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In 1956 in Berne, Carl Cori and Herman Kalckar lectured on disorders of carbohydrate metabolism. I was a young intern asked to present excerpts of my doctoral thesis. British colleagues reported the first cases of galactosemia, which we had never seen at the Children’s Hospital in Zürich. Before long, I diagnosed our first case, began to read old records, and came upon those of a nine-year-old blind gypsy boy seen in 1932. The charts had been carefully handwritten by Guido Fanconi, then a young chairman of the department he was still heading. The boy, a presumed diabetic, had galactose diabetes, a unique anomaly Fanconi identified while studying the effects of a fruit carbohydrate metabolism. I was a young investigator. The report describes the first patient known to have hereditary galactokinase deficiency, his equally affected sisters, and his family. It establishes that the disorder causes juvenile cataracts and galactose-galactitol-glucose diabetes. [The SCOP indicates that this paper has been cited in over 145 publications.]