

Alfred Baber Fonds

Subject Files

Lecture Posters

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES	
LOCATOR	5095.5
BOX	9
FILE	18

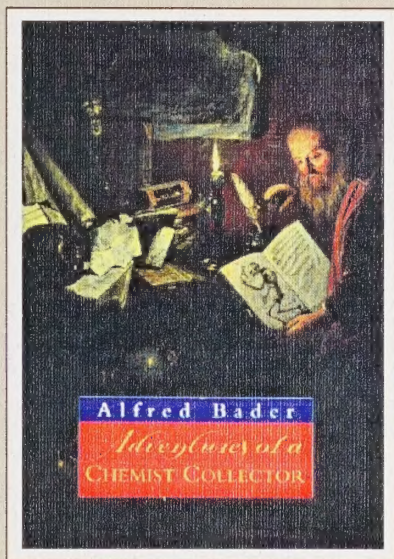






Featured Guest:

DR. ALFRED BADER



on the

UNIVERSITY ROUNDTABLE

WUWM-FM 89.7



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1996

at 10:30 A.M.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1996

at 6:30 A.M.

with

DEAN MARSHALL GOODMAN



ENVIRONMENT

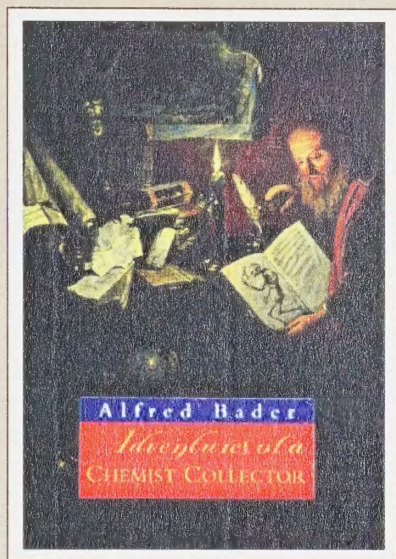
100% RECYCLED

50% SOY INK



Featured Guest:

DR. ALFRED BADER



on the

UNIVERSITY ROUNDTABLE

WUWM-FM 89.7



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1996

at 10:30 A.M.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1996

at 6:30 A.M.

with

DEAN MARSHALL GOODMAN



CONTENTS

ENVIRONMENT

ST. LOUIS SECTION

*American Chemical Society*



**90<sup>th</sup> Anniversary  
Special Lecture Series**

Featuring:

**Dr. Alfred Bader**

Lecture:

**“ Richard Anschütz, Archibald Scott Couper  
and Josef Loschmidt: A Detective at Work”**

St. Louis Science Center

September 20, 1997  
Auditorium



## Dr. Alfred Bader

Dr. Bader was born in Vienna, Austria in 1924. He graduated from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario with a degree in Engineering Chemistry in 1945 and from Harvard University in 1950 with a degree in chemistry. He worked for a Canadian paint company, which was acquired by Pittsburgh Plate Glass. He was offered a position in the research laboratory at PPG in Milwaukee in 1950. In 1951, Dr. Bader founded the Aldrich Chemical Company, which became incorporated with the Sigma Chemical Company in 1975. He has served as president, CEO, chairman and chairman emeritus of Sigma-Aldrich. Dr. Bader is currently operating an art gallery that he started in 1992 in the Astor Hotel in Milwaukee. Dr. Bader was the curator of "The Bible through Dutch Eyes" exhibition at the Milwaukee Art Center in 1976 and co-curator with his wife Isabel of "The Detective's Eye" exhibition in 1989. He has published widely on chemistry, art and the Bible.

## History of the ACS in St. Louis

Chemistry came to St. Louis with the arrival, in 1800, of Antoine Saugurain, physician, chemist and explorer. The geographical situation of St. Louis, the Gateway to the West, made it the logical city, west of the Mississippi, to be a chemically oriented community. Mallinckrodt, the first chemical company west of Philadelphia, was founded in 1867. By 1903, the need for a society where chemists could meet, discuss their interests and increase their knowledge was evident. On February 3, 1903, the St. Louis Chemical Society was organized. Efforts were made to affiliate the Section to the American Chemical Society (ACS), the Academy of Science and the Society of Chemical Industries. On December 7, 1907, amongst a quite large and enthusiastic crowd, St. Louis became a member of the American Chemical Society. Activities of the Section during the next few years included the establishment of a library of Chemical journals, consultation on the "Great Water Controversy" on the method of purification of the St. Louis water systems and strong support of the Pure Food and Drug Law. In April 1920, when the Leather and Sugar Sections held their first meetings and the Dye Section became a Division, the St. Louis Section hosted the 59th National Meeting of the ACS. In 1928, there were 260 members within a territory 75 miles from St. Louis, Missouri, and 25 miles in Illinois. The Section hosted the National Meeting, April 16-19, 1928, at the



Chase Hotel. The Midwest Regional Meeting in May, 1932, drew a large crowd in spite of the Depression and the National Meeting held at the Jefferson Hotel, April 7-11, 1941, had almost 4,000 registrants. The first Midwest Award was given to a resident of the Midwest Region who has made meritorious contributions to the advancement of pure or applied chemistry or chemical education in 1944. In 1948, Charles Allen Thomas, Monsanto, was president of the ACS. The Midwest Regional Meeting was held in St. Louis that year and there were 2725 chemical plants producing 4030 items. In 1951, after topping 1000 members in 1950, Dr. Desiree leBeau, Research Director, Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Co., was the first woman to serve as Chair. During the 1960's steady progress was made in the Section. The "Chemical Bond" was initiated in 1965, continuing education courses were offered at Washington University (1965 and 1968), started the chemistry seminar program at St. Louis University and created the Steering Committee for long range planning and continuity in 1967. In 1970, the St. Louis Section Award was initiated to be given annually to members or affiliates of the Section who has shown outstanding contributions to the profession of Chemistry as well as demonstrated potential to further the advancement of the chemical profession. The excellence of Chemistry in the St. Louis area has produced several Nobel Prize winners such as Drs. Joseph Erlanger, Edward, Doisy, Carl and Gerty Cori and Arthur H. Compton. In 1973, there were 206 firms in the St. Louis area producing chemicals and allied products with about 1,600 employees. The 1984 spring National Meeting was held in St. Louis and the Midwest Regional Meeting in 1989. The Section has received the Outstanding Performance of a Local Section Award in 1984, 1986, 1992, 1993 and 1996. Section members, Clayton Callis and Al Heinenger, went on to become National ACS Chairs in 1989 and 1991, respectively. Currently, there are approximately 1850 members in the Section. Members are involved in the Awards, Education, Professional Activities, Program, and Publicity and Public Relations Committees. They are actively involved in Chemical Progress Week, National Chemistry Week and special projects such as "Speak Out - The Chemical World" and "Kids and Chemistry". The St. Louis Section continues to introduce new programs to its members and the community to further our understanding of the things around us and how chemistry is everything.







ST. LOUIS SECTION  
*American Chemical Society*



**90<sup>th</sup> Anniversary  
Special Lecture Series**

Featuring:

**Dr. Alfred Bader**

Lecture:

**“History of the Aldrich Chemical Company  
and Sigma-Aldrich”**

Missouri Botanical Garden

September 21, 1997  
Spink Pavillion



## Dr. Alfred Bader

Dr. Bader was born in Vienna, Austria in 1924. He graduated from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario with a degree in Engineering Chemistry in 1945 and from Harvard University in 1950 with a degree in chemistry. He worked for a Canadian paint company, which was acquired by Pittsburgh Plate Glass. He was offered a position in the research laboratory at PPG in Milwaukee in 1950. In 1951, Dr. Bader founded the Aldrich Chemical Company, which became incorporated with the Sigma Chemical Company in 1975. He has served as president, CEO, chairman and chairman emeritus of Sigma-Aldrich. Dr. Bader is currently operating an art gallery that he started in 1992 in the Astor Hotel in Milwaukee. Dr. Bader was the curator of "The Bible through Dutch Eyes" exhibition at the Milwaukee Art Center in 1976 and co-curator with his wife Isabel of "The Detective's Eye" exhibition in 1989. He has published widely on chemistry, art and the Bible.

## History of the ACS in St. Louis

Chemistry came to St. Louis with the arrival, in 1800, of Antoine Saugurain, physician, chemist and explorer. The geographical situation of St. Louis, the Gateway to the West, made it the logical city, west of the Mississippi, to be a chemically oriented community. Mallinckrodt, the first chemical company west of Philadelphia, was founded in 1867. By 1903, the need for a society where chemists could meet, discuss their interests and increase their knowledge was evident. On February 3, 1903, the St. Louis Chemical Society was organized. Efforts were made to affiliate the Section to the American Chemical Society (ACS), the Academy of Science and the Society of Chemical Industries. On December 7, 1907, amongst a quite large and enthusiastic crowd, St. Louis became a member of the American Chemical Society. Activities of the Section during the next few years included the establishment of a library of Chemical journals, consultation on the "Great Water Controversy" on the method of purification of the St. Louis water systems and strong support of the Pure Food and Drug Law. In April 1920, when the Leather and Sugar Sections held their first meetings and the Dye Section became a Division, the St. Louis Section hosted the 59th National Meeting of the ACS. In 1928, there were 260 members within a territory 75 miles from St. Louis, Missouri, and 25 miles in Illinois. The Section hosted the National Meeting, April 16-19, 1928, at the



Chase Hotel. The Midwest Regional Meeting in May, 1932, drew a large crowd in spite of the Depression and the National Meeting held at the Jefferson Hotel, April 7-11, 1941, had almost 4,000 registrants. The first Midwest Award was given to a resident of the Midwest Region who has made meritorious contributions to the advancement of pure or applied chemistry or chemical education in 1944. In 1948, Charles Allen Thomas, Monsanto, was president of the ACS. The Midwest Regional Meeting was held in St. Louis that year and there were 2725 chemical plants producing 4030 items. In 1951, after topping 1000 members in 1950, Dr. Desiree leBeau, Research Director, Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Co., was the first woman to serve as Chair. During the 1960's steady progress was made in the Section. The "Chemical Bond" was initiated in 1965, continuing education courses were offered at Washington University (1965 and 1968), started the chemistry seminar program at St. Louis University and created the Steering Committee for long range planning and continuity in 1967. In 1970, the St. Louis Section Award was initiated to be given annually to members or affiliates of the Section who has shown outstanding contributions to the profession of Chemistry as well as demonstrated potential to further the advancement of the chemical profession. The excellence of Chemistry in the St. Louis area has produced several Nobel Prize winners such as Drs. Joseph Erlanger, Edward, Doisy, Carl and Gerty Cori and Arthur H. Compton. In 1973, there were 206 firms in the St. Louis area producing chemicals and allied products with about 1,600 employees. The 1984 spring National Meeting was held in St. Louis and the Midwest Regional Meeting in 1989. The Section has received the Outstanding Performance of a Local Section Award in 1984, 1986, 1992, 1993 and 1996. Section members, Clayton Callis and Al Heinenger, went on to become National ACS Chairs in 1989 and 1991, respectively. Currently, there are approximately 1850 members in the Section. Members are involved in the Awards, Education, Professional Activities, Program, and Publicity and Public Relations Committees. They are actively involved in Chemical Progress Week, National Chemistry Week and special projects such as "Speak Out - The Chemical World" and "Kids and Chemistry". The St. Louis Section continues to introduce new programs to its members and the community to further our understanding of the things around us and how chemistry is everything.









**YESHIVA UNIVERSITY**  
THE IRA KUPES LECTURE SERIES

**THE CHEMIST AS ENTREPRENEUR**

**DR. ALFRED BADER**

**Monday, November 2, 1998**  
**8 pm**

**Wendell Kennedy Miller Hall**  
**200 Amsterdam Avenue (84th Street)**  
**New York, NY 10023**

The Yeshiva University Board of Trustees and the Yeshiva University Faculty of Science and Technology support this lecture series. The series is organized by the Yeshiva University Board of Trustees and the Yeshiva University Faculty of Science and Technology. The series is organized by the Yeshiva University Board of Trustees and the Yeshiva University Faculty of Science and Technology.

## DR. ALFRED BADER

DR. ALFRED BADER is a rare, renaissance like individual in whom an extremely bright intellect is coupled with practical gifts. He has a broad cornucopia of interests which he has aptly described as his ABCs — art, the Bible, and chemistry.

Born in Vienna, Alfred Bader fled to England at the age of 14, ten months before the outbreak of World War II. Although admitted to England under a British program allowing entry visas for Jewish children, when he turned 16 he was imprisoned by the British under a policy of incarcerating as enemy aliens all German and Austrian males between the ages of 16 and 60. He was shipped to Canada and held for 15 months at a guarded camp on an island in Lake Champlain where he studied 6 to 8 hours a day and prepared himself for admission to Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. Upon his release from the camp, he pursued a degree in engineering chemistry. He also obtained a B.A. degree in history and a M.S. degree in organic chemistry. During the summers of this period, he worked as a lab technician for a paint company in Montreal. The paint company was so impressed with him that they encouraged him to obtain a doctorate at Harvard. While at Harvard, he became fast friends with luminaries like Gilbert Storck and Robert B. Woodward.

Dr. Bader earned his Ph.D. degree in only 2 years. While at Harvard, he recognized that the research chemical business would be a promising niche business. This led him to form Aldrich Chemical Co. He subsequently expanded the scope and reach of Aldrich by merging it with Sigma Chemical, a bio-chemical producer. Sigma and Aldrich grew to be one of the world's preeminent suppliers of custom chemicals and fine organics and inorganics.

Dr. Bader is an internationally acclaimed collector of art. Indeed, his autobiography is entitled: "Adventures of a Chemist Collector."

In recognition of his manifold professional contributions, the American Chemical Society has bestowed the Charles Lathrop Parsons Award for Public Service on Dr. Bader.



## Previous Kukin Lectures

1991

**Dr. Roald Hoffman**

*Nobel Laureate, Professor of Chemistry  
Cornell University  
Logical Structures of Modern Chemistry*

1992

**Dr. Jerrold Meinwald**

*Professor of Chemistry  
Cornell University  
The Chemistry of Everyday Insect Life*

1993

**Dr. Elias J. Corey**

*Nobel Laureate, Professor of Chemistry  
Harvard University  
"Molecular Robots. Small Molecules as Enzyme-Like Catalysts"*

1994

**Dr. Sir Derek H.R. Barton**

*Nobel Laureate, Professor of Chemistry  
Texas A&M University  
How to Win the Nobel Prize*

1995

**Professo Ephraim Katchalski-Katzir**

*Department of Membrane Research and Biophysics  
Weizmann Institute of Science  
"A Scientist As State President: Experiences and Expectations"*

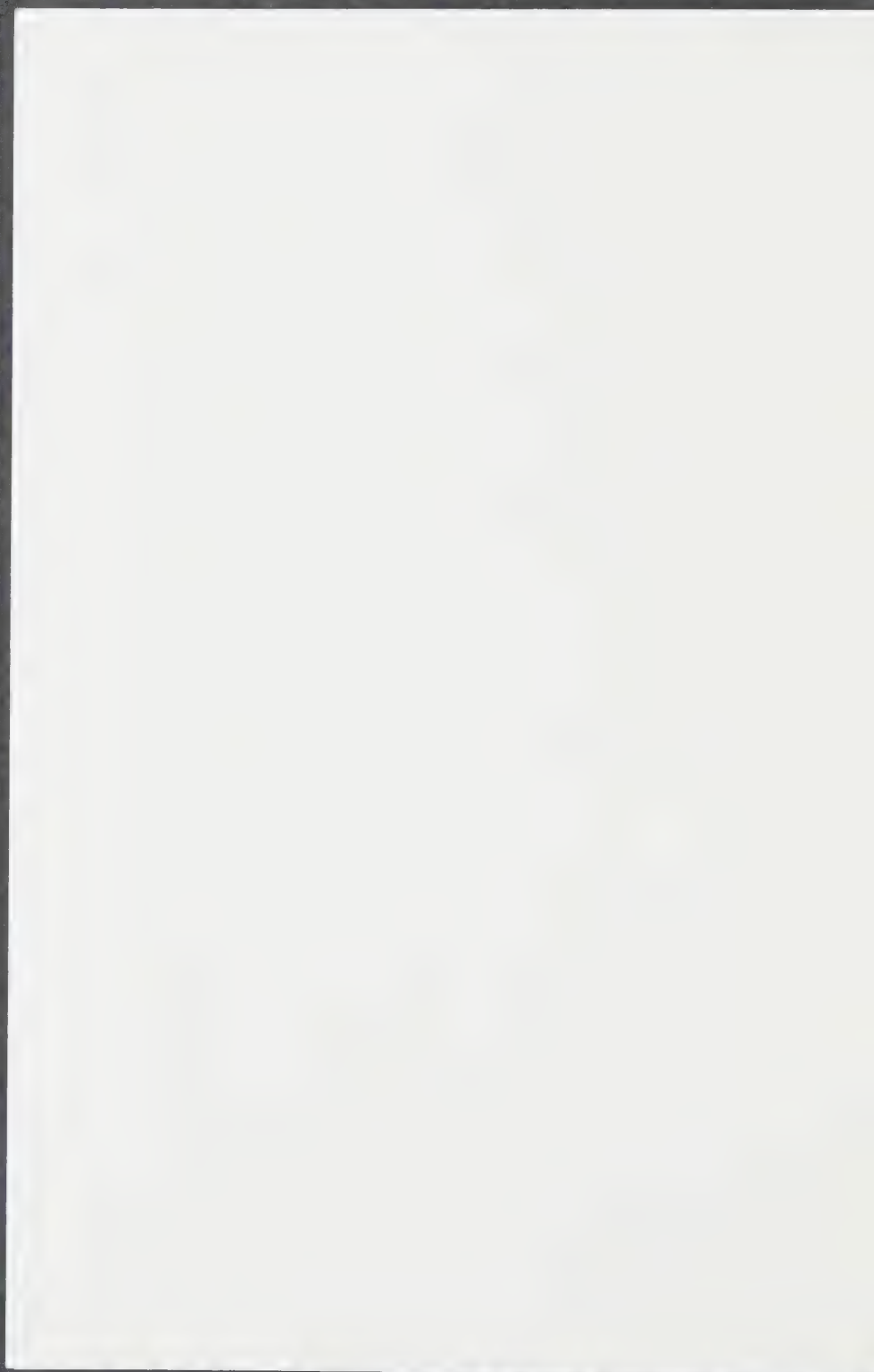
### DR. IRA KUKIN

Prominent industrialist, business executive, and communal leader, Dr. Ira Kukin of West Orange, NJ, was elected a vice chairman of Yeshiva University's Board of Trustees in 1989.

Dr. Kukin, founder and chairman of the Board of Apollo Technologies International Corporation, in Livingston, NJ, has been a member of the board since 1961 and served as chairman of the University's Academic Affairs committee.

Prior to founding Apollo in 1963—a leading company in the field of chemical air pollution control and energy conservation—Dr. Kukin taught chemistry at Harvard and worked with the Gulf Oil Company in Pittsburgh and as a research director with the Witco Corporation.

Together with his wife, Doris, Dr. Kukin is a Benefactor of the University who endowed the Ira and Doris Kukin Distinguished Visiting Professorship of finance at the University's Sy Syms School of Business. Dr. Kukin is a founder and member of the Board of Directors of the Syms School.





LECTURE SPONSORED BY WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS

*The Rembrandt Research Project and the Collector*



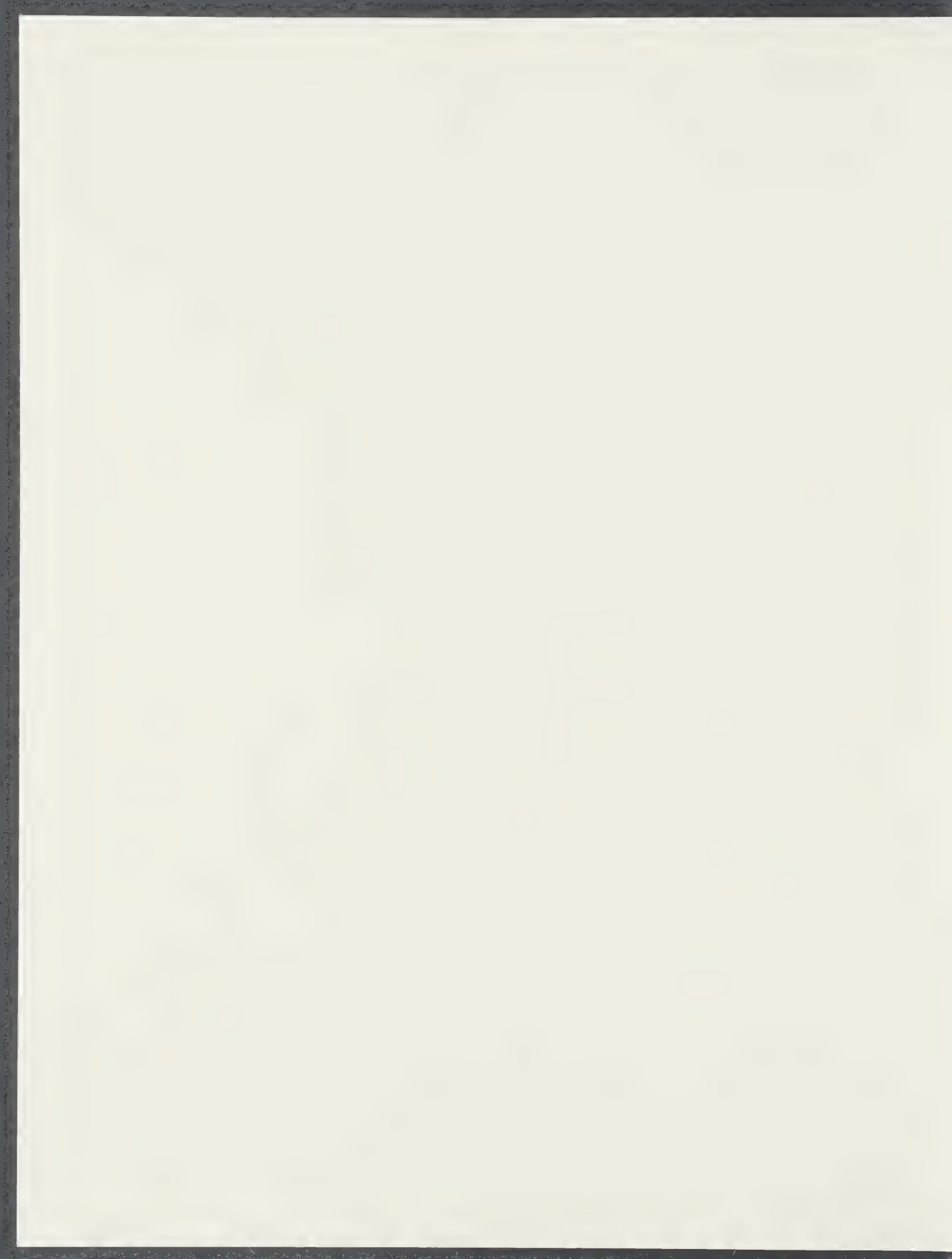
Detail from *The Artist's Father* by Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn, from collection of Alfred Bader.

DR. ALFRED BADER

4:30 PM · WEDNESDAY · SEPTEMBER 25, 1996

ELVEHJEM MUSEUM OF ART · ROOM 160 · 800 UNIVERSITY AVENUE · MADISON

RSVP (608) 263-1692





LECTURE SPONSORED BY WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS

*The Rembrandt Research Project and the Collector*



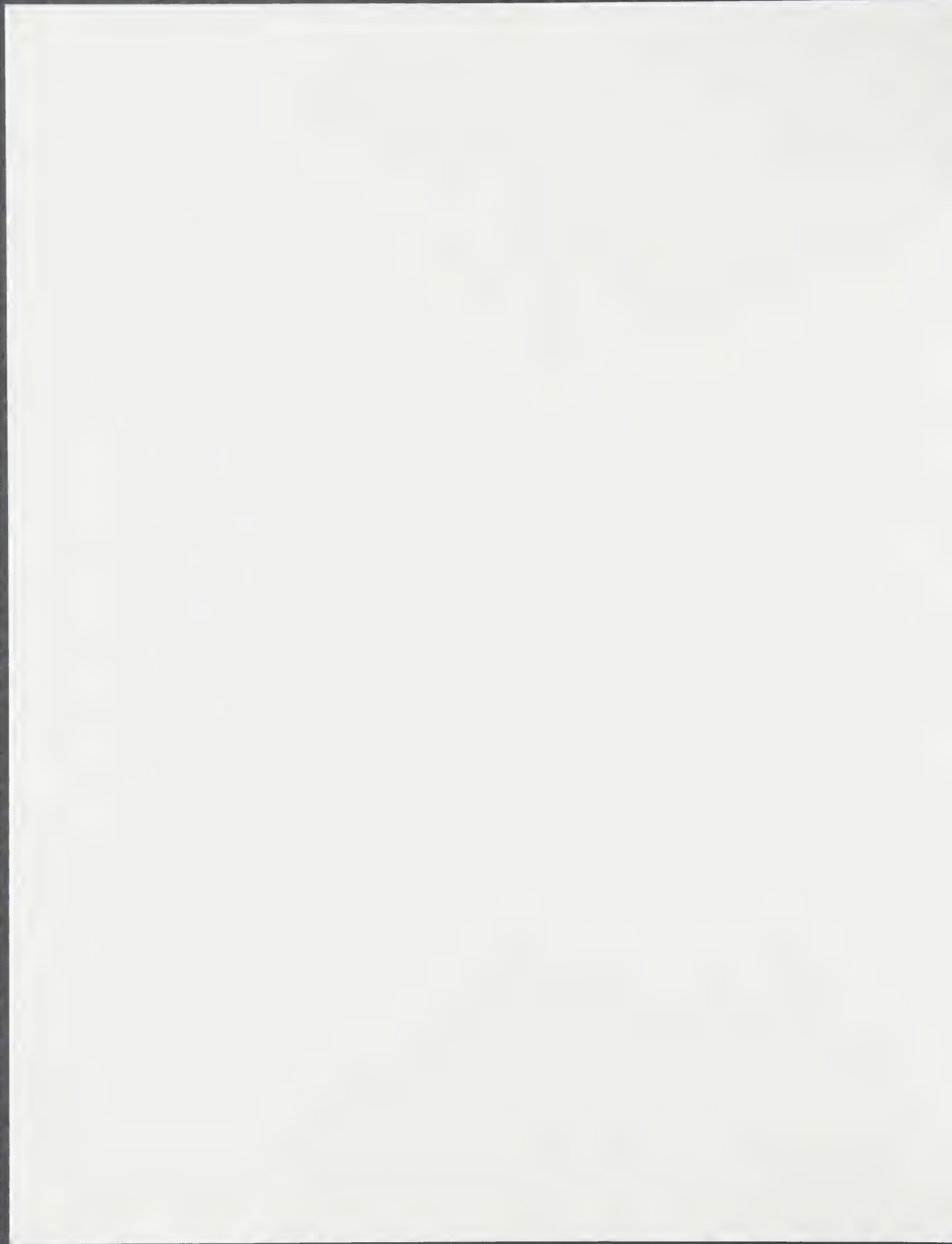
Detail from *The Artist's Father* by Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn, from collection of Alfred Bader.

DR. ALFRED BADER

4:30 PM · WEDNESDAY · SEPTEMBER 25, 1996

ELVEHJEM MUSEUM OF ART · ROOM 160 · 800 UNIVERSITY AVENUE · MADISON

RSVP (608) 263-1692





UW-Stevens Point  
Department of Chemistry

FIRST ANNUAL  
TRYTTEN LECTURE

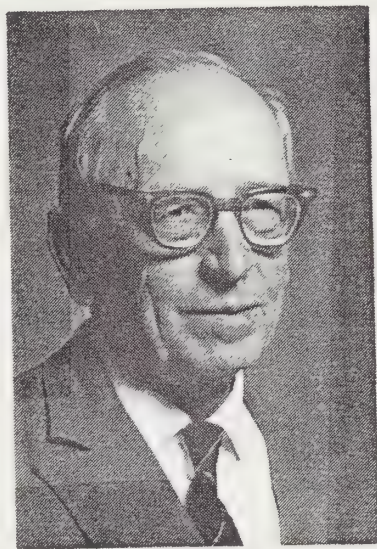


Alfred Bader, CEO (retired)  
Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Corporation

"The Rembrandt Research Project and the Collector"

Friday, May 6, 1994  
8:00 P.M.  
Wisconsin Room, University Center

Roland Trytten, "Tryt," after whom this Lecture Series is named, taught in the Department of Chemistry at UWSP for 38 years, from 1945 to 1983. He served as chair of the Department for 24 of those years, from 1947 to 1972. When he arrived in 1945, he was one of three faculty members. Needless to say, Tryt taught nearly everything in those early years. As the Department grew, Tryt's teaching assignments were most frequently in the areas of general chemistry and quantitative analysis.



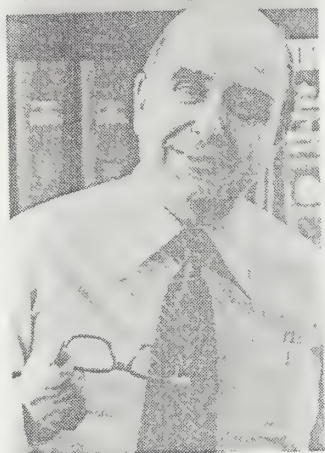
Roland Trytten was a creative leader. He served on the steering committee that worked for the creation of the Central Wisconsin Section of the American Chemical Society, whose region had previously been part of the Wisconsin Section, which was headquartered in Madison. He also provided inspiration and leadership for the initial creation of the UWSP paper science major, which was originally established as a Department of Chemistry program.

Tryt was born Roland Aaker Trytten on October 15, 1913 in Tower City, North Dakota. He earned his B.S. from St. Olaf College in 1935 and his Ph.D. from UW-Madison in 1941. After one year as a quality control chemist for Kimberly-Clark in Niagara, Wisconsin, he joined the chemistry staff at Ripon College and taught there until 1945. Then he moved to Central State Teachers College in Stevens Point.

In 1990 the Department of Chemistry honored Roland by naming A121 Science the "Roland A. Trytten Lecture Hall." At those festivities Tryt noted that this honor being bestowed on him was really the second such recognition. Early in his career, he wryly noted, he received his first recognition when "the radioactive isotope of hydrogen was named tritium." The establishment of the Trytten Lecture Series, and the presentation of the first lecture in this series tonight, is another tribute and testament to the remarkable career of Roland A. Trytten.



Alfred Bader, scientist, industrialist, art historian and philanthropist, was born in Vienna in 1924. Wartime stays in England and Canada led to Queens University, where he earned a B.Sc. in Chemical Engineering, a B.A. in History, and a M.Sc. in Organic Chemistry. After working as a chemist for Murphy Paint Company, he went to Harvard, completed his Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry and returned to Murphy. In 1951 he began the Aldrich Chemical Company, which he ran part-time out of his garage in Milwaukee. In 1954 he worked full-time on his fledgling new company, which became the world's foremost supplier of high-quality fine chemicals. Aldrich merged with Sigma Chemical Company in 1975, creating the Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Corporation, which Dr. Bader chaired until his recent retirement.



Alfred Bader has had a life-long avocation of collecting and restoring art. The catalog of the Aldrich Chemical Company has always been unique in that its front cover was always a painting from his personal art collection. Dr. Bader is widely recognized as an expert on techniques for restoring art. Over the past forty years he has built up a significant collection, specializing in Dutch 17th century paintings of Rembrandt. His knowledge of art is widely recognized; twice he has served as guest curator for exhibitions at the Milwaukee Art Museum, including *The Detective's Eye; Investigating The Old Masters*. Across the country and around the world, Dr. Bader has shared his remarkable expertise of chemistry and art by giving lectures and seminars on *The Chemistry of Art Restoration* and *The Bible Through Dutch Eyes*.

Dr. Bader launched the periodical *Aldrichimica Acta* to disseminate chemical reviews by leading chemists. Through his leadership and benevolence, the ACS Award for Creative Work in Synthetic Organic Chemistry, the ACS Bader Award for Creative Research in Bioorganic and Bioinorganic Chemistry, and ACS Project SEED (Summer Experience for the Educationally Disadvantaged) have been established and generously supported.

It has just been announced that Dr. Alfred Bader is to be the recipient of the 1995 ACS Charles Lathrop Parsons Award which recognizes his significant achievements in chemistry and their interpretation to society and the public-at-large.

# Department of Chemistry Award Winners 1993-94

- Trytten Award      *"Outstanding performance in freshman chemistry by a major"*  
Paul Winget - West Bend, WI
- Faust Award      *"Outstanding performance in freshman chemistry by a major"*  
Mark Mehn - Berlin, WI
- CRC Achievement Award      *"To the freshman with the most outstanding achievement in chemistry"*  
James Krenz - Merrill, WI
- Faust Awards      *"Outstanding performance in sophomore chemistry courses by a major"*  
David Falkavage - Stevens Point, WI  
Lisa Swanson - Wisconsin Rapids, WI
- POLYED Organic Chemistry Achievement Award      *"Most outstanding performance in sophomore organic chemistry by a chemistry major"*  
Gwyn Wheeler - Verona, WI
- Kallander Award      *"For outstanding performance in junior chemistry courses by a major"*  
Aric Bacon - Hancock, WI
- Weaver Award      *"Outstanding performance in Biochemistry by a major"*  
Michelle Maeder - Wausau, WI
- Merck Index Award      *"Academic excellence and demonstrated research ability"*  
Stephanie Alt - Appleton, WI
- Analytical Chemistry Award      *"Upper division student who displays interest in and aptitude for a career in analytical chemistry"*  
Stephanie Alt - Appleton, WI
- American Institute of Chemistry Award      *"Graduating senior who, based upon leadership, ability, character, and academic records, has shown the potential for the advancement of chemistry and chemical engineering"*  
Aric Bacon - Hancock, WI
- Academy of Letters & Science Awards      *"Excellent achievement in a variety of academic areas, ability to write and speak effectively, and demonstrated intellectual curiosity"*  
Mark Ott - Cross Plains, WI  
Lisa Ponton - Grafton, WI





MARIETTA  
C O L L E G E

ISS 2

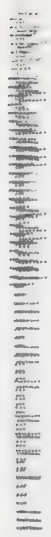
91

Dr. James O'Donnell  
Dr. Mabry O'Donnell  
Marietta, OH 45750-4031

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



83282-2742 83



## *Esbenshade Presentations 1996-1997*

### **"JULIUS CAESAR"**



**Shenandoah Shakespeare Express**

#### *Shenandoah Shakespeare Express*

This company of eleven actors will bring us William Shakespeare's study of Roman politics in the time of Julius Caesar. With a minimal use of props, the group relies primarily on the power of Shakespeare's language. As The

Scotsman commented: "This renowned American group...provides an uncluttered, elegant setting for the jewels of Shakespeare's language"

September 4, 1996, McDonough Auditorium, 7 p.m.

### **"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND A FAIR TRIAL"**



**Ric S. Sheffield**

#### *Ric S. Sheffield*

Given the media access to information in modern society, some critics have argued that a fair trial is difficult to obtain. Ric S. Sheffield, who is both an attorney and a scholar, will consider the matter of fair trials as well as ethical issues connected to trials by media coverage.

October 16, 1996

McDonough Auditorium, 7 p.m.

### **"ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND WETLANDS ISSUES"**



**Sara Nicholas**

#### *Sara J. Nicholas, Director of Wetlands and Private Lands Initiative, National Fish and Wildlife Service*

As writer and foundation official, Sara Nicholas has investigated and analyzed a number of national issues relating to wetlands and the environment. Currently with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, she works to implement initiatives between the public and the private sectors.

November 14, 1996

McDonough Auditorium, 7 p.m.

### **"DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR."**



**Jim Lucas**

#### *A Presentation by Jim Lucas*

For more than a decade Jim Lucas has traveled across the country presenting the vision of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by using King's speeches. This occasion celebrates the thirtieth anniversary of Dr. King's appearance at Marietta College in 1967.

February 5, 1997

McDonough Auditorium, 7 p.m.

### **"HARPSICHORD CONCERT"**



**Martha Folts**

#### *Martha Folts*

The Diapason describes Martha Folts as "a performer to be ranked among the very best in the world." A musician who has recorded for both the Musical Heritage Society and Delos labels, Ms. Folts brings the artistry of 17th and 18th century compositions for harpsichord to the 20th century.

March 5, 1997

McDonough Auditorium, 7 p.m.

### **"THE ADVENTURES OF A CHEMIST COLLECTOR"**



**Dr. Alfred Bader**

#### *Dr. Alfred Bader*

As chemist, businessman, and art collector, Dr. Bader has brought his love of learning and zest for life to bear in every facet of his multiple careers. He has been honored by the Royal Society of Chemistry and the Royal Society of Arts in Great Britain, the American Chemical Society, the Czech Academy of Science, and the University of Vienna.

March 25, 1997

McDonough Auditorium, 7 p.m.

*All performances are free and open to the public.*



In part, these events have been funded by the Frederica G. Esbenshade Memorial Fund which provides annual income for the purpose of bringing lecturers, performing artists or programs of diverse nature to the campus for public appearances. The endowed fund was established in 1980 by Harry H. Esbenshade Sr. and Harry H. Esbenshade Jr., husband and son, respectively, of the late Mrs. Esbenshade of Uniontown, Pennsylvania.



# ULLYOT



## PUBLIC AFFAIRS LECTURE

LEARNING  
FROM  
EXPERIENCE:  
*THE ALDRICH  
STORY, THE  
ROCKY ROAD  
TO SUCCESS*

**Alfred Bader**

*Art collector  
Entrepreneur  
Scientist*

THURSDAY,  
18 SEPTEMBER 2003

Chemical Heritage Foundation  
315 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**PRESENTED BY**

Chemical Heritage Foundation  
Philadelphia and Delaware Sections  
of the American Chemical Society

Department of Chemistry of the  
University of Pennsylvania

Department of Chemistry and  
Biochemistry at the University  
of the Sciences in Philadelphia



## **ALFRED BADER**

Born in Vienna in 1924, Alfred Bader moved to England at the age of 14 to escape Nazi persecution. After the war began he was deported as an enemy alien to Canada, where he was interned. Two years later he was released to study engineering

chemistry at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario.

After a research fellowship in organic chemistry at Harvard, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1950, Bader joined the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company (PPG) as a research chemist in its Milwaukee paint division. In 1954 he devised and patented a method of preparing bisphenolic acid for which PPG received \$1 million from Johnson Wax—a rare accomplishment for a young research chemist.

Around that time, problems with the supply of organic research chemicals led Bader to found the Aldrich Chemical Company and the Alfred Bader Chemical Library, which supplied small quantities of rare chemicals at nominal cost. To make his sales catalog distinctive and interesting, Bader included not only details of the products' physical and chemical properties and references to recent chemical literature but also reproductions of paintings from his personal collection, which he had begun accumulating in his twenties.

In the early 1970s the Aldrich Chemical Company merged with biochemical supplier Sigma. In 1992 Bader left the board of Sigma-Aldrich to pursue a second career as an art historian and art dealer.



ULLIYOT



PUBLIC  
AFFAIRS  
LECTURE

P R O G R A M

*Thursday, 18 September 2003*

6:00 P.M.

WELCOME

*Arnold Thackray*

PRESIDENT, CHEMICAL HERITAGE FOUNDATION

INTRODUCTION

LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE:

*THE ALDRICH STORY, THE  
ROCKY ROAD TO SUCCESS*

*Alfred Bader*

ART COLLECTOR, ENTREPRENEUR, SCIENTIST

7:00 - 8:00 P.M.

RECEPTION

(\$10 per person)

Reservations required

*Please RSVP by 12 September*

Register on-line at [www.chemheritage.org](http://www.chemheritage.org)

*Parking is available at the*

*Bourse Garage on 4th Street*

*(between Market and Chestnut Streets  
near the Fitz Theater)*

*Parking reservations provided on request.*

# ULLYOT PUBLIC AFFAIRS LECTURE

## GLENN EDGAR ULLYOT

Glenn Edgar Ulyot earned a B.S. in chemistry from the University of Minnesota and a M.S. and Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Illinois. During a successful thirty-eight year career with SmithKline & French Laboratories (now GlaxoSmithKline), Dr. Ulyot progressed through several stages of responsibility, from bench chemist to director of Scientific Liaison

Dr. Ulyot's primary scientific interests were with medicinal chemistry, therapeutic agents, and their biological activity. He published many papers, received patents on numerous compounds, and played a significant role in the development of several products including Benzidrex, a non-stimulating analog of the inhaler Benzidrine, and Diazide, a diuretic agent for the treatment of high blood pressure

Dr. Ulyot was an active member and leader in the American Chemical Society for more than sixty years and served on several important U.S. governmental committees. Owing to his deep commitment to education, he established the Ulyot Public Affairs Lecture in 1987, stating, "Chemistry, biology, and physics are the basic sciences that are keys to understanding the world around us. It is my hope that each Ulyot lecturer will increasingly stimulate more people to appreciate the positive impact these sciences and the people who pursue them have on our daily lives."

---

### PAST ULLYOT LECTURERS:

1990 Mary L. Good	1994 Orlando A. Battista	1998 Earnest W. Deavenport
1991 Harry B. Gray	1995 Carl Djerassi	1999 George B. Rathmann
1992 Maxine F. Singer	1996 Harold E. Varnus	2000 Mark S. Wrighton
1993 Bassam Z. Shakhshiri	1997 P. Roy Vagelos	2001 Robert S. Langer
		2002 Jacqueline K. Barton

---

### THE CHEMICAL HERITAGE FOUNDATION

The Chemical Heritage Foundation serves the community of the chemical and molecular sciences and the wider public by treasuring the past, educating the present, and inspiring the future

### THE ULLYOT PUBLIC AFFAIRS LECTURE

The annual Ulyot Public Affairs Lecture was established in 1990 by Glenn Edgar Ulyot to emphasize to the general public the positive role that the chemical and molecular sciences play in our lives. Ulyot lecturers are distinguished in their fields, nationally recognized, and able to communicate to a nonscientific audience.



Domschule  
Akademie für Erwachsenenbildung  
Postfach 11 04 55  
8700 Würzburg  
Tel. 0931/3505-118



---

Die Domschule, Akademie für Erwachsenenbildung,  
und der Lehrstuhl für fränkische Kirchengeschichte und  
Kirchengeschichte der neuesten Zeit  
laden ein zu einem Vortrag

**SZENEN DER BIBEL**  
**- mit holländischen Augen gesehen -**  
**REMBRANDT UND SEIN UMFELD**

Freitag, 4. Juni 1993, 20.15 Uhr  
im St. Burkardus-Haus, Würzburg (am Dom)

**Referent: *Dr. Dr. Alfred Bader, Milwaukee, USA***

---

Unkostenbeitrag: DM 3,-; für Schüler, Studenten, Auszubildende und  
Arbeitslose DM 1,50

Spüben

Seidi

74 0 33

Spüben 21A



*SHERIDAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK*

Alfred Bader  
1997 Science and Society Lecture  
May 29, 1997

9:30 A.M. Coffee and Registration  
10:00 A.M. Lecture

*Sheridan Park Conference Centre  
2275 Speakman Drive, Mississauga, ON*



ADMIT ONE







*SHERIDAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK*

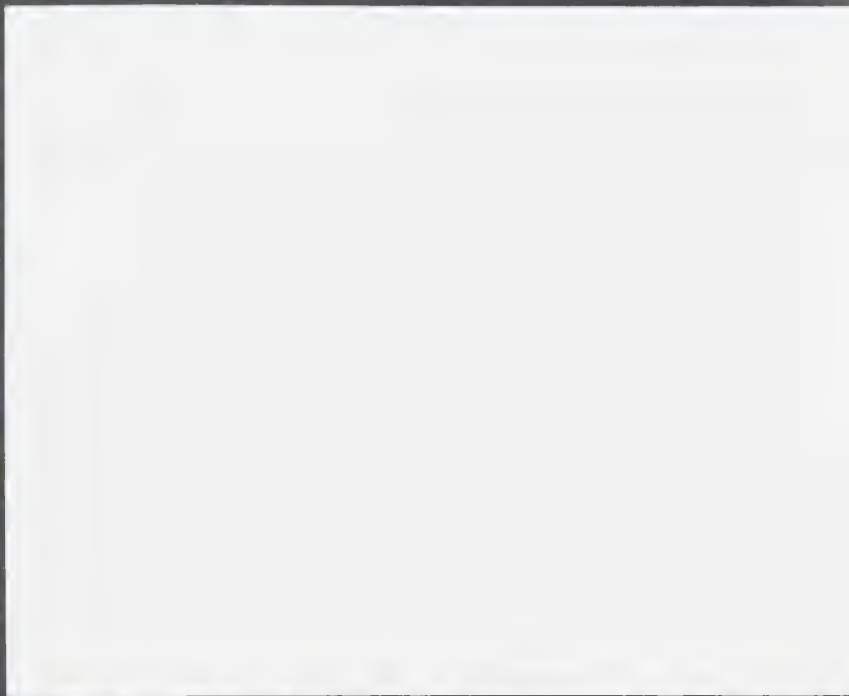
Alfred Bader  
1997 Science and Society Lecture  
May 29, 1997

9:30 A.M. Coffee and Registration  
10:00 A.M. Lecture

*Sheridan Park Conference Centre  
2275 Speakman Drive, Mississauga, ON*



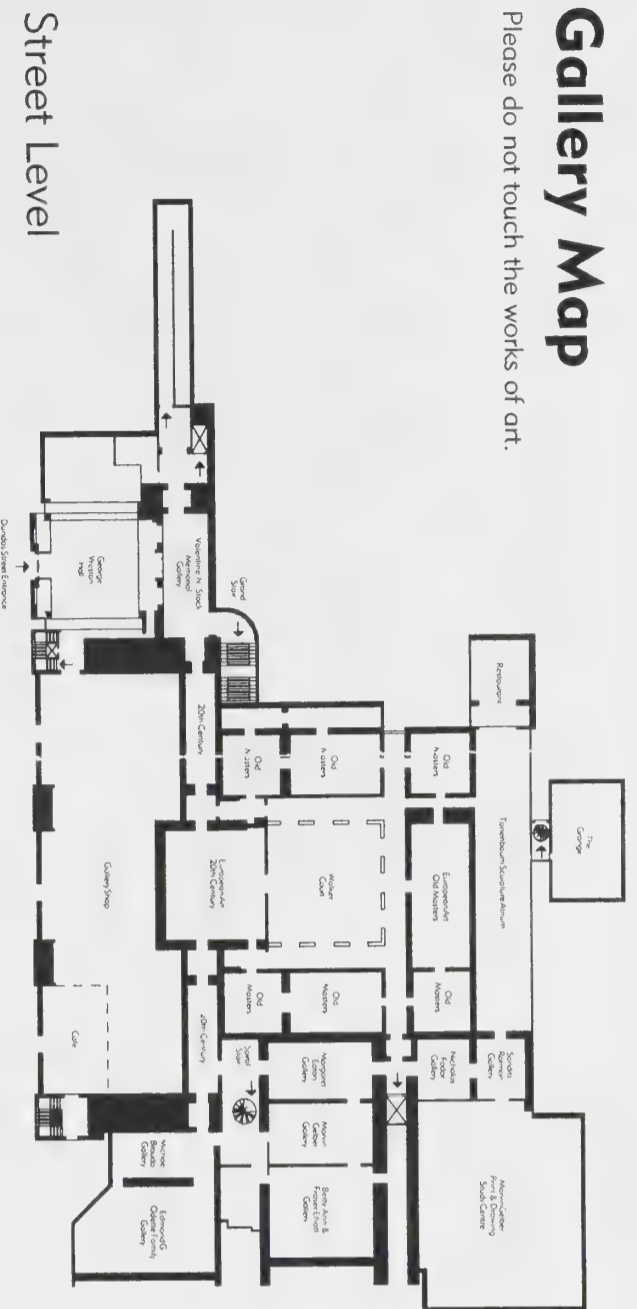
ADMIT ONE



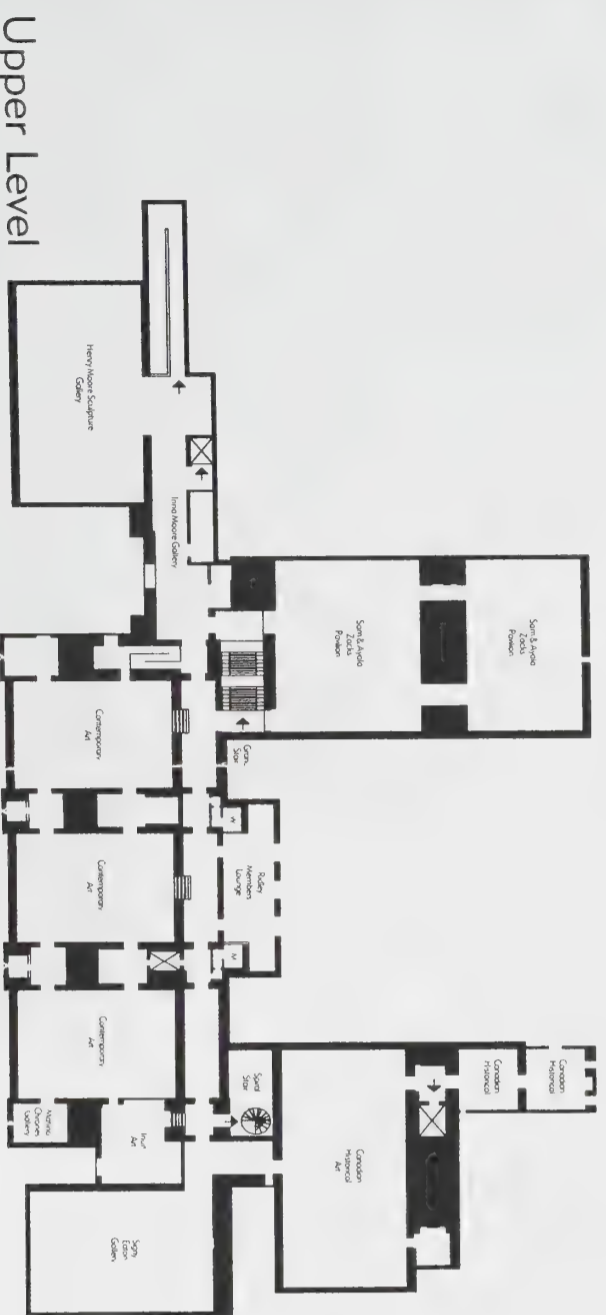


# Gallery Map

Please do not touch the works of art.



Street Level



Upper Level

# ARTS

## Today at the Gallery

Friday, May 30, 1997

Welcome to the Art Gallery of Ontario!  
 General Admission: Pay What You Can.  
 We are open to the public Tuesday to Friday from noon to 9 pm and Saturday & Sunday from 10 am to 5:30 pm.  
 We suggest \$5 per person.  
 Selected exhibitions and programs are priced individually.

## Upcoming Ticketed Exhibition

### Strangers in the Arctic

Contemporary Artists Explore the Far North

#### June 27 to September 1

In this major international exhibition, 14 artists look at the Arctic in new ways, through painting, photography and mixed media works. Members free; Adults \$9.50; Seniors, Students, and Children (ages 5-15) \$7; Families (2 adults & 5 children) \$20.

Organized by: FRAME, the Finnish Fund for Art Exchange, and the Pori Art Museum, Finland.

## Exhibitions on View Today

**The Mystical Landscapes of Charles-Marie Dulac: 1865-1916**  
Fodor Gallery

**Eros & Thanatos**

Spiral Staircase Gallery

**Chris Marker: Silent Movie**  
Braudo Gallery

**From Hairy Legs to Ask Alice**  
Godard Gallery

**Present Tense - Euan Macdonald**  
Matina Chrones Gallery

**Willie Doherty:**

**The Only Good One is a Dead One**  
Edmond G. Odette Family Gallery

**Whistler and His Circle**

Margaret Eaton Gallery

**Greg Curnoe**

Rotman Gallery & the Treasury

**The Distance Between:**

**Kim Yasuda & Jin-me Yoon**

Betty Ann and Fraser Elliott Gallery

**Transformation**

**Prix Saidye Bronfman Award 1977-1996**

Signy Eaton Gallery

**Videopostcards from the**

**Edge of the Orient**

Yaremko Gallery

## Events

12 to 4 pm

### The Grange

Visit The Grange, built in 1817 in simple Georgian style, it was the Gallery's first home. The Grange is staffed by costumed volunteers.

12:15 pm

### Noon Hour Film

*A Day on the Grand Canal with the Emperor of China or Surface is Illusion But So is Depth* (1988, 46 min)

David Hockney provides a personalized tour through two giant Chinese scroll paintings from the 17th and 18th centuries, revealing fascinating insights on Eastern and Western perspective.  
Jackman Hall

12:30 pm

### Gallery Tour

Topic: Highlights of the Gallery  
Meet at the Gallery Tours sign, main lobby.  
Approximately 45 minutes.

1:30 pm

### The Joy of Collecting:

#### Hunting for Old Masters

This program will pre-empt Artful Conversation. Dr. Alfred Bader, a chemist by profession, has a remarkable collection of Old Master paintings, and has been a generous patron of public art galleries for years. He is the author of the autobiographical *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*.  
Jackman Hall

1:30 to 3:30 pm

### Ask Me

Curious about contemporary art? Visit the contemporary galleries on the second floor and talk to a volunteer docent wearing an Ask Me badge.

2 pm

### Gallery Tour

Topic: Selections from the Permanent Collection  
Meet at the Gallery Tours sign, main lobby.  
Approximately 45 minutes.

6:30 pm

### Cinematheque Ontario

*Medea*

Director: Lars Von Trier (Denmark, 1988, 100 min).  
Jackman Hall. Use McCaul St. entrance; box office opens 6 pm.

8:45 pm

### Cinematheque Ontario

*The Element of Crime*

Director: Lars Von Trier (Denmark, 1984, 105 min).  
Jackman Hall. Use McCaul St. entrance; box office opens 6 pm.

## Agora Restaurant

Enjoy all the Gallery has to offer.  
Visit the Tanenbaum Sculpture Atrium to enjoy the fine art of dining.

Tuesday to Friday 12 - 2:30, 5:30 - 8:30 pm  
Saturday and Sunday 12 - 2:30 pm



**Sigma Xi - The Scientific Research Society**

*Companions in Zealous Research*

**McGill Chapter  
(Founded 1921)**

---

**Dr. Alfred Bader**

**Alfred Bader Fine Arts  
Founder of the Aldrich-Sigma Company**

**"Adventures of a Chemist Collector"  
subtitled "Chemistry in Art Restoration"**

**October 25  
6:00 P.M.**

**Otto Maass 10, McGill University**

---

NOTE: The above lecture is the second in a three part series:

First Lecture: "The History of Sigma-Aldrich". October 25, 1993  
12:00 noon, McConnell Library Building, Room 125; 1400 d.  
Maisonneuve Blvd. O., Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8 (514) 848-3366.

Third Lecture: "Joseph Loschmidt - The Father of Molecular  
Modelling". October 26, 12:30 p.m., Otto Maass 112, McGill  
University.

---



Les contributions du Dr. Bader en chimie organique comprennent 24 publications scientifiques et 27 brevets. Sa recherche a contribué au développement de nouveaux composés et de nouvelles méthodes synthétiques dans le domaine des acides gras, des quinones, des alkenylphenols, des indoles, ainsi que des mécanismes de réactions organiques.

Le 17 août 1951, Bader et un avoué de Milwaukee, Jack Eisendrath, décidèrent de démarrer leur propre compagnie pour vendre des produits chimiques pour la recherche (avec le capital minimum requis de 500 \$, chacun contribuant 250 \$). Ils tirèrent au sort le nom de la compagnie; Eisendrath gagna et nomma la compagnie d'après le nom de sa fiancée toute mignonne, Betty Aldrich. Ils travaillèrent pendant leur temps de loisirs dans le bureau d'Eisendrath, faisant les écritures, le stockage, les pesées, l'étiquetage, l'emballage et la facturation.

La première année, les ventes furent de 1 705 \$ et, comme ils ne se payèrent pas de salaire, le profit fut 20 \$. La deuxième année, les ventes montèrent à 5 400 \$, et la troisième à 15 000 \$. Eventuellement, Aldrich devint le plus grand producteur de produits chimiques pour la recherche au monde. Cependant, Bader décida que le domaine de plus grande expansion pour les produits chimiques pour la recherche était en biochimie. En 1975, après de nombreuses difficultés, Aldrich fusionna avec Sigma de St Louis, le plus grand producteur de produits biochimiques aux Etats Unis. En 1990, Sigma-Aldrich était la 80ème plus grande compagnie chimique aux Etats Unis, avec des ventes annuelles de 440 000 000 \$ (22,6% de plus qu'en 1988). La compagnie a environ 4 100 employés: à peu près 3 000 aux Etats Unis et 1 100 dans les filiales en Suisse, en Belgique, en France, en Allemagne, en Israel, en Italie au Japon et en Espagne.

L'essor de Sigma-Aldrich représente un prodigieux succès à une période où un tel succès a été rare en Amérique du Nord. L'histoire des compagnies Aldrich et Sigma constitue une importante partie de l'histoire de la chimie et devrait être un cas classique d'étude dans les écoles d'affaires.

A travers ses qualités entrepreneuriales exceptionnelles, le Dr. Bader a fait d'avantage pour faire progresser la chimie que n'importe quel autre scientifique de ce siècle.



**Concordia**  
UNIVERSITY

**Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry**

---

**Dr. Alfred Bader**  
**Alfred Bader Fine Arts**  
**Founder of the Aldrich-Sigma Company**

"The History of Sigma-Aldrich"

October 25, 1993  
12:00 noon

McConnell Library Building, Room 125;  
1400 de Maisonneuve Blvd. O.  
Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8  
(514)848-3366

---

**NOTE:** The above lecture is the first in a three part series:

Second Lecture: "Adventures of a Chemist Collector", subtitled "Chemsitry in Art Restoration". October 25, 6:00 pm, Otto Maass 10, McGill University.

Third Lecture: "Joseph Loschmidt - The Father of Molecular Modelling". October 26, 12:30 pm, Otto Maass 112, McGill University.

---

Dr. Alfred Bader was born in Vienna in 1924. His father died when he was two weeks old. At the age of fourteen, Nazi laws forced him to drop out of school, and he spent six months buying and selling stamps to earn money before being sent by his mother to England. In 1939 he entered Brighton Technical College, but in May 1940 he was picked up by detectives during the Sunday school break at the Middle Street Synagogue in Brighton. Eventually, he was sent to Canada as a prisoner, where he stayed at an old fortress on an island (on the Richelieu River) near Lake Champlain. In this camp the refugees organized themselves into study and cultural groups. The International Student Service supplied text books, and McGill University allowed the internees to take junior and senior matriculation examinations in June and September of 1941. Bader passed both before being released in November 1941.

He then enrolled in engineering chemistry at Queen's University, and obtained a B.Sc. (1945) and later a M.Sc degree (1947) in organic chemistry under the supervision of A.F. McKay. In 1950, Alfred Bader obtained a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University, where he studied under the supervision of Professor Louis Fieser. On graduation from Harvard, he joined the research laboratories of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in Milwaukee.

Dr. Bader's contributions in the field of Organic Chemistry include 24 scientific publications and 27 patents. His research has contributed to the development of new compounds and synthetic methods in the area of fatty acids, quinones, alkenylphenols, and indoles, and to the mechanisms of organic reactions.

In August 17, 1951, Alfred Bader and Jack Eisendrath (a Milwaukee attorney) decided to start a company of their own to sell research chemicals with the minimum required capital of \$250 each of them putting in \$250). They tossed a coin for the name of the company; Eisendrath won, and named it after his pretty fiancée, Betty Aldrich. They worked in their spare time, doing paperwork, storage, weighing, labelling, packaging and invoicing in Eisendrath's office.

Sales in the first year were \$1705 and, since they drew no salaries, profit was \$20. In the second year sales climbed to \$5400; in the third, to \$15,000. Aldrich eventually became the largest supplier of fine chemicals in the world. However, Bader had decided that the area of greatest growth for fine chemicals lay in biochemistry. In



1975, after many difficulties, Aldrich merged with Sigma of St. Louis, the largest supplier of biochemicals in the U.S. In 1990 Sigma-Aldrich was the 80th largest chemical corporation in the U.S. with annual sales of \$440,000,000 (22.6% more than in 1988). The company employs about 4,100 people: about 3,000 in the U.S. and 1,100 in subsidiaries in Switzerland, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan and Spain.

The rise of Sigma-Aldrich is one of the outstanding success stories in a period when such success has been rare in North America. The history of the Aldrich and Sigma companies is an important part of the history of chemistry and it should be a classic case for study in business schools. Through his outstanding entrepreneurial skills, Dr. Bader may have done more to advance chemistry than any other scientist of this century.

---

Alfred Bader est né à Vienne en 1924. Son père mourut alors qu'il n'avait que deux mois. En 1938, les lois nazies le forcèrent de quitter l'école, et il passa six mois à acheter et vendre des timbres pour gagner sa vie avant d'être envoyé par sa mère en Angleterre. En 1939, il entra au Collège Technique de Brighton, mais en mai 1940, il fut capturé par des détectives durant la récréation du cathéchisme du dimanche à la synagogue de Middle Street à Brighton. Eventuellement, il fut envoyé au Canada, où il resta prisonnier dans une vieille forteresse sur une île de la rivière Richelieu près du lac Champlain. Dans ce camp, les prisonniers s'organisèrent en groupes d'Etudes et culturels. Le Service Etudiant International leurs procurèrent des livres d'études, et l'université McGill autorisa les prisonniers à se présenter aux examens de juin et septembre 1941. Bader fut reçu aux deux examens avant d'être relâché en novembre 1941.

Alors, il s'inscrivit en génie chimique à l'université Queen's, ou il obtint son baccalauréat (1945) et plus tard sa maîtrise (1947) en chimie organique, sous la direction de A.F. McKay. En 1950, Alfred Bader obtint son doctorat de l'université Harvard, où il étudia sous la direction du professeur Louis Fieser. Ensuite, il accepta un emploi dans les laboratoires de recherche de la division de peinture du Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company à Milwaukee.

Les contributions du Dr. Bader en chimie organique comprennent 24 publications scientifiques et 27 brevets. Sa recherche a contribué au développement de nouveaux composés et de nouvelles méthodes synthétiques dans le domaine des acides gras, des quinones, des alkenylphenols, des indoles, ainsi que des mécanismes de réactions organiques.

Le 17 août 1951, Bader et un avoué de Milwaukee, Jack Eisendrath, décidèrent de démarrer leur propre compagnie pour vendre des produits chimiques pour la recherche (avec le capital minimum requis de 500 \$, chacun contribuant 250 \$). Ils tirèrent au sort le nom de la compagnie; Eisendrath gagna et nomma la compagnie d'après le nom de sa fiancée toute mignonne, Betty Aldrich. Ils travaillèrent pendant leur temps de loisirs dans le bureau d'Eisendrath, faisant les écritures, le stockage, les pesées, l'étiquetage, l'emballage et la facturation.

La première année, les ventes furent de 1 705 \$ et, comme ils ne se payèrent pas de salaire, le profit fut 20 \$. La deuxième année, les ventes montèrent à 5 400 \$, et la troisième à 15 000 \$. Eventuellement, Aldrich devint le plus grand producteur de produits chimiques pour la recherche au monde. Cependant, Bader décida que le domaine de plus grande expansion pour les produits chimiques pour la recherche était en biochimie. En 1975, après de nombreuses difficultés, Aldrich fusionna avec Sigma de St Louis, le plus grand producteur de produits biochimiques aux Etats Unis. En 1990, Sigma-Aldrich était la 80ème plus grande compagnie chimique aux Etats Unis, avec des ventes annuelles de 440 000 000 \$ (22,6% de plus qu'en 1988). La compagnie a environ 4 100 employés: à peu près 3 000 aux Etats Unis et 1 100 dans les filiales en Suisse, en Belgique, en France, en Allemagne, en Israel, en Italie au Japon et en Espagne.

L'essor de Sigma-Aldrich représente un prodigieux succès à une période où un tel succès a été rare en Amérique du Nord. L'histoire des compagnies Aldrich et Sigma constitue une importante partie de l'histoire de la chimie et devrait être un cas classique d'étude dans les écoles d'affaires.

A travers ses qualités entrepreneuriales exceptionnelles, le Dr. Bader a fait d'avantage pour faire progresser la chimie que n'importe quel autre scientifique de ce siècle.

**THE BARBER INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM**

**SPECIAL LECTURE**

by

**Dr Alfred Bader**

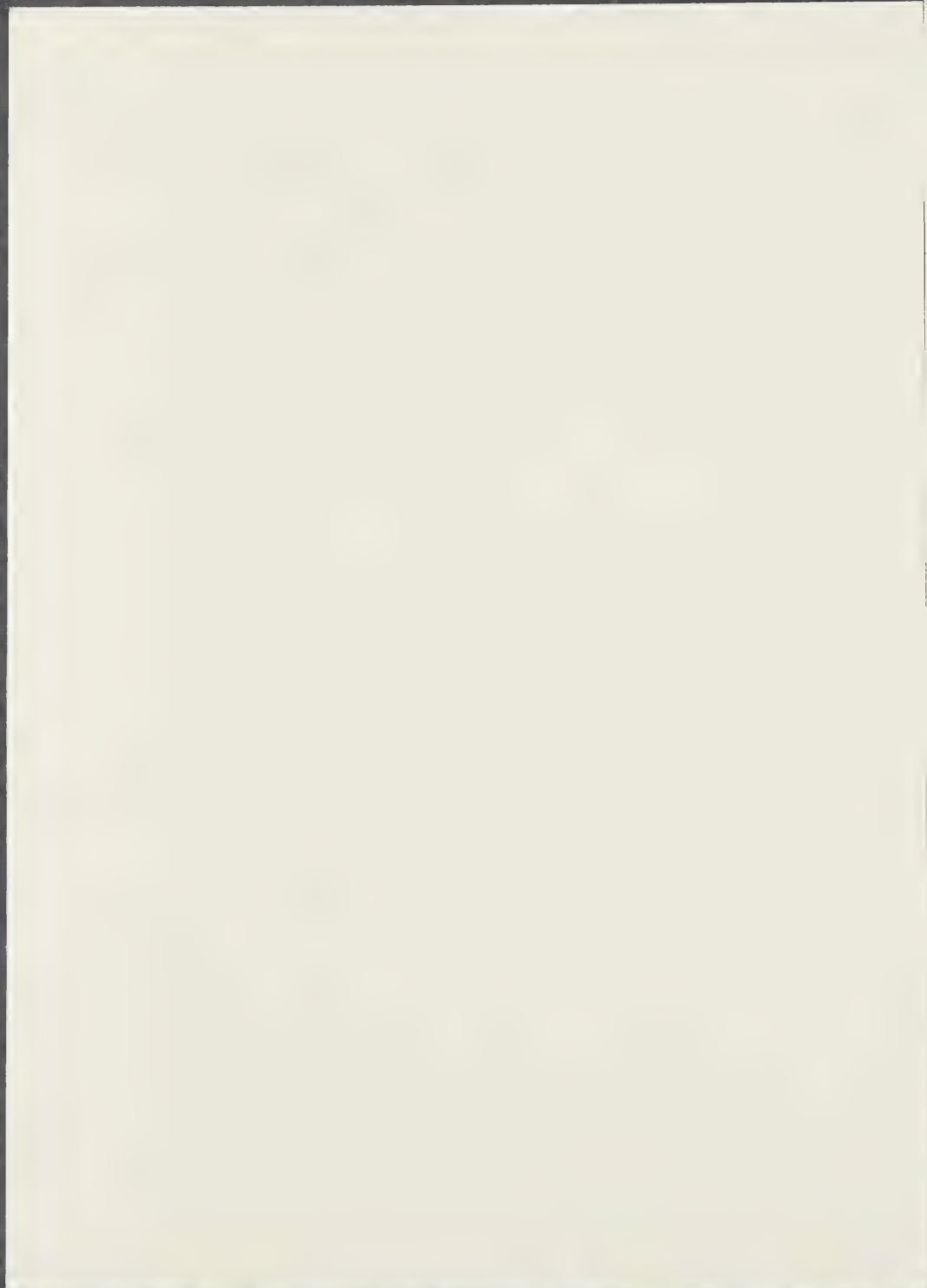
*The Rembrandt Research Project  
and The Collector*

**Wednesday 29 November 1995 at 5.00 pm**

**Lecture Theatre of the Barber Institute of Fine Arts**

**Dr Bader will be in the Barber Institute foyer  
from 4.00 pm to sign copies of his autobiography  
*Adventures of a Chemist Collector***





# The Columbia Museum of Art

invites you to a lecture by

Dr. Alfred Bader

entitled:

“The Bible Through Dutch Eyes”

Sunday, March 21 at 2:00 p.m.

Museum auditorium

Dr. Alfred Bader, former CEO of SIGMA-Aldrich Chemical Company and internationally known art collector, has been an avid connoisseur of Dutch art for many years. His personal collection reflects a particular interest in the work of Rembrandt van Rijn. Dr. Bader's lecture will examine the way Hebrew subjects from the Old Testament were portrayed in 17th century

Dutch paintings. Dr. Bader believes that “Just as the Jews appeared in the Bible as the champions of God and freedom, so Dutchmen looked upon themselves as the latter-day Israel.”

Admission is free. Arrive early. Seating is limited.

For more information contact  
the Division of Public Programming at 799-2810.



Located on corner of Senate and Bull streets.

*This event was sponsored in part by the Lucy Hampton Bostick Foundation.*

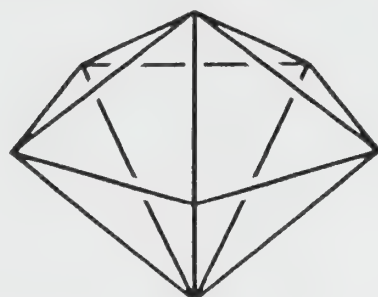






THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

School of Chemistry



*The Chemistry in Action Lectures*

**Wednesday 29 November 1995**

**Lecture Theatre 101 at 12 noon**

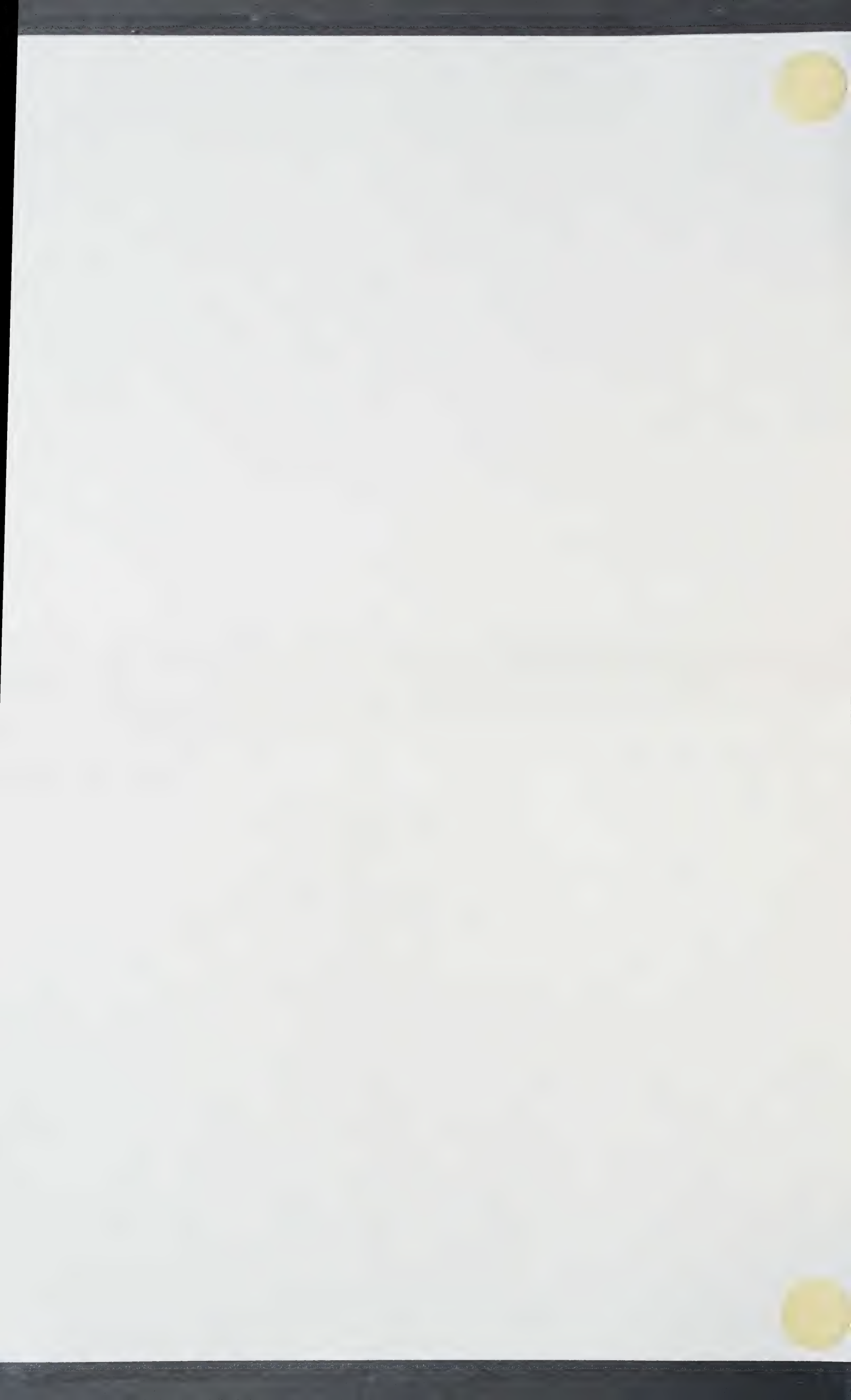
***'The History of The Aldrich  
Company'***

**Dr Alfred Bader**

**A Chemist Helping Chemists**

**Birmingham**

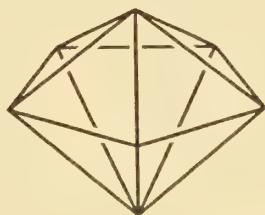
**November 1995**





THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

School of Chemistry



*The Chemistry in Action Lectures*

Wednesday 29 November 1995

Lecture Theatre 101 at 12 noon

*'The History of The Aldrich  
Company'*

**Dr Alfred Bader**

A Chemist Helping Chemists

Birmingham

November 1995

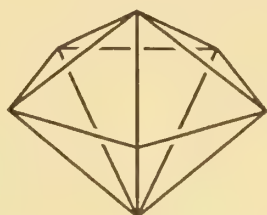






THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

School of Chemistry



*The Chemistry in Action Lectures*

Wednesday 29 November 1995

Lecture Theatre 101 at 12 noon

*'The History of The Aldrich  
Company'*

**Dr Alfred Bader**

A Chemist Helping Chemists

Birmingham

November 1995





The University of British Columbia

Department of Chemistry

**Dr. Alfred Bader**

Co-founder of Aldrich Chemical Company  
and

Winner of the 1995 Charles Lathrop Parsons Award  
of  
The American Chemical Society

will present a series of **three** lectures, all of which will be given in  
**Room B250**, Chemistry Building

The dates, times, and titles are as follows:

Thursday, April 6,  
1995, 10:30 am

The Adventures of a Chemist  
Collector

Friday, April 7,  
1995, 10:30 am

Josef Loschmidt - The Father of  
Molecular Modelling

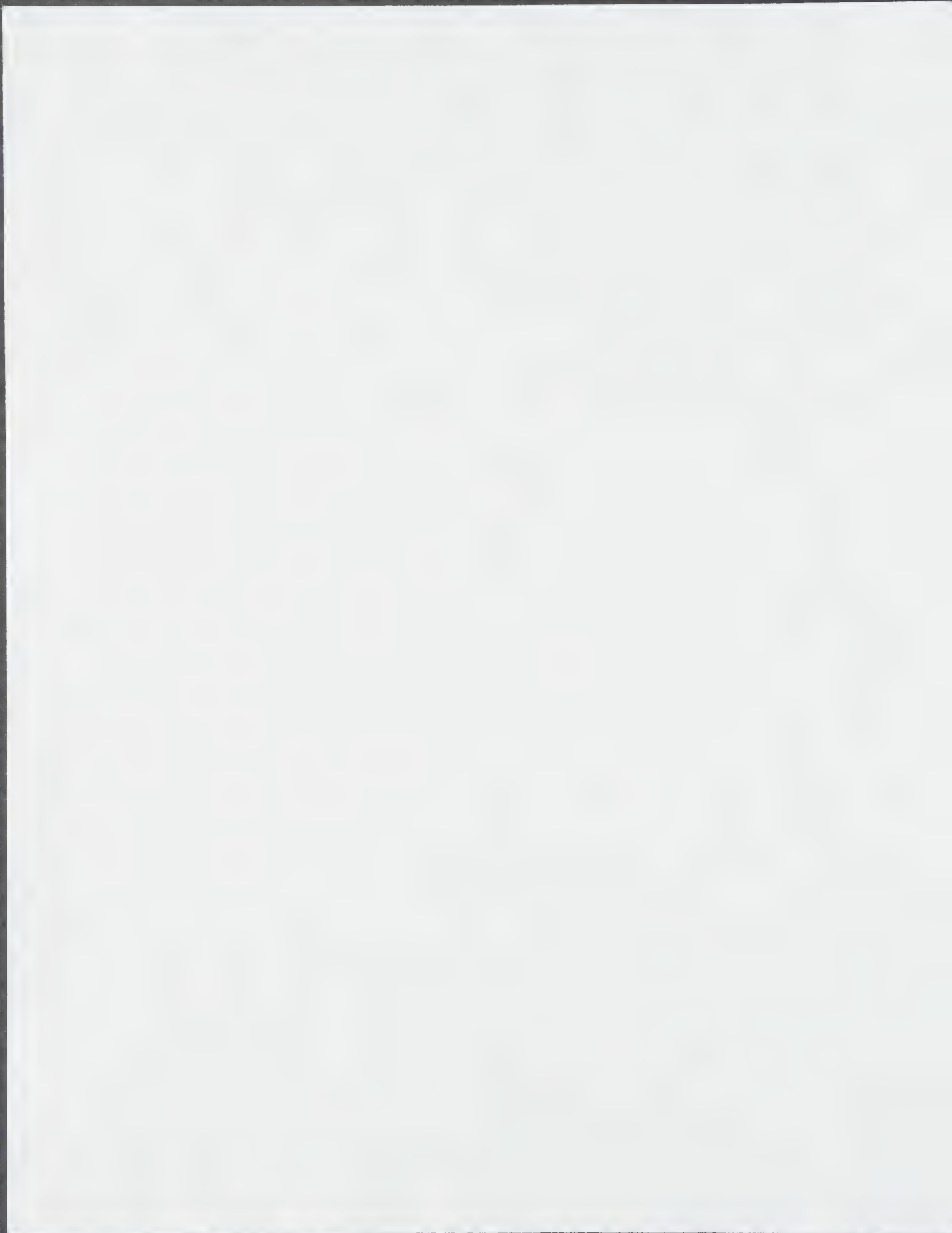
Friday, April 7,  
1995, 1:30 pm

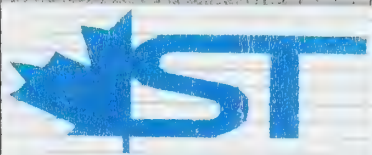
History of the Aldrich Chemical  
Company

\*\*\*\*\*

All interested are cordially invited to attend.  
Contact person: Dr. Ed Piers, telephone local 2-3219.

\*\*\*\*\*





## Sheridan Science and Technology Park

Presents

### The Adventures of A Chemist Collector

and

### The History of Aldrich

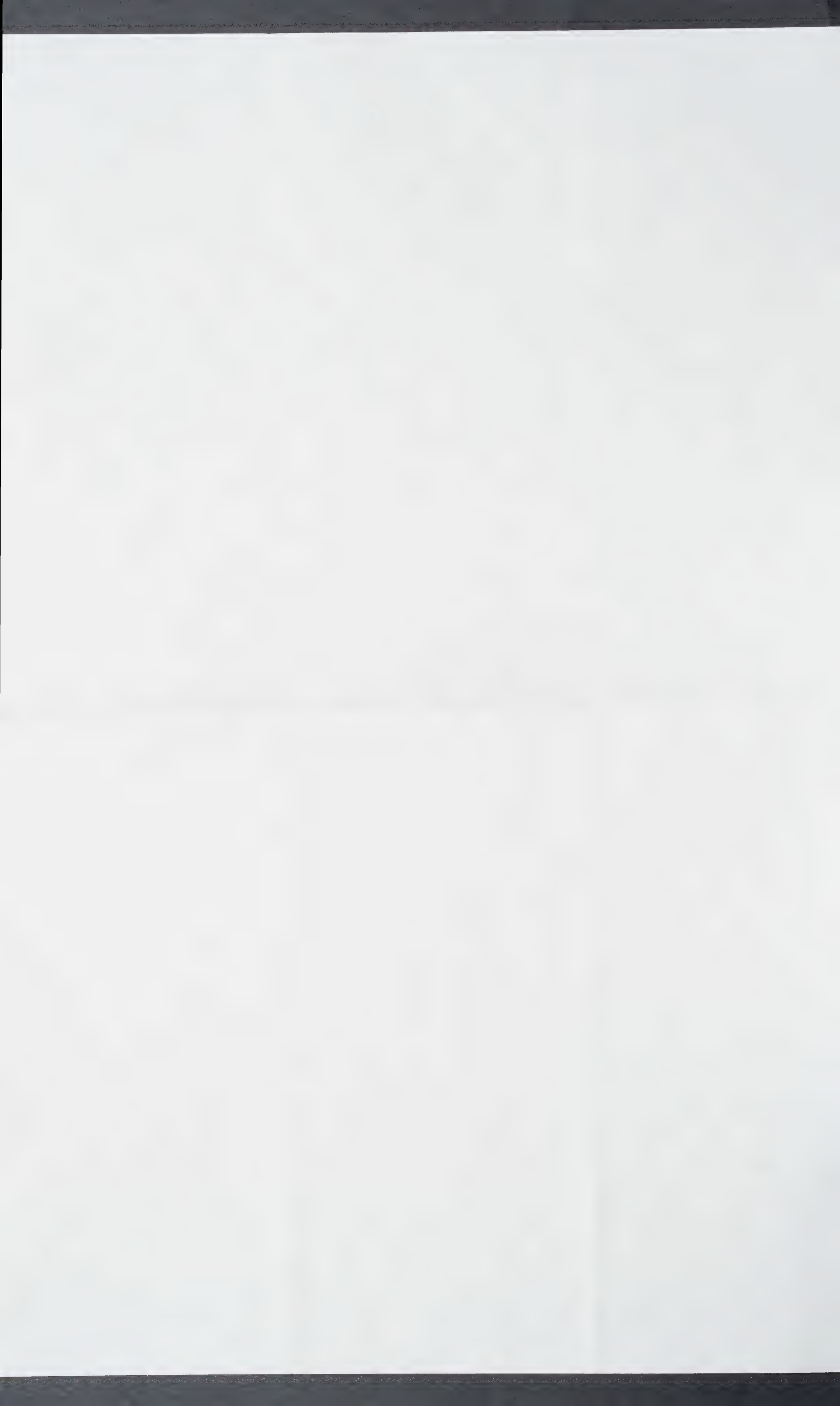
Guest Speaker:



**Dr. Alfred Bader**

Founder, Aldrich Chemical Company  
Noted author, art collector and philanthropist

- Date:** Thursday, May 29, 1997
- Time:** 9:30 AM Coffee and Registration  
10:00 AM Lecture
- Place:** Sheridan Park Conference Centre  
2275 Speakman Dr.  
Mississauga, Ontario
- Tickets:** \$50.00 (Includes Lunch)
- Contact:** Science and Technical Committee Member





# **BOSTON COLLEGE**

## **Chemistry Colloquium**

# **Dr. Alfred Bader**

**Richard Anschutz, Archibald Scott Couper and  
Josef Loschmidt: A Detective at Work**

**THURSDAY,**

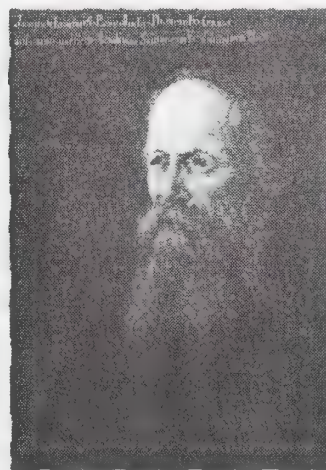
**APRIL 24**

**4 P.M.**

---

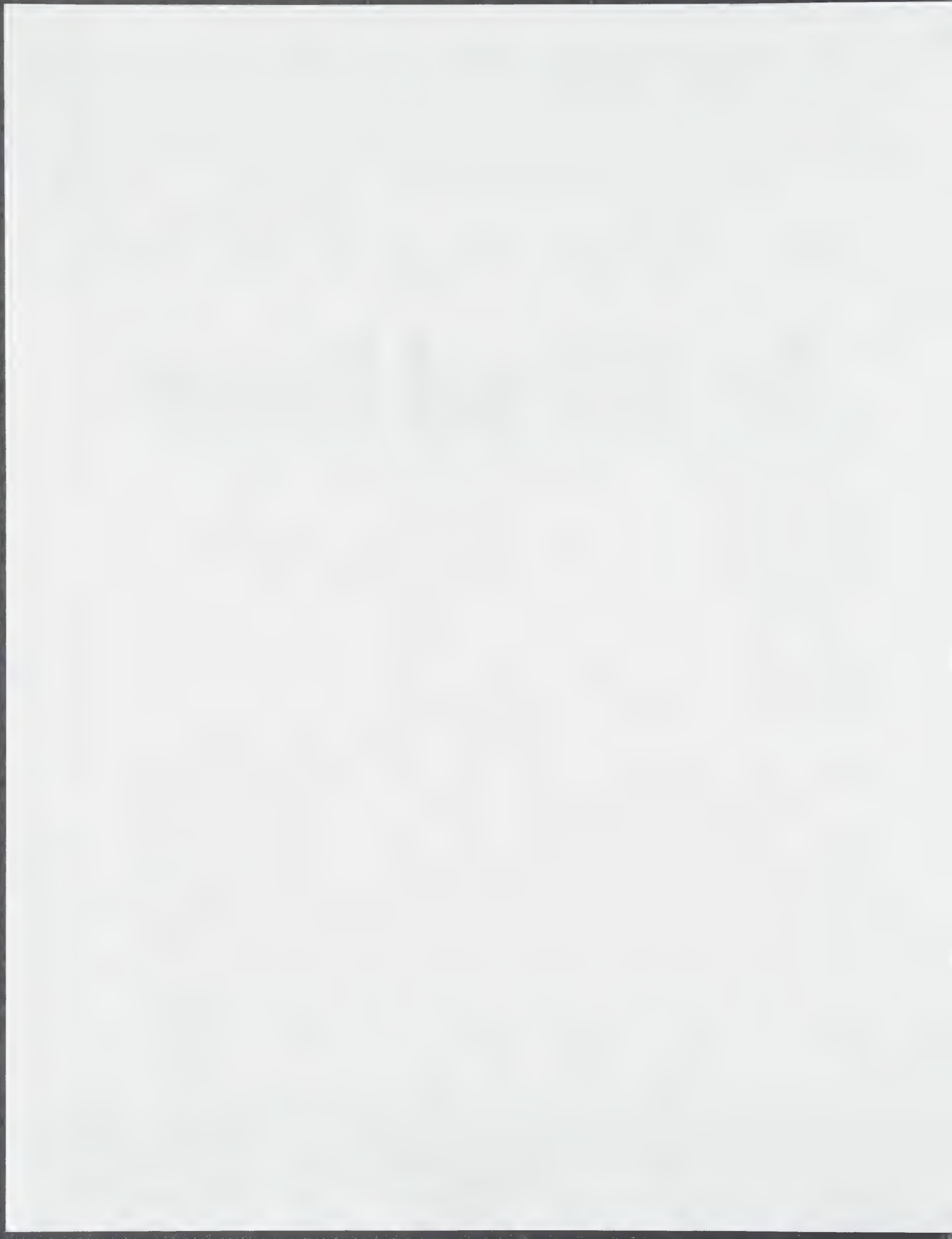
**127 MERKERT**

**CENTER**



*Josef Loschmidt*

Refreshments will be served



# KUNSTVORTRÄGE IM BIOZENTRUM

Die Pharmazeutischen Institute  
der  
Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität  
Frankfurt am Main  
Biozentrum Niederursel, Marie-Curie-Str.9

laden ein zum

## VORTRAG

von

**Dr. A. Bader**

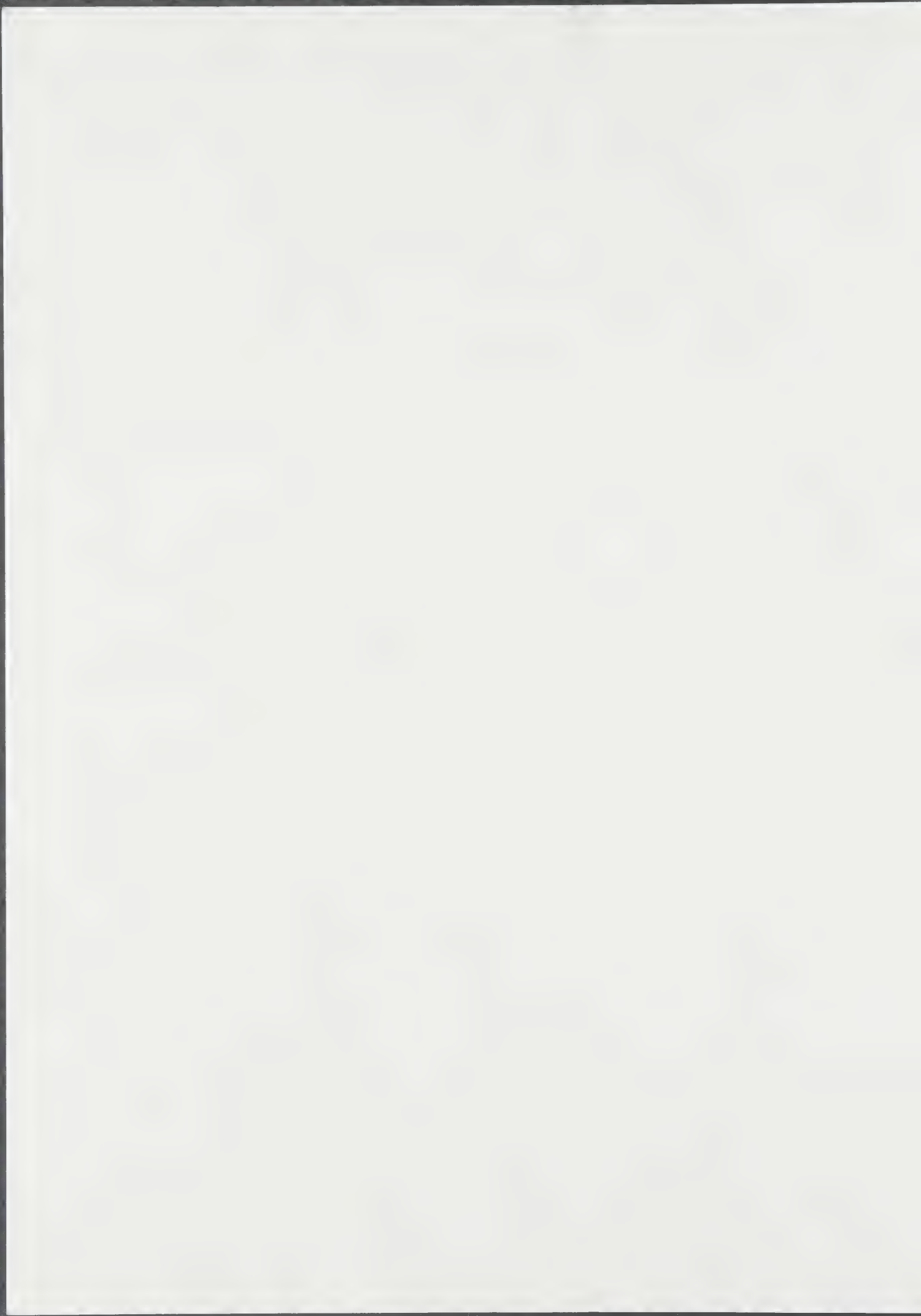
*am 27. Juni 1994  
18.30 Uhr c.t.  
Hörsaal HB 2 des Biozentrums Niederursel*

über das Thema

**"Die Bibel durch holländische Augen-  
Rembrandt und die Juden"**

Prof.Dr.Th.Dingermann

Prof.Dr.C.R.Noë







# Yeshiva University

## THE IRA KUKIN CHEMISTRY LECTURE SERIES

cordially invites you to attend a special lecture

**Monday, November 4, 1996**

**THE CHEMIST AS ENTREPRENEUR**

by

**DR. ALFRED BADER**

FOUNDER

ALDRICH CHEMICAL COMPANY

**WEISSBERG COMMONS**

**8:00 P.M.**

**Belfer Hall**

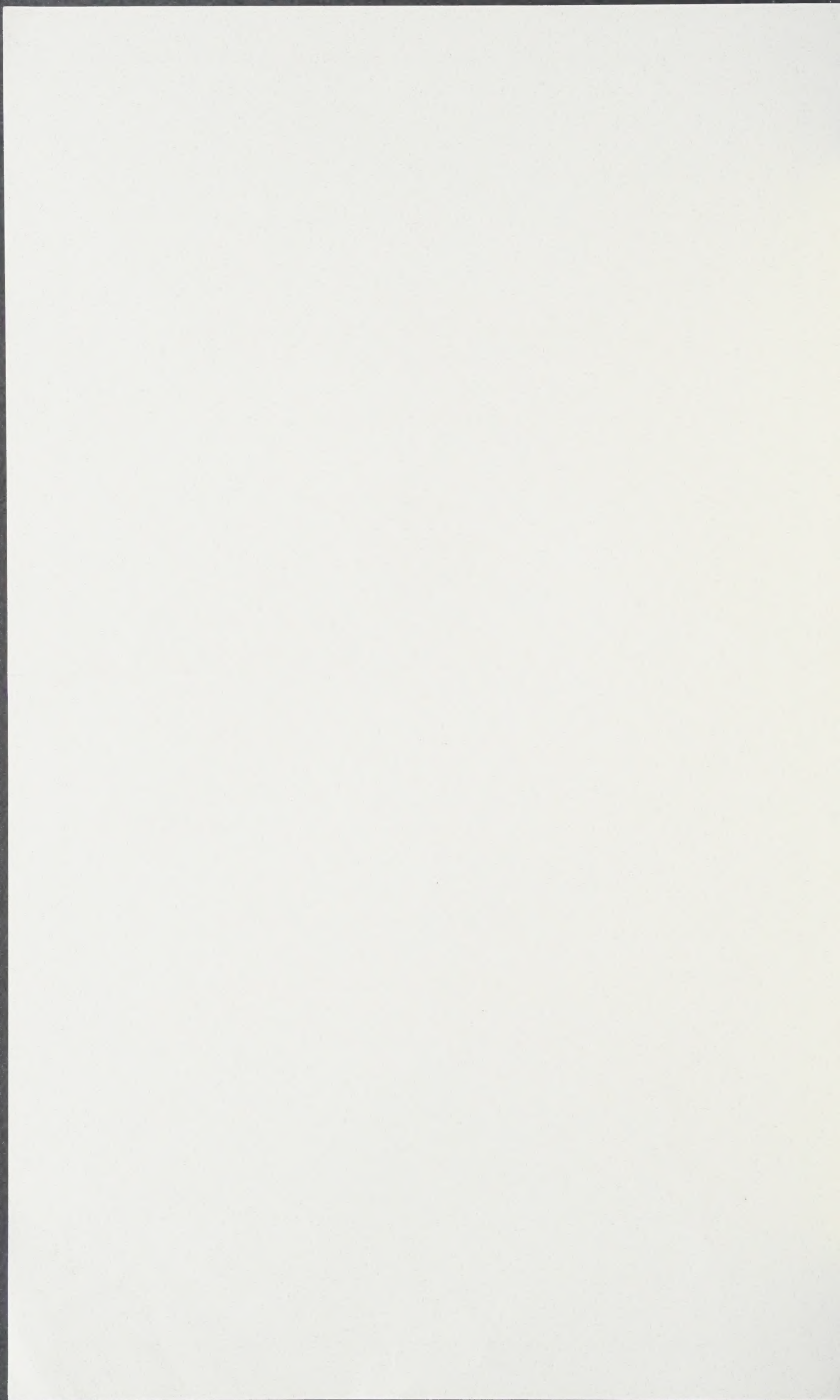
**2495 Amsterdam Avenue (184th Street)**

**New York, New York 10033**



This event is one of a series of lectures by renowned scientists supported by Dr. Ira Kukin, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of its Committee on Academic Affairs







# American Chemical Society Wichita Local Section Lecture

Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1996, 7:45 p.m.  
Room 310, McKinley Hall  
All Welcome

**Dr. Alfred Bader**  
Founder of Aldrich Chemical Company

## Richard Anschütz, Archibald Scott Couper, and Josef Loschmidt: A Detective at Work

Unlike the name August Kekulé, one of the most famous German chemists of the 19th century, the names Josef Loschmidt and Archibald Couper will probably mean little to most chemists. Dr. Bader believes it is now time to reconsider who should take credit for some of the great man's discoveries. Stimulated by an biography of Kekulé by Anschütz, his assistant and successor as professor of chemistry, Bader is convinced that the first person to suggest the tetravalency of carbon was Couper, a virtually unknown Scot chemist, in a delayed 1958 paper entitled *On a new chemical theory*. He is also convinced that the first person to suggest the six atom ring structure for benzene was not Kekulé, as all textbooks claim, but a little known Austrian but brilliant theoretical chemist Josef Loschmidt, who published his ideas in a book four years earlier. There is good evidence that Kekulé knew of his work when he claimed to have had his famous "dream", in which he said he saw a chain of atoms biting its own tail and that this gave him the idea of a benzene ring. This event he said happened one evening as he dosed on the upper deck of the Clapham bus during a visit to London in 1865.

Dr. Bader is known as a chemist collector of old master paintings which decorate his monthly company magazine *Aldrichimica Acta* with corresponding narrative analyses of the cover painting inside. Dr. Bader was born in Vienna, Austria, has BSc and MSc degrees in chemistry and a BA in history from Queens Univ., Ontario, has MA and a PhD degree in chemistry from Harvard in 1950. He has received a DSc from several universities, has held the position of Research Chemist and Organic group leader and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and has served as Chief Chemist, President and Chairman of Aldrich Chemical Company and Sigma-Aldrich Company. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and is Guest Curator, Milwaukee Art Center. He has gained a world wide reputation as a philanthropist, supporting many chemical causes, such as endowments for awards and scholarships, as well as other gifts.



