THE REVOLT OF THE BIOCHEMISTS

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May I begin my remarks of this evening by acknowledging my gratitude to the men to whom I owe the great honor of having my name added to the truly illustrious names of the Willard Gibbs medalists who have preceded me. I am referring to the Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for having liberally supported the work of the Chemical Division and to Dr. Simon Flexner for his help and encouragement, and then to those who have participated in the work of the Biochemical Division of the Rockefeller Institute, some for a longer and some for a shorter period of the twenty-seven years of the existence of the chemical laboratories.

To your section of the American Chemical Society and to the committee of award, I owe a special debt of gratitude, for I accept the medal not as a personal tribute but as an expression of recognition of that branch of science to the progress of which we have devoted our energies.

To-day, this branch of science is in need of encouragement. Even in European countries where biochemistry has had a long and glorious record and a great tradition, it is held somewhat in disfavor today. The story of the rise and fall of biochemistry in the esteem of the higher scientific hierarchies is in a way connected with the incident of the revolt of biochemistry against the concept of vital force or, as the Germans call it, "Lebenskraft." This was a revolt against restriction of the exploits of the human mind, for, modest as the domain of biochemistry may be, it had to align itself with some more universal philosophy in order that it might remain in the family of sciences.

Until nearly the middle of last century, every chemist was a biochemist. Chemical hierarchies did not yet exist. All natural substances whether of mineral,
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