MEDICAL CENTER ARCHIVES
OF
NEW YORK-PRESBYTERIAN/WEILL CORNELL

1300 York Avenue # 34
New York, NY 10065

Finding Aid To

THE RECORDS OF THE ROGOSIN INSTITUTE

Dates of Records:
1957-2000

40 Linear Inches
(8 Boxes)

Finding Aid Prepared By:
Jim Gehrlich, Sr.
Archival Assistant
12/15/1999

© 2009 Medical Center Archives of New York-Presbyterian/Weill Cornell
Historical Note:

Rogosin Institute (RI) was established in New York City in 1983 as an independent, not-for-profit institution for research, treatment, and education in kidney disease (including dialysis and transplantation) and cardiovascular disease (secondary to cholesterol and other lipid disorders). In addition, Rogosin Institute has research programs in endotoxemia, cancer of the kidney, and diabetes. Rogosin Institute is affiliated with New York Weill Cornell Center of NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital (formerly The New York Hospital) and Weill Medical College of Cornell University (formerly Cornell University Medical College). Rogosin Institute members are on the staff of NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital and have appointments in the Medical College. Several members are also on the adjunct faculty at The Rockefeller University.

The origin of Rogosin Institute can be traced back to ca. 1955 when a Cardiorenal Laboratory was developed at the Second (Cornell) Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital in New York City by Albert L. Rubin, MD (1927- ). The Laboratory served as a predecessor for ensuing kidney programs. In 1957, Dr. Rubin and his team performed at The New York Hospital, as a treatment for kidney failure, the first hemodialysis in the metropolitan area. In 1962, the unit formally moved, as the Renal Laboratory, to The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center (NYH-CMC). There it later expanded into the Rogosin Renal Laboratories. The Laboratories were named in honor of Israel Rogosin (1886-1971), an American textile industrialist and philanthropist, who was a generous benefactor of NYH-CMC. In 1963, the first kidney transplantation in the metropolitan area was performed by the renal group. Following continued growth of the kidney disease program, NYH-CMC was designated by the Department of Health of the State of New York as a Regional Kidney Disease Center in 1968, and the Laboratories then formally became known as Rogosin Kidney Center. In 1983, with a growing expansion of activities into research and treatment of cardiovascular disease and cancer of the kidney, Rogosin Institute was founded as an independent corporate entity with Rogosin Kidney Center as one of its several components.

From 1972 to 1975, the first major fundraising effort on behalf of Rogosin Kidney Center was spearheaded by former United Nations Secretary-General U Thant (1909-1974), together with the ambassadors of seven United Nations’ member states and a group of prominent Americans. Included among the ambassadors was George H. Bush (1924- ). These individuals joined together to help raise $2 million for a treatment and research program in renal disease in memory of Ralph J. Bunche (1904-1971), a Nobel Peace Prize winner and former United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs. Prior to his death, Bunche had suffered from a multitude of physical ailments, including kidney disease. He was treated at Rogosin Kidney Center for considerable periods of time. In May, 1975, the Ralph Bunche Memorial Pavilion of Rogosin Kidney
Rogosin Institute

Center was dedicated at The New York Hospital; it contained 29 beds, as well as an operating room, laboratories, and occupational therapy facilities.

In 1981, Dr. Rubin and others established Human Cellular Biomedical Foundation (HCBF) as a separate corporation that existed parallel to Rogosin Kidney Center and Rogosin Institute. The not-for-profit foundation was intended to be a catalyst in the development of new medical technologies, and as a conduit for receiving and dispensing funds to be used in support of biomedical research. Some of the foundation’s important projects were: cholesterol LDL and HDL clinical trials, a pilot project in the treatment of Crohn’s Disease, research into cell-modification, and other cancer-related projects. The Foundation worked closely with Rogosin Institute, a number of private consultants, and such collaborating institutions as Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Rockefeller University, The National Institutes of Health, Pacific Medical Center (San Francisco), Baptist Memorial Hospital (Memphis), the Beilinson Medical Center (Israel), and the USSR Center for Cardiology Research (Moscow). The Foundation cooperated extensively with Immuno A. G., an Austrian based pharmaceutical company specializing in plasma derivatives. Hans Eibl, MD, Director of Research at Immuno, sat on the Board of Directors of HCBF. International Business Machines (IBM) supported the Foundation in the development of specialized medical equipment. IBM also assigned one of its employees (Emery Stephens) to work for two years as the Foundation’s Program Director. By 1988, Rogosin Institute had assumed most of the functions of HCBF. The Foundation, therefore, was terminated and its assets were transferred to Rogosin Institute for further scientific and medical research.

In 1988, many of Rogosin Institute’s facilities, located in different areas of The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center complex, were brought together in The New York Hospital’s Helmsley Medical Tower at 70th Street and York Avenue. This move provided increased space and more up-to-date facilities. During the 1990s continued growth and expansion occurred. At the end of the century, Rogosin Institute has additional clinical facilities in Queens and Brooklyn; research facilities are located at The Rockefeller University and in Xenia, Ohio. Rogosin Institute’s outpatient facilities include: Jack J. Dreyfus Clinic, an outpatient facility for the prevention and treatment of kidney disease; three outpatient dialysis centers; David D. Thompson Transplantation Center for kidney transplants as well as simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplants; and the Maurice R. Greenberg Comprehensive Lipid Control Center for prevention and treatment of atherosclerosis and its risk factors for adults and children. Rogosin Institute’s Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Clinical Laboratory, located at The Rockefeller University, provides general and specialized laboratory tests in all areas. Within NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital/Cornell, inpatient facilities include the Rogosin Institute Wing for patients requiring hospitalization for kidney disease related problems and kidney transplantation; and the Rogosin Institute Ralph J. Bunche Dialysis and Apheresis Center for patients undergoing intensive care hemodialysis. Rogosin Institute also has access to NewYork-Presbyterian
Hospital/Cornell’s Clinical Research Center and The Rockefeller University’s Clinical Research Center for inpatient studies.

As of 1999, the investigators at Rogosin Institute included fifteen physicians, three PhD’s, and a clinical research manager. Rogosin Institute employs a trained staff of more than 140 professionals, including registered nurses, social workers, dialysis technicians, phlebotomy technicians, clinical research coordinators, and registered dietitians. Dr. Albert L. Rubin is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Rogosin Institute.

Note on Provenance:

The bulk of records in this group was initially transferred to the Archives in 5 transfile boxes in January, 1995, by Susan Siegel, Assistant Director of Development and Public Affairs, Rogosin Institute. Several other, small item acquisitions (approx. 5 in.), received both prior to and after 1995, have also been included. This record group remains open since additional acquisitions by the Archives are anticipated in the future.

Scope & Content Note:

Of the approx. 125 in. of records that were available for processing, nearly 50% were duplicate copies or other superfluous items, such as packaging and bindings. This material was removed and disposed of. An additional 18% of the material was judged not to be of permanent archival value; it was removed and awaits return to Rogosin Institute and/or disposal. Included in this latter group were items such as confidential patient-related records, office equipment service records, and routine financial records, e.g., telephone bills and invoices for office supplies.

The records in this group provide a broad and basic historical overview of Rogosin Institute and its predecessors from 1957 to 2000. The bulk of the material, however, pertains specifically to either Rogosin Kidney Center (a subdivision of Rogosin Institute) or to Human Cellular Biomedical Foundation (a parallel organization to Rogosin Institute). Much of the correspondence and minutes, and many of the serials, e.g., annual reports, reprints, and newsletters, are either severely limited or contain substantial gaps. With the exception of Series X (Human Cellular Biomedical Foundation), there is a paucity of records from the highest administrative and operational levels. The records are usually general in their description of research projects and treatment activities. No research records per se are included. Patient records are not a part of this record group. Taken as a whole, however, the records do offer an interesting composite picture of the important developments in kidney disease treatment and research during the last half of the 20th century.

The record group is divided into eleven series contained in 8 boxes (40 in.):
I. Early Records: 1957-1968 (Box 1)

This series consists of 9 folders (approx. 2 in.) arranged chronologically. Records in this series generally relate to RI’s predecessor units up to the point in 1968 when NYH-CMC was designated as a Regional Kidney Disease Center. Record types include correspondence, memoranda, reports, procedures, notes, lists, outlines, minutes, and agreements. Folder 1 (Artificial Kidney), Folder 8 (Chronic Dialysis), and Folder 9 (Kidney Disease Center) retain folder titles used by their creators. Folder 1 appears to have been created by Glenn D. Lubash, MD. Dr. Lubash was named in 1957 by the New York Heart Association as a Research Fellow to the Cardiorenal Laboratory, and later received faculty and hospital appointment at NYH-CMC. Much of the correspondence in this folder is with W.E. Quinton Instrument Co. (Seattle, Washington) and with Belding H. Scribner, MD (University of Washington) regarding the manufacture and experimentation with artificial kidneys. Folder 8 (created by Albert L. Rubin, MD) includes material pertaining to the National Dialysis Committee, as well as the Committee on Dialysis of the Kidney Foundation of New York. Folder 9, created by David D. Thompson, MD (Director, NYH), includes an agreement between New York State and NYH-CMC for the operation of a Kidney Disease Center, as well as the appointment of an Advisory Committee to the Center.

Restrictions: Folder 3 (Transplant Patients) is closed for research. Derivative statistics can be provided by the Archivist.

II. Minutes: 1973-1977 (Box 1)

This series consists of 1 folder (approx. 1 in.) arranged chronologically. Records in this series include the minutes of the Advisory Committee of Rogosin Kidney Center, together with supporting documents, e.g., agendas and correspondence. This Committee appears to have been established in 1973 when Rogosin Kidney Center was officially designated as NYH-CMC’s first Center for Categorical Clinical Activities. Approval for this designation was given by the Medical Board, NYH, and by the Executive Faculty Council and General Faculty Council of Cornell University Medical College (CUMC). Representatives from both institutions were members of the Advisory Committee. It is unclear if the Committee continued beyond 1977.

Restrictions: Individual items are closed for 25 years from date of creation. The series will be fully open for research in 2002.
III. Periodic Reports: 1972-2000 (Boxes 1 & 2)

This series consists of 21 folders (approx. 4 in.) arranged chronologically. The series is comprised of reports that are issued on a recurring basis (often annually). With the exception of reports to the Dean, CUMC, the reports are generally of a public or semi-public nature. At a minimum, the reports usually include a list of personnel, as well as descriptions of patient care and research programs; they sometimes contain a list of publications. The Archives has not received reports for the years 1978-1979 and 1986-1993.

Restrictions: Folders 1-5, Box 2, are closed for 25 years from date of creation. The series will be fully open for research in 2010.

IV. Miscellaneous Reports: 1972-1984 (Box 2)

This series consists of 4 folders (approx. 1 in.) arranged chronologically. The series consists of in-house reports that were issued on a one-time basis on a particular subject.

Restrictions: Individual reports are closed for 25 years from date of creation. The series will be fully open for research in 2009.

V. Publications: 1958-1999 (Boxes 2 & 3)

This series consists of 11 folders (approx. 4 in.) arranged chronologically. The series includes scientific reprints, pamphlets, brochures, newspaper and magazine clippings, booklets, newsletters, and promotional folders pertaining to RI and its predecessors. The scientific reprints include only those that were published by members of the staff. The bulk of reprints date from 1983 to 1986.

Restrictions: None.

VI. Manuals: 1972-1987 (Box 3)

This series consists of 11 folders (approx. 3 in.) arranged chronologically. Manuals issued by both the Rogosin Kidney Center and the New York - New Jersey Regional Transplant Program (RTP) are included. RTP, though independent of any hospital or transplant unit, served as the central coordinator for organ recovery and distribution in the greater New York and New Jersey area. Its procedures and suggested protocols for organ recovery were followed by Rogosin Kidney Center. Dr. Kurt H. Stenzel of the Center served on RTP’s Transplant Advisory Committee.

Restrictions: None.
VII. Education/Training Records: 1971-1990 (Box 4)

This series consists of 8 folders (approx. 3 in.) arranged chronologically. Records include programs, abstracts, and papers presented at the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Symposiums of Rogosin Kidney Center. Also included is training material for nurses, medical students, and graduate staff. The Renal Consultation Service Syllabus (Folder 5) contains an extensive bibliography covering major topics and syndromes in nephrology.

Restrictions: None.


This series consists of 5 folders (approx. 3 in.) arranged chronologically. Record types include correspondence, brochures, memoranda, and a booklet. Included in the series is material pertaining to a “Tree of Life” memorial at Rogosin Kidney Center. (The names of individual donors were engraved on separate “leaves” that combined to form a memorial wall plaque.) Also in the series are responses to individuals who inquired concerning donation of organs for medical purposes. A booklet that lists potential sources of funding is also included.

Restrictions: Individual items are closed for 25 years from date of creation. This series will be fully open for research in 2012.

IX. Ralph Bunche Memorial Records: 1972-1974 (Box 5)

This series consists of 6 folders (approx. 4 in.) arranged chronologically. The records document a fundraising project to establish the Ralph Bunche Memorial Pavilion at Rogosin Kidney Center. The material includes memoranda and both incoming and outgoing correspondence, some of which is with officials at the United Nations. Almost all of the items are copies rather than originals. The existence/location of the originals is as yet undetermined.

Restrictions: None


This series consists of 48 folders (approx. 10 in.) divided into 5 subseries: Minutes (1982-1988); Legal Records (1981-1985); Administrative/Financial Records (1981-1989); General Correspondence (1980-1988); and Subject Files (1981-1986). Folders within each subseries are arranged chronologically. The bulk of the records pertain to the years 1981-1985. In the mid-1980s, HCBF activity decreased as more of its functions were assumed by Rogosin Institute. Because HCBF operated primarily as a funding entity, the subject of many of the records (including correspondence) is heavily financial. There is also a strong
emphasis in the records on contractual agreements with other corporations, institutions, laboratories, consultants, and individual research investigators. Investigation of the folders pertaining to IBM and Immuno is important for a proper understanding of HCBF’s operations.

Restrictions: Individual items are closed for 25 years from date of creation. The series will be fully open for research in 2014.

XI. Scrapbook: 1958-1977 (Box 8)

This series consists of 11 folders (approx. 5 in.) arranged chronologically. The material relates to Rogosin Kidney Center and predecessors; it was originally received in four binders containing photographs, newspaper and magazine clippings, brochures, bulletins, announcements, sample stationery and forms, etc. Individual items were mounted on black backing paper and inserted into clear sheet protectors. The binders were labeled as "historical files" by the unknown creator(s). No items were included for 1970.

Restrictions: None.

Box & Folder List:

Box 1: I. Early Records: 1957-1968

1. Artificial Kidney; correspondence, memoranda, procedures, notes: 1957-1967
2. Cardiorenal Laboratory; annual reports: 1957-1961
3. Transplant Patients; list: 1963-1972
4. Rogosin Laboratories; outline of organization & program description: 1966
5. Rogosin Laboratories; annual reports: 1966-1967
6. Rogosin Laboratories; monthly reports: 1966
7. Rogosin Laboratories; monthly reports: 1967
8. Chronic Dialysis; correspondence, memoranda, minutes, reports: 1966-1967
9. Kidney Disease Center; correspondence, memoranda, agreement: 1968

II. Minutes: 1973-1977

10. Advisory Committee, Rogosin Kidney Center; minutes with agendas & correspondence: 1973-1977

III. Periodic Reports: 1972-2000

11. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report: 1972
12. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report: 1973
13. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report: 1974
14. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report: 1975
15. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report to Dept. of Biochemistry, CUMC: 1975
16. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report: 1976
17. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report: 1977

Box 2:

1. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report to Dean, CUMC: 1980
2. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report to Dean, CUMC: 1981
3. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report to Dean, CUMC: 1982
4. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report to Dean, CUMC: 1983
5. Rogosin Kidney Center; annual report to Dean, CUMC: 1985
8. Rogosin Institute; annual report: 01/01/1996-12/31/1996
13. Rogosin Institute; progress report: 02/01/1999-07/31/1999

IV. Miscellaneous Reports: 1972-1984

17. Administrative Responsibilities of the Rogosin Kidney Center That Are Related to the New York Hospital: 1980
18. Long Term Plan for the Kidney Center: ca. 1984

V. Publications: 1958-1999


Box 3:

3. Rogosin Kidney Center Booklet/Brochure; drafts: ca. 1977
5. Promotional Folder: ca. 1986
7. Promotional Folder: ca. 1994

**VI. Manuals: 1972-1987**


**Box 4: VII. Education/Training Records: 1971-1990**

1. Nephrology Fellowship Program; brochure, blank certificates, application form: ca. 1971-1981
2. First Symposium of Rogosin Kidney Center, *Endocrine Functions of the Kidney*; program booklet with lecture abstracts: 1974
3. Nursing Education Programs; booklet: 1975
4. Third Symposium of Rogosin Kidney Center, *Drug Action and Metabolism in Renal Failure*; correspondence., program, posters, financial records: 1976
5. Renal Consultation Service; syllabus: ca. 1984
7. Endocrinology Fellowship Program; application for accreditation: 1990

10. General Correspondence.: 1982-1987

**Box 5:**

1. Organ Donation; brochures & inquiries: 1982-1985
3. *Funding Prospects (Foundations-Corporations);* booklet, 1984

IX. Ralph Bunche Memorial Records: 1972-1974

4. Correspondence & Memoranda: 01/1972-06/1972
5. Correspondence & Memoranda: 06/1972-08/1972
6. Correspondence & Memoranda: 08/1972-12/1972
7. Correspondence & Memoranda: 01/1973-05/1973
9. Project Description; booklet: n.d.

**Box 6:** X.. Human Cellular Biomedical Foundation (HCBF) Records: 1981-1988

**A. Minutes: 1982-1988**

1. Board of Directors; minutes: 1982
2. Board of Directors; minutes: 1983
3. Board of Directors; minutes: 1984
4. Board of Directors; minutes: 1985
5. Board of Directors; minutes: 1986
6. Board of Directors; minutes: 1988

**B. Legal Records: 1981-1985**

7. Certificate of Incorporation (copy), 1981
8. Immuno-HCBF; agreement and related records: 1981-1984
10. Washington University-HCBF; confidential non-disclosure agreement: 1983
11. USSR Ministry of Health-USSR Cardiology Center-HCBF; agreement and related records: 1983-1985
12. Rogosin Institute-HCBF; agreement and related records: 1984
13. Cobe Laboratories-Immuno-HCBF; agreement and related records: 1984
15. Medizinische Poliklinik der Universität Monchen-HCBF; agreement and related records: 1985
16. Investigators-Immuno-HCBF; agreements and related records: 1985


Box 7:

1. Program Director’s File; correspondence, reports, curriculum vita: 1984-1985
3. Administrative “Things To Do” List: 02-05/1984

D. General Correspondence: 1980-1988

7. General Correspondence: 1980-1981
8. General Correspondence: 1982
9. General Correspondence: 1983
10. General Correspondence: 1984
11. General Correspondence: 1988

E. Subject Files: 1981-1986

13. OTC Project (Dr. Alton Meister/NYH-CMC); correspondence: 1982-1983
14. Model Apheresis Center; outlines: ca. 1983
15. LDL-Pheresis Project (Dr. Thomas S. Parker/Rockefeller University Hospital); correspondence: 1982-1985
16. HCBF History; outlines & list of important dates: ca. 1983
17. Presentations; outlines: ca. 1983-1984
18. DuPont; correspondence: 1984
20. Food and Drug Administration; correspondence: 1984-1986
21. Pacific Medical Center; correspondence & notes: 1984-1986
23. Giedd, Gary; Consultant; correspondence: 1986

Box 8: XI. Scrapbook: 1958-1977

2. Scrapbook: 1967
4. Scrapbook: 1969
5. Scrapbook: 1971
7. Scrapbook: 1973
8. Scrapbook: 1974
10. Scrapbook: 1976
11. Scrapbook: 1977