



**SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
FOR THE  
MAIN ENTRANCE BLDG. & CLINICAL RESEARCH II**

NOTE THE NEW ROADS: The Site Development Plan for the Main Entrance Building and Clinical Research II, to be completed by the spring of 1967.

fied, and Dr. William P. Murphy, an associate, was asked to join him in his work with the patients afflicted with pernicious anemia.

During the following year, their findings were made "public" for the first time in a paper presented before a meeting of the Association of American Physicians. Couched in words of caution—lest their "claims" prove premature—and in technical terms befitting the assembled audience was the following: "The evidence at hand suggests that the dietetic treatment of pernicious anemia is of considerable importance. It has been possible to demonstrate in forty-five cases, seen essentially in sequence, that following a diet rich in liver and low in fat a distinct remission of the anemia occurs rather promptly . . ."

Much more research was to follow this initial discovery by Minot and Murphy—in particular the purification of liver so that the manner of its action could be studied and so that the

use of liver in the treatment of patients could be simplified and standardized. But the first and most important step had been taken—and taken successfully.

A man who only three years before had had the possibility of death from diabetes reversed by a medical discovery had made the same reversal possible for the hundreds suffering from the previously fatal pernicious anemia. Insulin had indirectly served to further the cure of "P.A."

#### Move Made to Thorndike

In 1928, at the age of forty-two, Minot resigned from his position at Huntington to become director of the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory at the Boston City Hospital, a move which must have had careful consideration behind it; for in the new position Minot knew that he would be primarily involved in teaching and the time for research would be quite limited, if not rare. And, in addition, he had to take into consideration

an appointment to the Harvard faculty as a professor of medicine, a position offered and accepted at the same time as the Thorndike post.

During his fifteen years as director of the Thorndike Laboratory, Minot was in charge of twenty-one full-time men, thirteen half-time men and two hundred beds and had the full responsibility of administering them. It was an awesome task, but one evidently handled well, for under his direction the Thorndike Laboratory became an outstanding center for medical research.

#### Given Swedish Surprise

In 1934, while working late one afternoon in his office at the Thorndike Laboratory, Dr. Minot received a phone call which in many respects was probably the highlight of his medical career. The voice on the other end of the line identified the call as originating in Stockholm, Sweden and said:

"I am very pleased to tell you that you have been awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine for 1934. Dr. William P. Murphy and Dr. George H. Whipple are to share it with you. We want to have an interview with you; just a minute, please . . ." Thus the discoverer of "liver therapy against anemia" received his highest honor.

Sixteen years later, Minot died quietly in his sleep. He was sixty-one years old.

#### From a Letter to a Patient

"Your being at Duke reminds me of the time my son was there, also recuperating from an accident. This is one of the finest institutions in the country with a wonderful group of doctors and surgeons. I am sure you are in good hands and when you come out, you will be as good as new."