In August, 1985 the donor sold the summer home he had personally constructed on the seashore near Woods Hole in 1935 and 1940. A fortunate choice of site obtained the price of $400,000, the highest ever paid for a 100-foot beach and cottage. These entire proceeds are to form the principal of a unique foundation to encourage research on, and disseminate knowledge of the cerebral cortex: the last major research field in science, and certainly one of the most important, for all thought, planning, problem solving, reasoning and predicting is produced there, but how it does these things has not been determined.

The field has remained poorly developed because only an advanced student of the complexities of higher biology can hope to master what is known, though there are competent descriptive monographs and illustrations on the subject. Aspiring cadets of neurological science drop off somewhere along the way. To obtain mastery of this specialized subject is a long process, and there are very few masters to impart it. Conventionally, there are 52 anatomical-functional areas in the cortex, but showing only slight differences. The cerebellum, on the other hand, is composed of one invariable cortex throughout the vertebrates, and there is a copious and continuing literature.

There is no course on brain anatomy in any college anywhere, and this acts against recruitment. Psychology curricula ignore it, professors of neuroanatomy in medical schools skimp it, indeed know it poorly themselves. Yet, there is a world of relevant and fascinating detail covering what is known concerning the cerebral cortex.

The donor passed his career as a corticologist: composed and illustrated a dozen brain books, most of which are monographs or textbooks on cerebral cortex, together with scientific papers, atlases, and 20 movie films covering the
human brain. After retirement, 12 years ago, the donor pursued oil painting, mostly of ships; and took up the electronic organ (nearest to cortex in complexity), for about nine years. There had come real progress in cortical methods and analysis, but its mechanisms, and the go of it were still vague.

I talked with active members of the Cajal Club, a national scientific society which I had established several decades ago. It had attracted over 500 members, many of them researched and presented results, but few showed interest in cerebral cortex. The tangle of cortical fibers and cells was still there. I could do no more research. I had no laboratory and no appointment; and when you have been retired you don't get the ear of your colleagues.

I felt a special problem. This work is facilitated if you have accurate graphical reconstructions of connections and relations. Unfortunately, most anatomists do not draw and illustrate well. I feel that my unique contribution was the hundreds of reconstructions I published in my standard textbook and my books and papers on the brains of rats, monkeys, and man.

Now, when a textbook becomes out of print, another set of words replaces it, so it is no great matter; but the illustrations die with the book, because they are copyright, and if unique there is an uncompensated loss. So, even more than feeling I should be re-doing research on the cortical connections, is that I must perpetuate the reconstructions and distribute them free. Indeed, several years ago, I undertook to revise and reprint my human atlas, send out many copies free. I actually sent out an order to print 10,000 copies, which equals the number of new medical students,—but the printer never received the letter, fortunately.

So, now comes the unexpected $400,000: What better to do with it than devote it to the improvement of the plight of the cortex? My family is well enough provided for already. All that remains is to set up a trust fund for the purpose.

The earnings would be used up every year, but the principal should never be touched
The reason young people do not do many good things they would wish to do is largely a financial one. The time for further study cannot be afforded if it postpones research, and if the way is not facilitated, the longer road is not taken. So, in addition to providing the beginning cortical scholar with atlases, cortical monographs, series of microsections, and trips to meetings, sometimes cash must be supplied to carry him over the extra period. So we are establishing the definite initial status of Cortical Kudos Scholar for this exigency for beginning graduate students. This is a one-time proposition because at the end of that endowment the Scholar becomes a Ph.D. candidate for three years. Generally, he is supported by a fellowship or instructorship, which generally includes supplies and animal costs, from the university. If something special is required for the thesis problem the Cortical Kudos fund may be approached, but this depends on the number of Cortical Kudos Scholars relative to the annual earnings of the fund.

Usually here, a real university appointment is taken on, and this removes the current need of the Cortical Kudos Fund. Sometimes, there is no vacancy, or the chief feels dubious and may not want to commit to an appointment that is embarrassing to renew; or, the instructorship is filled for the next year, but vacant the following year. The Kudos may be an aid, a reinforcement, but cannot become a permanent support, and there are over 100 medical schools to share it.

The publication of a definitive first paper is a great occasion and a turning point. The Cortical Kudos from being a big brother becomes an admiring rich uncle, and the juncture, instead of being slighted over, as usual, may be celebrated. The Author-researcher receives a citation with the intra-club title "Cortical Explorer", irrespective of the university's response or not.

At this time the young explorer needs a special apparatus or special service that is a little too large just to ask the chief about, yet clearly too small for a NIH grant
Cortical Kudos income is not enough ever to pay a faculty salary, or even a technician's salary, or other heavy items. However, there may be extra meetings to present papers, special technical training sessions, that are hard to ask for from harried departmental budgets. Also, there may be a change of approach or subject midstream, that may seem hard to justify. Here uncle Kudos may take a broader view. The new idea is probably the view for the future anyway, and a new grant may be won after some preliminary probings.

Otherwise, nothing comes from the Kudos fund now, until our Cortical Explorer has half a dozen significant papers, establishes a new line, and becomes an unofficial authority, perhaps without changed academic status,—a full professorship for instance. Here Kudos can step in and award the title of Discoverer. A cash award, permitting a European lecture trip, or even the presentation of an oriental rug for the Discoverer's office. Even so, the Kudos place may have a place to fill scholastically. A monograph may have been written which needs subsidy for publication. An expensive apparatus, or a computer may be needed after grants have expired, to progress further. But generally, our Discoverer becomes a departmental chairman and his research time becomes eroded and he does not need the kind of help the Kudos can give, so the income can be devoted to the younger men.

But some go even beyond this juncture. They may stay with creative work, become great-names—Who's Who in the World, National Academy of Sciences. The Kudos does not want to be forgotten in the triumph. There is one level higher, rarely attained, rarely awarded: "Santiago's Brothers". No cash awards: a ceremony, speeches, a dinner perhaps,—maybe even a medal or plaque.

The funds are in hand: half now ($200,000), the other half in ten yearly installments, making $400,000, the earnings from which are assigned yearly to the Cajal Club to carry on the work of the Krieg Cortical Kudos, as outlined.