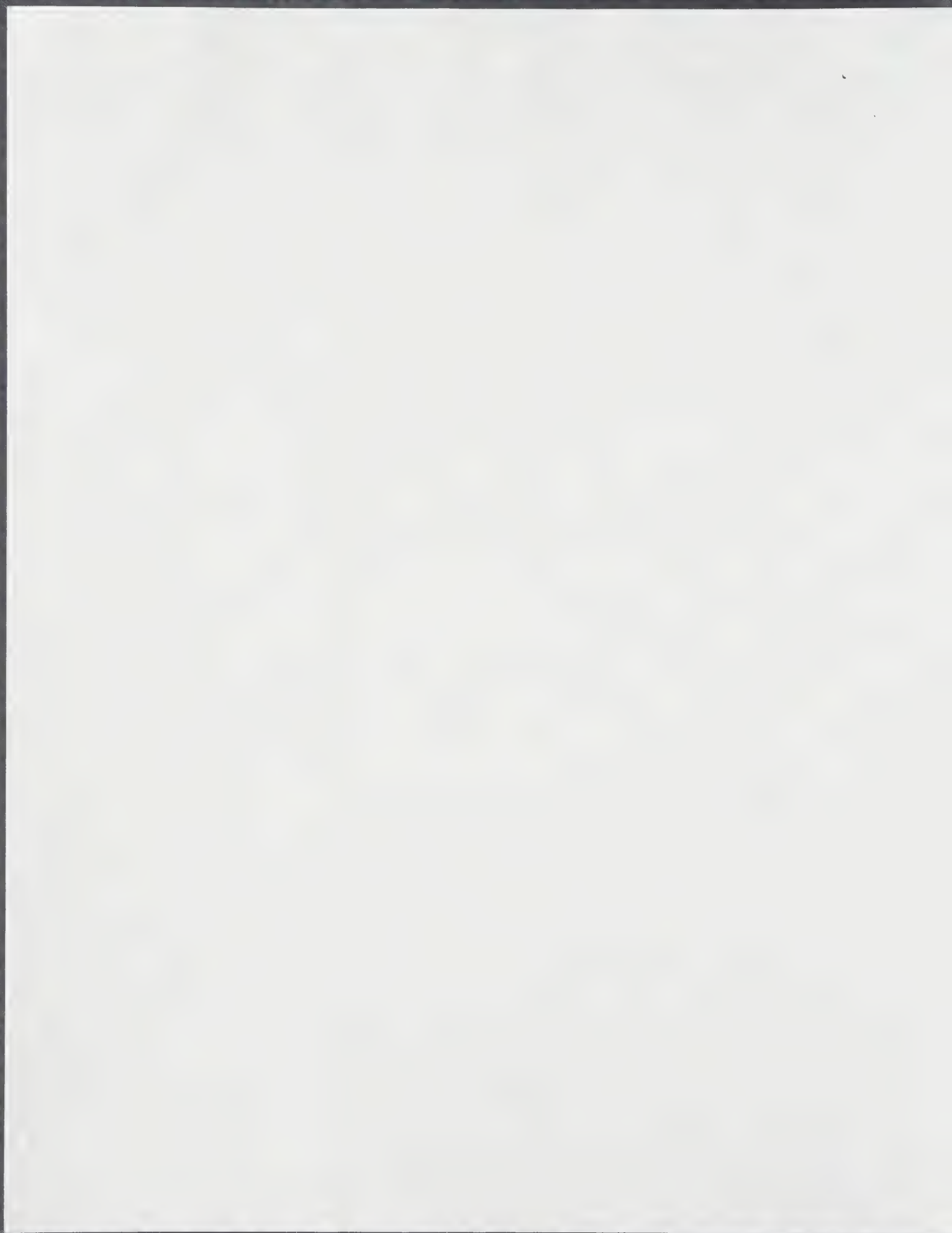
With my best wishes to you and your wife.

I am sincerely yours,

Josef Fried
Louis Block Professor of
Chemistry and Biochemistry

(312) 702-7264 Josef Fried

Secretary (312) 702-3173



Clock

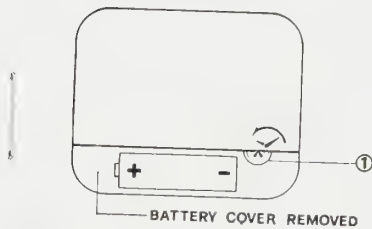
RETURN INFORMATION

1. Replace any packing used for transit.
2. Secure any moving parts such as doors, handles or ornaments from damage during transit.
3. Place the complete clock into a poly bag to keep packing dust or debris from entering the movement enclosure.
4. Enclose a note fully describing the symptoms of the trouble and the original cash register receipt or a legible photo copy thereof.
5. Wrap and pad very well. Use plenty of crumpled newspaper and a sturdy corrugated box. Seal carefully as well.
6. Send the package prepaid to the address below. Replacement within the scope of the limited warranty will be done as stated.

Send to:

DANBURY clock company service center
271 Alpha Drive
Highland Heights, Ohio 44143

INSTRUCCIONES INSTRUCCIONES
GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNGEN
ISTRUZIONI 用法說明 التعليمات



① How to set the time/Reglage de l'heure/Ajuste horario/Einstellen der zeit/Messa a punto dell'ora/怎樣校準時間 / كيفية تعديل (تعيين) الوقت



0-253-UNU21A

15

16

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

January 18, 1993

Ms. Theresa Chamblee
Georgia Section of the A.C.S.
The Coca Cola Company
TEC 4B
P.O. Drawer 1734
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Ms. Chamblee:

I much look forward to speaking to your A.C.S. Section on Thursday, March 25th.

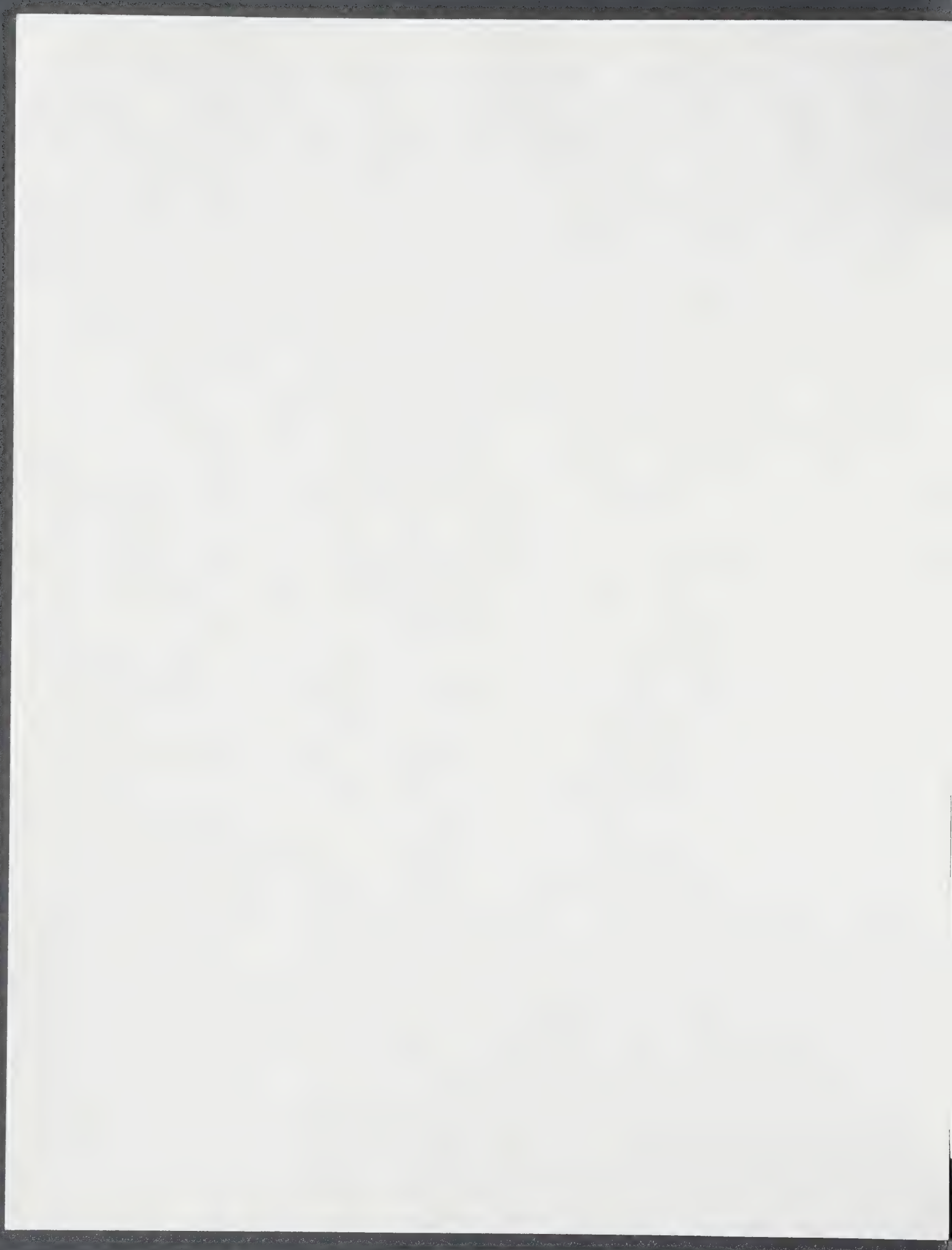
I think that the subject of greatest interest to chemists is my talk on the life and work of Josef Loschmidt, and I enclose an abstract of that talk.

It has occurred to me that students at one of your universities, or at the High Museum of Art, might be interested in a talk on the restoration of paintings entitled "The Adventures of a Chemist Collector" or in a talk entitled "The Bible Through Dutch Eyes" which describes how artists in 17th century Holland looked at the Bible. I would be happy to give a second talk that Thursday.

I look forward to being with you.

Sincerely,

Enclosure



MAY 11TH AND MAY 12TH

FIRST ANALYSIS INVESTMENT CONFERENCE

**First
Analysis
Securities
Corporation**

The Sears Tower
233 South Wacker Drive
Suite 9600
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Phone (800) 866-3272
Fax (312) 258-0282

Trading Department
(800) 322-3272



PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

THE

1994

FIRST ANALYSIS

INVESTMENT

CONFERENCE

*Would you like
to sit in?
Warm regards
Allen*

MAY 11TH AND MAY 12TH
1994
FAIRMONT HOTEL
CHICAGO

REGISTRATION AND UPDATED COMPANIES LIST ENCLOSED

**YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO PARTICIPATE
IN THE 1994 FIRST ANALYSIS INVESTMENT
CONFERENCE, MAY 11TH AND MAY 12TH
AT THE FAIRMONT HOTEL IN CHICAGO.**

The conference is designed for institutional investors, private equity investors, and corporate investors. Its purpose is to provide you with guidance on focusing your portfolio for maximum long-term gains. To this end, chief executives of companies that are expected to lead their industries throughout the remainder of the 1990s will speak and answer questions about company and industry prospects. Conference participants will also have opportunities to talk one-on-one with speakers during round-table sessions.

ACCOMMODATIONS

You may obtain accommodations at The Fairmont Hotel at a special rate we have arranged. Please make your reservations directly to the hotel by April 26 at (312) 565-6600. Be sure to mention that you are attending the First Analysis Investment Conference.

DATE AND TIME

The conference will start at 7:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 11, and end at 2 p.m. on Thursday, May 12.

FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any questions about the conference, please call Ms. Kathy Pikowski at First Analysis Securities Corp. (800) 866-3272.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES WILL MAKE PRESENTATIONS:

Environmental Services

AES Corp.	Matrix Service Co.
BHA Group Inc.	Newpark Resources Inc.
Browning-Ferris Industries Inc.	Safety-Kleen Corp.
CBI Industries Inc.	Sithe Energies Inc.
Dames & Moore Inc.	Tetra Technologies Inc.
EnSys Environmental Products Inc.	Total Containment Inc.
GNI Group Inc.	TRC Cos.
IMCO Recycling Inc.	U.S. Filter Corp.
Industrial Scientific Corp.	WMX Technologies Inc.
Ionics Inc.	

Betz Laboratories Inc.	Material Sciences Corp.
Calgon Carbon Corp.	McWhorter Technologies Inc.
H.B. Fuller Co.	Minerals Technologies Inc.
Great Lakes Chemical Corp.	Morton International Inc.
Hauser Chemical Research Inc.	Nalco Chemical Co.
Intertape Polymer Group Inc.	OM Group Inc.
Lawter International Inc. <i>Cumbray</i>	Valspar Corp.
Lilly Industries Inc.	Wellman Inc.
Loctite Corp.	

ACC Corp.	PacTel Corp.
Cable & Wireless PLC	Steinbrecher Corp.
Call-Net Enterprises Inc.	Telepanel Systems Inc.
McCaw Cellular Communications Inc.	

Reserve your place today with the enclosed card

May 5, 1994

Dr. Allan Cohen
First Analysis Securities Corp.
The Sears Tower, Suite 9600
233 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Allan:

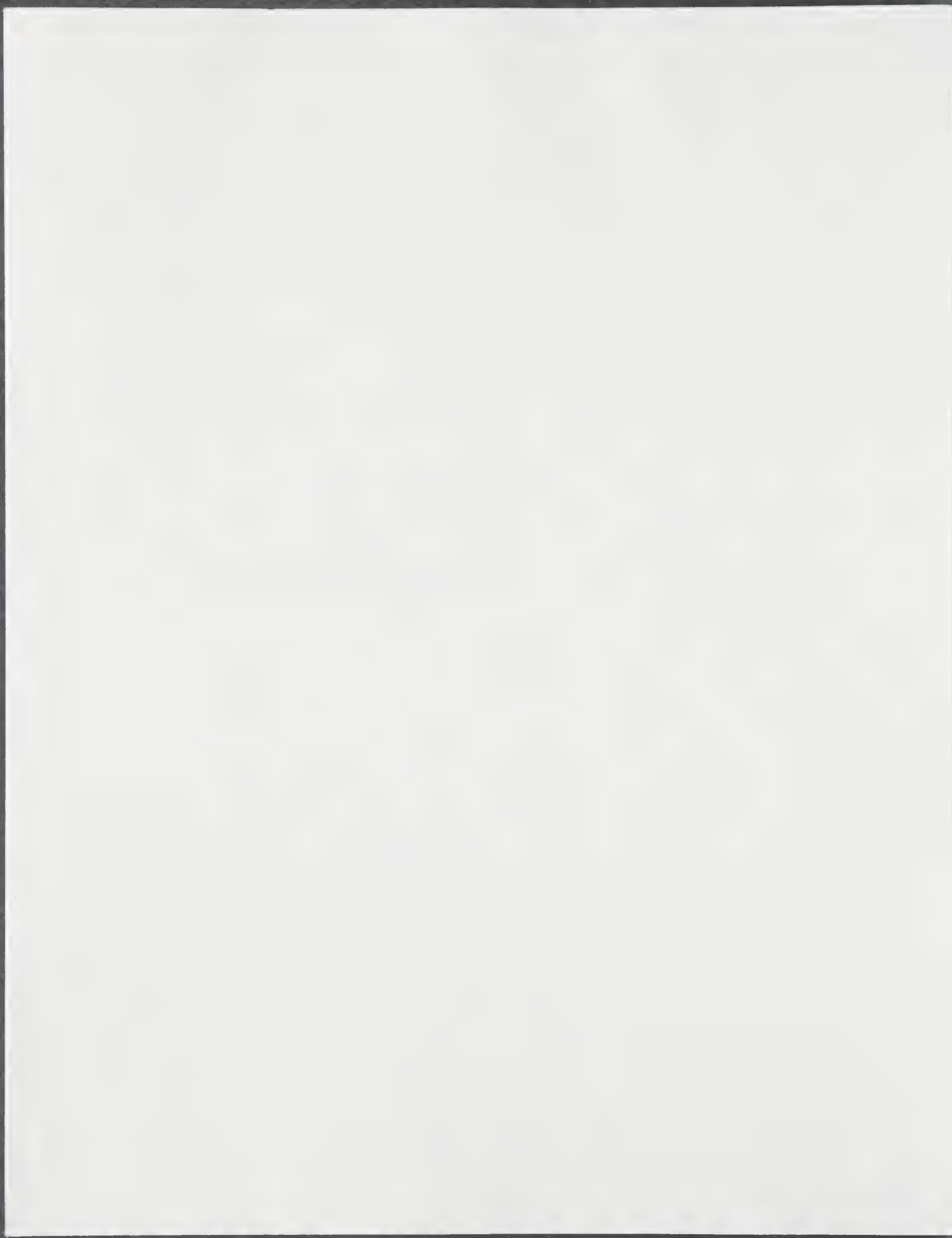
Thank you for inviting me to your investment conference on May 11 and 12, but I have a prior engagement.

How interesting to see that Cambrex will now be included. They have certainly done very much better recently, although I question the wisdom of any joint venture ever with China.

Last month I visited Eastman Chemical in Kingsport and was really much impressed by the morale there.

Best wishes.

As always,



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

April 21, 1993

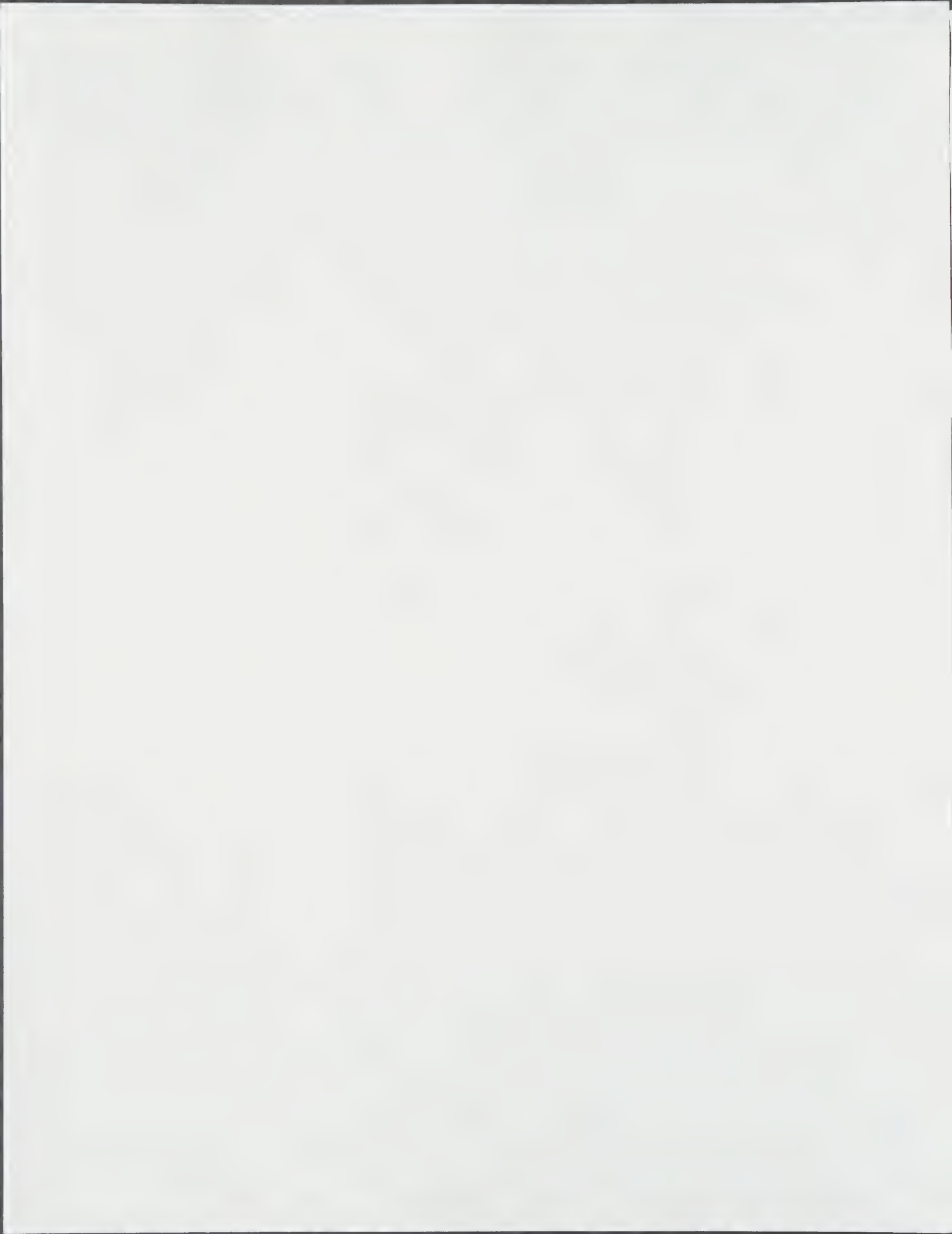
Dr. Allan H. Cohen
First Analysis Corporation
Sears Tower, Suite 9600
233 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Al:

You must have realized how very much we enjoyed the visit with you and Barbara and Jeffrey and Ian last Saturday.

On checking, I found that my talk at Northwestern will not be until the afternoon of January 7, 1994, weather permitting. It would great to be able to see you there, but also before then.

Best wishes from house to house,



"In All Things...Christ Pre-eminent"

COVENANT COLLEGE

21 April 1994

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211

Dear Dr. Bader:

On behalf of the Chattanooga ACS section, I want to thank you again for your very interesting and enjoyable talk, "The Bible Through Dutch Eyes", given at our April 13th meeting. I heard many positive comments from those who attended.

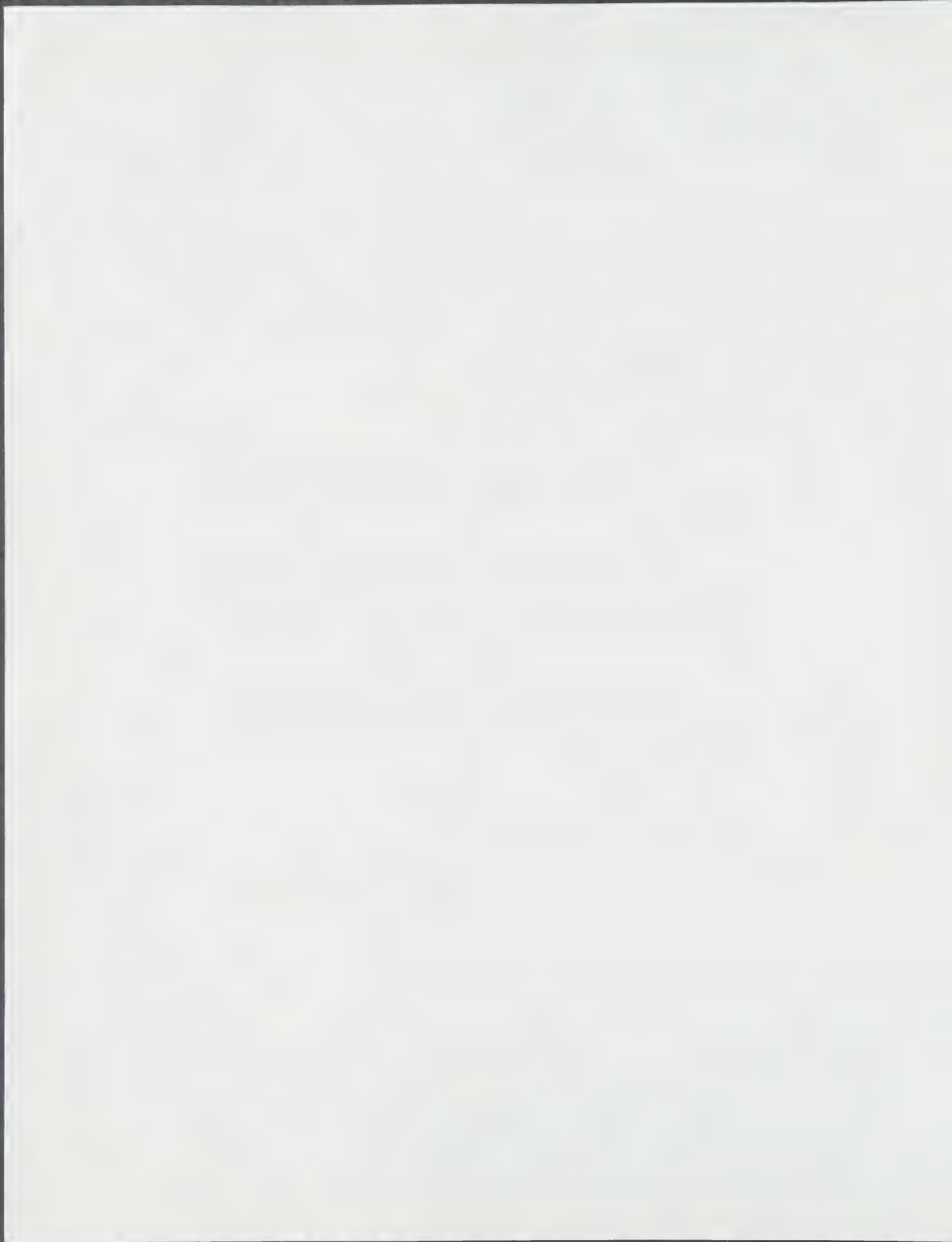
I also want to thank you personally for coming up here to Covenant College to present your talk on Loschmidt. The students say they saw a "side" of the scientific enterprise that was almost completely new to them. There was interest and appreciation expressed by the non-science students who attended as well as by those from my General Chemistry class.

I trust that you and your wife enjoyed the informal conversations and your brief time to see some of our area. We very much enjoyed getting to know the two of you. We appreciate your coming to Chattanooga and hope your visit was a pleasant one.

Sincerely,



Dr. Larry Mehne, Chairman
Chattanooga Section of the ACS





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Main body of faint, illegible text, possibly a list or a series of entries.

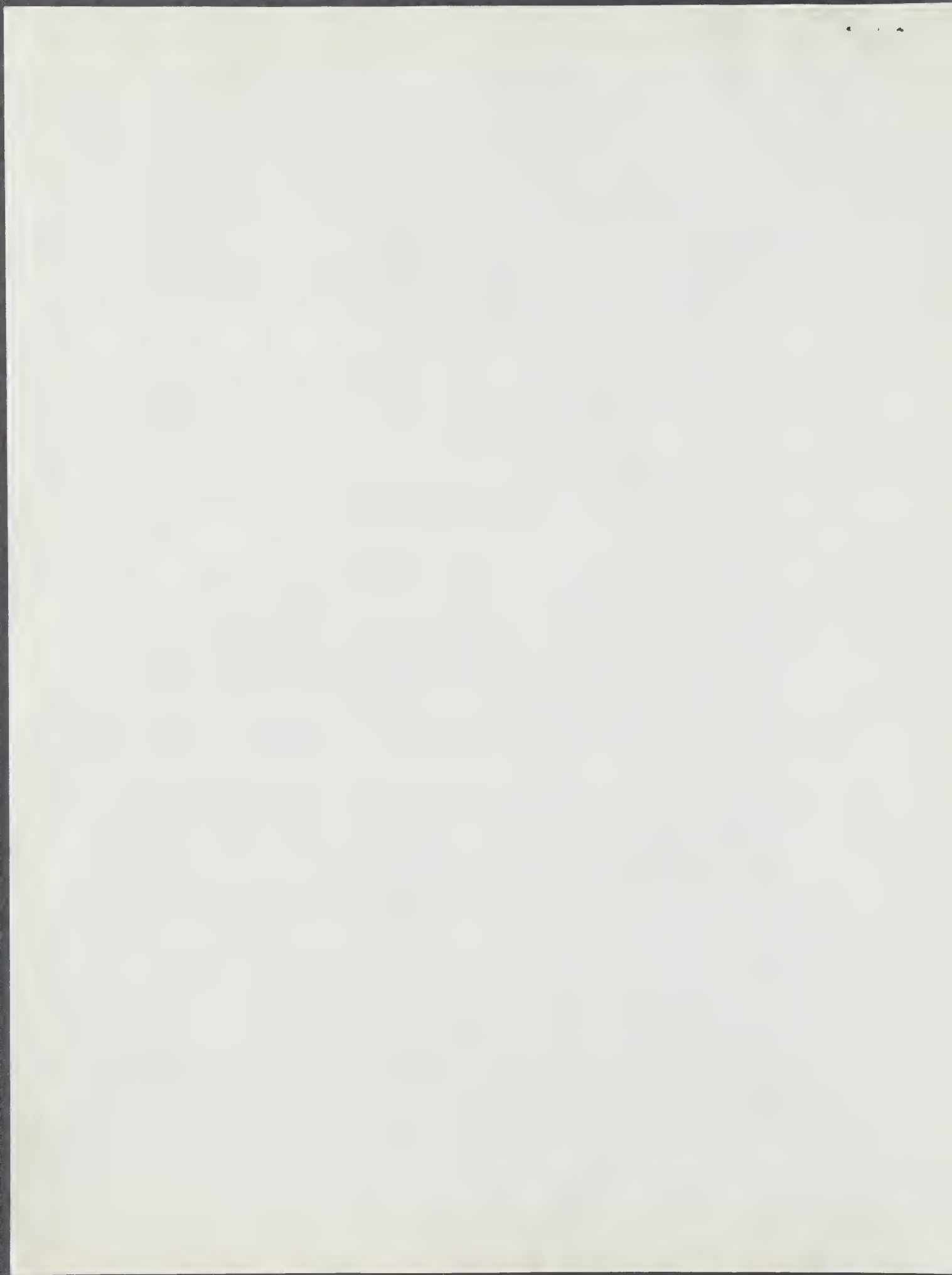
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Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or a date.





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FAX FROM

DR. ALFRED R. BADER
Suite 622
924 East Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Telephone 414-277-0730
Fax No. 414-277-0709

March 30, 1994

To: Dr. Larry Mehne, Chairman
Chattanooga Section, A.C.S.
Covenant College
706 820 2165

Dear Dr. Mehne:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful fax of March 28th, received today.

On Tuesday, I will be speaking at the Nashville-Murfreesboro Section, and from there to Chattanooga is only about 100 miles.


My talk on Loschmidt is very much like a detective story, showing what Loschmidt did with quite simple organic molecules, including about 120 aromatic compounds, like benzene, toluene and phenol, four years before Kekulé came up with his cyclic structure for benzene. I don't believe that students will need a great deal of organic chemistry to follow this story.

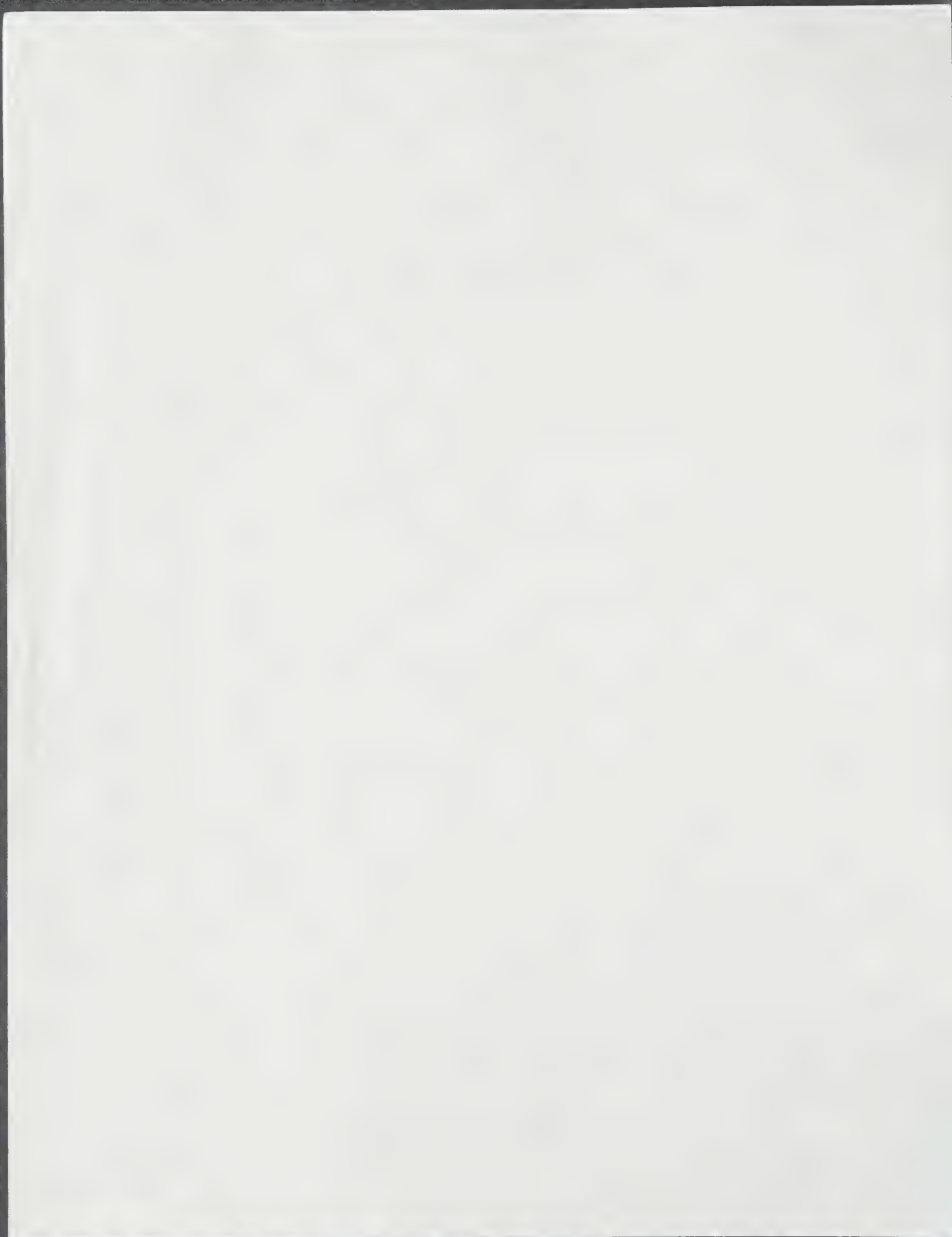
I would like to leave it to you to decide whether that talk would be better at the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga at 10 a.m. or at Covenant College at 1:30 p.m. Whichever you decide, please send me a map showing the route to the location of the talk, as well as a parking permit.

For each of my talks I will need two projectors and either two screens or one large white wall, to show two slides simultaneously.

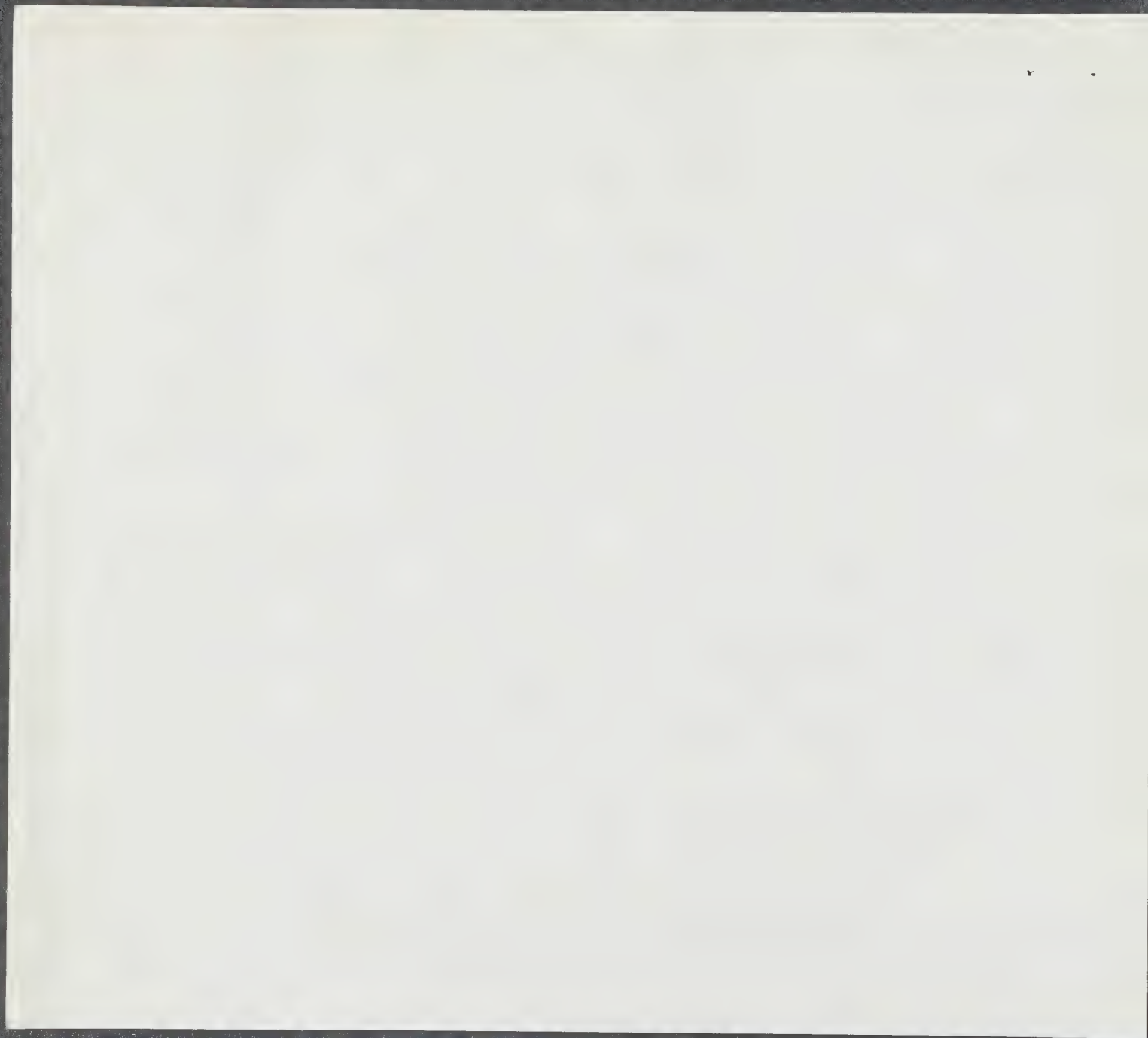
Many thanks for your help, and best personal regards.

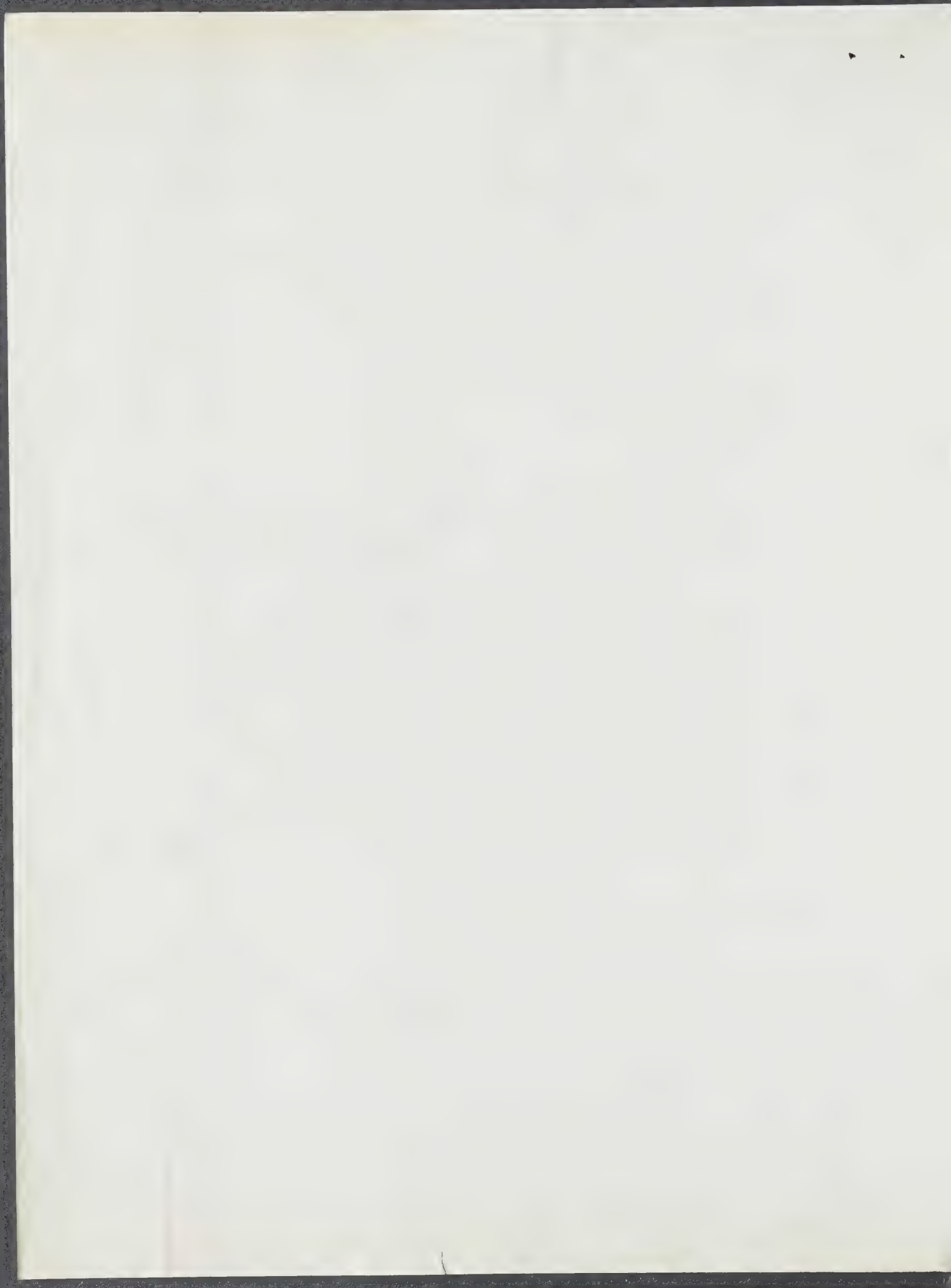
Sincerely,











FAX FROM

DR. ALFRED R. BADER
Suite 622
924 East Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Telephone 414-277-0730
Fax No. 414-277-0709

March 23, 1994

To: Dr. Larry Mehne
Covenant College - 706 820 0672

Dear Dr. Mehne:

I very much look forward to being with you on Wednesday, April 13th.

I am sure that the talk "The Bible through Dutch Eyes" will interest everyone with any interest in art and the Bible.

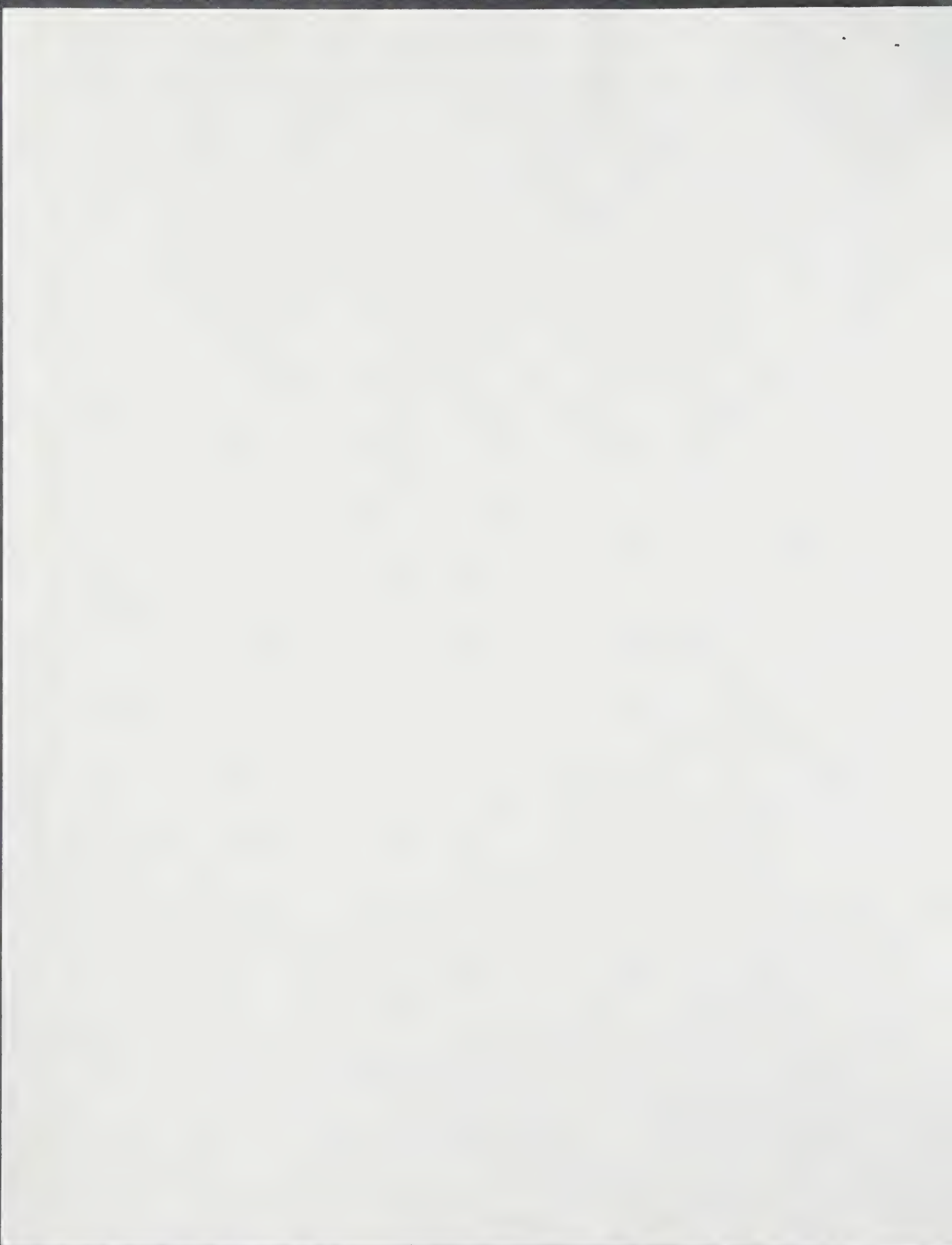
My best talk for chemists is about Josef Loschmidt, and I attach an abstract. Would you per chance like me to give that talk to your college on Wednesday afternoon?

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Enclosure



Friday, May 15

Josef Loschmidt, The Father of Molecular Modelling

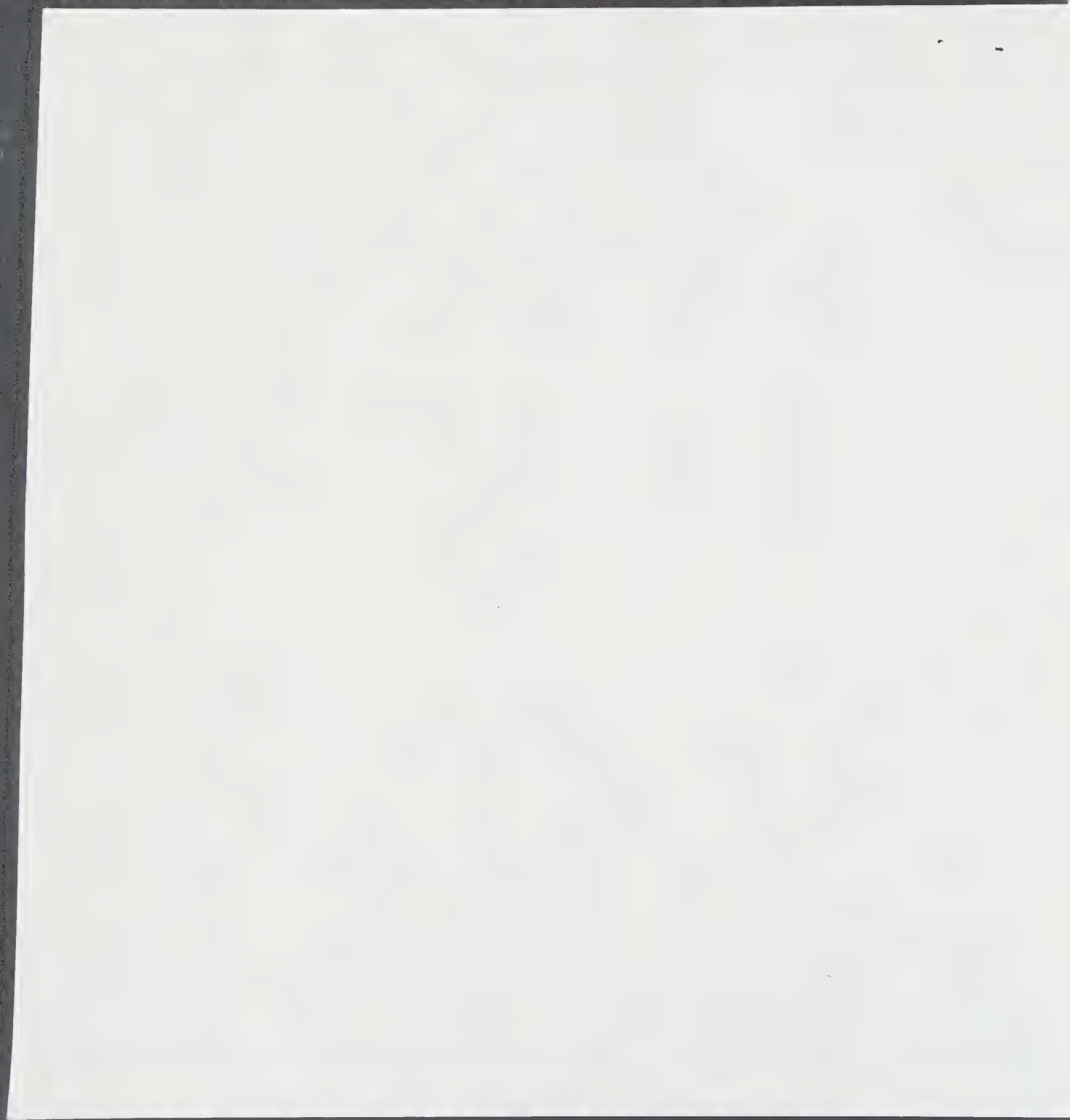
ALFRED R. BADER

One of the greatest scientific achievements of the century is the recognition that all matter is constructed of molecules, and that molecular modelling accurately depicts molecules in space. At the beginning of this century some scientists still doubted the very existence of molecules. Since then, many physical methods such as NMR and X-ray crystallography have helped scientists to prove that molecules really look as the models show. That proof has been developed in the last two hundred years by many brilliant minds and today we deal with molecular modelling as a matter of course. Yet Josef Loschmidt, the first scientist who drew many molecules "geographically", i.e. in space, has been virtually forgotten.

Loschmidt was the first accurately to depict unsaturation through double and triple bonds, to predict the existence of cyclopropane, to show ozone as O_3 and benzene as a molecule with six carbon atoms in a circle. His small book, "Chemische Studien I" was published in Vienna in 1861. It contains 368 graphic formulae, 121 of which are aromatic.

The famous German chemist, August Kekule, has generally been credited with being the first to describe benzene as a circular structure, in 1865. Later, he told how that idea came to him while on a bus in London or before a fire in Gent — a snake biting its tail. But Kekule had certainly seen Loschmidt's book four years earlier, though he may not have understood it.

Loschmidt was a wonderful human being, totally unmaterialistic, shy, self-effacing, loved by his colleagues in Vienna. He never pushed the priority of his work, but whoever reads it carefully today will realise that molecular modelling would have been developed a century earlier, if Kekule and his contemporaries had understood and encouraged Loschmidt.



Tenn trip

"In All Things...Christ Pre-eminent"

COVENANT COLLEGE

14 March 1994

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211

Dear Dr. Bader:

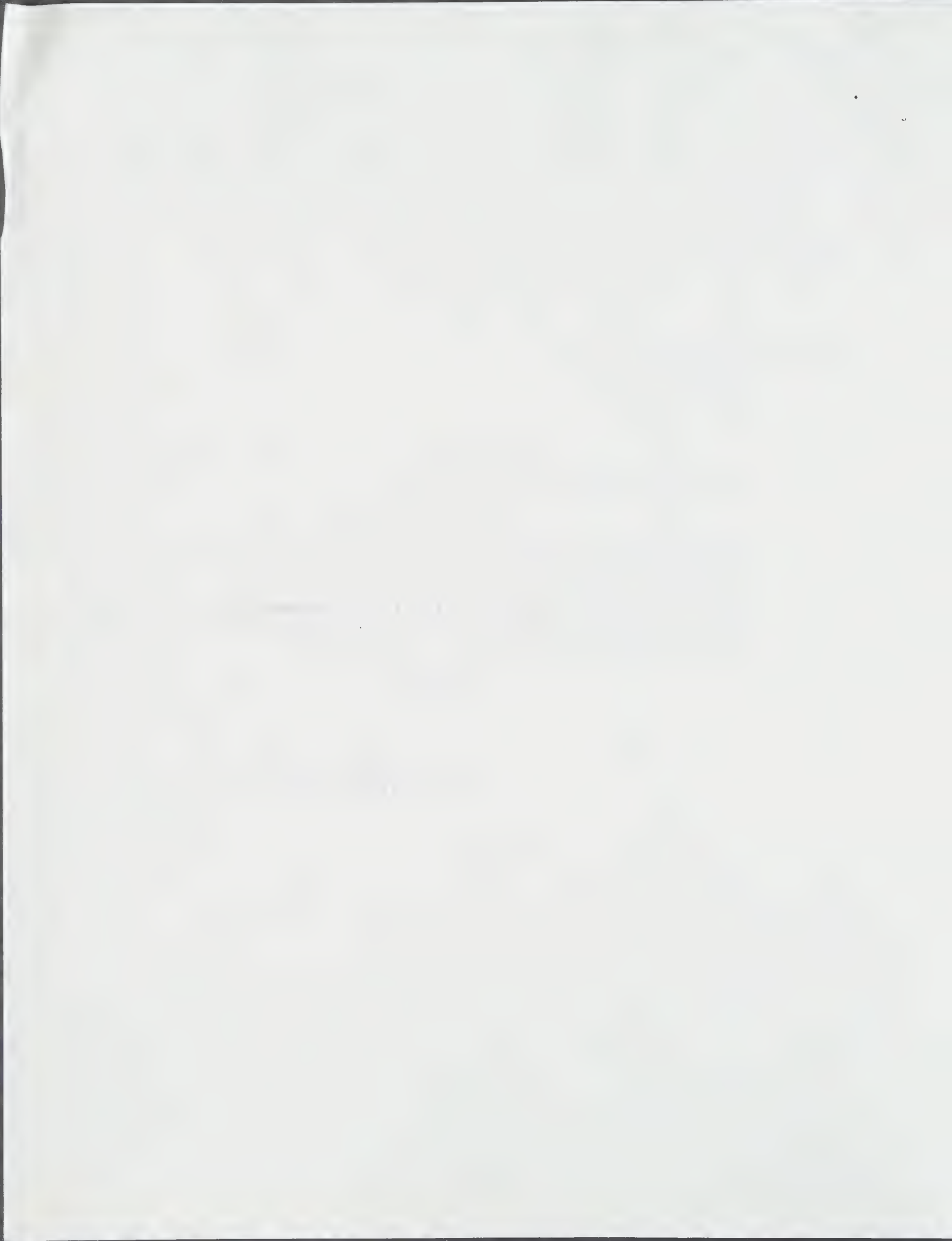
Thank-you for your letter of February 24th. We are pleased to have you scheduled to speak at our April section meeting.

I trust the enclosed information sheet provides the necessary information regarding the meeting details. As you suggested during our 'phone conversation last week, I will include your willingness to evaluate paintings and distribute some prints in our announcement of the meeting. I will also invite those interested from the Jewish Community Center in Chattanooga. I made reservations for you at the hotel where we are meeting since it is downtown near the Art Museum and the shopping you mentioned.

Sincerely,



Dr. Larry Mehne, Chairman
Chattanooga Section of the ACS



Information for ACS Speaker:

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211
414-277-0730

Talk:

"The Bible through Dutch Eyes"
for a general audience (academic and industrial chemists, high school teachers, spouses, and students) of 20 to 40 people

Place:

Comfort Hotel - River Plaza
407 Chestnut Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
615-756-5150

Date/Time:

Wednesday, 13 April 1994
6:00 pm - Social Hour
6:45 pm - Dinner
7:45 pm - Talk (approx. 45 minutes plus Q/A time)

Accommodations:

Comfort Hotel - River Plaza
(see location on map below)
615-756-5150
Reservation No. 86489
Double, non-smoking room reserved for the date of the meeting.
Available before 6 pm or call for confirmed reservation. Specify AARP or corporate discount at check-in.

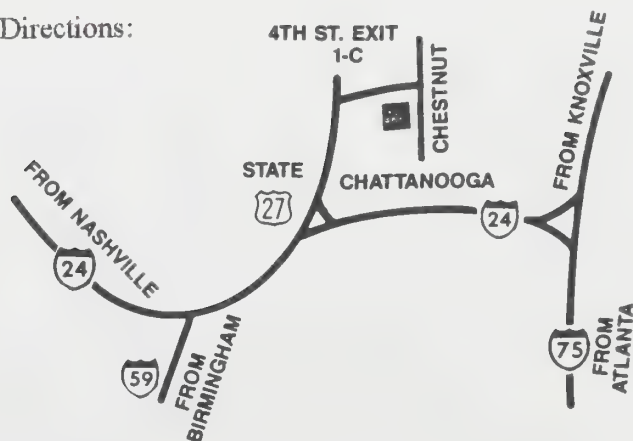
Other Activities:

A visit to University of Tennessee - Chattanooga, Covenant College (on Lookout Mountain), or local attractions can be arranged on the meeting day, if desired. Please contact the section chairman in advance.

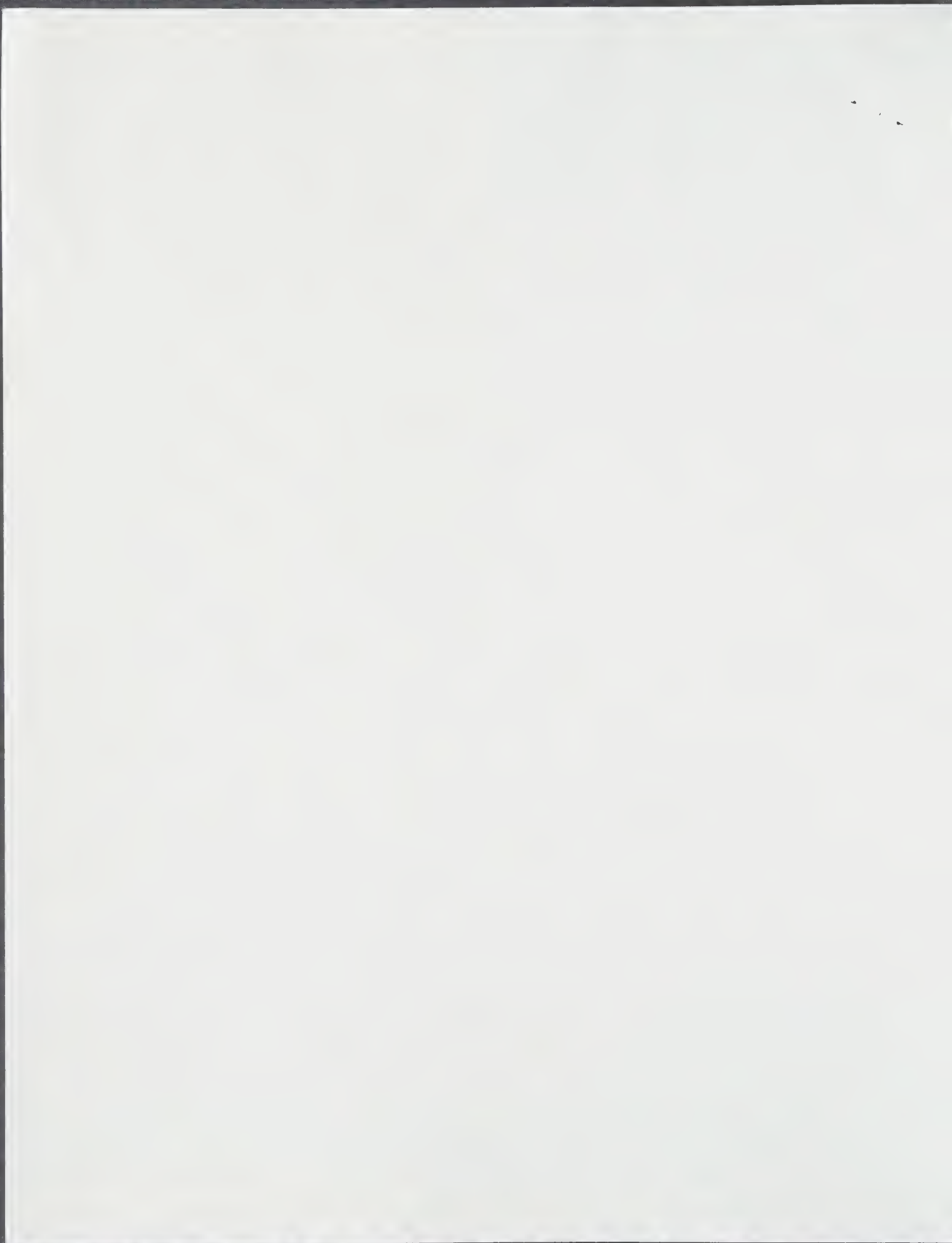
Contact Person:

Dr. Larry Mehne (Chatt. Section Chairman)
706-820-1560 ext. 1254 (Covenant College)
706-820-2165 (FAX)
706-820-2172 (home)
The chairman will call for the speaker from the hotel lobby shortly before 6:00 pm on the meeting day.

Directions:



From Knoxville follow I-75 south to the I-75/I-24 split. I-24 goes "To Chattanooga" and "To Birmingham". I-75 goes "To Atlanta". Take I-24 into the city area. When the Interstate splits off to the left, bear right to stay on the expressway, US-27, to "Downtown". You will curve around the downtown area to your right. The Hotel entrance and parking may be entered from the first driveway on the right as you merge on to 4th Street from the from the "1C" exit ramp.



Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 North Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

February 24, 1994

Dr. Larry Mehne
Chattanooga Sections - A.C.S.
Covenant College
Department of Chemistry
Lookout Mountain, Georgia 30750

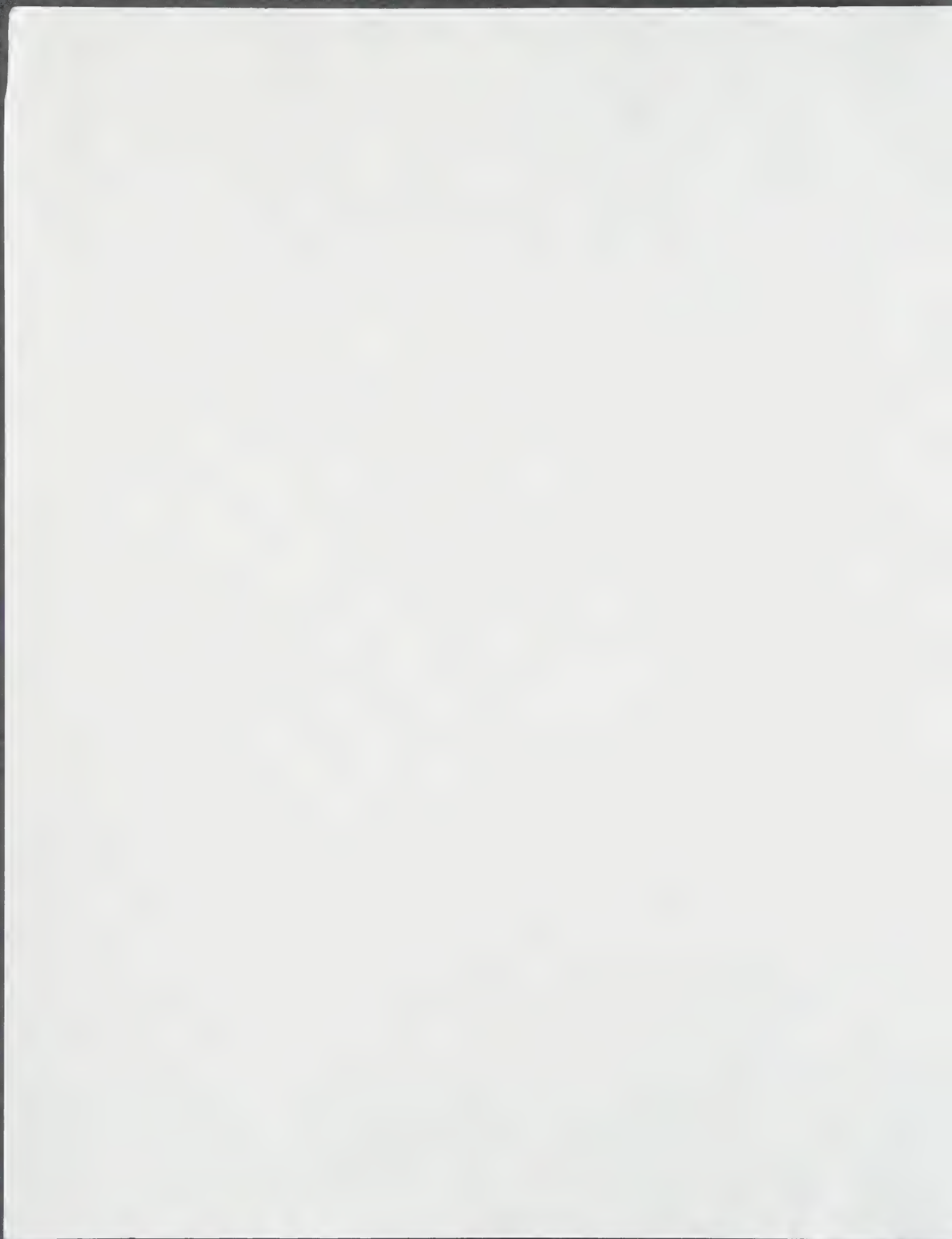
Dear Dr. Mehne:

I much look forward to being with you section during the second week in April and understand you have picked as your topic "The Bible through Dutch Eyes" which can also be subtitled "Rembrandt and the Jews." For that and all my talks I will need two projectors and either two screens or a large wall so that two slides may be shown simultaneously. I will bring my own packed Kodak Carousels.

From a chemical point of view, my best talk is the one on Josef Loschmidt, and I hope that you will be able to arrange for my giving this talk in the chemistry department of your university.

I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,





Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Phone: 414/277-0730
Fax: 414/277-0709

A Chemist Helping Chemists

May 16, 1997

Dr. Miroslav Rezac
c/o Professor Paul Bartlett
Department of Chemistry
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720-1460

Dear Miroslav:

I appreciate your letter of May 11th more than I can tell you.

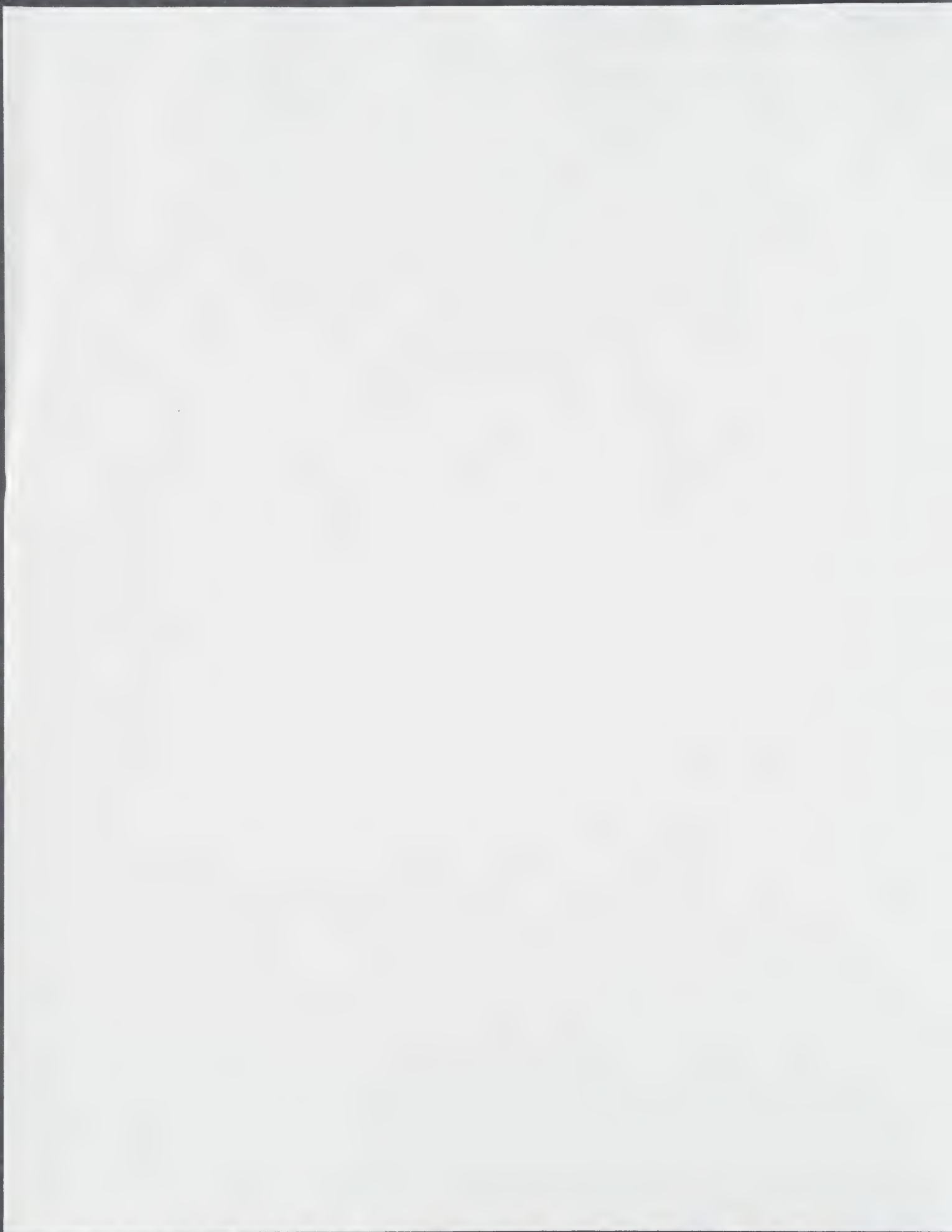
I will use the information which you have provided but, of course, on a strictly anonymous basis.

What you told me is essentially what almost every other chemist I asked has told me - except that you stress so very correctly that he is mainly a scientific collaborator and not really either an organic or a bio-organic chemist.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/nik





Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Phone: 414/277-0730
Fax: 414/277-0709

A Chemist Helping Chemists

May 7, 1997

Dr. Miroslav Rezac
c/o Professor Paul Bartlett
Department of Chemistry
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720-1460

Dear Miroslav:

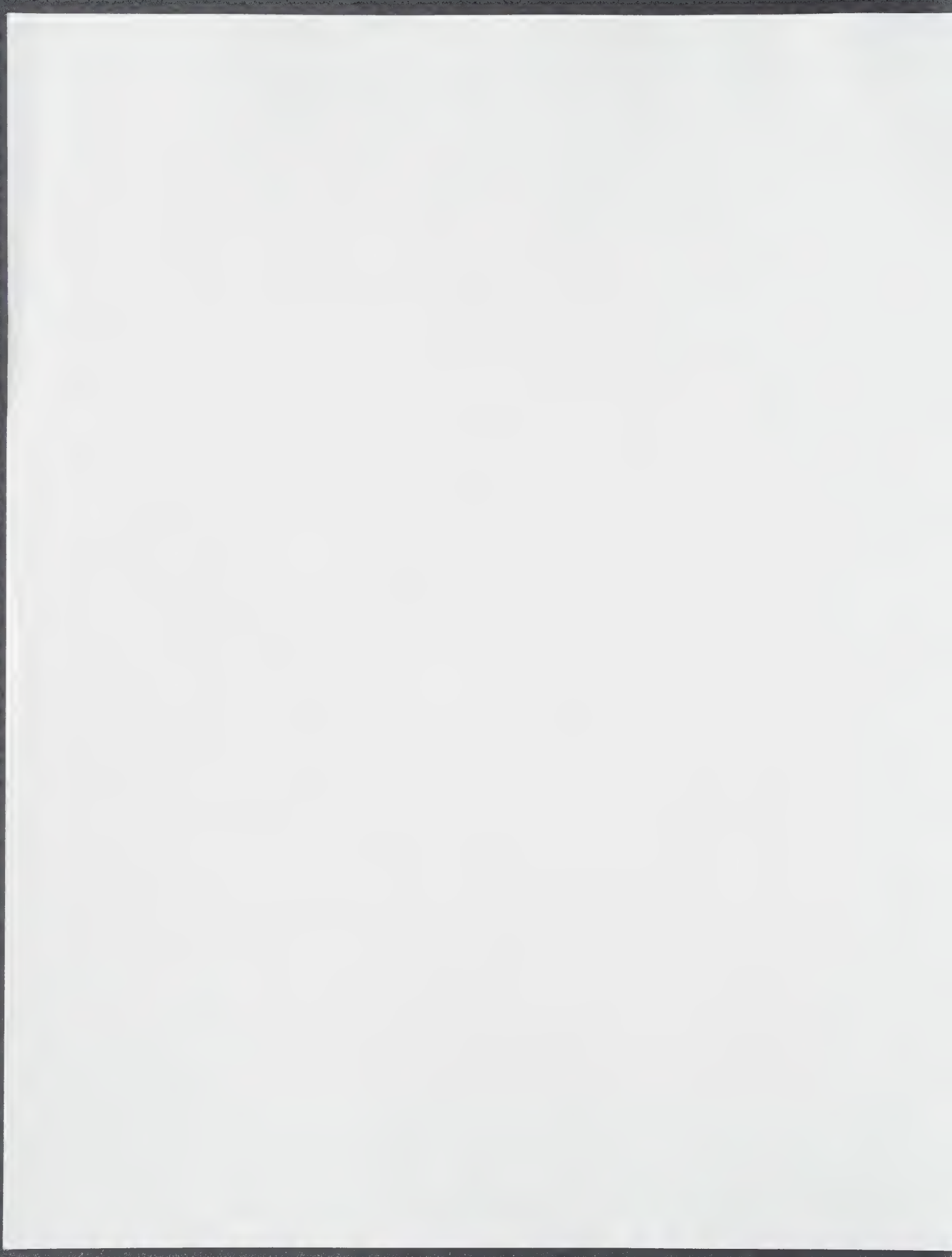
Thank you for meeting with Isabel and me in San Francisco. We will, of course, share your advice about how to help incoming students with the four universities and with the Foundation for a Civil Society.

What do you think about Dr. Havlicek being considered an organic chemist?

With all good wishes and best personal regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/nik





Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Phone: 414/277-0730
Fax: 414/277-0709

A Chemist Helping Chemists

March 10, 1997

Dr. Miroslav Rezac
c/o Professor P. Volhardt
Department of Chemistry
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720-1460

Dear Miroslav:

I hope that you are enjoying your post-doc studies in Berkeley.

Isabel and I plan to be at the San Francisco ACS meeting from Sunday, April 13th until Thursday morning, April 17th.

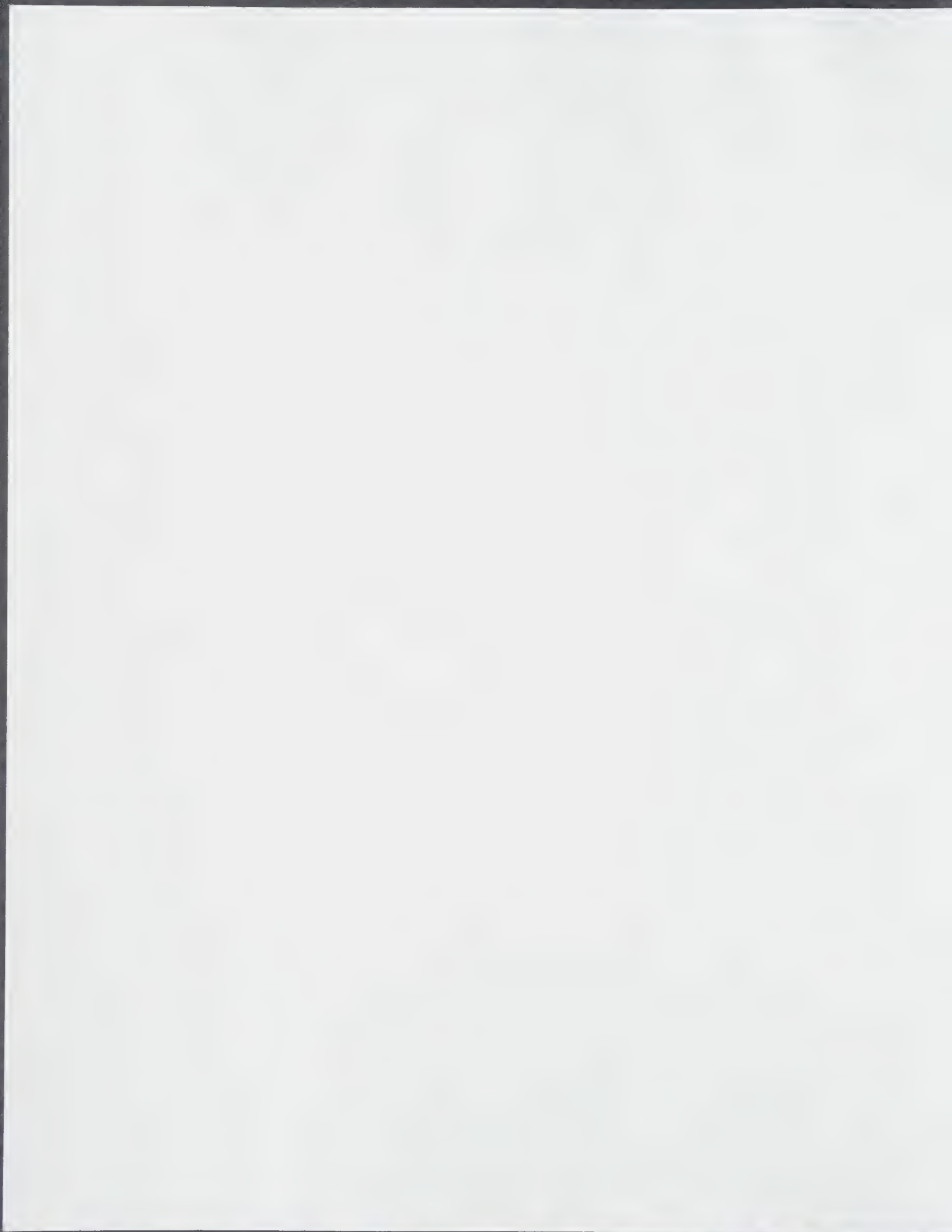
On Monday from 12 to 2 I will have a book signing at the stand of the American Chemical Society. Sunday afternoon I am giving a paper in the section on the History of Chemistry and on Monday evening, a poster session.

I would love to get together with you, both to talk about your future and what you think about the state of chemistry in the Czech Republic now.

With all good wishes and best personal regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/nik



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720-1460

18 Feb '97

Dear Dr. Bader,

I visited home last weekend & saw your letter responding to mine about the proposed Holton-Sonnert "Second Generation" study.

Of course, I am sending a copy on to Prof. Holton. He will certainly be interested in the information about a kindred study. However, what he & Sonnert want to do is much broader in scope & likely to have a lot greater impact than a study limited to chemists.

Incidentally, by invitation I recently wrote an article in praise of Chemistry for Physics Today. It will appear in April & I'll send you a copy. I featured Newton's love of chemistry & Kishi's synthesis of palytoxin.

Best wishes,

Dudley Herschbach

11



Dr. Alfred Bader
924 East Juneau, Suite 622
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Phone: 414/277-0730
Fax: 414/277-0709

A Chemist Helping Chemists

July 29, 1996

Professor John D. Roberts
Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
Gates and Crellin Laboratories of Chemistry
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, CA 91125

Dear Jack:

How very nice to hear from you. Thank you for your most interesting letter of July 21st, which I only just received because this is my first day back in my office after being in Europe for a couple of months.

Your samples certainly have some value, and I will be happy to help you to maximize that.

The collection of commercial samples is of almost no value, even when catalogue prices for these compounds are high. It simply doesn't pay to analyze such small samples, and the best thing to do there is to leave them to be used by other members of your department.

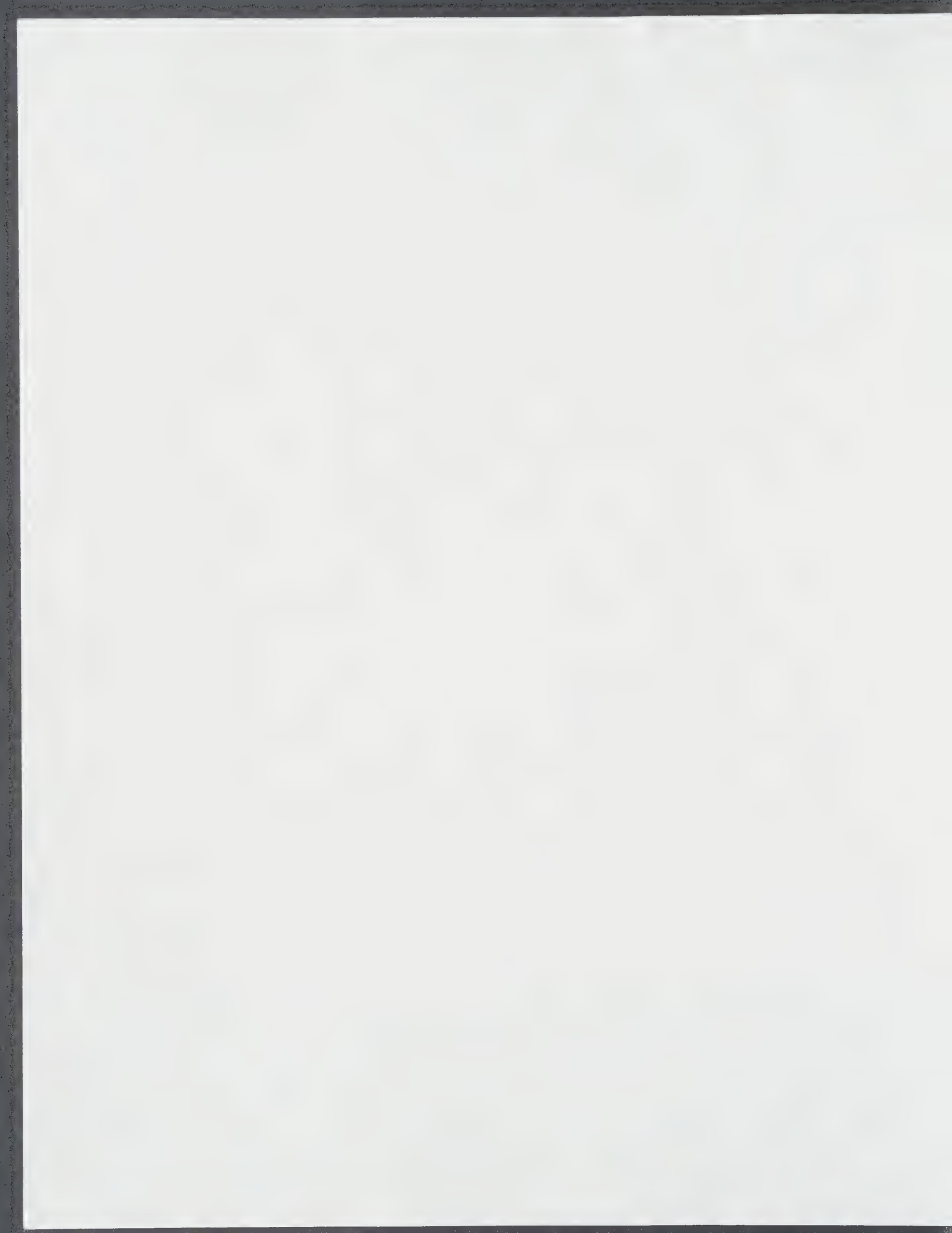
But could you please have someone go through just that last list, look at the actual bottles, and cross out the names of the compounds with commercial labels? Then when I have that list with the compounds not commercially available, I'll be back to you by return to suggest what I think will be the best way of selling this collection.

You are correct in everything you say, except your second sentence, suggesting that I am not now in the chemicals business. In fact, I spend about 1/3 of my time consulting for chemical companies, investing in small companies, and helping as many chemists as I can.

With fond regards to you and Edith, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

AB/cw



CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Pasadena, California 91125

Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
Gates and Crellin Laboratories of Chemistry

John D. Roberts
Institute Professor of Chemistry, Emeritus
and Lecturer

July 21, 1996

Dr. Alfred Bader
2961 No. Shepard Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53211

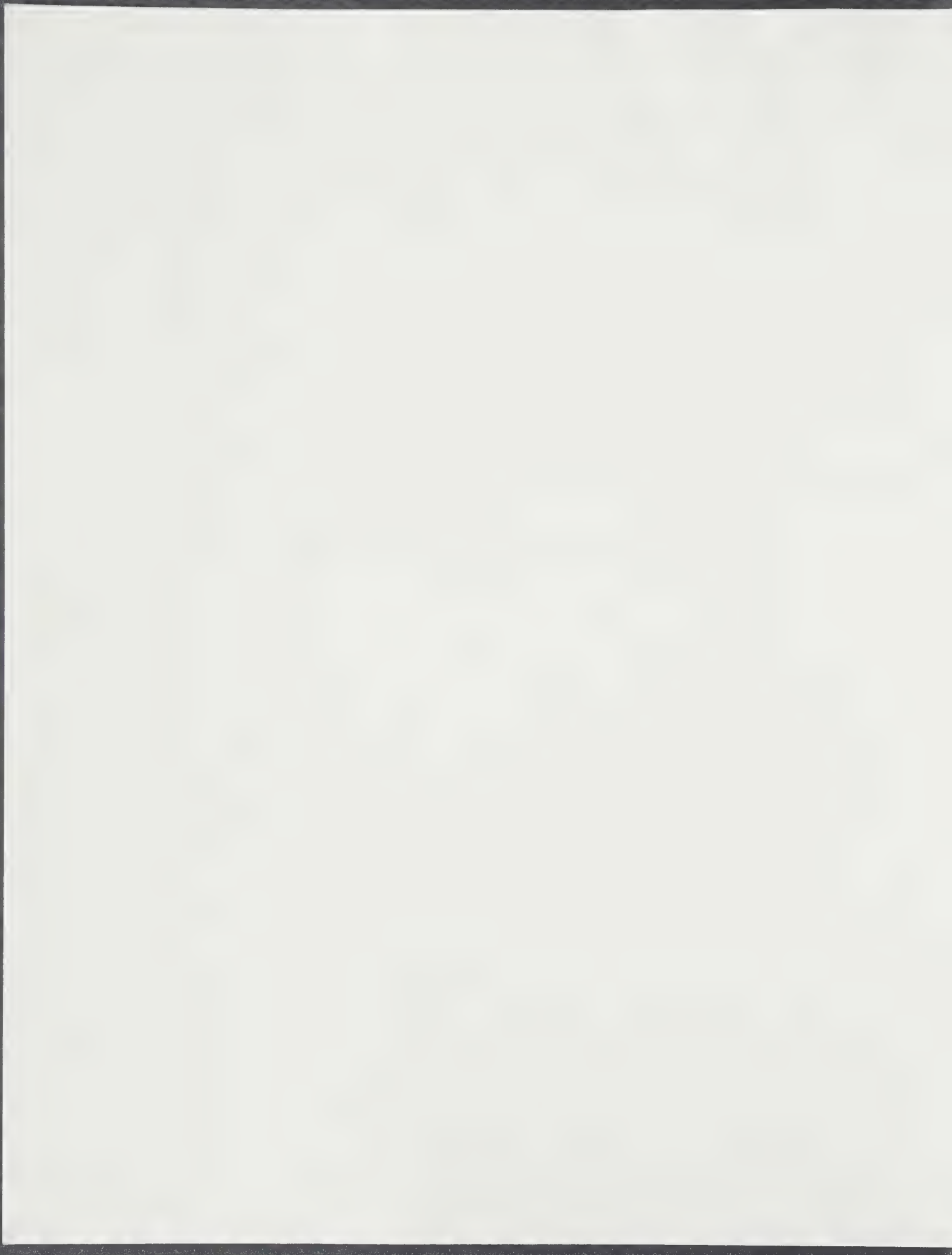
Dear Alfred:

I need your help. I know you are not in the chemicals business now, but your experience and advice would be most valuable to me in the following connection.

I have finally got around to going through my chemical and sample storage department and it covers now 52 years of my stuff and, as you will see, perhaps 76 years of some other things.

There are several categories of samples I am dealing with:

1. An enormous number of small dabs of stuff, ^{14}C -containing samples, inconclusive fractions and so on. These I have disposed of through the normal channels that the Institute has for chemical disposal.
2. Howard Lucas, whom I am not sure that you ever met, came to Caltech just after World War I as organic professor and probably was faced with the fact that there were essentially no organic chemicals in the stockroom. Whoever or whatever, someone must have looked in the then-current Kahlbaum catalog and ordered 10 g or so of everything that looked useful. One of them has a 1920 date on it. After Howard retired these samples fell into my lap, I put them away and completely forgot about them until recently when my excavations unearthed them. There are forty-eight or so, many unopened, all in the original quaint bottles and in what looks like pretty good condition as far as crystals go, a very few are in ampoules. A list of these enclosed. Do you know if there is anyone interested in this sort of thing for its historical value?
3. A remarkable collection of weird cyclobutane derivatives most of the larger-sized quantities of are ones amassed by Edwin R. Buchman, who worked with R. Williams on the B1 synthesis and later was a Research Associate at Caltech. He tried very hard to prepare cyclobutadiene, but was also interested in 3-hydroxycyclobutanes and spiranes with four-membered rings. Edwin believed in making enough material whenever he had someone make anything and so there are substantial quantities of some very unusual compounds as you can see from that cyclobutane list. Some of these



substances were also made by my students and there is a separate list of small samples of some exotic small-ring compounds

4. A similar, but smaller, collection of cyclopropane derivatives.
5. A short list of sterols and alkaloids, probably of little interest, used for ^{13}C and ^{15}N NMR investigations.
6. A very miscellaneous and mixed collection of preparations and commercial samples as can be seen from the last list enclosed. Some of these compounds are in the Aldrich catalog and a few, not surprisingly, are rather expensive. I can offer these to my colleagues or some specialty house or whatever, but I have no idea of who is interested in such exotica. Everyone knows about pre-owned automobiles, but pre-owned specialty chemicals? But here I am sure you are an expert.

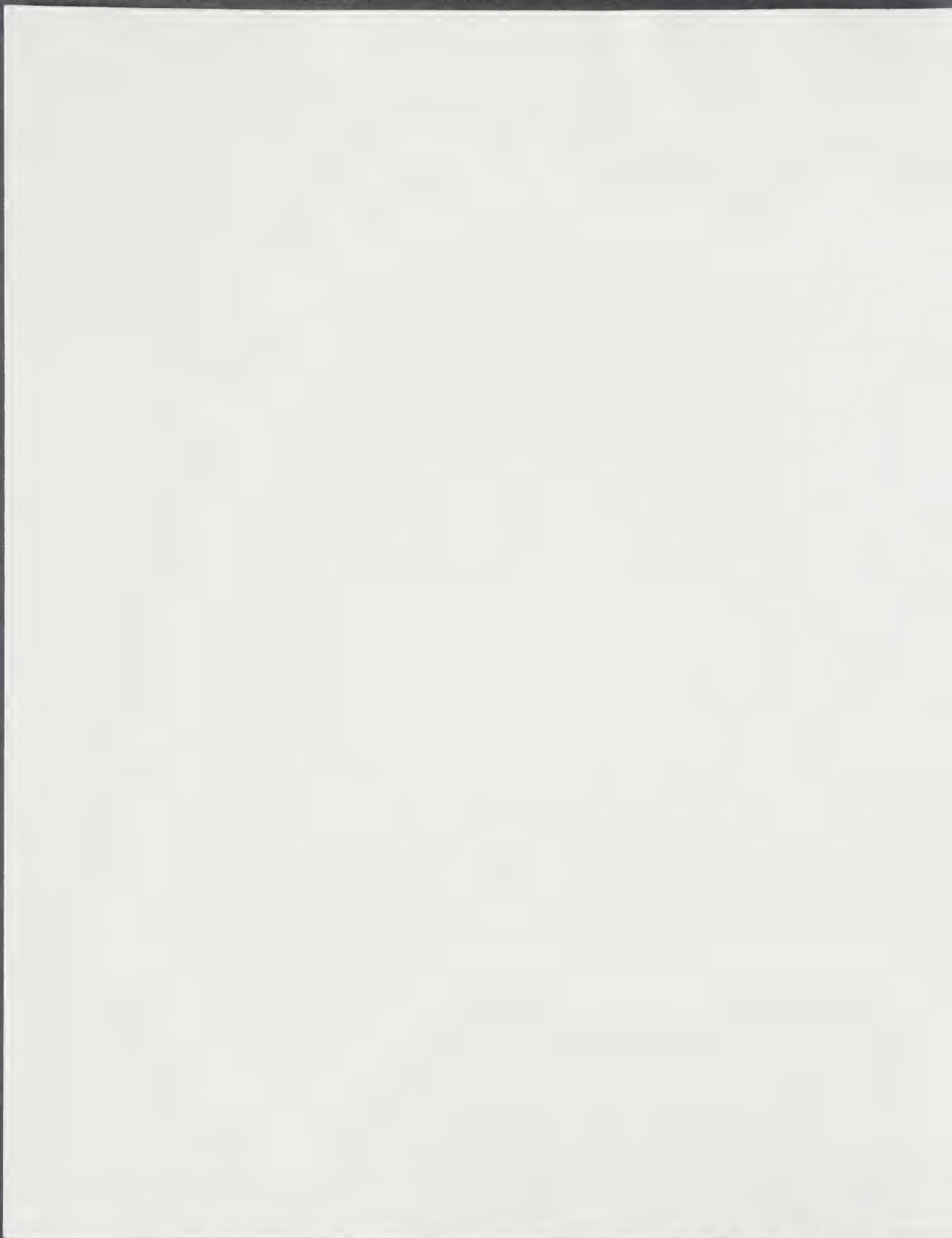
If there is money to be gained in this sort of thing I would certainly not be averse to having Caltech get some of it to use for the support of my undergraduate research program. I have eight undergraduate people at work this summer and just heard that there is little chance (1% maybe?) that my NSF proposal to support them will be funded

I trust things are going well with you. I see your picture now and then in various publications and we look forward to seeing you at ACS meetings or otherwise.

With every good wish,

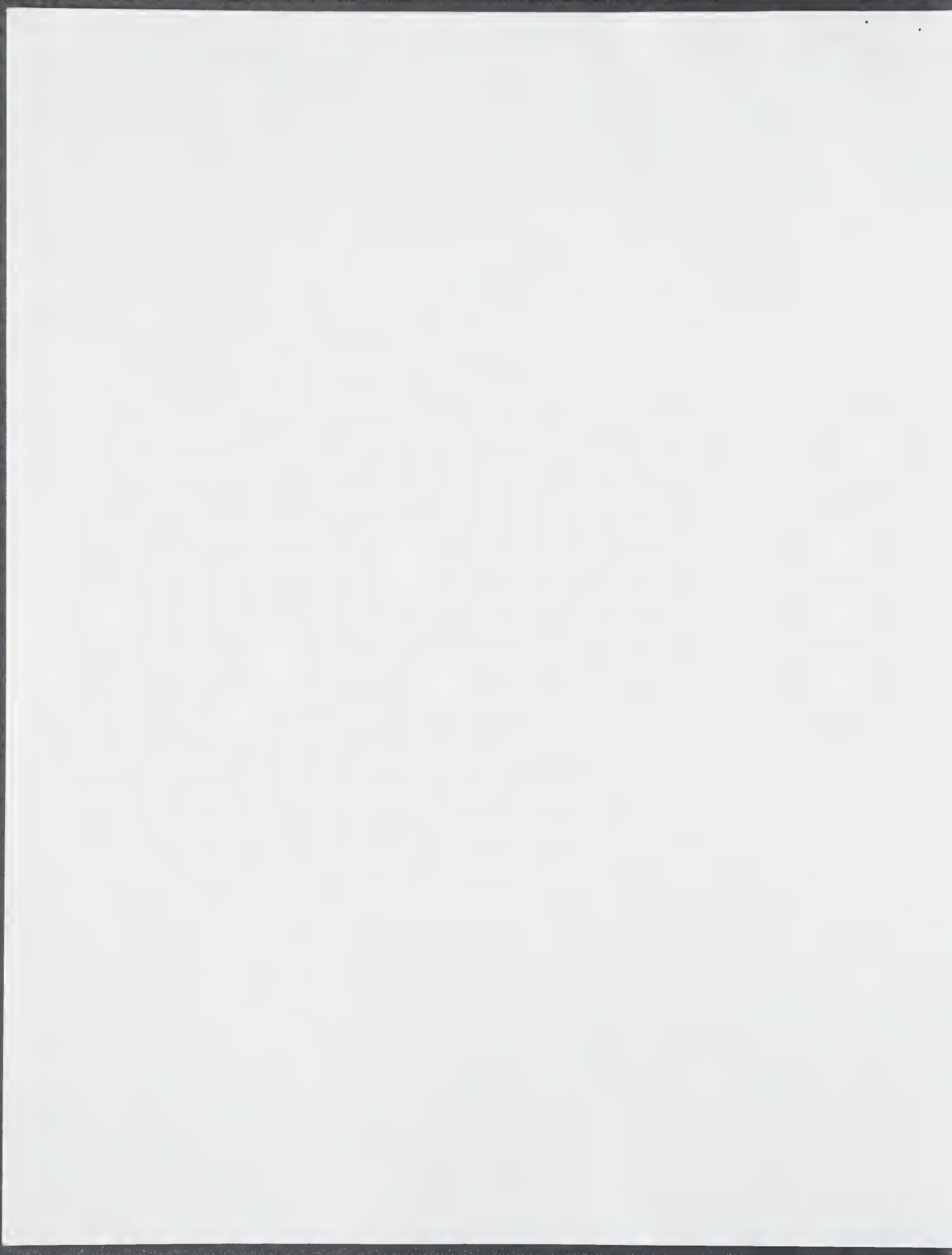
Very truly yours

Jack

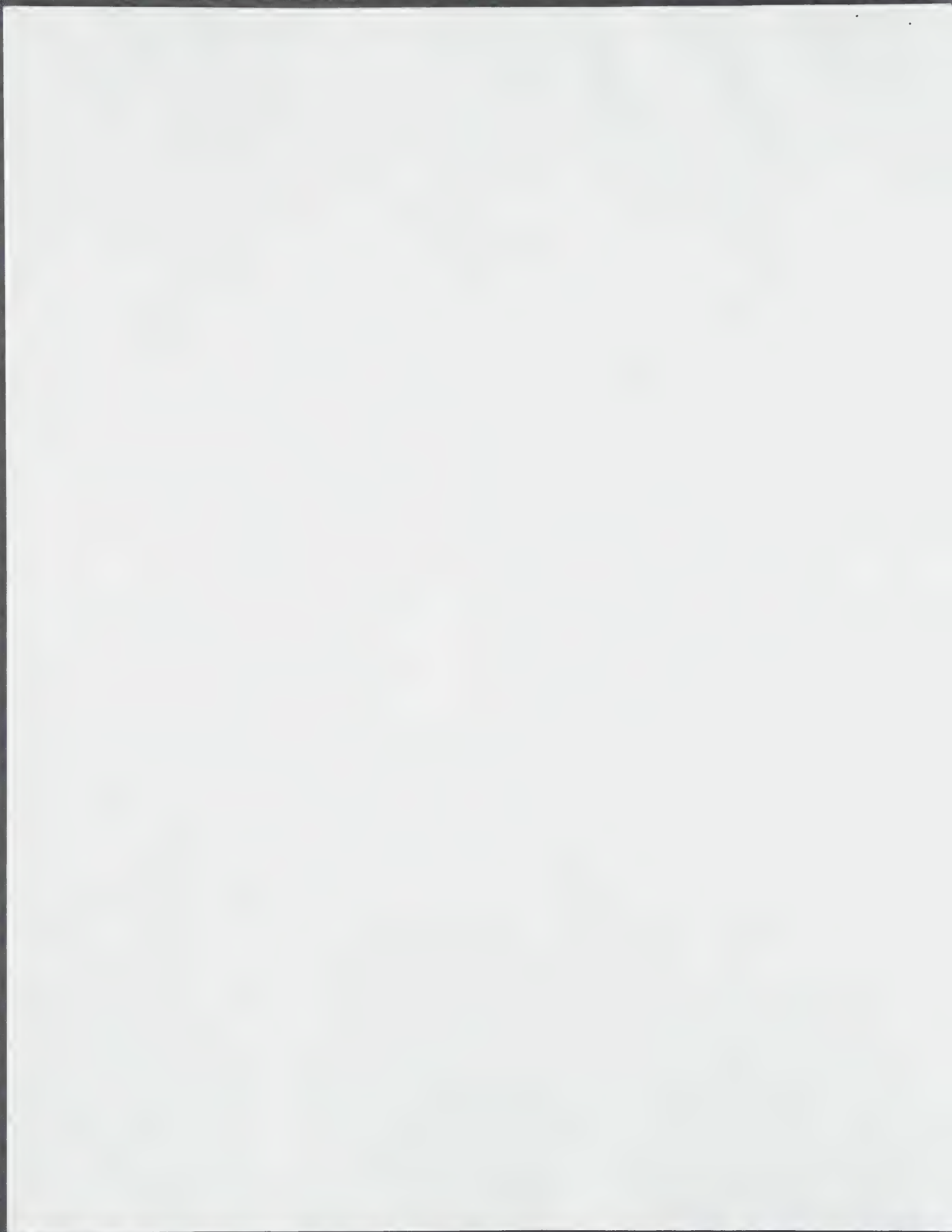


Kahlbaum Samples
(Estimated sample sizes)

Coumarin	10 g
m-Nitrobenzaldehyde	100 g
Cetyl alcohol	30 g
Methylharnstoff (methylurea)	10 g
Hexadecylene	10 g
Methyleneblau	5 g
Strychnine	25 g
o-Nitro benzaldehyde	10 g
p-Nitroanisole	10 g
Bromoindigo	20 g
Tetraphenylsilicon	20 g
Acetaldehyde cyanohydrin	10 g
Betaine	2 g
Cinchonidine	10 g
Dimethyloxy quinizine	10 g
Brucine sulfate	10 g
Cerium nitrate	25 g
Azobenzene	5 g
Ethylene iodide	10 g
o-Nitroaniline	10 g
Erythrol	5 g
Alizarin (from madder)	5 g
Dibenzil	10 g
Anthracene	25 g
Mandelic acid	15 g
Carbon hexachloride (hexachloroethane)	5 g + 50 g
Chloral	15 g
Atropine	1 g
Bromal	5 g
Quinine sulfate	10 g
Kakodylsaure (Cacodylic acid)	10 g
Cinchonidine sulfate	20 g
p-Nitro benzaldehyde	75 g

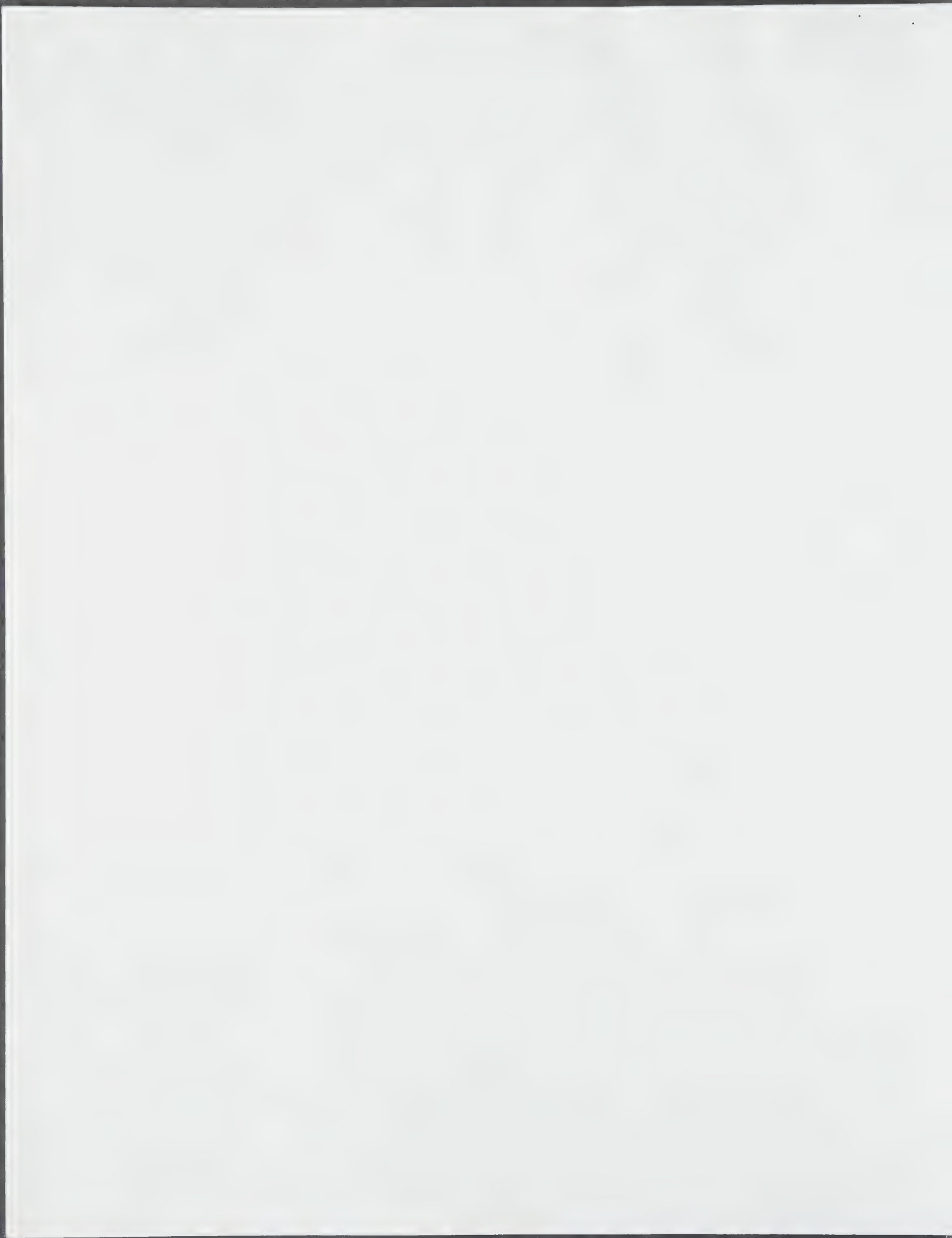


Camphoric acid	10 g
Quinine bisulfate	20 g
Dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine	5 g
Brucine	10 g
p-Chloroaniline	10 g.
Phenanthrene	20 g
m- Nitrophenol	3 g
Bromoform	10 g
Isatin	10 g
Nitrodimethylaniline	10 g

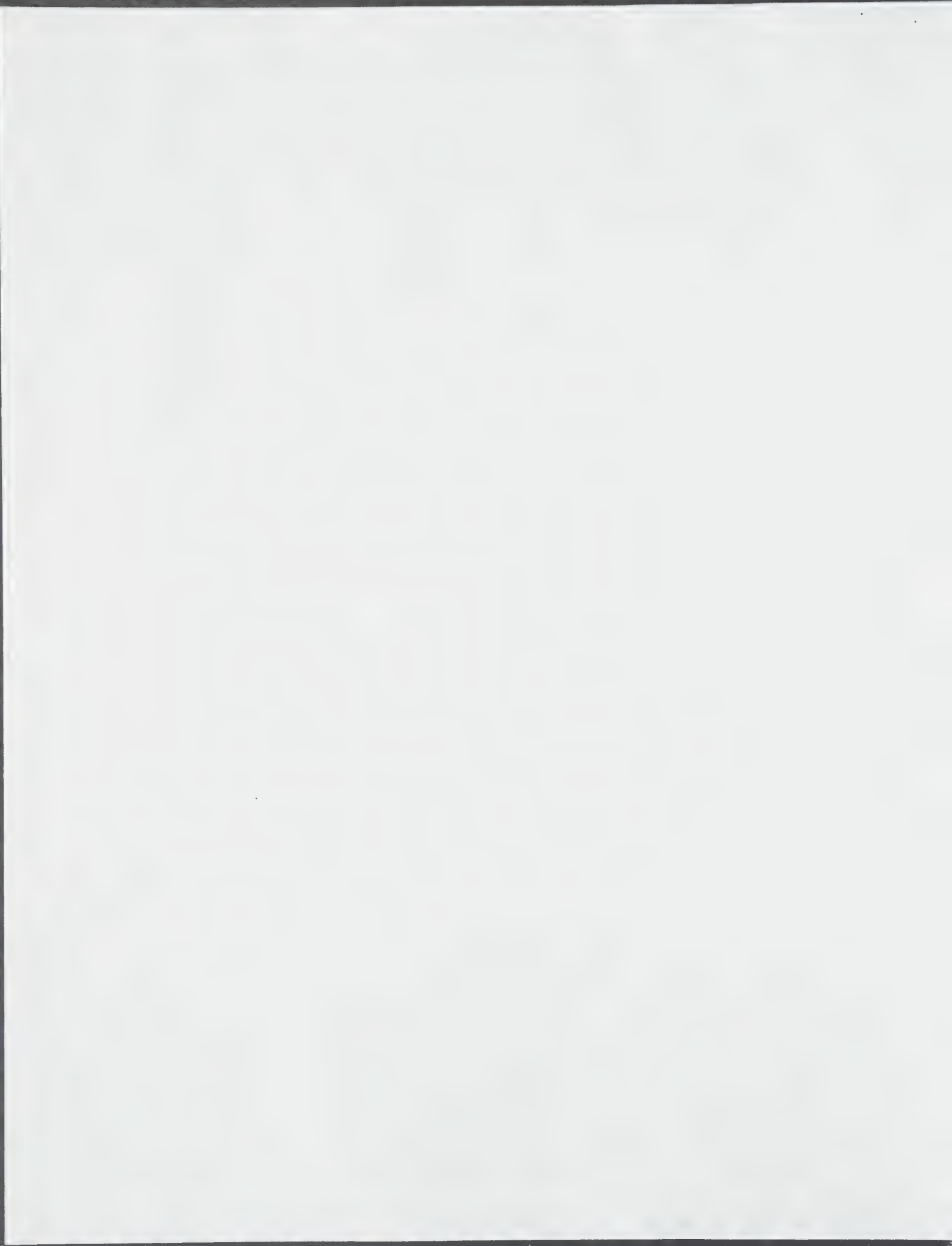


Cyclobutanes
(Estimated amounts)

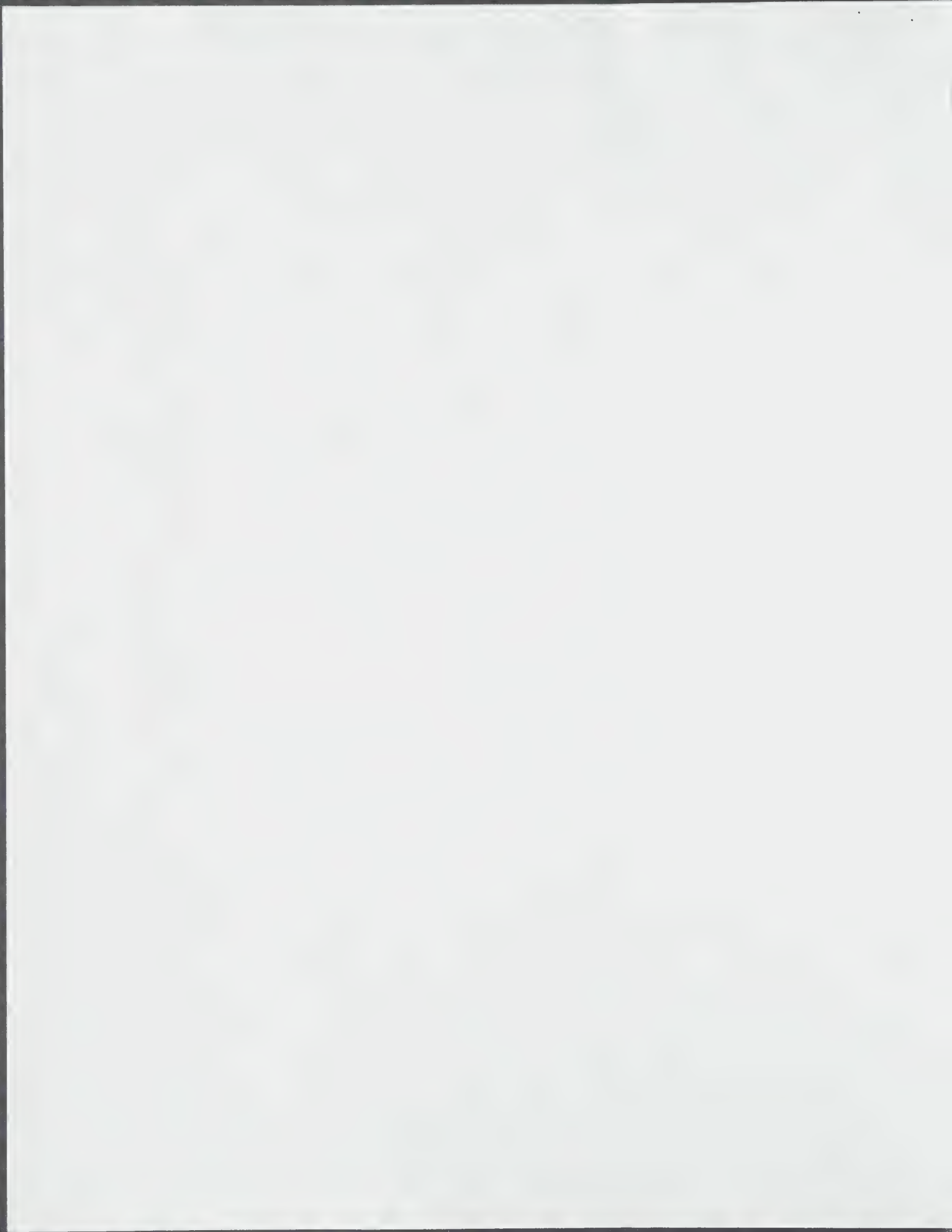
1-Cyano-1,2-dicarbomethoxycyclobutane	4 g
Diethyl 1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylate	300 g
Cyclobutanecarboxamide	1 g
Methylenecyclobutane	3 ml
	0.2 ml
3-Hydroxycyclobutane-1,1-dicarboxylic acid	1 kg
3-Hydroxycyclobutanecarboxylic acid hydrazide (6 preps)	145 g
trans-1,2-Cyclobutanedicarboxdihydrazide	0.5 g
cis-1,2-Cyclobutanedicarboxdihydrazide	0.1 g
trans-1,2-Cyclobutanedicarboxdihydrazide dihydrochloride	0.5 g
1,1,2-Cyclobutanetricarboxylic acid	0.2 g
	0.05 g
	0.01 g
trans-1,2-Cyclobutanedicarboxylic acid	0.2 g
Dimethyl 1,2-dibromocyclobutane-1,2-dicarboxylate	5 g
cis-1,2-Cyclobutanedicarboxylic acid	0.1 g
1,3-Cyclobutanedicarboxylic anhydride	(crude) 10 g
1,3-Cyclobutanedicarboxylic acid	(crude) 15 g
	(purified) 25 g
	(trans) 10 g
Diethyl 1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylate	500 g
Ethyl 4,4-Dichloro-3,3-difluorocyclobutenecarboxylate	25 g
Ethyl 4,4-difluorocyclobutenecarboxylate	NMR sample 0.2 ml
1-Phenyl-4,4-dichloro-3,3-difluorocyclobutene	20 g
(1,3-bis-Trimethylammonium)cyclobutane	0.1 g
cis-(1,2-bis-N-Benzenesulfonamido)cyclobutane	0.05 g
trans-(1,2-bis-N-Benzenesulfonamido)cyclobutane	0.2 g
trans-(1,2-bis-Ammonium)cyclobutane carbonate	0.1 g
cis-(1,2-bis-Ammonium)cyclobutane carbonate	0.3 g
trans-(1,2-bis-Trimethylammonium)cyclobutane diiodide	0.3 g
	0.2 g
(1,2-bis-Trimethylammonium)cyclobutane picrate	0.1 g



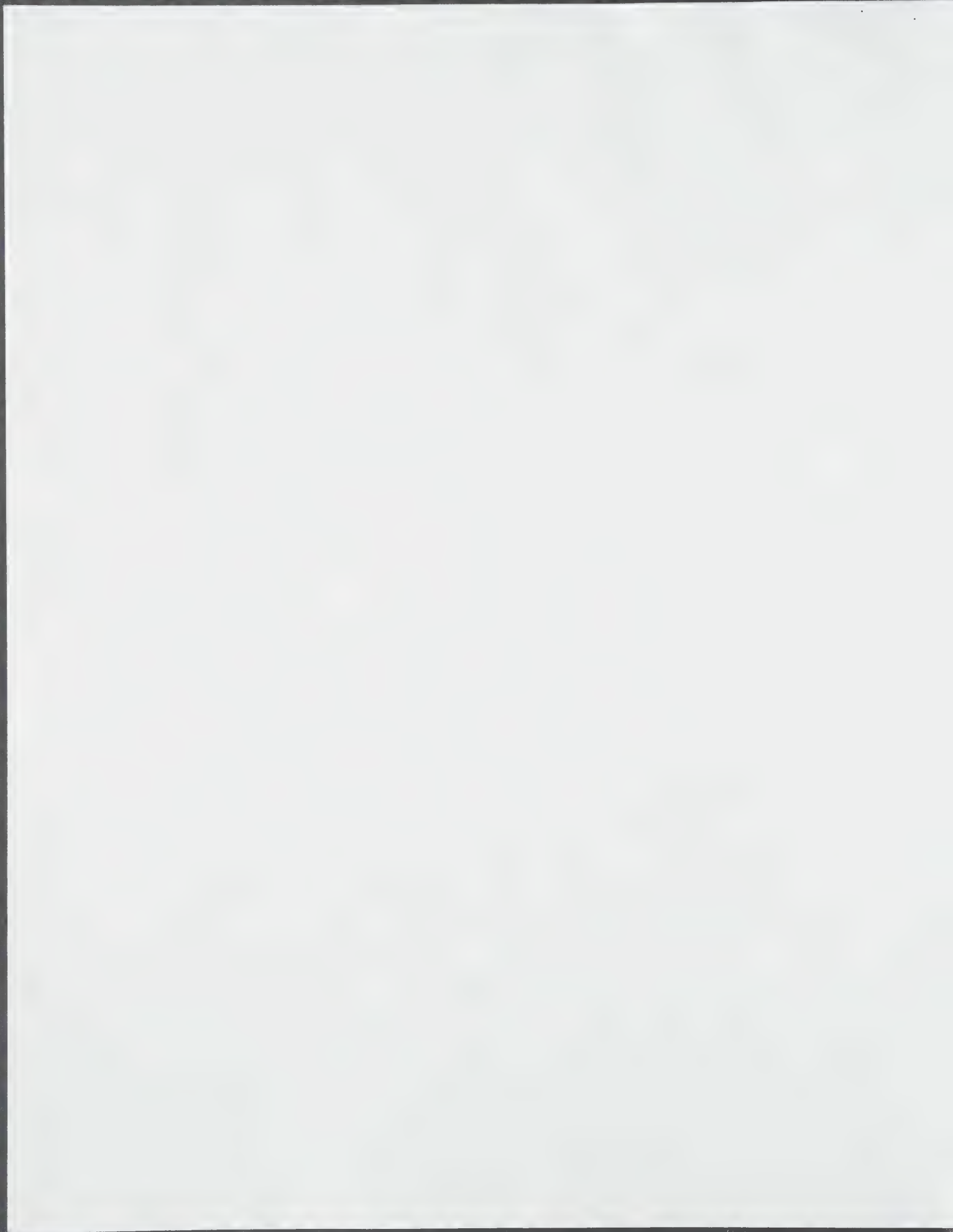
trans-(1,2-bis-Ammonium)cyclobutane picrate	0.05 g
cis-(1,2-bis-Ammonium)cyclobutane picrate	0.05 g
1,1,3,3-Cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid	15 g
3,6-Spirocycloheptane[3.3.0]dicarboxylic acid	15 g
Diethyl 3-ethoxymethyleneoxy-1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylate	50 g
3-Formamidomethyl-1-methylenecyclobutane	1.5 ml
(3-Methylenecyclobutylmethyl)trimethylammonium iodide (crude)	50 g
	5 g
	15 g
3-Hydroxyacetamidocyclobutane	3 g
1,1-Cyclobutanedicarboxylic acid	75 g
3-Hydroxy-1-dimethylaminocyclobutane	20 g
1,1-Di(tosyloxymethyl)cyclobutane	700 g
Silver salt of 9,10-anthracene adduct of 3-methylene cyclobutanecarboxylic acid	50 g
1-Phenyl-2,2-dichloro-3,3-difluoro-1-methylcyclobutane	200 g
1-Phenylcyclobutanecarboxylic acid	2 g
3-Phenylcyclobutane	20 ml
N-Methyl-3-phenylcyclobutylamine	25 g
Cyclobutyltriphenylphosphonium bromide	2 g
2-Phenyl-4,4-difluorocyclobutenone	0.5 g
3-Phenylcyclobutenedione	10 g
	0.1 g
	2 g
	0.5 g
	(Crude) 2 g
3-Phenyl-2-chlorocyclobutenone	1 g
	2 g
(3-Methylenecyclobutyl)methyltrimethylammonium iodide	3 g
3,4-Diphenyl-2-chlorocyclobutenone	2 g
1,4-Diphenyl-2-chloro-3,3-difluorocyclobutene	3 g
	2 g
3-Phenyl-2-chlorocyclobutenone	0.3 g
	Crude 6 g
3-Phenyl-2,4-dichlorocyclobutenone-1-D	2 g



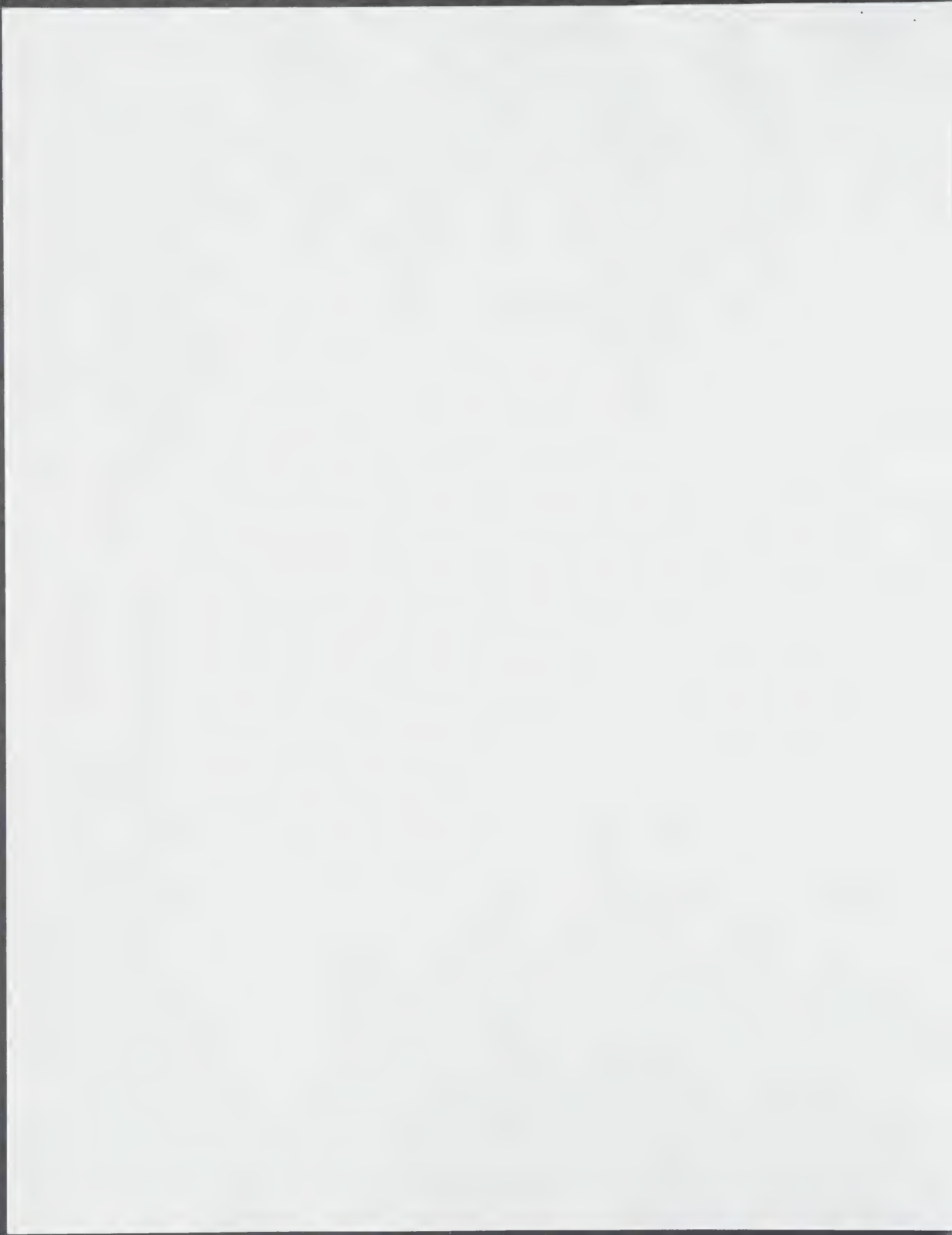
	Optically active	1 g
3-Phenyl-2-iodo-4-fluorocyclobutenone		3 g
		2 g
3-Phenyl-2-iodo-4-chlorocyclobutenone (optically active)		2 g
		2 g
		0.3 g
		1 g
3-Phenyl-2-bromo-4-chlorocyclobutenone		5 g
		0.3 g
3-Phenyl-2-bromo-2-fluorocyclobutenone		0.2 g
3-Phenyl-2-bromo-2-chlorocyclobutenone		4 g
		1 g
		2 g
1-Phenylcyclobutanecarboxylic acid		0.3 g
1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3,3-dichloro-4,4-difluorocyclobutene		15 g
3-Phenyl-2-hydroxycyclobutanone semicarbazone		1 g
3-Phenyl-2-aminocyclobutenedione		0.01 g
1,2,3,4-Tetraphenylcyclobutane		5 g
Cyclobutanecarboxanilide		2 g
1,4-Diphenyl-2-ethoxy-3,3-difluorocyclobutene		5 g
		3 g
1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-3,3-difluorocyclobutane		
3-Phenyl-4-hydroxycyclobutenedione		0.3 g
		0.05 g
3-Phenyl-4-methoxycyclobutenedione		0.01 g
		0.02 g
3-Phenyl-4-bromocyclobutenedione		0.3 g
3-Phenyl-4-chlorocyclobutenedione		1 g
3-Phenyl-4-bromocyclobutenedione		0.3 g
3-Phenyl-4-iodocyclobutenedione		0.2 g
1,2,3-Triphenylcyclobutenone		3 g
3,3-Dimethylcyclobutanecarboxylic acid		4 ml
1,4-Diphenyl-1,1,4,4-tetramethylbutane		1 g
cis-1,2-Di(N-benzamido)cyclobutane		0.2 g



trans-1,2-Di(N-benzamido)cyclobutane		0.2 g
trans-1,2-Di(dimethylamino)cyclobutane		25 ml
		6 ml
3-Phenyl-2,4-dibromocyclobutene-1-ol (?)		5 g
3-Phenyl-2-chloro-4-bromocyclobutene-1-ol		1.5 g
3-Phenyl-2,4-dibromocyclobutenone		4 g
		5 g
		0.2 g
1-Methyl-3-methylenecyclobutene		4 ml
	20 % in CHCl ₃	3 ml
trans-1,2-Diamino)cyclobutane		0.5 ml
1-Chloro-2,2,3,3-tetrafluorocyclobutane		1.5 ml
3-Dimethylaminomethylcyclobutanone ethylene glycol ketal		0.3 ml
N,N-Dimethyl((3-methylenecyclobutyl)methyl)amine		50 ml
3-Methylenecyclobutanol	Crude	20 ml
3-Methylenecyclobutanecarboxylic acid		3 ml
N-Methyl((3-methylenecyclobutyl))methylamine		0.2 ml
1,3-Dimethylenecyclobutane		0.5 ml
		0.3 ml
3-Methylenecyclobutanecarbonitrile		1.5 ml
		3 ml
(3-Methylenecyclobutyl)methylamine		0.2 ml
Chlorocyclobutane		2 ml
1-Chloro-1-methylcyclobutane		5 ml
Ethyl 2-chloro-2,3-difluorocyclobutanecarboxylate		2 ml
1-Methylcyclobutylamine		0.5 ml
1-Methylcyclobutyl acetate		2 ml
Cyclobutanone	NMR sample	0.25 ml
	NMR sample	0.15 ml
Cyclobutanone-2,2,4,4-D ₄	NMR sample	0.25 ml
	NMR sample	0.25 ml
	NMR sample	0.25 ml
	NMR sample	0.25 ml
3-Methylcyclobutanecarboxylic acid	Crude	1 ml
		1.5 ml
		20 ml

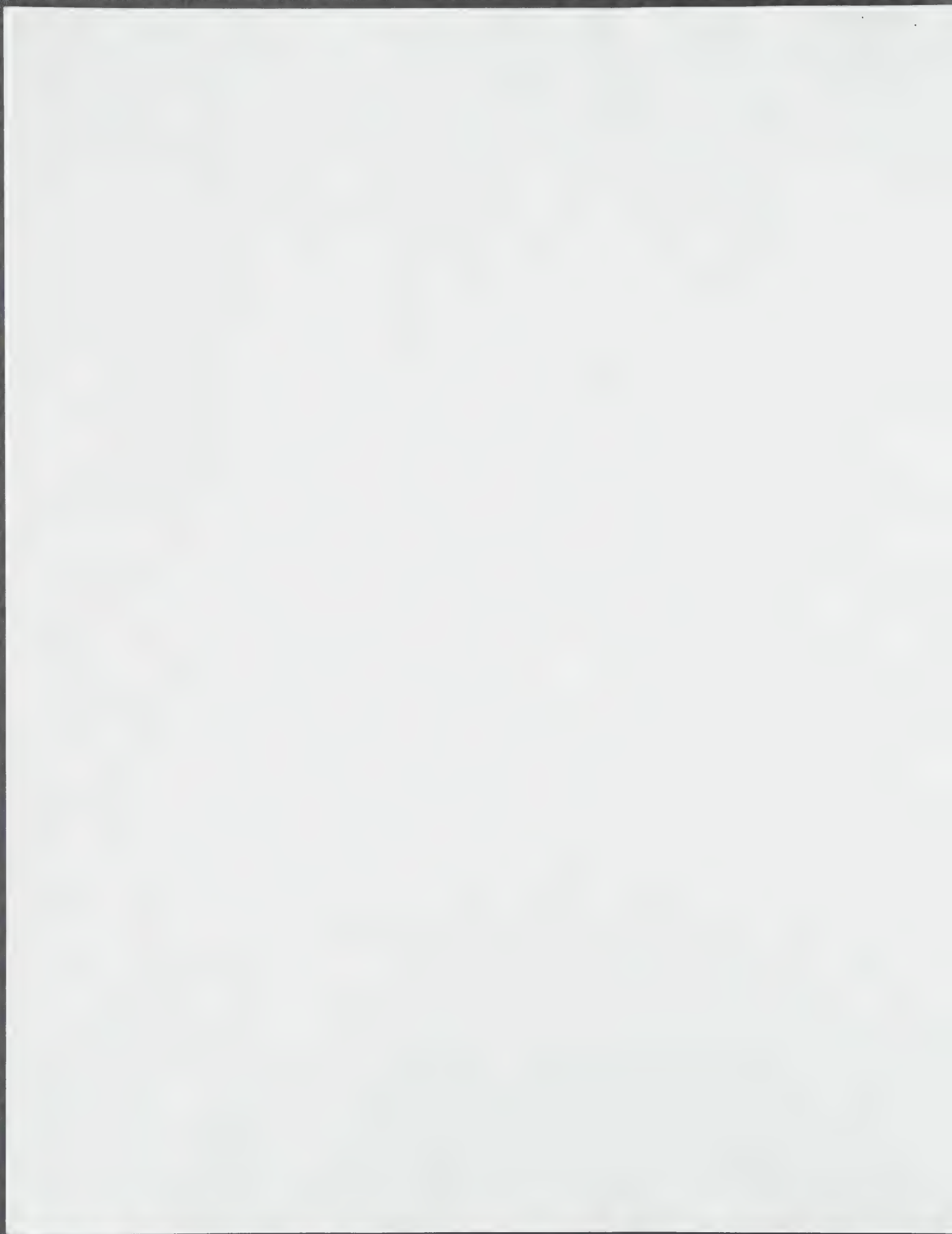


2-Methylcyclobutanecarboxylic acid	60 ml
3-Methylcyclobutylmethanol	1 ml
Cyclobutylmethanol	2 ml
Cyclobutyl S-methyl xanthate	7 ml
(3-Methylenecyclobutyl)trimethylammonium iodide	20 g
1,2-Dibromocyclobutene	5 ml
cis-1,2-Cyclobutanediol	0.1 ml
1,7-Dicyano-dispiro-[4,4]-cyclodecane (crude)	200 g
1,1-(1,4-Pentamethylene)cyclobutane	1 ml
Tricyclo[3.2.1]octane	0.5 ml
Spiroheptane	0.5 ml
	0.05 ml
Diethyl 2-methyl-1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylate	25 ml
3-Hydroxycyclobutanecarboxhydrazide	15 g
(3-Methylcyclobutyl) methyl ketone	20 ml
1,1-(1,2-Dioxyethano)-3-methylenecyclobutane	10 ml
1-Phenylcyclobutanol	5 g
	2 g
1,1,2,2-Cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid	0.5 g
2-Methyl-1,1-cyclobutanedicarboxylic acid	
Phenylcyclobutane	5 ml
1,4-Diphenyl-2,3,3-trifluorocyclobutene	2 g
	2 g
1,2, 4-Triphenyl-3,3-trifluorocyclobutene	3 g
2,2,4,4-Tetramethyl-1,3-cyclobutanedi-one monoxime	0.1 g
Cyclobutanecarboxaldehyde	0.1 ml

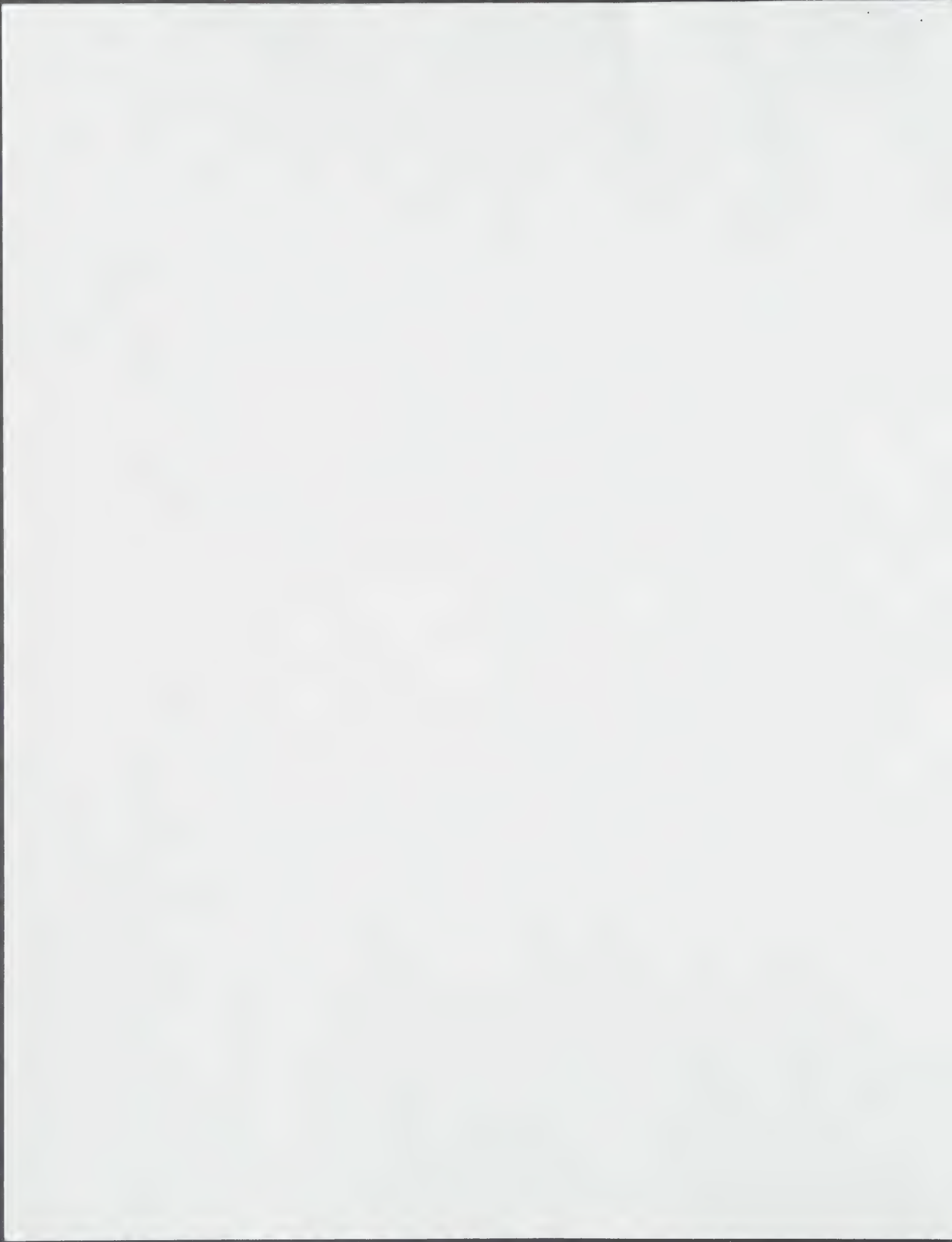


Cyclopropane Derivatives
(Sample sizes estimated)

α -Phenylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid		
α -Phenylcyclopropanecarbonitrile		25 ml
		9 ml
Cyclopropanenitrile		25 ml
		15 ml
Chlorocyclopropane		10 ml
		15 ml g
N-Acetylcyclopropylamine admixed with N-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide		75 g
N-(1-Cyclopropylethyl)benzamide (optically active)		5 g
N-Cyclopropylbenzamide		25 g
Cyclopropyl iodide		2 ml
		4 ml
Ethyl 2-methyl-3-pentylcyclopropanecarboxylate		0.1 ml
Cyclopropyltrimethylammonium iodide		3 g
Feist's acid		0.05 g
		0.02 g
Feist's acid dimethyl ester		0.05 g
Methyl 2-phenyl-2-norcaradienecarboxylate		0.1 g
Methyl 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-norcaradienecarboxylate		0.1 g
Methyl 2-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-norcaradienecarboxylate		0.1 g
Cyclopropyl α -naphthylurethane		0.1 g
Cyclopropyl phenylurethane		0.1 g
erythro-1,2,3-Cyclopropanetricarboxylic acid		1 g
Cyclopropanecarboxyl peroxide		0.05 g
2,2-Difluoro-dihydronorcaradiene		0.1 ml
Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid-carboxyl- ^{14}C		4 ml
Diphenylcyclopropylacetic acid		1.5 g
Diphenylcyclopropylacetic chloride		1 g
Diphenylcyclopropylmethane	NMR sample	0.2 ml
Cyclopropylmethanol-1- ^{14}C		0.4 ml
Cyclopropyl-2,2,3-d $_3$ -methano	NMR sample	0.25ml
cis- β -(2-Carboxy-3,3-dimethylcyclopropyl)- α -methylpropenoic acid		0.1 g

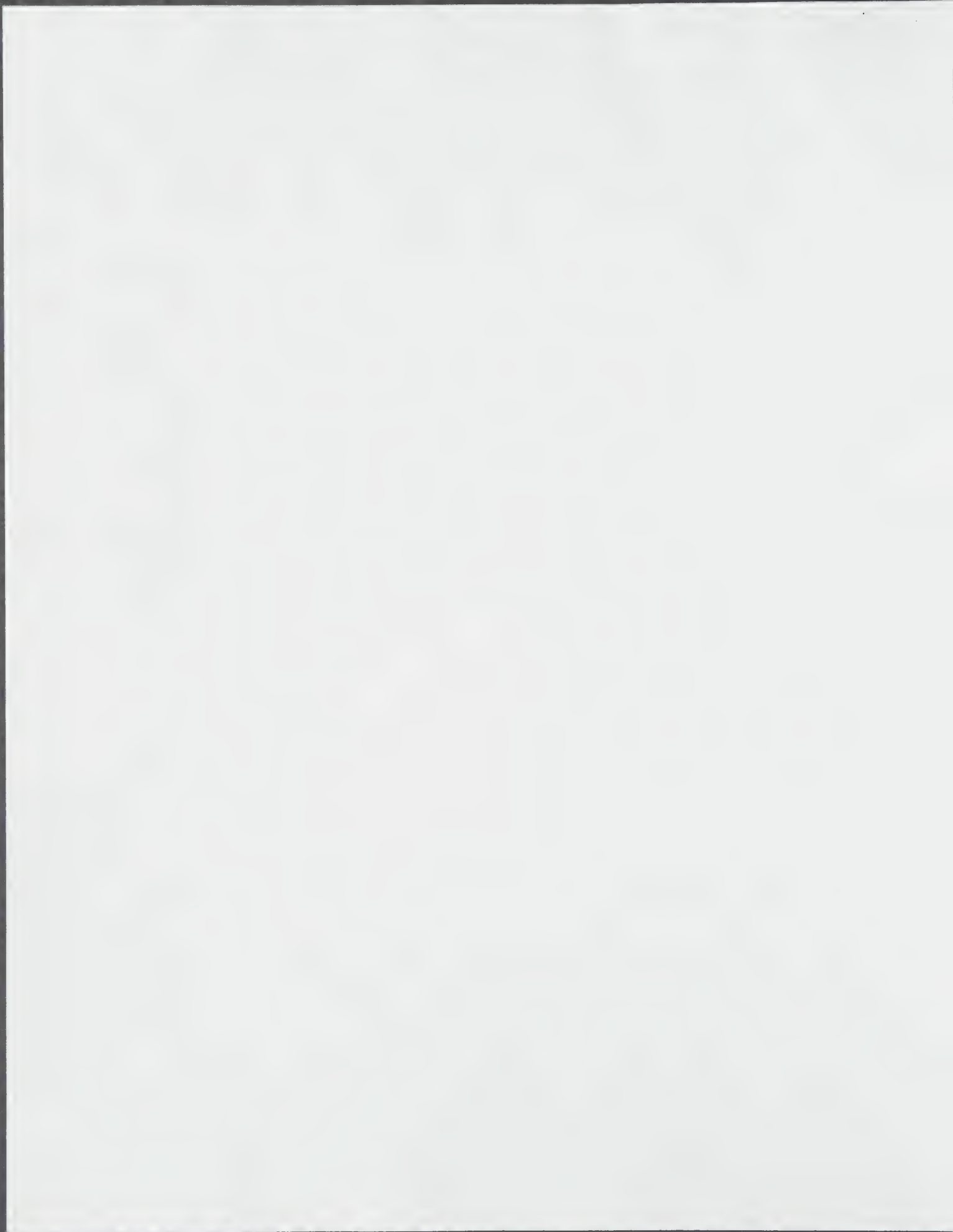


trans- β -(2-Carboxy-3,3-dimethylcyclopropyl)- α -methylpropenoic acid		1 g
Cyclopropylmethyl chloride		1 ml
1-Cyclopropylethanol-O-d		5 ml
Cyclopropylmethyl triethylsilyl ether		2 ml
Cyclopropanealdehyde		1.5 ml
2-Methylcyclopropanecarbonitrile		5 ml
Tetraethyl 1,1,2,2-cyclopropanetetracarboxylate		1.5 g
Dimethyl cis- and trans-1,2-dimethyl-1,2-cyclopropanedicarboxylate		1 ml
Phenylmethylcyclopropylcarbinyl methyl ether		3 ml
N-Cyclopropylurea		5 g
Phenylmethylcyclopropylcarbinol		25 ml
Phenyldicyclopropylcarbinol		5 ml
20 ml		
		3 ml
		5 ml
Phenyldicyclopropylacetic acid		3 g
Phenyldicyclopropylcarbinyl methyl ether		15 ml
		4 ml
		1 ml
Phenylcyclopropylacetic acid		0.1 g
Cyclopropanecarboxanilide		5 g
Cyclopropyl-N-phenylurethan		0.2 g
N'-Benzenesulfonylcyclopropanecarboxhydrazide		0.1 g
		30 g
Cyclopropanecarboxhydrazide		0.4 g
Cyclopropyl α -naphthylurethan		0.1 g
Cyclopropylmethyl phenylurethan		0.1 g
1-Cyclopropyl-1-ethyl phenylurethan		3 g
p-Bromophenacyl cyclopropanecarboxylate		1 g
N-Cyclopropylbenzamide		5 g
2,2,3-Trideuteriocyclopropanecarboxylic acid		0.1 ml
Cyclopropylmethyl-1,1-d ₂ chloride	NMR sample	0.25 ml
spiro-Pentane	NMR sample	0.25 ml
	NMR sample	0.25 ml
Methylmethylenecyclopropane	NMR sample	0.25 ml



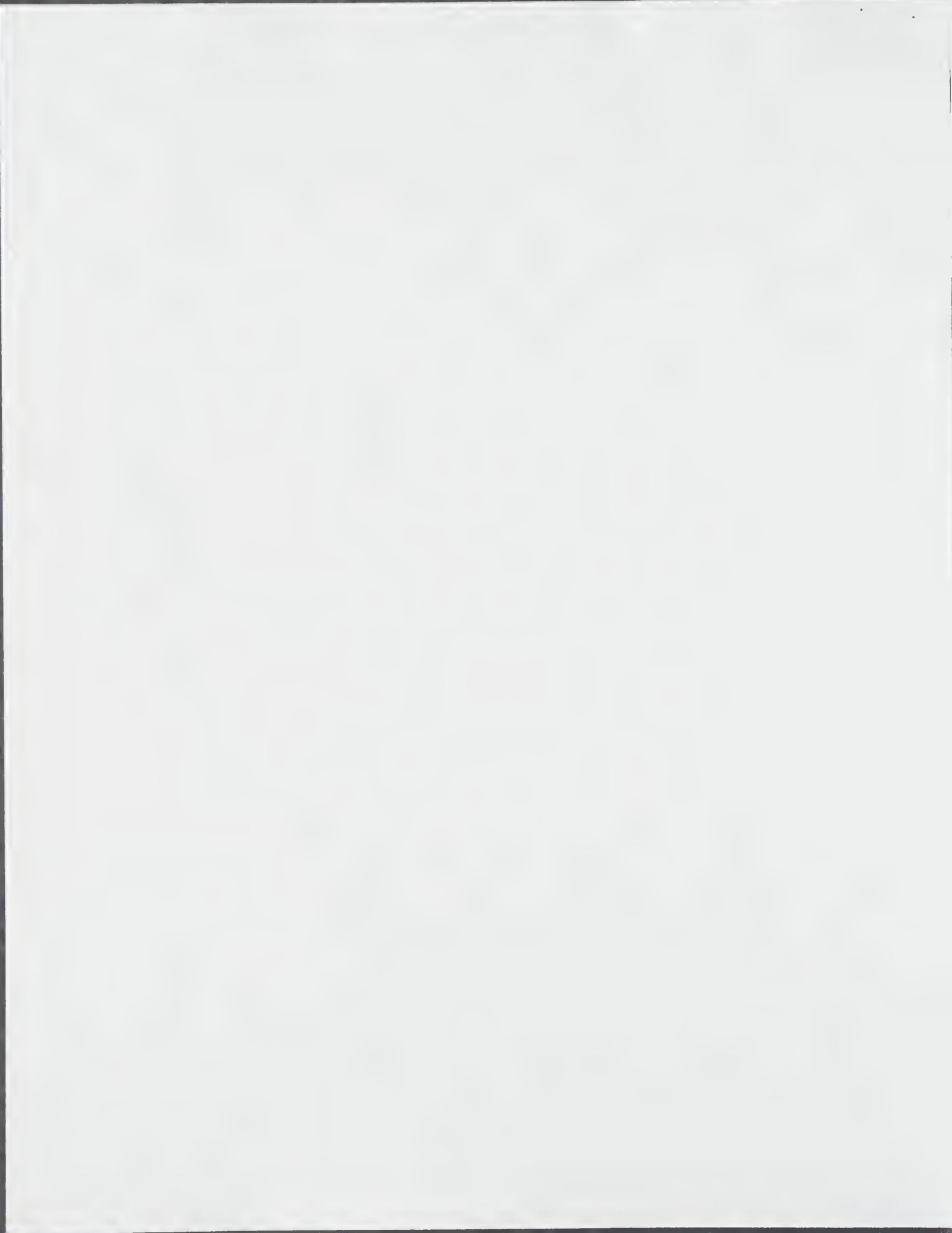
Steroids and Alkaloids
(Estimated sample sizes)

Reserpine		2 g
Pseudojervine		0.4 g
Isorubijervine		0.75 g
Veratroylzygadenine		0.2 g
Veratrosine		0.5 g
Germine		1 g
Neogermatriene		0.2 g
Cholesta-3,5-diene		2 g
3 β -cholestanol tosylate		5 g
11 α -Acetoxyprogesterone		0.1 g
7 α -Methyltestosterone		0.01 g
Ergosteryl acetate		1 g
3 β -cholestanol		1 g
11 α -Acetoxyprogesterone		0.1 g
Dehydroisoandrosterone acetate		1.5 g
Cholesteryl methyl ether		4 g
Cortexolone		0.5 g
Δ^4 -Androsten-3,17-dione		0.5 g
7-Ketochlosteryl acetate		0.3 g
11 α -Hydroxyprogesterone		0.5 g
Estrone acetate		0.2 g
Testosterone acetate		0.1 g
10-Norandrosterone-4-en-3,17-dione		1.5 g
Epinephrine		2 g
Chlosteryl chloride		2 g
6,7-Dehydrocholesteryl acetate		5 g
Biotin	Crude	2 g
16-Dehydroprogesterone		0.2 g
Methyl 3,7,12-trihydroxycholanate		1 g
Methyl 3,6-dihydroxycholanate		1 g
3,12-Dihydroxycholanol		0.4 g

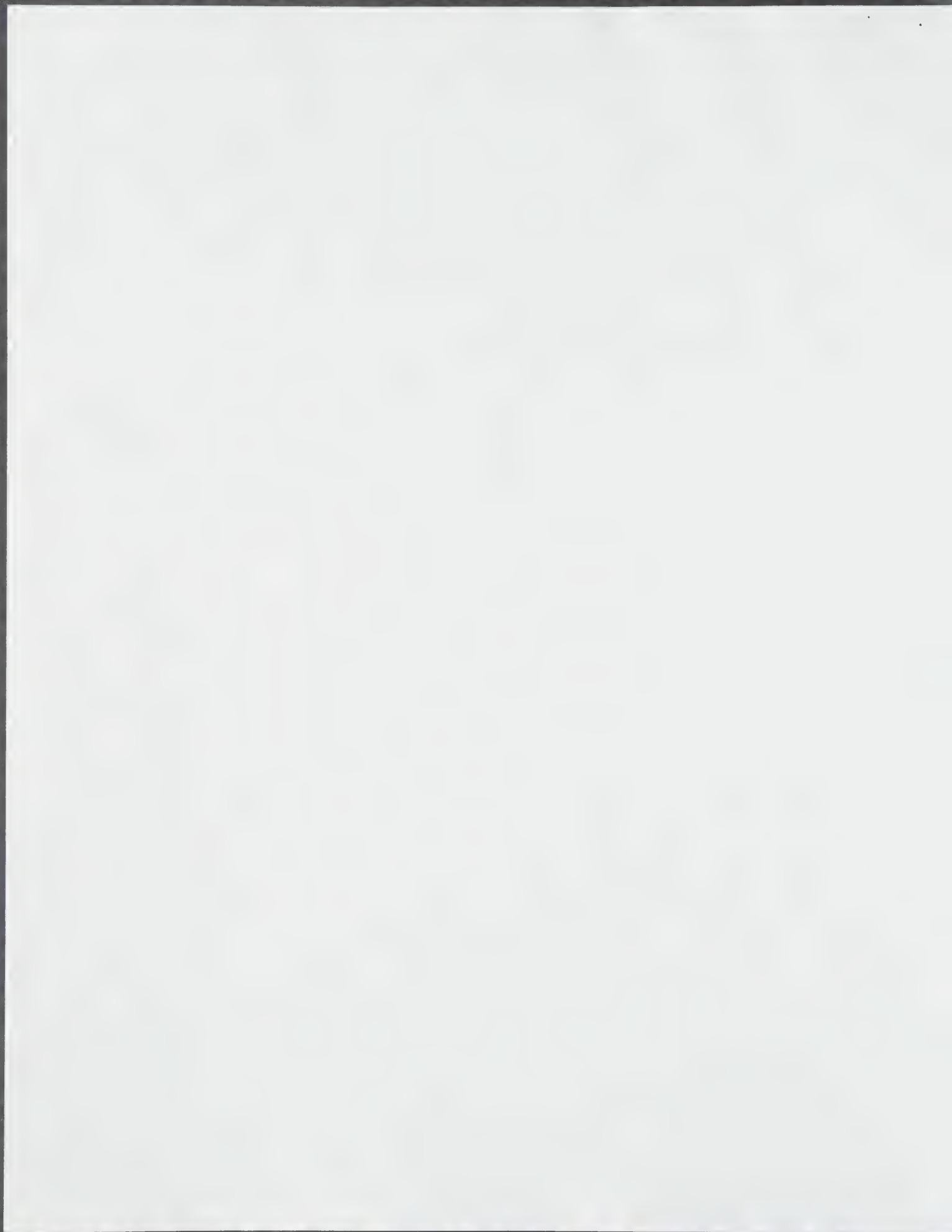


Roberts Samples
 (Both commercial and research samples)
 (Amounts are estimated)

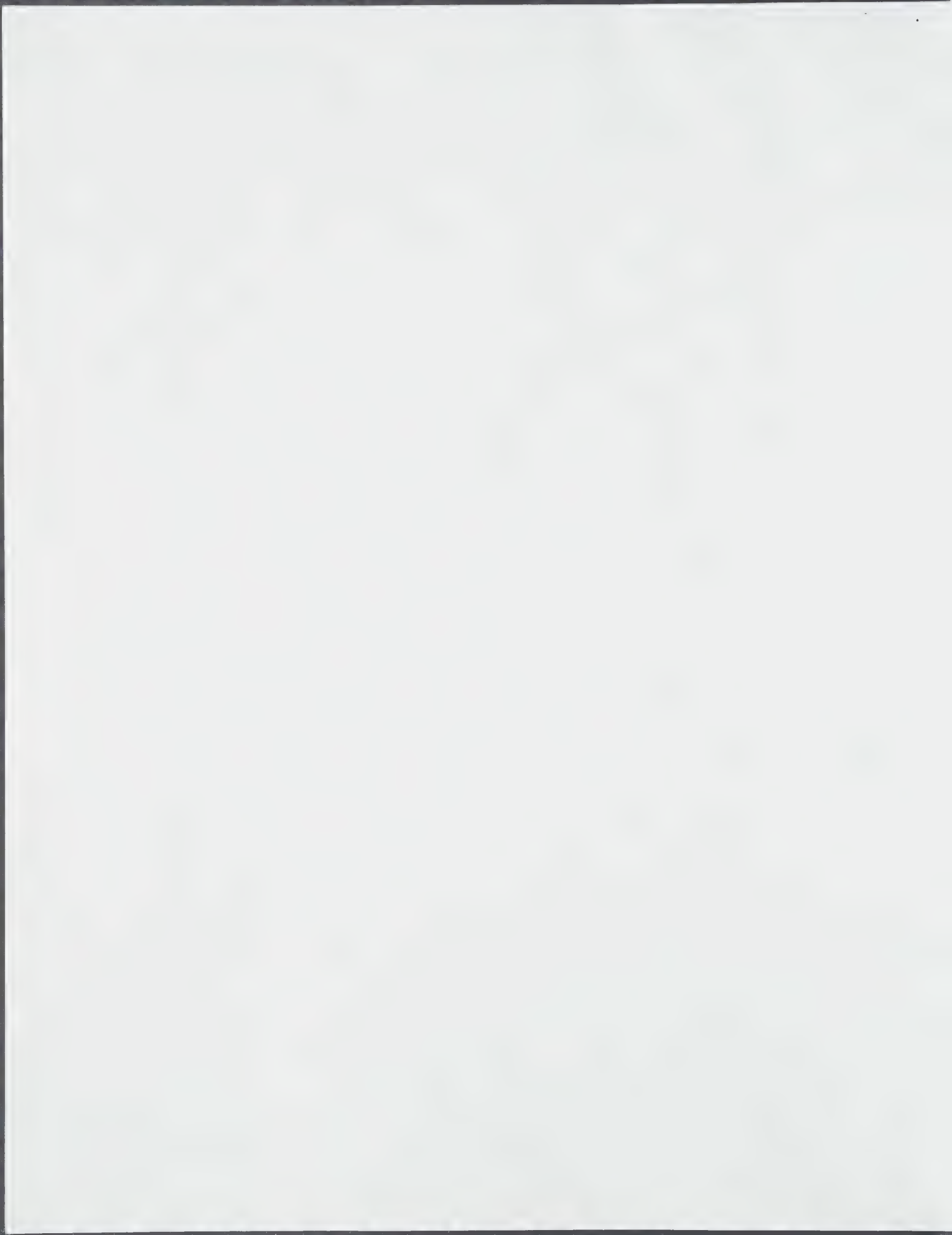
L-2-Amino-1-propanol	3 x 1g (estimated)
Iodine bromide (ampoule)	100 g
Di-n-butylmercury	100 g
<i>m</i> -Phenylenediamine	500 g
Diphenylphosphous chloride	250 g
4-methylpiperdine	50 g
Iodobenzene	300 g
1-Ethylpiperidine	100 g
N-Phenylmaleinimido	Crude 300 g
	300 g
Maleanilic acid	150 g
Ethyl β -cyano- β -phenylpyruvate	85 g
<i>m</i> -Iodoanisole	500 g
4,4'-Dimethoxydibenzoylmethane	20 g
Brucine salt of (+) 3,6-dimethyl-4,5-dihydropyran-6-carboxylic acid	50 g
4,4-Bromomethyl-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxane	100 g
Pentaerythrol cyclic disulfate	75 g
Sodium pentafluoropropionate (for CF ₂ =CF ₂ prep)	500 g
Monomalonamide	400 g
Azelaic acid dichloride	120 g
L-Menthylhydrazine	25 g
<i>m</i> -Dinitrophenyl disulfide	200 g
α -Methoxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid (crude)	250 g
Dimethyl phenylsuccinate	100 g
β -Phenylethyl α -methylbenzyl ether	50 g
<i>o</i> -Tolualdehyde	100 g
2,4,5,7-Tetranitrofluorene	150 g
α -Bromocinnamaldehyde	100 g
Norbornene	150 g
3,5-Dimethylpyrazole	100 g
Trimethylamine oxide	100 g



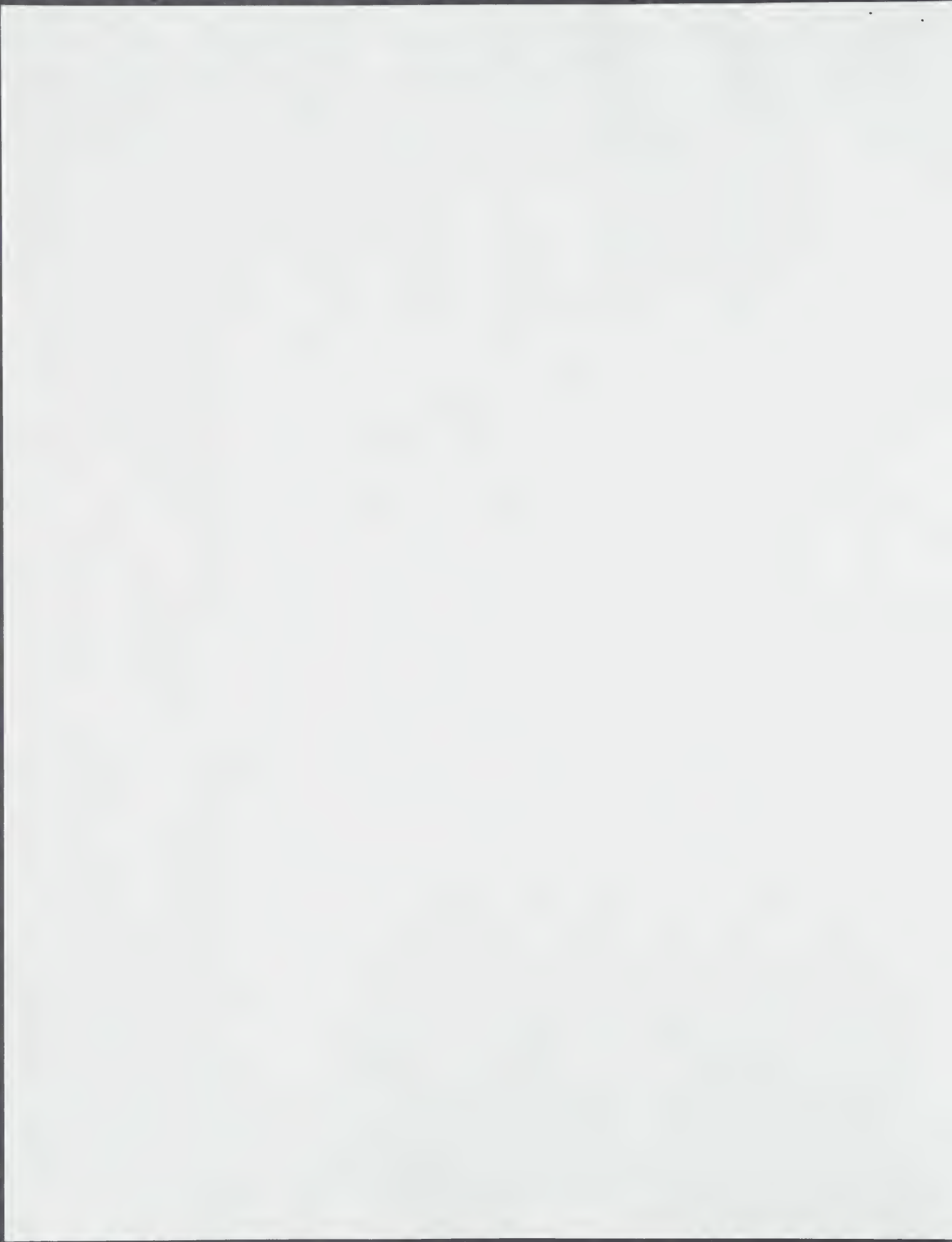
Cyclopentanone	600 g
sym-Dimethyl spiro(4,4) heptanedicarboxylate	100 g
4-Bromo-3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolemethanol	1 g
1,10-Phenantroline monohydrochloride hydrate	10 g
Acetazolamide	10 g
Pyrazole	25 g
Thionicotinamide	5 g
4-Bromo-3,5-dimethylpyrazole	10 g
3,5-Dimethylpyrazole-1-methanol	10 g
3-Methylprazole-1-carboxanide	10 g
Diethyl 3,5-pyridinedicarboxylate	20 g
Nortricyclanol	25 g
<i>m</i> -Aminophenol	100 g
4-Hydroxypyridine	8 g
Perfluoro-2,5-diazahehexane-2,5-dioxyl (stable free radical)	5 x 1 g
Cyclohexanone-2- ¹⁴ C	5 ml
4-Bromobutyltriphenylphosphonium bromide	25 g
1-Methyl-4-nitrovaleric acid	50 g
Ethyl hydroxyacetate 4-hydroxyphenylacetamide ether	10 g
2,2'-Biphenyldialdehyde	2 x 10g
<i>n</i> -Butyl mercaptan	100 g
3-Methylthiacyclobutane	5 g
Durene	10 g
<i>p</i> -Diodobenzene	20 g
Carbon tetrabromide	5 g
Triketohydrindene hydrate	1 g
4,6-Dichloro-5-nitropyrimidine	25 g
Decahydrobenzo-18-crown-6	10 g
3-Amino-4,6-dichloropyrimidine	5 g
Phenylpropiolic acid	50 g
	20 g
N-Formyl-2-amino-2-methylpropanol (crude)	50 g
Bromodurene	25 g
2,7-Dimethyl-2,4-dinitrooctane	40 g
2,3-Dibromo-3-phenylpropionic acid	50 g
exo-Norbornyl acetate	60 g



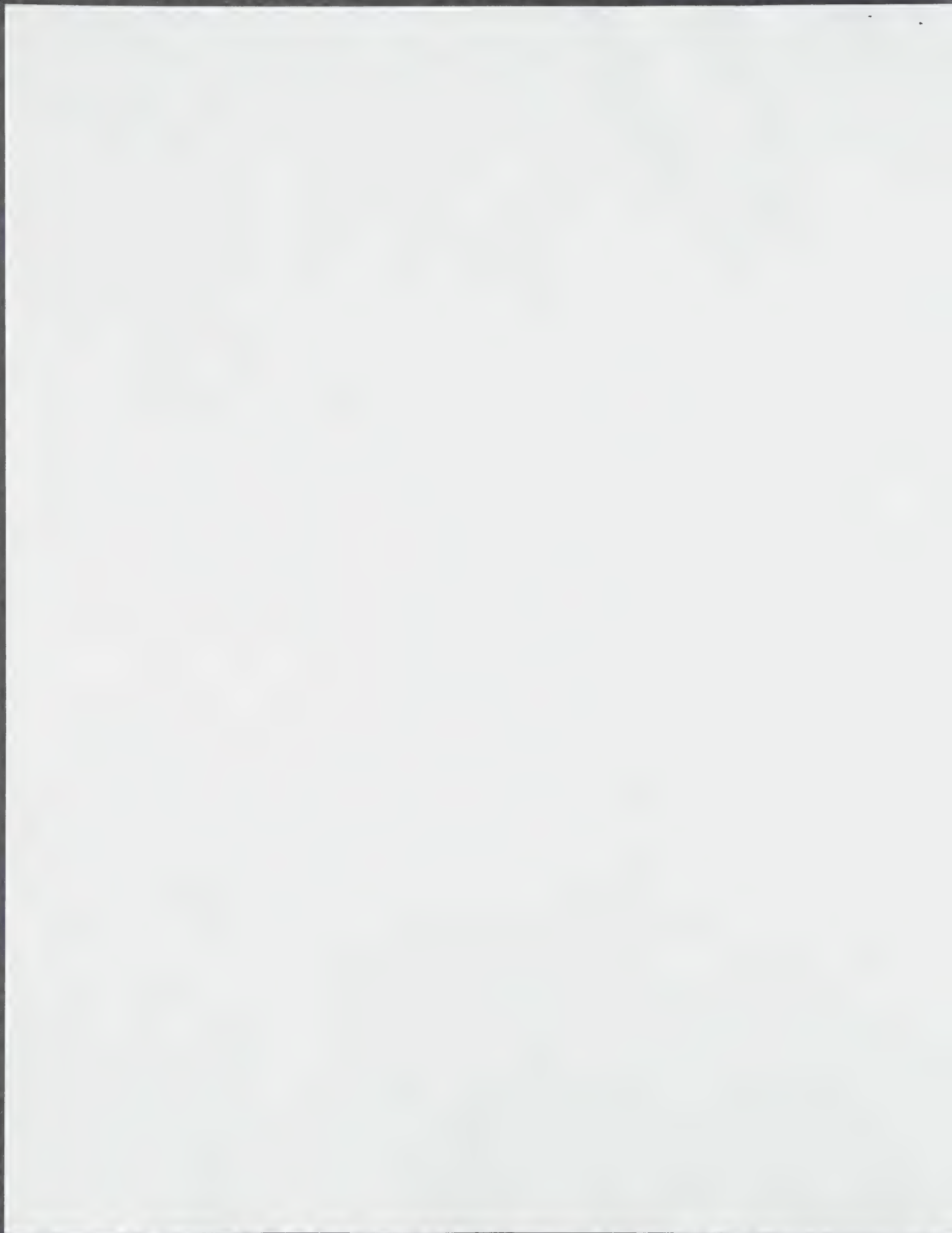
Di-S- α -acetodthiocarbonate	150 g
α -Ethoxystyrene	100 g
Methyl isocyanate dimer	25 g
2-Bromo-m-toluic acid	25 g
Tetrabutylammonium silver dicyanide 20 g	
Tritptycene	3 g
Norbornyl chloride	10 g
Allyltriphenyltin	3 g
3-(o-Chlorophenyl)-2,3-dibromopropionic acid	25 g
Benzotrifluoride	200 g
Ethyl cyanoacetate	250 g
Chlorobenzene-1- ^{14}C	30 g
Aniline hydrochloride 1- ^{14}C (0.5 μc)	0.2 g
2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol tosylate	15 g
Ethyl 7-trimethylsilyl-endo-2-norbornanecarboxylate	50 g
syn-7-Chloronorbornanene oxime	5 g
Tetraphenylmethane	3 g
	5 g
1,2-Dibromotetrachloroethane	2 g
2-(4-(2-Hydroxyethoxyphenyl)ethylamine	2 g
Pyrene	4 g
trans-2-Pentene	25 ml
1,4-(1,2-Ditrifluoromethylethano)dihydronaphthalene	2 g
9,10-(1,2-Ditrifluoromethylethano)dihydroanthracene	2 g
Cyclooctatetraene	2 ml
	1.5 ml
	NMR sample 0.25 ml
endo-5,6-Dicarboxy-2-norbornene anhydride	50 g
exo-5,6-Dicarboxy-2-norbornene anhydride	20 g
Methyl exo-3-carboxy-2-norbornanecarboxylate	5 g
Menthyl endo-3-carboxy-2-norbornanecarboxylate	0.5 g
N-(1-Phenylethyl)-endo-6-hydroxymethyl-2-norbornene- carboxamide	1 g
endo-6-Hydroxymethyl-2-norbornene- carboxhydrazide	0.5 g
4-(4-Fluorophenyl)acetophenone	2 g



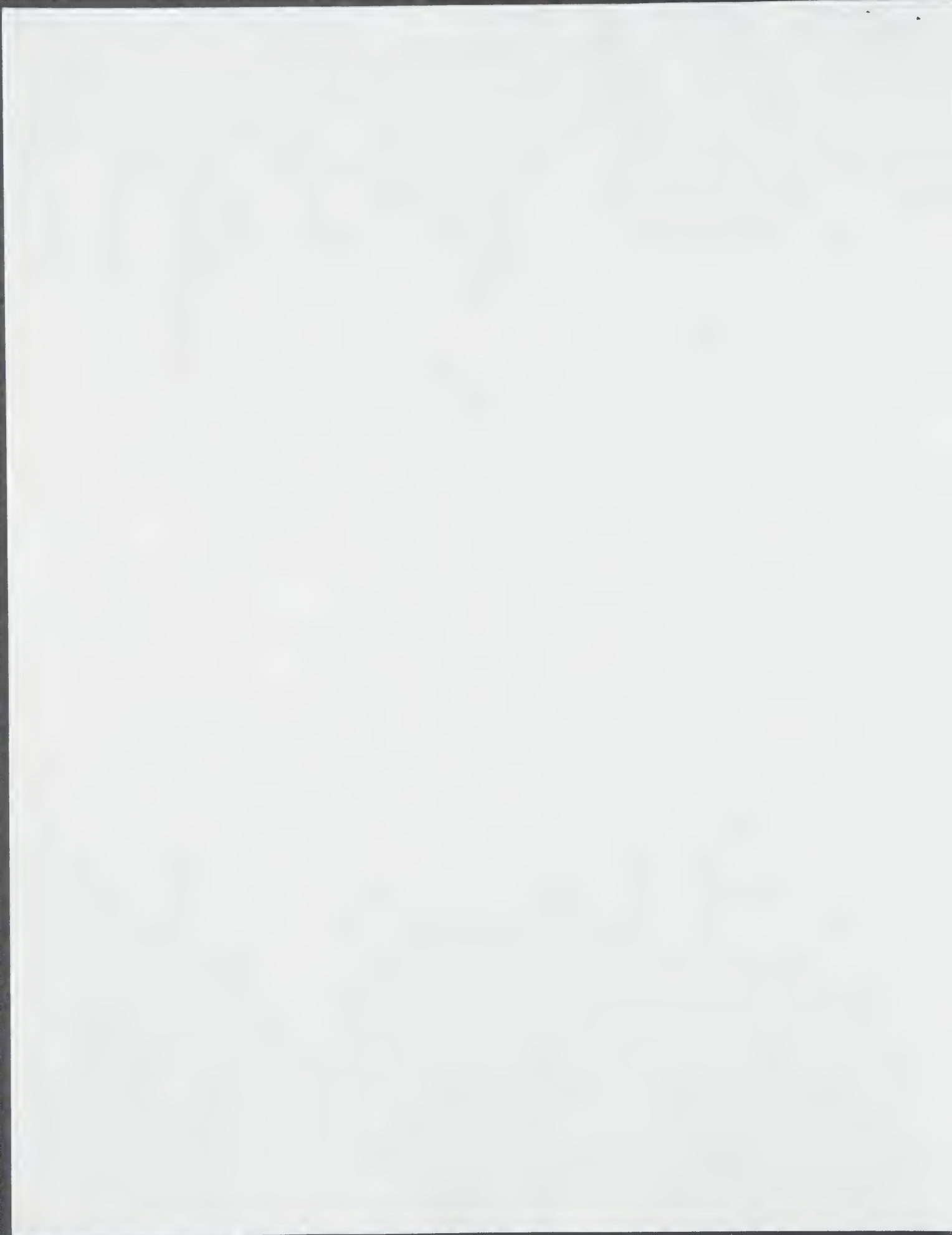
Adamantane	Crude	10 g
1-Aminoadamantane		3 g
1-Bromoadamantane		0.2 g
1-Hydroxyadamantane		0.5 g
4-Trimethylsilylbenzoic acid		5 g
3-Trimethylsilylbenzoic acid		3 g
Triphenyl(4-hydroxybutyl)phosphonium chloride		1.5 g
9,10-(1,2-Cyclohexano-3,6-dioxo)dihydroanthracene dioxime		25 g
4-Nitrobenzotrifluoride		5 g
Nickel N,N-diphenylaminotroponeimine chelate		0.1 g
3-Carboxyphenyltrimethylammonium chloride		2 g
9,10-(1,2-(1,1-di(hydroxymethyl)ethano)dihydroanthracene		5 g
9,10-(1,2-(1,1-di(carboethoxy)ethano)dihydroanthracene		1.5 g
9,10-(1,2-(1,1-di(bromomethyl)ethano)dihydroanthracene		5 g
Phenylmercury (?)		2 g
		4 g
4-Nitrobenzotribromide		50 g
Di(ethylene)hydrazine		1 ml
1,4-Dibenzoyloxy-2-butene (cis?)		200 g
3-Methyleneoxacyclobutane		0.4 ml
		0.2 m;
(4-Aminobenzyl)trimethylammonium chloride hydrochloride		3 g
Cyclooctatetraenecarboxylic acid		5 g
Trithymotide-ethanol complex		15 g
Diaminotriptycene		12 g
Triptycene		3 g
Octamethylcyclotetraene		2 g
N-Methyl-4-methylpiperidine		1 g
1-Methyl-2-norbornylamine		3 g
N,N',N''-Trimethyltriazacyclohexane		1 g
Phenylethylmercuric chloride		5 g
Quinuclidine		5 g
1,2,3-Trimethylpyrrole		25 ml
3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)propionic acid		2 g
Triethyltin hydride		3 ml
sym- α,ω -(9-Quinoliny)tetraethylene glycol		2 g



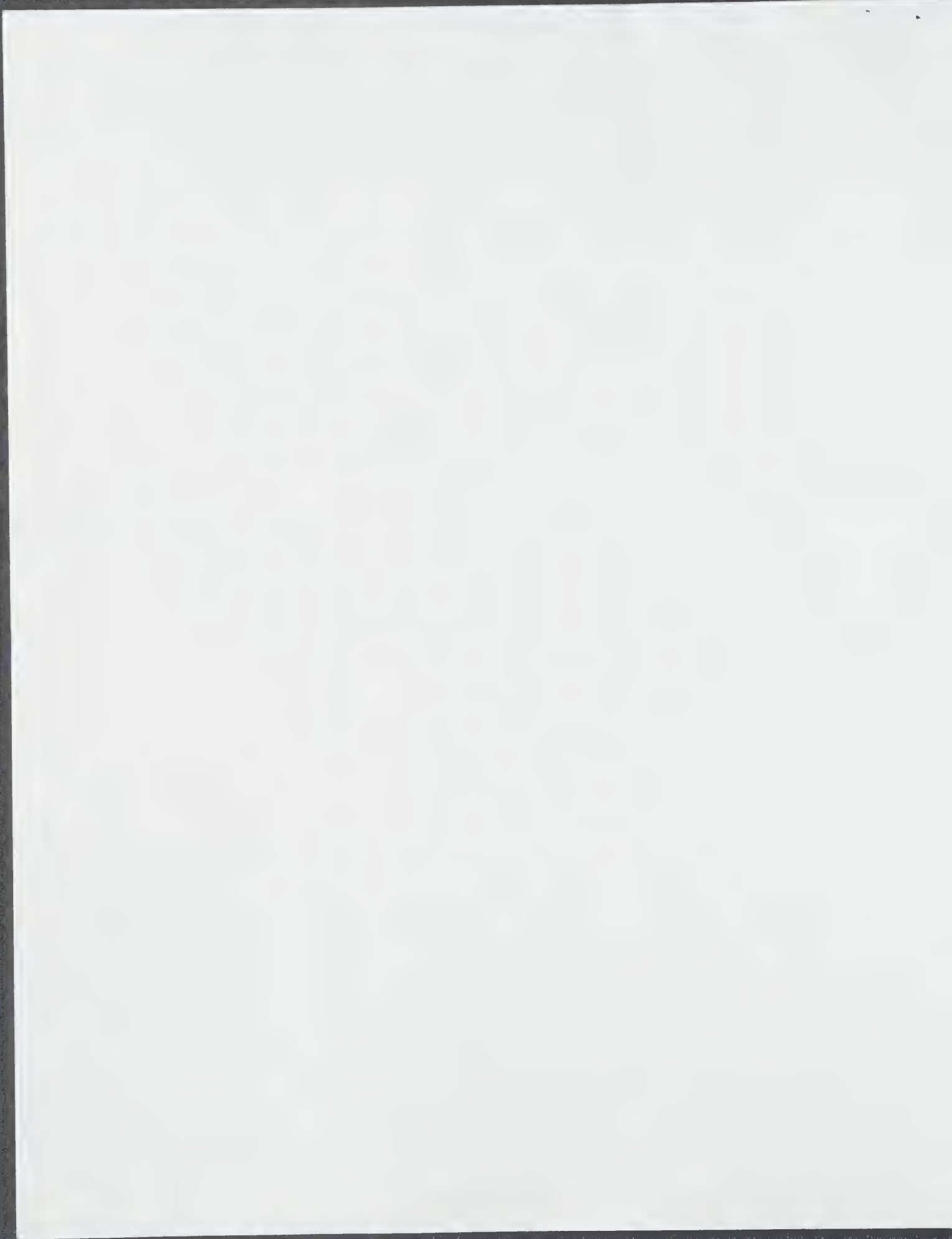
2-(4-Pentenyl) benzoate	15 ml
4-Ethoxybut-3-ene-1-yne	3 ml
4,4-Dimethoxy-2-methyl-1-butene	2 ml
	15 ml
Tetramethyllead	3 ml
Benzamide-N,N-d ₂	4 g
sym-2,2'-Dimethyl-5,5'-difluorobenzoin	0.5 g
3,3-Dimethylglutaric anhydride	5 g
2,4-Dihydroxynortricyclene	2 g
N,N-Dimethyl-(4-fluorophenyl)ammonium chloride	1 g
3-Penten-1-ol	5 ml
2,5-Dimethyl-1,5-hexadiene	2 ml
3-Methyl-3-butenol	2 ml
(4-Chlorophenyl)ferrocene	0.2 g
bis-(4-Chlorophenyl)ferrocene	0.1 g
	3 g
4-(2-Fluorophenyl)benzoic acid	5 g
Cyclooctatetraene dibromide dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate adduct	10 g
Adamantane-1-carboxylic acid	1 g
(2-Chlorophenyl)propionic acid	5 g
Tetraphenylene	0.05 g
1-Norbornanecarboxylic acid	0.5 g
N-Neohexylphthalimide	3 g
3-Phenyl-1-propylamine	3 ml
cis and trans-3,5-dimethyltetrahydrofuran	125 ml
Phenyltrimethylsilane	50 ml
m-Trifluoromethylacetanilide	20 g
Ethyl m-trifluoromethylbenzoate	8 ml
m-Trifluoromethylbenzoic acid	20 g
	0.1 g
m-Trifluoromethylaniline hydrochloride	2 g
o-Trifluoromethylbenzoic acid	10 g
3-Trifluoromethyl-2-nitroacetanilide	5 g
N,N-Dimethyl-p-trifluoromethylaniline	4 g
N,N-Dimethyl-m-trifluoromethylaniline hydrochloride	3 g



Dibenzylmercury	1 g
4-Phenyl-3-buten-1-ol	5 ml
Isobutyrylmesitylene	15 ml
Mesityl phenyl ketone	20 ml
Dimesityl ketone	20 g
	(Crude) 25 g
	0.5 g
Lindlar catalyst	5 g
Benzyltrimethylammonium chloride	25 g
Di(4,4-diphenyl-3-buten-1-yl mercury	5 g
Rosenmund catalyst (acyl chlorides to aldehydes)	5 g
12-Crown-4	3 g
Trimethylammonium picrate	0.1 g
Dimethyl 2,5-dibromoadipate	1 g
2-Methyl-4,5-dimethyleneimidazoline picrate	0.1 g
Dimethyl trans-1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylate	0.1 g
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octane	0.1 g
Diethyl bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,5-di(1,3--dithiopropano)- 1,4-dicarboxylate	1 g
	0.1 g
Diethyl bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,5-dione-1,4-dicarboxylate (Crude)	20 ml
	(Crude) 15 g
	25 g
	0.5 g
	0.1 g
	1 g
Diethyl cyclohexane-2,5-dione-1,4-dicarboxylate	4 g
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,5-dione-1,4-dicarboxylic acid	5 g
Diethyl bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1,4-dicarboxylate	1 ml
	0.1 ml
	NMR sample 0.25 ml
Monoethyl bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1,4-dicarboxylate	0.2 g
	2 g
4-Bromobicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid	0.05 g
	0.1 g
4-Hydroxybicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid	0.01 g



		0.1 g
Ethyl 4-bromobicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylate		0.1 ml
Ethyl bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylate		0.1 ml
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid		0.02 g
4-Cyanobicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid		0.05 g
		0.05 g
		0.002
Ethyl 4-cyanobicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylate		0.05 ml
		0.1 ml
Ethyl bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-4-carboxamido-1-carboxylate		0.5 g
		1 g
Bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylic acid		0.02 g
		1 g
Diethyl bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylate-4-carbamate		0.01 g
Ethyl 4-aminobicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylate hydrochloride		0.05 g
4-Aminobicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1-carboxylate		0.05 g
Antimony pentafluoride		75 g
N-Methylazaadamantane hydrochloride		15 g
Trimethylsilylmethyl lithium		2 g
meso-Tetraphenylporphin thallium		0.1 g
t-Butyl 5,5-diphenyl-4-peroxypentenoate		0,5 g
Barium carbonate- ¹³ C		1 g
		2 g
Sodium acetate- ¹³ C		0.1 g
Benzoic- ¹³ C acid		0.5 g
3-Penten-2-ol		20 ml
meso-Butane-2,3-d ₂	NMR sample	0.2 ml
trans-Cyclodecene-1,2,4,4,9,9-d ₆	NMR sample	0.25 ml
Cyclohexanone-2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6-d ₁₀ diethylene ketal		
	NMR sample	0.2 ml
Propionic-O-d acid	NMR sample	0.2 ml
1,3-Cyclohexadione bis-diethylene keta;		0.1 ml
1,4-Cyclohexadiene		75 ml
2,2-Dimethyl-4-pentenal		150 ml
Perfluoroallyl bromide		1.5 ml
(Phenyltrifluoromethoxy)acetic acid (racemic)		50 g



Dimethyl bis-(2-cyanoethyl)malonate

75 g

200 g

2,5-Diacetoxy-3-butyne

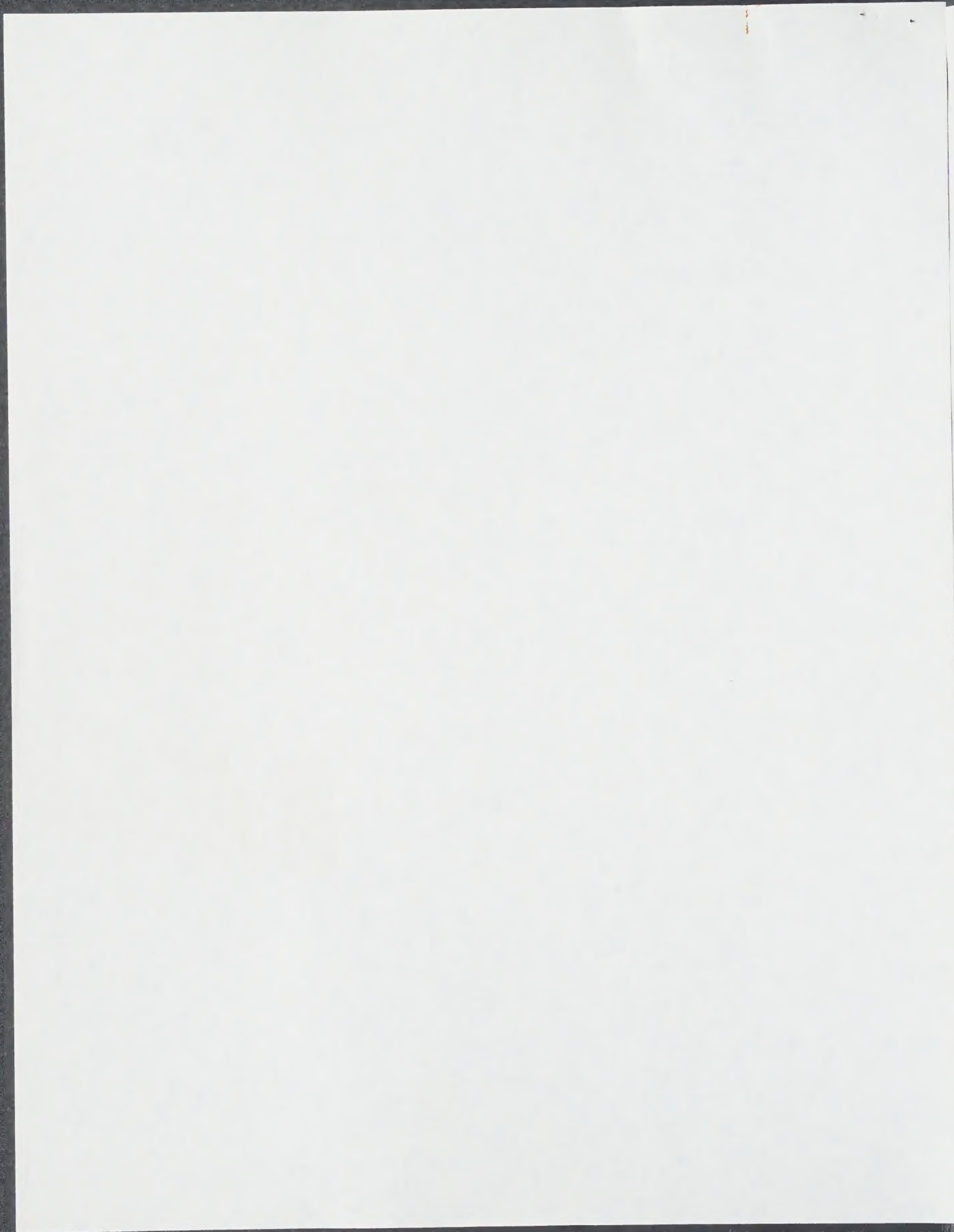
75 ml

3-Methyl-2-butenol

50 ml

Dibenzo-18-crown-6

10 g



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Tue, Feb 2, 1993

Dr Alfred Bader
2961 N Shepard Av.
Milwaukee, WI 53211

Dear Dr. Bader,

Let me first of all thank you and Isabel for taking time out of your busy schedule to visit us at Boulder. I found your lecture fascinating as well as enlightening. A colleague of mine has hanging on the door to his lab a quote attributed to Kekule which encourages scientists to dream, but then to scrutinize their dreams and be wary of publishing "unripe fruit." It goes on to say that this is especially damaging to younger minds which cannot distinguish between that which is ripe and unripe. I cannot help but read that quote in a different light after hearing your seminar. I wonder if Kekule applied this standard to his work or only to that of others, specifically Loschmidt. It would seem that his criticism of Loschmidt's work as fanciful confusion is in the spirit of this quote, but that his publication of similar ideas is ironic at best.

Enclosed, please find a (very) small token of our appreciation for your visit. I wish we could have been more generous, but our seminar budget is limited and already overdrawn due to the lean times which our department is experiencing. I look forward to when I may hear you lecture again.

Sincerely,

Tarek Sammakia

Tarek Sammakia

