VII. The Journal of Nutrition

"Of value is thy freight, 'tis not the Present only,
The Past is also stored in thee."
—Walt Whitman

"In records that defy the tooth of time."
—Edward Young

The idea that inspired The Journal of Nutrition and, ultimately, the American Institute of Nutrition has been described in Chapter II. Preparations for launching The Journal began in 1926 after Charles C Thomas had established his own publishing business and felt ready to begin publication of scientific journals (1). "All through 1927 the correspondence and visitations went on and by the spring of 1928, the kind of journal we wanted was clearly visualized. It seemed best to start with a small group of editors satisfactory to Thomas as Publisher and myself (John R. Murlin, University of Rochester) as Managing Editor and then let this small group elect additional members. In this way the first board consisting of E. F. DuBois, Herbert M. Evans, E. B. Forbes, Graham Lusk, E. V. McCollum, L. B. Mendel, H. H. Mitchell, Mary S. Rose, Henry C. Sherman, and Harry Steenbock was assembled and the first issue appeared in September, 1928" (see table of contents of Volume 1, No. 1, p. iv.

Thus, with ownership vested in the Editorial Board, began the first American journal devoted entirely to publication of research in nutritional science. It may be important to recall here that in the first Editorial Review (2) of Volume 1 of The Journal of Nutrition, Murlin states: "The early volumes of this journal are dedicated to Lavoisier. A reproduction of his portrait by David appears on the cover." (From the frontispiece of Lavoisier's "Oeuvres"—see Frontispiece to this History). Murlin continues, "It was Lavoisiers' discovery of the significance of oxygen in combustion both inside the animal body and in the external world, which laid the corner stone of our present-day science of nutrition."

The new journal was welcomed by an editorial in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association (3). "Growing specialization of scientific interests has naturally produced an increase in journals representing the various fields. Particularly notable has been the rapid advance in our knowledge of the science of nutrition. As a result of this increasing interest, this year witnesses the addition of the new Journal of Nutrition to the list of available journals of interest to dietitians. The auspices under whom this new journal is being published seem to insure its success. J. R. Murlin of the University of Rochester will act as Managing Editor. The Editorial Board includes . . ." (see above).

In 1932, Murlin had the sad duty of writing. "For the first time The Journal of Nutrition is obliged to report the death of one of its editorial staff. Professor Graham Lusk, who has been a member of the executive committee from the beginning and whose counsel has been sought since the journal was first projected, died in New York City on July 18, 1932. As a mark of the deep respect and high honor in which his memory is held, the editorial board and publisher place on record the following review of his life and work" (4).

With the economic depression raging in those early years, the publisher was having problems keeping the operation of The Journal of Nutrition solvent. Murlin reported (5): "The instrument of agreement with Mr. Thomas recited definite conditions
under which either party might annul the contract by fulfillment of specific terms. No thought was entertained, however, by either party at the time of signing the contract (April 1928) that the agreement was not to continue in force indefinitely.” But Murlin then noted (1) that “when the first issue was mailed Mr. Thomas reported we had about 500 subscribers; after the second issue approximately 1,000, and by the end of the year over 1,500. At $4.50 per volume and one volume a year the publisher had collected at most $6,750, which was barely enough to cover the publication costs, the cost of his advertising campaign, and the expenses of the editorial office. Advertising in The Journal had not yet brought in much revenue because from the beginning the policy was very conservative as to the character of advertising suitable for a scientific journal.”

The Journal was published bi-monthly. From the start (5), “It was hoped that manuscript support and the number of subscribers would increase sufficiently so that within a couple of years The Journal could be published once a month. The former outran all expectations, but the latter did not keep pace.”

Murlin stated (1): “First many more manuscripts were being received than could be published in one volume a year of 550 to 600 pages per volume. Secondly, we were just coming through the big depression which, of course, affected publishing businesses seriously. Many subscribers had dropped The Journal of Nutrition. Mr. Thomas felt he could not afford to take a chance on further reduction in the number of subscribers by enlarging The Journal to two volumes a year.”

“An attempt was made to secure a subsidy from an organization set up to aid scientific publications; for example, the Chemical Foundation and the National Academy of Sciences. The Chemical Foundation was quite receptive to the idea of aiding our Journal, but they did not wish to do so except by taking over the ownership themselves. It developed further that at least one journal which they had taken over was not wholly satisfied with the arrangement. The National Academy of Sciences it was learned was more interested in supporting the publication of important monographs which because of their technical character do not command a large subscription and therefore do not interest a commercial publishing house.”

“All these inquiries were started late in 1931 and by the latter part of 1932 it was quite clear that a subsidy could not be obtained without losing control of The Journal. It was at this juncture that Dr. Mendel suggested the Wistar Institute and gave his reasons for the suggestion: 1) That the Wistar had already had a long experience in the publishing business; it was then publishing seven successful journals satisfactorily. 2) It had an experienced editorial staff and owned and operated its printing and binding establishment. 3) It had been and remained a non-profit institution and because of its endowment could assume costs which a commercial organization could not assume. These reasons were so convincing to the other members of the Board that negotiations were at once begun with Dr. Milton Greenman, Director of the Wistar Institute.”

Murlin points out (5) that, “Negotiations with the Wistar Institute were begun in the spring of 1932 and were continued until terms satisfactory to the three parties in interest, Mr. Thomas, The Wistar Institute and the Board of Editors (who were as yet the only members of the American Institute of Nutrition), were reached, in April, 1933. This agreement called for the transfer of ownership of The Journal and its assets at the beginning of 1934 to The Wistar Institute. This transfer was completed formally under date of Jan. 3, 1934.”

With ownership vested in The Wistar Institute, the only relationship sustaining to the American Institute of Nutrition was that of official organ.

It is noteworthy that at the organizing meeting in Cincinnati, April 1933 (Chapter II), Murlin was called on to pre-
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sent a statement regarding The Journal of Nutrition (1). He reported that, “it had been decided at the Philadelphia meeting and confirmed the previous day at Cincinnati in a meeting at which Mr. Thomas was present, to transfer The Journal to the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology of Philadelphia on the understanding that the Wistar would pay the sum required to cover Mr. Charles C Thomas’ interest in future earnings and the assets represented by back volumes, which payment, according to the stipulation, would be equal to one-half the gross receipts for the current 6th volume, and on the understanding that the Wistar would place The Journal, beginning with the next volume, on a two-volume-a-year basis—the volume to contain not less than 600 pages.” The payment amounted to $3145.35.

Murlin continued his report, “Some of you may have wondered why the transfer of The Journal from our ownership as an Institute to the Wistar was not left to the vote of the enlarged membership. Action on this important matter by the original small group of only 11 persons the very day preceding the organization meeting may have looked a little like undue haste, not to say jumping the gun. I think it was adequately explained at the time; but it may be pertinent to point out even at this late date that Mr. Thomas was kept fully informed of the progress of our negotiations with the Wistar and was perfectly satisfied with the terms which were in every respect in accordance with the agreement signed by him with the Institute in 1928. So there can be no question of unfairness to the previous publisher. Secondly, the Wistar Institute was in position to double the capacity of the Journal at once. The Editorial Board (which contained all the members of the Institute of Nutrition) were aware of the critical need of expansion without delay. Manuscripts of perfectly acceptable quality were damming-up and many of them had to be rejected for no other reason than that we could not take more than about seven to 10 every 2 months. Finally, we were fully convinced of the competence and the generosity of the Wistar Institute to place and maintain The Journal on an expanding basis unfettered by fluctuating costs of production. Don’t forget that The Journal of Nutrition was the property of the American Institute of Nutrition, as constituted by its articles of incorporation, and that it had a perfect right to dispose of its property in a way which to its mind would best carry out the purposes of the Institute. At least you who were invited to join the Institute in 1933 were not marrying a spouse with a chronic headache.”

This transfer of The Journal of Nutrition ownership to the Wistar Institute was in some respects a most amusing paradox. For at this period, one of the concerns of the Editor involved the type of papers being received. Such is evident from the following statement which Murlin inserted in the call for the 1930 meeting: “More reviews and more clinical papers are desired for our journal. We do not wish to let The Journal of Nutrition become known as the ‘Rat Journal.’ In the first volume there were 34 contributions and of these 19 were based upon studies of the rat. Thus far in the second volume we have had 27 contributions and of these 19 were based upon studies of the rat. We have in hand 23 manuscripts of which 13 are based on the rat. You will note that the percentage is decreasing slightly but in my opinion is not yet showing a satisfactory proportion of nutritional studies on other subjects.” For those workers in nutrition at the time as well as other biologists the Wistar Institute was not only a publisher of numerous scientific journals, it was a premier authority on the white rat as a laboratory animal.

Beginning with Volume 7, January to June 1934, The Journal of Nutrition appeared in two volumes annually. An annual report of The Journal first appeared in the Proceedings in 1938 at which time Murlin announced a plan for the publication of a general index following the completion of the fifteenth volume. It appeared in 1939. A

John R. Murlin resigned as Editor, effective July 1, 1939 because of the by-law prohibiting the holding of office after the age of 65 and because he felt that he had served sufficiently long. It was at this time that the procedure for the election of a successor was adopted. The Editorial Board was canvassed for suggestions and after approximately one month, the full list of candidates was submitted to each Board member for his selection. George R. Cowgill, of the Yale University School of Medicine was elected to the position of Editor for a 5-year term, and subsequently was re-elected for additional terms.

Two articles by foreign scientists were accepted for the first time in volume 18, 1939. Beginning in July 1940 (Volume 20), all issues were copyrighted. The Journal articles having been printed without copyright since the transfer to Wistar in 1934 with Volume 7.

As noted in Chapter III, Editor Cowgill’s report in 1943 (6) stated that the Federal Government had established a censorship of scientific publications for the duration of the War.

The report of the Editor at the first post-war meeting (10th) in 1946 (7) contained the following excerpts: “In response to a request from the Editor, (to Wistar Institute), it increased the size of The Journal of Nutrition from the old 100 pages per issue (600 per volume) to 120 pages per issue (720 per volume). This represents an increase of 20% in the size of the Journal, which should help to secure more prompt publication of accepted papers. This change was made without any increase in cost of The Journal to subscribers.”

“During the year 1945 efforts were made to find some way for honoring Dr. John R. Murlin, who, more than any other single person, did most to establish The Journal of Nutrition and the American Institute of Nutrition. Dr. Murlin had retired from his post at the University of Rochester on account of age, but because of the war and a shortage of personnel, had been requested by his university to continue for another year: this period expired in June, 1945. It seemed particularly appropriate, therefore, that something to honor him be done as soon as possible after that date. Plans were finally completed for designating volume 31 (January–June, 1946) as the John R. Murlin Honor Volume. Each issue of this volume was to carry on its front cover such a title. In the first issue there appeared a photograph of Dr. Murlin which thus serves as a frontispiece for the volume. The picture was accompanied by an article of appreciation written by a pupil and younger associate, Dr. E. S. Nasset.”

During 1948, because of rising publication costs, some changes were made beginning January 1949 with Volume 37 of The Journal: (a) the subscription rate to non-society members was raised from $5.00 to $7.00 per volume; (b) the number of volumes published annually was increased from two to three; (c) the number of pages per volume was reduced from 720 to 600, the net effect of which was the publication of at least 1,800 instead of 1,440 pages per year; and finally, (d) the Editor was allowed additional pages not to exceed 200 annually if he needed them to secure prompt publication of acceptable material.

On April 14, 1954, the annual dinner of the American Institute of Nutrition commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first publication of The Journal of Nutrition. Dr. Cowgill spoke in place of Dr. Murlin, the first Editor, who was unavoidably absent because of an automobile accident.

George R. Cowgill resigned as Editor on July 1, 1959 at the end of his fourth term, having served since 1939. At the 1959 annual meeting of AIN a resolution was adopted stating:

“The American Institute of Nutrition
wishes to express its great appreciation to Dr. George R. Cowgill, Editor of The Journal of Nutrition for the past 20 years. The members of the society are greatly indebted to Dr. Cowgill for his great contributions throughout these 20 years during which he has edited 49 volumes of The Journal. His patience, meticulous care, kindly guidance, and scholarly leadership have been a major influence within our Society. For these, and more, we are deeply grateful."

Richard H. Barnes, Dean of the Graduate School of Nutrition, Cornell University, was elected to succeed Cowgill as Editor of The Journal. In 1964 he was reelected to a second term.

In 1958, on recommendation of the Council, a committee was appointed to evaluate The Journal of Nutrition and to look into its relationship with the American Institute of Nutrition and the Wistar Institute. This ad hoc committee reported to the Council on November 1, 1958. It recommended that: 1) the format of The Journal be improved; 2) the American Institute of Nutrition recover ownership of The Journal of Nutrition and publish it as its official journal; 3) that profits from The Journal should be used for the support and improvement of The Journal; 4) that prompt appearance of the monthly issue be assured; 5) that the office of the Editor be satisfactorily financed and that he be provided adequate assistance; 6) that the aim of The Journal be to publish papers from anywhere in the world which contribute fundamental information in the broad area of nutrition, including nutritional biochemistry and the basic aspects of clinical nutrition; 7) that a new and smaller committee be formed to carry on negotiations with the Wistar Institute and to establish future publishing policies.

Consequently, a new ad hoc Committee on Publication Policies was established in November of 1958, to negotiate with the Wistar Institute. In 1959 the Committee reported that the Wistar Institute was obviously desirous of keeping The Journal and of building up the Wistar press. Therefore, negotiations were started to put into effect as far as possible the recommendations of the former committee with a resultant new agreement with the Wistar Institute. In summary, it was agreed that for a 2-year trial period, beginning July 1, 1959, the Wistar Institute would: 1) provide a new format for The Journal with increased capacity beginning September 1959; 2) publish all issues and supplements within three months from the time manuscripts are received by the printer (on a "best efforts" basis); 3) pay the expenses of editorial costs and supplies for the secretary's office up to $9,000 per year; 4) provide promotional services at an estimated cost of $1,000 per year; 5) supply relevant financial information concerning costs of The Journal; 6) welcome suggestions from the Editorial Board or American Institute of Nutrition members as to the development of The Journal. For the 2-year trial period, the American Institute of Nutrition agreed to: 1) continue to provide editorial management of The Journal of Nutrition; 2) take a more sympathetic attitude toward an advertising policy which would increase revenues from this source, with disagreements as to suitability of proposed advertising copy to be settled by a joint committee of the American Institute of Nutrition and the Wistar Institute; 3) continue the policy of requiring all active members to subscribe to The Journal; 4) increase annual subscription rates for members from $6.50 to $8.50; 5) establish a joint policy committee of the Editorial Board and the Council of the American Institute of Nutrition for the 2-year period. It was also understood that if, during the contract period, Wistar did not meet its cash commitments, the society was automatically released from this agreement.

In 1959 in accordance with recommendation 5 above, the Council appointed an ad hoc committee on Journal Management composed of representatives from the Council and the Editorial Board: 1) to plan the appropriate structure for relationships
among the Editor, the Council, and the Editorial Board and suggest constitutional changes as necessary; 2) to evaluate the trial agreement with the Wistar Institute regarding The Journal of Nutrition; 3) to study all other aspects of journal management and ownership during the next 2 years.

John R. Murlin died March 17, 1960, a month and a half before his 86th birthday. The resolution read in honor of this past president, treasurer, and secretary of the Institute, past Editor of The Journal and the person most responsible for the founding of the American Institute of Nutrition is as follows:

"Resolved that the American Institute of Nutrition, assembled at Chicago in its annual meeting, April 14, 1960, place in its minutes for permanent record this statement of deep regret and sorrow at the passing of one of its most distinguished members, John R. Murlin, and further resolved, that high tribute be paid to Dr. Murlin for his outstanding scientific accomplishments in nutrition science, particularly for his work in the biological evaluation of proteins, and for his pioneer studies in the field of diabetes. Dr. Murlin was the first Editor of The Journal of Nutrition from 1928-1939, was the first secretary of the founding group in 1928, was secretary-treasurer in 1933 and served two terms as president, in 1934 and 1935. He was held in great esteem and respect by all of his associates in this society and elsewhere."

In 1961, by another amendment of Article VII of the Constitution, The Journal of Nutrition was placed under the management of the Publications Committee. This committee, appointed by the president, was established to advise the Council on matters of publication management, and on designation of the official journal(s) of the Institute and to negotiate for the approval of the Council agreement with publishers of the official journal(s). The editorial responsibility however was vested in the Editorial Board of 16 members and the Editor-in-Chief. In 1961 the ad hoc committee on The Journal of Nutrition management reported that the Wistar Institute agreed to: 1) extension for one year of a working relationship with the American Institute of Nutrition; 2) to publish all issues and supplements within 3 months from the time manuscripts were received from the editorial office and accept all manuscripts submitted by the editorial office of The Journal, estimating that this may amount to an approximate increase of 15% in current publication space; 3) to continue payment of the editorial office of The Journal at the current rate, and in addition, to underwrite the total cost of the editorial office up to the level estimated by the Editor, and to carry into the third year any savings accruing from the first two years' budget of the editorial office; 4) to make available to all members of the American Institute of Nutrition who were required to subscribe to The Journal of Nutrition and to those members of the American Society of Clinical Nutrition who have the option to subscribe to The Journal of Nutrition, the journals at the members rate of $10 per year for the period of September 1, 1961 to August 31, 1962; 5) within approximately 6 months to meet with the Publications Management Committee of the American Institute of Nutrition for negotiations beyond the date of June 30, 1962.

In 1962, Article VII was changed a third time. This time Section 3 was changed so that the Editor(s) would be appointed by the Council of the Institute with advice from the Publications Committee and the Editorial Board(s) of the journal(s). Previously, the Editor was chosen by the Editorial Board.

In 1962, the Committee on Publication Management reported a new contract with Wistar, effective July 1, 1962, continuing for a 2-year term. The conditions of the contract were as follows: 1) Wistar was to underwrite the expenses of the editorial office at a level not to exceed $9,700 per year. The American Institute of Nutrition was expected to submit annual statements
of the expenditures for editorial purposes, and payment made by Wistar to the treasurer of the American Institute of Nutrition on a quarterly basis. Any unexpended balance was to be returned to Wistar at the end of the year or credited to the first quarterly payment of the subsequent year; 2) the subscription price was to remain the same; 3) Wistar was to print 1,500 pages a year for the Institute, excess pages beyond this number to be paid for by the American Institute of Nutrition at a rate not to exceed $44.50 per page. At the end of the year, if the cost per page to Wistar for those pages in excess of 1,500 was less than this amount, the American Institute of Nutrition was to pay only the actual cost of the publication of the additional pages; 4) the American Institute of Nutrition was to set and collect a page charge from authors publishing in The Journal of Nutrition. These charges were to be determined by the American Institute of Nutrition and the funds accruing to the American Institute of Nutrition. This procedure was to assure that funds would be available to the American Institute of Nutrition for the payment of printing in excess of 1,500 pages per year; 5) subscription income was to be divided equally between the Wistar Institute and the American Institute of Nutrition on all new subscriptions by nonmembers of the American Institute of Nutrition and the funds accruing to the American Institute of Nutrition beyond those existing on that date.

The page charge set by The Journal was $20 per page with the provision that if an author did not have funds available to defray this cost, the assessment would be rescinded. The exact page charge was to be determined by the Committee on Publication Management. Funds so obtained would be used to defray the following: (a) Wistar’s assessment of $44.50 per printed page above the agreed 1,500 pages per year; (b) reimbursement to the Editor-in-Chief’s office for expenses beyond the $9,700 paid by Wistar. Unexpended funds were to be held in the treasury of the American Institute of Nutrition. This was the initiation of the page charge for The Journal.

In 1963, Article VII, Section 3, was changed again. Accordingly, new members of the Editorial Board and any vacancies occurring thereon were no longer nominated by the Nominating Committee, but would be appointed by the Council on recommendation of the Editor, who would seek suggestions from the Editorial Board. Section 2 was changed to have the Publications Committee chosen by the incoming president, instead of the retiring president.

In 1964, it was voted by the American Institute of Nutrition that any revenue from page charges above necessary financial obligations to the editorial management of The Journal not covered by Wistar would be placed in a contingency fund (along with other funds) to help support the newly formed Secretariat.

In 1965 the newly appointed executive secretary of the Institute, James Waddell, was appointed continuing secretary of the Publication Management Committee.

In 1967 the Council of the American Institute of Nutrition authorized the Publications Management Committee to negotiate with the Wistar Institute for transfer of ownership of The Journal to the American Institute of Nutrition. This transfer was to be completed by January 1, 1968. Sufficient funds were available to the Council for purchase of The Journal at a reasonable cost. The transfer was made as planned. In this same year, Council increased the number of members of the Editorial Board from 16 to 20.

At the annual meeting in April 1968, the Publications Management Committee reported that the completion of negotiations with the Wistar Institute whereby the AIN now became the owner of The Journal of Nutrition. "This transfer of ownership, effective January 1, 1968, was made in consideration of the payment by
AIN of $62,500 over a 5-year period and a contract with Wistar to continue as printer of The Journal over the same period.”

Also, the membership approved at this time, a Council recommendation that the member subscription rate to The Journal of Nutrition be raised to $15. This action was necessary to comply with the second class postal regulations which require that members pay at least one-half of the regular subscription price ($30 per volume).

Also in 1968, the Council of AIN announced that, on recommendation of the Publications Management Committee and also that of Editor Barnes and the Editorial Board, they had appointed Dr. W. N. Pearson, Professor and Associate Director of the Division of Nutrition at Vanderbilt University, Editor of The Journal of Nutrition to succeed R. H. Barnes, effective January 1, 1969. Dr. Pearson’s tragic death intervened, preventing his becoming Editor.

At the annual meeting in April 1969, the members of the AIN unanimously passed a motion directing that an obituary notice concerning W. N. Pearson be prepared and placed in its Proceedings as a permanent record expressing regret and deep sorrow at the loss of this talented member at the height of his career by his tragic death. The first paragraph of this obituary notice follows (9): “William Norman Pearson—On Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1968, Dr. William N. Pearson and his 12-year-old son, Christopher, were killed in an automobile accident while en route to the annual Thanksgiving Day football game. His death was a loss to the science of nutrition, but an especially great one to the American Institute of Nutrition. At the time of his death he was completing his third year as Secretary of the AIN. Since 1966 he had served on the Editorial Board of The Journal of Nutrition, and was to have assumed the Editorship of The Journal on January 1, 1969.” [Taken from a fuller obituary notice by W. J. Darby in AIN Nutrition Notes, Volume 5, Number 1, March 1969].

At this 1969 meeting it was announced that, effective July 1, 1969, Dr. Fredric W. Hill, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Nutrition, University of California, Davis, would succeed R. H. Barnes as Editor of The Journal of Nutrition. A motion from the floor was unanimously passed directing that the following resolution be placed in the Proceedings for permanent record (9):

“RESOLVED: That the American Institute of Nutrition express its gratitude and recognize the debt of the members to Dr. Richard H. Barnes for his service as Editor of The Journal of Nutrition from September 1959 to July 1969. During these 10 years the Journal format was changed to permit publication yearly of more papers but with fewer total pages. The editorial board was expanded from 12-20 members, and a Biographical Editor and an Associate Editor were added. As a consequence of the dedicated Editorship of Dr. Barnes, the Institute now owns a Journal which has retained and enhanced its scientific stature while becoming a more efficient repository of the expanding experimental literature of nutrition. Thus, as professionals we can appreciate the personal sacrifice required and the responsibility imposed for an Editor to provide the leadership needed to maintain the scientific standards and reputation of the Official Organ of the Institute. We are deeply grateful to Dr. Barnes for leaving a journalistic legacy in which all can take pride.”

Also at this 1969 meeting the Publications Management Committee reported that (9): “During the past year we have accumulated initial experience in managing our newly acquired Journal of Nutrition. Publishing functions have been moved as of January 1969 to AIN headquarters, with business and redactory services being performed by contract with FASEB Office of Business Services and the Office of Editorial and Information Services, respectively. The Wistar Press now serves as the printer of The Journal.”

In 1970 it was reported (10) that the transfer of operations and records was
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completed over a period of approximately 2 months, and the Editorial Office of The Journal of Nutrition on the Davis Campus of the University of California had been in full operation since August 1, 1969. Furthermore, “two important changes in format were made, effective January 1970. The first was a change in cover design which includes provision for annual change in color, which it is hoped the user of The Journal will find both attractive and utilitarian. The second change is to the publication of one volume per year, in place of dividing the twelve annual issues into three volumes; this will also provide for the publication of a single annual index” (10).

Editor Hill noted: “The 1970 volume of The Journal of Nutrition is number 100 in an uninterrupted publishing history which spans 42 years. It was appropriate to mark this centenary volume by dedicating it to the three Editors whose terms of service span the entire history of the Journal: Dr. John R. Murlin, University of Rochester; Dr. George R. Cowgill, Yale University; and Dr. Richard H. Barnes, Cornell University. A statement of dedication was included in the first issue of Volume 100, published in January 1970.”

The Publications Management Committee reported:

“It should be noted at this time that, although the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition is the primary responsibility of the ASCN, it is of some concern to us that its operation last year reflected an overall deficit of some $17,895—a deficit which was met in part by an NIH grant. A review is underway of steps which must be taken in order to stabilize that Journal financially. I mention this now as these may result in altered costs which come to the attention of our membership, and your understanding of the reasons and need is essential.

Both the Council of the AIN and of the ASCN and the two Publications Management Committees have encouraged the establishment of a joint Publications Management Committee for all journals of the Institute. Steps are being taken now to form such a committee, with membership from both AIN and ASCN to manage publication affairs common to The Journal of Nutrition and the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition.”

In 1971 (11) the Editor reported that the Editorial Board had been increased by one, to a new total of 21. “This was done to enable the addition of a member who will give particular attention to the needs and uses of statistical analysis in Journal papers.” The Publication Management Committee reported: “This is the first year of experience for this committee representing the publication interests of both AIN and ASCN.” Both journals operated without loss. The advertising services were changed and combined for the two journals. “This gives an increased base and a much larger circulation for each ad.” The combined approach to the problems of management of the publications of the two societies was regarded as advantageous by the committee members.

In 1972 the Publications Management Committee reported (12) that: “The Committee studied the need for a change in printing arrangements of The Journal of Nutrition. From this study, it was recommended that the printing contract be changed from Wistar Press to the Lancaster Press. This recommendation was based on an evaluation of bids and thus, was mainly a financial consideration.” The printing of The Journal by Lancaster Press began in January 1973.

At the annual meeting in 1974, the President of AIN reported to the membership that the Council had approved: 1) establishment of a student subscription rate to The Journal of Nutrition and 2) the formation of a committee advisory to the Editor, The Journal of Nutrition, to be composed of former members of the Editorial Board.

A similar report by the President of AIN in 1975 noted approval of the recommendation of the Publication Management Committee to move the redactory services for The Journal of Nutrition and The
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At the annual meeting in April 1976, the Editor reported that Council had agreed with his and the Editorial Board’s recommendation that the 1977 volume of the Journal be dedicated to Dr. Richard H. Barnes for his service as Editor.

Assistant and Associate Editors and Biographical Editors

From the beginning of Dr. Murlin’s Editorship with Volume 1, 1928-29, through Volume 12, 1936, he was designated Managing Editor and headed an Editorial Board of 10–12 members. In 1937 the terminology changed: Dr. Murlin was designated Editor and the members of the editorial board Associate Editors. In 1938–39, Dr. Albert G. Hogan of the University of Missouri served as Assistant to the Editor.

When Dr. Cowgill became Editor in 1939, Dr. William H. Chambers of the Cornell University Medical College succeeded Dr. Hogan as Assistant to the Editor. When Dr. Cowgill became Editor in 1939, Dr. William H. Chambers of the Cornell University Medical College succeeded Dr. Hogan as Assistant to the Editor. Dr. Cowgill continued to be designated Editor; Dr. Harold H. Mitchell of the University of Illinois was appointed Associate Editor; and the Editorial Board was made up of eleven members. Dr. Mitchell served as Associate Editor until 1944. Through the rest of Dr. Cowgill’s Editorship the Editorial Board was made up of twelve members, and there was no Associate Editor.

Dr. Barnes became Editor in 1959, and Dr. Cyril L. Comar of Cornell University was appointed Associate Editor. Dr. Comar served until 1962, and was succeeded as Associate Editor by Dr. Harold H. Williams of Cornell University who served until 1969. In 1963, Dr. E. Neige Todhunter of the University of Alabama was appointed as the first Biographical Editor of The Journal. She served until 1974, including six years with Editor Barnes and five years with Editor Hill.

At the annual meeting in April 1974, Editor Hill reported (13) as follows: “It is with mixed feelings of appreciation and regret that we report the decision of Dr. Neige Todhunter to end her tenure as Biographical Editor, effective May 1, 1974. Dr. Todhunter has served The Journal in this capacity for 11 years, beginning in 1963. The unbroken series of informative and interesting biographies of historical figures and recent contemporary scientists attests to her breadth of scientific knowledge and acquaintance, and her talents of persuasion. The Journal of Nutrition and the AIN are grateful for her dedicated service, and recognize here her distinguished contributions.”

The membership passed the following resolution:

“Whereas Dr. E. Neige Todhunter has contributed eleven years (1963–1974) of distinguished service as Biographical Editor of The Journal of Nutrition, and Whereas in this capacity Dr. Todhunter has stimulated and guided the creation of an uninterrupted series of interesting, informative and significant biographies of historical figures and contemporary scientists in the field of nutrition, and Whereas Dr. Todhunter has enhanced the stature of The Journal of Nutrition and its service to the scientific community through biographical documentation of the history of nutrition, be it RESOLVED, that the members of the American Institute of Nutrition hereby record their appreciation and gratitude for Dr. E. Neige Todhunter’s dedicated service, and their recognition of her distinguished contributions.”

When Dr. Hill became Editor in 1969, Dr. F. H. Kratzer of the University of California, Davis, was appointed Associate Editor. In 1974, Dr. Richard M. Forbes of the University of Illinois was appointed Biographical Editor succeeding Dr. Todhunter. Dr. Forbes’ father was one of the Founders of AIN and served on the first
Editorial Board of The Journal, Dr. R. Lee Baldwin of The University of California, Davis, was appointed Associate Editor in 1977, marking the first time that the staff of The Journal included two Associate Editors.

Appendix III provides a complete listing of Editors and Editorial Board members from 1928 through 1978.

**Editorials, Supplements, and Letters**

In Volume 1 of The Journal of Nutrition, John R. Murlin stated, "Editorial Reviews will be a feature of this Journal. The term used implies that the review makes no pretence to completeness, but is a commentary intended to be authentic upon some important aspect of a subject with which The Journal is concerned. 'Editorial' signifies not that the commentary is written by an Editor, but that it has been read and criticized by at least four members of the Editorial Board."

Volume 1 of The Journal had four Editorial Reviews:

1. "Vital Economy in Human Food Production," by John R. Murlin (p. 91).
2. "Nutritional significance of our present knowledge of the multiple nature of Vitamin B," by Henry C. Sherman (p. 191).
4. "What place have aluminum, copper, manganese, and zinc in normal nutrition?" by Mary S. Rose (p. 541).

This feature was used rather sparingly, and following the death of Graham Lusk in 1932 (4), appeared occasionally as a review of the scientific achievements of Pioneers in Nutrition. However, in 1933 (14) an editorial review appeared on "The Chemical Nature of Enzymes," by James B. Sumner. This review is notable for several reasons: 1) it was published in a nutrition research journal; 2) it was published at the height of the controversy, between the American enzyme school, led by Sumner, and the German school, led by Willstätter, namely, the protein nature of enzymes; 3) it foreshadowed the advent of vitamins and "trace" minerals as coenzymes or enzyme constituents; 4) it emphasized the physiological chemistry (biochemical) foundation of the nutritionists of the day.

In 1971, it was decided to initiate publication of invited Editorial Papers. "The purpose of Editorial Papers will be to discuss critically the scientific questions involved in topics of current interest to the scientific community. This new channel of communication in The Journal is expected to provide valuable insight and perspective both for the current reader and for historical reference" (12). The first such paper appeared in 1972. The following announcement appeared on page 307 (12):

"In its early years, The Journal of Nutrition frequently published Editorial Reviews which provided discussion and viewpoints of scientific developments aside from regular research papers. The contemporary scene in the science of nutrition has developments and issues of broad interest to the scientific community which could be beneficially discussed in special papers. Recognizing the value of the insight and perspective which editorial papers can provide, both for the current reader and for historical reference, The Journal of Nutrition is initiating a policy of publishing critical editorial papers. The purpose is to focus discussion on the scientific questions involved in topics of current interest.

By policy, editorial papers will be received only by invitation of the Editor, and will be subject to appropriate editorial review. The Editor will be pleased to receive suggestions of topics and prospective guest authors from readers of The Journal.

The first Editorial Paper, "Joules vs. Calories in Nutrition," by Max Kleiber, follows. In the spirit of lively scientific communication, we look forward to development of a new channel of exchange in The Journal of Nutrition."

—Fredric W. Hill, Editor

One can suppose that the original Edi-
In 1954, Editor Cowgill wrote the following Foreword concerning supplements in Volume 52 of The Journal:

“A large part of the cost of most scientific journals is borne by the subscribers. The publication of lengthy manuscripts in The Journal of Nutrition would require a further increase in the subscription price or, alternately, would reduce the number of pages which could be assigned to other authors who desire to publish articles in this Journal. Accordingly, in the interest of our subscribers, it is necessary to limit the number of pages made available to any author and for the presentation of material dealing with any one subject.

Despite these considerations, certain authors rightly desire to publish the results of their research in an extensive form at a cost which cannot fairly be assessed against the subscribers; certain observations and data may require such a form of publication. To satisfy these desires and needs the Editorial Board of The Journal of Nutrition has approved, on a trial basis, the publication of occasional Supplements to The Journal. The articles published in these Supplements must meet the usual standards of scientific merit; the authors must provide the full cost of publication.

It is hoped that such a Supplement will fulfill the requirements for unique publications and will supply scientific reports of unusual interest to our subscribers at no additional cost to them.”

Unfortunately, the supplements were not paged in the regular issues, but listed only as supplements. This has caused problems. In 1972, Editor Hill reported (12) as follows: “the first two conspectus papers in a series sponsored by the USDA-ARS Human Nutrition Research Division were published in The Journal as supplements. The articles published in these Supplements must meet the usual standards of scientific merit; the authors must provide the full cost of publication.

It is hoped that such a Supplement will fulfill the requirements for unique publications and will supply scientific reports of unusual interest to our subscribers at no additional cost to them.”

“Publication of Supplements—From time to time since 1954, The Journal of Nutrition has published as supplements a variety of manuscripts of scientific merit which were of too great length to include as regular Journal papers. This has provided a means for publishing extensive reports of research, monographs, compendia, proceedings of symposia and the like. Papers submitted for publication as supplements are subject to the same procedures of editorial review as those submitted for regular publication, and are required to conform to style as outlined in the Guide for Authors. Responsibility for the full cost of publication is borne by the author. A statement of the policy under which publication of supplements was initiated appears in Volume 51, Supplement 1, April 1954.

In the past, supplements have been published separately from the regular monthly issues of The Journal of Nutrition and have been identified as supplementary to a specific number. The pagination of supplements has been inconsistent; most have been paginated independently of the regular issues, but some have been paginated in sequence with the associated regular issue. In one unfortunate instance the pagination of a supplement duplicated that of a regular issue. These circumstances have been inconvenient for readers and libraries in accounting for the supplements and binding and indexing them.

At this time, a new policy is being initiated. Supplements will be published as an integral part of a regular Journal issue, and will be paginated in the regular sequence of the issue and volume in which they appear. They will be identified in the indexes of the issue and volume and in the subsequent cumulative index by an appropriate descriptive term in addition to their titles and authors.

—Fredric W. Hill, Editor
A FREE HISTORY

Following are a list of supplements published by The Journal of Nutrition through 1978:


Under the leadership of Editor Barnes, the Letters section of the Journal was initiated in 1969. The Guide for Authors (Revised January 1969) published in volume 97 of the Journal (15) contained the following statement:

"Letters to the Editor will be considered for publication when the writer comments constructively concerning a paper that has been published in The Journal of Nutrition. Such letters will be subject to the usual editorial review and at the same time, the author or authors of the paper in question will be given the privilege of submitting a rebuttal. Final acceptance of Letters to the Editor shall be the prerogative of the Editorial Board. (Letters and authors' rebuttals must be limited to 500 words, including references cited.)"

Biographical Sketches

Among the highly prized features of The Journal of Nutrition are the biographical sketches. Initiated in 1944 and published sporadically for a time, the biographies have been published regularly since 1950 at the rate of three per year. The importance of the biography series was attested by the establishment of the post of Biographical Editor in 1963. Each biographical sketch is accompanied by a frontispiece picture of the biographee. Many of these were used as cover pictures on The Journal, but this practice was discontinued in 1959. Since 1973, effort has been made to acquire a complete listing of the scientific writings of each biographee, and to make these
available to all interested persons by filing them with a documentation service organization.

Following is a complete list of Biographical Sketches and their authors through 1978.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Author</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>R. H. Chittenden</td>
<td>G. R. Cowgill</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>J. R. Murlin</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>S. M. Babcock</td>
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<td>F. G. Hopkins</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>G. Lusk</td>
<td>H. J. Deuel, Jr.</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>C. Eijkman</td>
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<td>F. Magendie</td>
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<td>Gerrit Jan Mulder</td>
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<td>Oscar Kellner</td>
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<td>Max Rubner</td>
<td>W. H. Chambers</td>
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<td>1959</td>
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<td>G. B. von Bunge</td>
<td>C. M. McCay</td>
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<td>1960</td>
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<td>James Lind, M.D.</td>
<td>W. A. Krehl</td>
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<td>E. B. Hart</td>
<td>C. A. Elvehjem</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Otto Folin</td>
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<td>Axel Holst</td>
<td>B. Connor Johnson</td>
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<td>Henry P. Arsmby</td>
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<td>J. Goldberger</td>
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<td>F. F. Tisdall</td>
<td>T. G. H. Drake</td>
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<td>N. Zantz</td>
<td>R. M. Forbes</td>
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<td>Eugen Baumann</td>
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<td>1971</td>
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<td>H. C. Sherman</td>
<td>P. L. Day</td>
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<td>1972</td>
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<td>Gerrit Grijns</td>
<td>M. C. Kik</td>
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<td>L. S. Palmer</td>
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<td>1974</td>
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<td>C. F. Berg</td>
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<td>H. B. Lewis</td>
<td>A. A. Christman</td>
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<td>W. C. Russell</td>
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<td>David Breese Jones</td>
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<td>1979</td>
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<td>S. Brody</td>
<td>A. F. Morgan</td>
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<td>A. F. Hess</td>
<td>W. J. Darby and C. W. Woodruff</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>Michel Eugen Chevreul</td>
<td>J. Mayer and S. F. Hanson</td>
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<td>1980</td>
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<td>E. M. Nelson</td>
<td>F. C. Bing</td>
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<td>E. F. DuBois</td>
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<td>Louis Harry Newburgh</td>
<td>A. M. Beeuwkes and M. W. Johnston</td>
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<td>Walter Bradford Cannon</td>
<td>J. Mayer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
After fifty years from the decision to publish The Journal of Nutrition, AIN owns a venture which more than meets the fondest vision of the Founders. The Journal has come full circle. In the beginning, it was published as one volume per year and was the property of AIN. Then from 1934 through 1948 it published in two volumes per year (Vol. 7 to Vol. 36. From 1949 through 1969 it published three volumes per year (Vol. 36 to Vol. 99. From 1934 to 1967 (Volumes 7 to 93) The Journal was owned by the Wistar Institute. Then, as of January 1 of 1968 the ownership of The Journal was reacquired by AIN and beginning in 1970 with Volume 100, the Journal began again a one volume a year operation. During this cycle the Science of Nutrition has, to some, entered the “Golden Age” (16). However, to many, hopefully most, the Science of Nutrition is still on Sir Michael Foster’s “spiral staircase”, the pursuit of knowledge, and an ever-expanding horizon appears as nutritionists ascend.
AIN HISTORY

LITERATURE CITED