GUSTAVE ROUSSY (1874–1948)

GUSTAVE ROUSSY was born at Vevey, in Switzerland. He pursued his undergraduate studies at Lausanne, and spent his first three years in medicine at the University of Geneva; in 1897 he continued his studies at the Faculté de Médecine in Paris.

From then on he advanced steadily in the academic hierarchy. In 1902 he became interne des hôpitaux de Paris. He was Chef de travaux de physiologie pathologique in François-Franck's laboratory at the Collège de France from 1906 to 1908, Chef de travaux d'anatomie pathologique at the Faculté de Médecine in 1908, and Médecin en chef of the Hôpital Paul Brousse in 1913. His exceptional gifts were rewarded by appointments to positions of high place: successively he became Professeur d'anatomie pathologique at the Faculté de Médecine de Paris (1925); Director of the Institut du Cancer (1930); Dean of the Faculté de Médecine (1933); and Rector of the Université de Paris (1937). On November 11, 1940, during the German occupation, he was dismissed from the university without any given reason. But in 1944, after the liberation of Paris, he was fully reinstated and again served the university with rare distinction.

Roussy was a Member of the Académie des Sciences and Secrétaire Général of the Académie de Médecine, besides belonging to numerous other French and foreign learned societies. The Universities of Geneva, Lausanne, Athens, and Budapest bestowed upon him the Doctor’s degree, honoris causa.

During the early part of his career, Roussy served as an intern under two eminent neurologists, Pierre Marie and Jules Dejerine, both of whom stimulated Roussy in his intense pursuit of neurology. With Dejerine he brought to light the thalamic syndrome (1906), and a year later, in his doctoral dissertation, he explored the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the thalamus. A more detailed paper on the thalamic syndrome appeared in 1909. Altogether it was shown that the lesion responsible for the syndrome was situated in the “external” thalamic nucleus, in its lateral and posterior parts, and extended through the “internal” and medians

nuclei, involving the internal capsule. Few years later that the thalamogeniculate...
in Switzerland. He taught in Lausanne, and spent several years of Geneva; in Médecine in Paris.

He was Chef de l'Observatoire, 1908, Chief de travaux de médecine in 1908, and in 1913. His exceptional services of high calibre pathologique generated the Intructeur de l'Institute de Médecine (1933).

On November 11, 1944, after the liberation, the university and the sciences and medicine, besides being learned societies, served as an intern and Jules Dejerine, an important neurologist and thalamus. A more important publication in 1909, an atlas for the syndrome of leucoencephalopathy, in its lateral and internal nuclei, involving some of the fibers of the posterior limb of the internal capsule. Foix, Masson and Hillemand were to show some years later that the syndrome could result from occlusion of the thalamogeniculate branches of the posterior cerebral artery.

There was brilliance also in Roussy's papers on the degeneration of the cerebral cortex in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; the experimental induction of a syringomyelia in the spinal cord of the dog and cat; the patho-physiology of the conus terminalis, a work in which he demonstrated the location in the spinal cord of the parasympathetic centers for micturition and defecation, and the abdominal-pelvic sympathetic mechanism for the functional regulation and automatic activity of the bladder and rectum.

During World War I, Roussy wrote two important books in col...
laboration with J. Lhermitte, one on injuries of the spinal cord and cauda equina\textsuperscript{6} and the other on the psychoneuroses engendered by war\textsuperscript{8}; and with J. Boissey and M. d'Oelsnitz he published a volume on the treatment of the psychoneuroses of war.\textsuperscript{8}

The pituitary and tuber cinereum engaged Rousset's attention during the years 1912 to 1924. He and his distinguished collaborator, J. Camus, were the first to demonstrate that damage to the hypothalamus without removal of the pituitary could cause polyuria, gonadal atrophy, obesity and transient glycosuria; the conclusions reached were that gonadal atrophy was more likely due to a hypothalamic than a pituitary lesion and that the obesity was not necessarily dependent upon the existence of gonadal atrophy.\textsuperscript{9,10} Subsequently, with M. Meringer, he undertook the systematic study of the nuclei and fiber pathways of the hypothalamus and the diencephalic eceito-secretory centers of the hypophysis, and insisted that the elaboration of endocrine secretions, such as pituitary colloid, occurred through the mediation of a process which they termed neurocrinie. All these studies culminated in 1946 in a \textit{Traité de neuroendocrinologie} (Paris; Masson), an important volume of 1100 pages.

Besides neurology, Rousset was particularly interested in the problem of cancer. Not only did many papers on experimental aspects of the subject come from his pen, but also a remarkable book,\textsuperscript{11} written in collaboration with R. Leroux and M. Wolf.

Rousset was pre-eminent as a man of science, but he was also a great organizer and a leader in the battle against social injustices. He was highly cultured, the personification of sincerity, distinguished in his bearing, a gentleman down to his very finger tips. He was a stimulus to those with whom he came in contact; and at all times he was ready to help and welcome those who came from France or the outside world to acquaint themselves with his work.

He was greatly admired not only by his colleagues and his students in France, but also by the international élite.

GEORGES GUILAIN

\textbf{References}

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BERNARD SACHS (1858–1944)

B ARNEY SACHS—he was thus christened—was a product of both the old world and the new. His father, a prominent
teacher, was born and raised amidst the humblest surroundings in a small Bavarian town near Schweinfurt. While pursuing studies
in Würzburg, he became romantically involved. Protests in the air, the pair eloped to Hamburg in 1847, were soon aboard a sailing
ship, and finally reached Baltimore. They could be counted among the promising young Germans whom American historians later
called the “Forty-eighthers.” Barney was born at the time Lincoln
was campaigning for a seat in the Senate. This was the name he clung to until years later when he began signing his name “Bernard.”

A two-year sojourn in Germany with the family when Barney was
in his early teens stood him in good stead at Harvard (1874–1878).
William James, who was having trouble with his eyes, sought a
volunteer from the class who would read to him each day a chapter
from Wundt’s Psychologie. Barney volunteered. This experience
had a determining influence on the young man’s subsequent
career. His dissertation on A comparison of the fore and hind limb
in vertebrates won him the Bowdoin Prize and fifty dollars; twenty-
five went for the purchase of Darwin’s Works, the rest to host a
dinner for four of his friends. (The outstanding dish, he recalled,
was fried bananas!)

Receiving a B.A. from Harvard in 1878, he was off to Europe. He