



NEW GRANT PROGRAM:

## Residencies in the History of Basic Medical Research



From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

*Preparing material for medical and public health films at the American Film Center.*

**B**eginning July 1, 1999 the Rockefeller Archive Center will initiate a five-year program of residencies for research at the Center on topics related to the history of basic medical research, a subject richly represented in the Center's archival collections.

The history of basic medical research includes most aspects of the history of the Rockefeller University (founded as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in 1901), much of the international medical, public health, and scientific research work of the Rockefeller Foundation, and major elements of the histories of the Commonwealth Fund, Charles E. Culpeper Foundation, Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust, and John and Mary R. Markle Foundation. Portions of the Rockefeller family archives also document the history

of basic medical research. These collections constitute one of the outstanding resources for the study of the history of basic medical research in the 20th century.

Scholars conducting substantial research in any aspect of the

history of basic medical research are urged to apply. Prospective researchers may apply for residencies of one month, one semester, or an academic year. Stipends of \$5,000 per month will be awarded to cover travel, food and lodging, and research expenses associated with the residency.

Applications will be reviewed in a competitive process, and it is expected that a total of 2-6 awards will be made in each year of the program. The deadline for applications for 1999 awards (to be announced in March 1999) is November 30, 1998. Applicants will be asked to complete a special form to describe the research to be undertaken, and to submit three letters of reference. Prospective applicants are urged to contact the Center to determine the type and extent of records that will be useful for their research.

### 1999 Grant-in-Aid Program

The Rockefeller Archive Center's annual Grant-in-Aid Program offers support to scholars in any discipline who are engaged in research that requires extensive use of the archival collections housed at the Center. Scholars from within the United States and Canada may apply for grants of up to \$2,500; because of the additional cost of travel, scholars from other nations may request up to \$3,000. The deadline for applications for grants is November 30, 1998 and the grant recipients will be announced in March 1999.

Inquiries about the Center's grant programs and requests for applications should be addressed to: Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Sleepy Hollow, New York 10591-1598, USA (telephone: (914) 631-4505; fax: (914) 631-6017; e-mail [archive@rockvax.rockefeller.edu](mailto:archive@rockvax.rockefeller.edu)). The grant application and guides to the Center's collections are accessible from the Center's home page on the World Wide Web at: [www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr](http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr). Applications must be submitted by regular mail.

**For additional grant programs, see page 13.**



The Rockefeller Archive Center, a division of The Rockefeller University, was established in 1974 to preserve and make available to researchers the records of the University, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, members of the Rockefeller family, and other individuals and institutions associated with their endeavors. Since 1986, the Center has received the records of several non-Rockefeller philanthropies.

The Center's collections document seminal developments and issues of the 20th century. Major subjects include African-American history, agriculture, the arts, education, international relations and economic development, labor, medicine and public health, nursing, philanthropy, politics, population, religion, science, the social sciences, social welfare, and women's history.

Scholars planning to conduct research at the Center should write to the Center's director, describing their project in specific terms. An archivist will respond with a description of the scope and contents of relevant materials.

The Archive Center is located 25 miles north of New York City in Pocantico Hills near Sleepy Hollow, New York. An information packet for researchers, containing a map and listing local lodging accommodations, is available upon request. Information about the Center's holdings and programs is available online at [www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr](http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr)

## Public Health and Basic Medical Research

In this issue we announce new grants to promote research on the history of basic medical research. Among the broad areas of research at the Archive Center that intersect with this topic is the history of public health, a pervasive theme in the Center's collections.

John D. Rockefeller's personal interest in medicine, combined with rapid improvements in the methods for diagnosing and treating disease in the late 1800s, provided the context for the earliest Rockefeller philanthropic organizations to attempt to significantly improve public health standards in the United States. The General Education Board took an interest in improving sanitation practices, and among the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research's first accomplishments was developing a standard for pure milk in New York City.

Beginning with an attack on hookworm infestation in the southern U.S. by the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the

Eradication of Hookworm Disease (founded in 1909), the Rockefeller philanthropies began a very localized and direct program of disease control. When the Sanitary Commission evolved into the International Health Board a few years later, the anti-hookworm program was extended to areas in Latin America, India, Australia, and China. Later the Rockefeller Foundation (RF) and the Board developed extensive programs to control yellow fever and malaria.

Strategies for the improvement of health conditions ranged from the dissemination of information through lectures and films, to individual medical treatments, to altering environmental conditions in attempts to eliminate sources of disease. With the advent of DDT during World War II the RF undertook some of the earliest trials to determine whether killing mosquitoes and their larvae would control the diseases they carried.

*(continued on page 13)*

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## Rockefeller Archive Center Governing Council

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Karen Byers  
Vice President and Treasurer  
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& Practice and History of Medicine &  
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Middlebury College





## RAC News

# Developing the Rockefeller Archive Center: An Interview with Nathan Reingold

**N**athan Reingold, an emeritus member of the staff of the National Museum of American History, was a founding member of the Governing Council of the Rockefeller Archive Center, and served on the Council in 1974-1980 and 1982-1988.

As the Center prepares to commemorate its 25th anniversary in 1999-2000, Dr. Reingold was interviewed by the current director of the Center, Dr. Darwin H. Stapleton, on May 5, 1998.

**Stapleton:** *What was your earliest involvement with the Rockefeller Archive Center?*

**Reingold:** The director-designate of the Center, Dr. Joseph W. Ernst, consulted with me while I was at the Library of Congress regarding plans for the new Center. Earlier I had been consulted on the development of the Rockefeller Foundation archives by the foundation archivist, Dr. J. William Hess, who later became associate director of the Center. Both Ernst and Hess were very conscientious about setting standards for the Center; Ernst was particularly visionary in his approach to planning.

I did not then know the depth of the archival material that would be assembled at the Center, but I began asking questions related to the preparation of my documentary history of American science [*Science in America: A Documentary History, 1900-1939*]. It was quickly apparent that the Rockefeller Foundation archives were highly organized, very complex and rich in information.

It seemed that no matter what topic interested me something would be turned up.

**Stapleton:** *What important issues were considered by the Governing Council during your tenure?*

**Reingold:** My role on the council was primarily to lead discussions about archival matters, and to help members who were not historians or archivists appreciate the uniqueness of the collections. In the early years our discussions focused on the boundaries of the collections, and in the latter years we had the very interesting problem of whether to take in closely related non-Rockefeller collections. The eminent men and women on the council all tried very hard to make the right decisions on these matters. I took the moderate position that collections of closely related materials could be accepted.

**Stapleton:** *What were the most stimulating materials that you have examined at the Center?*

**Reingold:** I have been most interested in the workings of the Rockefeller Foundation, particularly how it dealt with other institutions. I have been fascinated with the career of Warren Weaver and his very revealing and sometimes funny letters, memoranda and diaries. Overall, the actions of the foundation officers and their interrelationships with each other are very interesting.

In addition, the General Correspondence files of the foundation are full of unexpected

nuggets of information that are enlightening about a wide range of individuals and institutions. Almost anything can turn up.

For my research the archives of The Rockefeller University have grown in importance over time. The Detlev Bronk papers, for example, document not only the career of a "Grand Khan" of American science in the mid-20th century, but also many aspects of his non-scientific life. For my article on Bronk in the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* I found that his papers documented otherwise unknown aspects of his life prior to World War II.

**Stapleton:** *What do you think has been the most important result for scholarship of research in the Center's collections?*

**Reingold:** Speaking just for my fields, I think that the collections have outstanding documentation of what it was like to be a scientist working in a web of relationships in the inter-war years, and what it was like to be a patron of science at the same time. I also have become aware of the General Education Board material that shows philanthropy operating in the American South when it was viewed as a backward part of the nation; and of Rockefeller family records and other collections that provide evidence of attempts to reform American cities and make them more habitable.

**Stapleton:** *Have you observed trends in scholarship or the development of schools of thought that have been influenced by research at the Center?*



## Collection News

**Reingold:** Clearly the Center has influenced scholarship that has been trying to understand the development of modern medicine, and particularly the role of biology in medicine. This particular theme requires research in several of the collection at the Archive Center. The records dealing with this topic are so extensive that I am sure that there are wonderful aspects of the story that are yet to be revealed by future researchers.

**Stapleton:** *That leads to my final question: broadly speaking, what research topics do you think should be further explored at the Center?*

**Reingold:** Personally, I think that the Rockefeller family archives need to be more deeply explored. All sorts of inquiries and requests came to the family office, and many were taken seriously, leaving behind rich documentation of a range of social problems and issues. I also recommend that scholars continue to explore the interplay of grantees with Rockefeller Foundation staff: there is much that can be done to illustrate the lives of individuals and the role of the foundation. I recommend that scholars read entire files and related files because of the depth of the story that is revealed.

**Stapleton:** *Thank you for your thoughts and remarks, as well as for your contributions to the development of the Center.*

**Reingold:** My service to the Center has been rewarded by the very helpful responses of the staff to my requests for research assistance.

## The William H. Stein Papers



From the Rockefeller University Archives

*William H. Stein (seated) with three other Nobel Prize recipients at Rockefeller University (from left to right): Gerald M. Edelman, Fritz Lipmann and Stanford Moore.*

Recent additions to the papers of William H. Stein, Nobel-prize winning biochemist at The Rockefeller University, have been processed. The collection (record group 450 St34 of the Rockefeller University Archives) is now completely open to researchers.

Born in 1911 in New York City, Stein was educated at Exeter Academy and Harvard University, graduating with a B.S. degree in 1933. While pursuing his doctoral studies at Columbia University in 1937, Stein began a life-long affiliation with The Rockefeller University (then known as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research). At that time, he worked as a volunteer in the laboratory of chemist Max Bergmann. Soon after graduating from Columbia in 1938, Dr. Stein accepted an appointment as an

assistant in Bergmann's laboratory with an annual salary of \$2400. In 1952, Dr. Stein became a member of the institute and then later a professor at the university. He continued to research, despite being stricken by Guillain-Barre Syndrome in 1969, until shortly before his death in 1980.

William Stein's research focused on questions in protein chemistry. He studied the relationships between the chemical structures of proteins and their biological functions. Over the years, Dr. Stein worked with colleagues to develop chromatographic procedures for the separation and quantitative determination of amino acids. These procedures proved very valuable by facilitating the analysis of amino acids as well as other substances found in such biological fluids as blood plasma, tissue extracts, and





## Collection News

urine. Dr. Stein collaborated extensively with his Rockefeller colleague, Dr. Stanford Moore. In 1959, Drs. Stein and Moore succeeded for the first time to decipher the complete chemical structure of ribonuclease. Together, they developed special scientific instrumentation related to their research, including automatic amino acid analyzers and automatic fraction collectors. These types of equipment later became commercially available and widely used.

Jointly with Dr. Moore, Dr. Stein was awarded the 1972 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for investigations on the structure and activity of ribonuclease. Drs. Moore and Stein also shared a number of other awards. In 1964, they received the Electrophoresis and Chromatography Award from the American Chemical Society in recognition of the analytical methods they developed. That organization also presented them

with the Theodore William Richard Medal in 1972 for their contributions to protein chemistry.

Dr. Stein frequently contributed to numerous scientific periodicals. He was chairman of the editorial committee of the American Society of Biological Chemists (1958-1961) and the editor of the *Journal of Biological Chemistry* (1968-1971). Dr. Stein was active in a number of scientific societies. In 1960 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and was named a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

A dedicated teacher, William Stein delivered with colleagues Lyman Craig and Stanford Moore a Christmas lecture series at the Rockefeller Institute in 1961. Entitled "On Separating Things," these lectures were given to groups of specially selected high school students. They focused on the techniques of physical and

chemical separations on which much of modern biological science rests. This lecture series was repeated in Boston in 1962. At various points in his career, Dr. Stein was a Harvey Lecturer, a Phillips Lecturer at Haverford College, and an American-Swiss Foundation Fellow and Lecturer.

The William H. Stein Collection is part of the Rockefeller University Archives and documents much of Dr. Stein's life and career. It consists of 26.0 cubic feet of correspondence, manuscripts, laboratory notes, lectures, and subject files. The collection also includes administrative records, postdoctoral files, and audio-visual material. A new finding aid is available for researcher reference use. Additional material on William Stein's early research can be found in record group 439, the Scientific Reports of the Laboratories to the Board of Scientific Directors.

Lee R. Hiltzik  
University Archivist

## The Fritz Lipmann Papers

The papers of Fritz Albert Lipmann are now available for use by researchers at the Rockefeller Archive Center. Comprising 56.3 cubic feet of material, the collection constitutes record group 450 L667 within the Rockefeller University Archives. Dr. Lipmann, whose work gave scientists the basis for understanding how cells convert food into energy, received a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship in 1931-1932 to work at The Rockefeller University, then known as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He returned to The Rockefeller

Institute in 1957, becoming Professor Emeritus in 1970.

Born in Koenigsberg, Germany on June 12, 1899, Lipmann earned an M.D. in 1924 and a Ph.D. in chemistry in 1927 at the University of Berlin. He joined Otto Meyerhof's group at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, first in Dahlem, then in Heidelberg, and in 1930 he associated with Albert Fischer, whom he later followed to the Biological Institute of the Carlsberg Foundation in Copenhagen.

In 1939 Dr. Lipmann came to the United States, joining Vincent du Vigneaud's department at the

Cornell Medical School. From 1941 until he joined The Rockefeller Institute in 1957, he was associated with the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Harvard Medical School, which in 1949 appointed him professor of biological chemistry. As a biochemist whose primary concern was the transmission, generation, and utilization of cellular energy, he proposed (in 1941) the concept of a metabolic dynamo by which energy-rich phosphate bonds continuously supply the energy needed for the work of building and repairing cells. In 1945 Lipmann isolated



## Collection News

Coenzyme A and identified it as a key substance in the biosynthesis of a great variety of cell constituents, including fatty acids, steroids, amino acids, hemoglobin and others. He found that it contained one of the B vitamins, pantothenic acid. For the discovery of Coenzyme A and its recognition as one of the most important substances in body metabolism, Dr. Lipmann was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (along with Hans Krebs) in 1953.

At RU, Lipmann worked with charged tRNAs and moved into the field of elongation factors in ribosomal protein synthesis. EFTu and EFTs were discovered in his laboratory at the Rockefeller. In 1966 President Lyndon B. Johnson presented him with the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest award for scientific achievement, for his original discoveries of molecular mechanisms and his fundamental contributions to the conceptual structure of modern biochemistry. He received numerous honorary degrees and other awards, including the Carl Neuberg Medal and the Mead Johnson Award. In



From the Rockefeller University Archives

*Fritz Lipmann in the laboratory in Copenhagen.*

1974, at the behest of his former students and colleagues, an annual Fritz Lipmann Lecture Series was established at the Max-Planck-Institut für Molekuläre Genetik, in Berlin, by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Biologische Chemie. His professional memberships included the National Academy of Sciences, the Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina, a fellow of the Danish Royal Academy of Sciences, the New York Academy of Sciences, and a foreign member of the Royal Society in London.

Dr. Lipmann lectured widely and published numerous scientific articles, publishing at least one article in every year of his professional career, beginning in 1924. His autobiography, *The Wanderings of a Biochemist* (1971), was published by Wiley-Interscience. Until his death on July 24, 1986, at the age of 87, Dr. Lipmann actively ran a laboratory at The Rockefeller University and conducted research, focusing on the mechanism of protein synthesis in the last few years of his life.

The Fritz Albert Lipmann collection contains personal papers, laboratory/lecture notes and manuscripts spanning his entire career, from 1924 to 1986. Of special interest are his Nobel Prize file and correspondence with other prominent scientists. The personal correspondence as well as his active involvement in various professional societies reflect not only his medical research interests but also his concern for the freedom of Soviet scientists and others living behind the Iron Curtain during the height of the Cold War.

*Milissa Boyer Kafes  
Assistant Project Archivist*

## John D. Rockefeller 3rd Papers

The papers of John D. Rockefeller 3rd, 92 cubic feet of material spanning the years 1906-1978, have recently been processed to enhance their accessibility to researchers. The papers document Rockefeller's personal life as well as his interest in population issues, Asia, philanthropy, and the arts. The collection constitutes Record Group 5 of the Rockefeller Family

Archives and is divided into three series: Series 1, Office of the Messrs. Rockefeller Files, Series 2, Rockefeller Family and Associates Files, and Series 3, Office and Homes Files.

**Series 1, Office of the Messrs Rockefeller Files, (1906-1961)-1969, 34.5 cu. ft.**

**Subseries 1, Personal Papers, 1906-1961, 9 cu. ft.** These files

contain information on Rockefeller's birth, education, engagement, wedding, club memberships, wartime naval service, art collection, and real estate properties. Noteworthy items include correspondence with John Foster Dulles and handwritten notes documenting Rockefeller's refusal of the ambassadorship to Indonesia in 1956; news clippings and magazine





## Collection News

articles on topics of interest to Rockefeller; and a scrapbook with clippings about him. Rockefeller's personal diaries, 1920-1961, are a valuable source of information. Begun at the age of 13 as a record of people, time, and events, the diaries offer a mixture of the routine interlaced with revealing personal insights; after December 1929, when Rockefeller began working in his father's office, the diaries reflect more of his business life than his personal life. (For additional diaries, 1962-1978, see Series 3, subseries 1.)

**Subseries 2, Personal Correspondence, (1906-1961)-1966, 4.5 cu. ft.** The vast majority of the material here is incoming correspondence with a few carbon copies of Rockefeller's outgoing letters. This subseries includes letters from his mother, wife, siblings, and other members of the extended Rockefeller and Hooker families. Correspondence between Rockefeller and his father reveals much about their relationship, especially JDR 3rd's drive to please his father. Other correspondents include Rockefeller's school chums, some of whom became lifelong friends, such as William Cochran, Douglas Dillon, Douglas Robertson, Bob Russell, and Latimer Stewart. The "Famous people" file includes correspondence from such personalities as Jane Addams, Dean Acheson, Winston Churchill, Indira Gandhi, Jacqueline Kennedy, U Thant, and Shigeru Yoshida.

**Subseries 3, Asian Interests, (1949-1961)-1969, 8 cu. ft.** Containing correspondence, reports, and memoranda, this subseries documents Rockefeller's deep concern about the need to

increase Americans' understanding and appreciation of the peoples of Asia. He supported cultural exchange programs; the revival of the Japan Society; the formation of the Asia Society; the construction of Asia House, the Asia Society's New York City headquarters; and the construction of the International House of Japan in Tokyo. The files documenting the teaching of the English language in Japan reflect Rockefeller's belief in the importance of English to Japan's growth in the international community. Also included here are files relating to the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, Inc. (CECA), an organization established by Rockefeller in 1953 to stimulate and support economic and related activities focusing on Asia. His work for the John Foster Dulles peace mission to Japan in 1951 led to a renewed acquaintance with Shigeharu Matsumoto, with whom he had worked at the Institute of Pacific Relations conference in 1929. The Matsumoto and Rockefeller families became close friends. Also represented here are two commercial ventures developed by Rockefeller to sell in the U.S. quality merchandise manufactured in Asia; namely, Products of Asia, Inc. and Products of India, Inc. These companies, which were meant to increase trade and encourage cultural contact, were sold in 1965.

**Subseries 4, Lincoln Center, (1955-1966)-1969, 8.5 cu. ft.** The bulk of this subseries is devoted to the years Rockefeller spent in the creation and development of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. His role in the early stages of planning the Center, as well as the myriad details involved in its

construction, are documented here. The records demonstrate Rockefeller's ability to forge a partnership among federal, state, and city officials and private philanthropists. As president (and later chairman) of Lincoln Center, Rockefeller was responsible for all details of the project, including acquisition of the property, architecture and construction, public relations, seating capacities, and, most importantly, fund-raising from both foreign and domestic donors. He helped the Center raise over \$175 million in contributions and grants during its formative years. (For additional material on Lincoln Center, see Series 3, subseries 3.)

**Subseries 5, Population Interests, (1951-1961)-1967, 2 cu. ft.** Rockefeller developed an interest in the population field during his work for the Bureau of Social Hygiene and became an acknowledged world leader in combating overpopulation. In addition to the files that reveal Rockefeller's general concern regarding the population issue, this subseries documents the 1951 Conference on Population Problems, which was convened by Rockefeller and led to his founding of the Population Council, Inc., to fund biological and demographic research and training fellowships. The Council's early work is documented here.

**Subseries 6, Trips, 1920-1960, 3.5 cu. ft.** Arranged chronologically. Beginning with his family's trip to the western U.S. in 1920, Rockefeller kept accounts of each day's activities in travel logs and diaries. Of note in this subseries are Rockefeller's record of his college graduation world tour in 1929, his General Education Board field trips, 1940-1947, and



## Collection News

the trips to Europe, the Far East, and Africa undertaken on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation. Also documented here are Rockefeller's "annual mid-winter visits" to Asia, which began in 1951 so that Rockefeller could gain firsthand knowledge of the region's economic and social conditions. He traveled extensively in Asia, Europe, and Africa, and his diaries and logs contain observations on the cultures, societies and people of the various countries he visited.

**Subseries 7, Financial Material, 1930-1961, 1 cu. ft.** These files consist of annual and cumulative financial reports that document Rockefeller's charitable contributions from 1932-1961. (For information on contributions in later years, see Series 3, subseries 9.)

**Series 2, Rockefeller Family and Associates Files, 1942-(1962-1977), 17.5 cu. ft.**

This series includes general correspondence, 1962-1976, and chronological correspondence, 1962-1969, which consists of copies Rockefeller's outgoing correspondence, including letters that he wrote in his capacity as chairman of Lincoln Center. The series also documents Rockefeller's work for the U.S. Bicentennial, including his efforts on behalf of the National Committee for the Bicentennial. It includes awards received (1942-1976), documents trips taken (1962-1976) and speeches given and statements made by Rockefeller between 1964 and 1976, including his testimony before Wright Patman's House Ways and Means Committee during hearings on the 1969 Tax Reform Bill. Newspaper and magazine articles written by and

about Rockefeller also are located here, as is information regarding his valuable art collection. Other topics covered in this series include public relations; radio and television appearances; real estate properties; invitations to speak, and invitations to attend dinners, luncheons, and receptions.



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

*Blanchette and John D. Rockefeller 3rd on their honeymoon in Bermuda, November 1932.*

**Series 3, Office and Homes Files, 1928-(1955-1978), 40 cu. ft.**

Arranged into nine subseries.

**Subseries 1, Personal Papers, 1956-1978, 10 cu. ft.** This subseries contains information on Rockefeller's later years, including his diaries, 1962-1978; appointment books, 1956-1978; and telephone logs, 1954-1969. Two sets of index cards contain information on acquaintances, on American and foreign business leaders and government officials, and on countries. Material related to Rockefeller's extensive art collection include correspondence with galleries, museums, and with Edgar P. Richardson, his adviser on American paintings. Records pertaining to the death of JDR 3rd are also contained in this subseries.

**Subseries 2, Correspondence, 1935-(1962-1978), 4 cu. ft.** This correspondence documents Rockefeller's business, civic, governmental, philanthropic, cultural, and social activities. The personal correspondence contains incoming and outgoing letters from family members, friends, associates, and American and foreign government officials. The "Famous people" correspondents include Rosalyn Carter, Kurt Waldheim, and members of Congress and of the cabinet. Letters between Rockefeller and Charles Percy, John D. Rockefeller IV's father-in-law, reveal the warm relationship between the two families. Also located in this subseries are letters from Shigeharu Matsumoto and his family, and correspondence between Rockefeller and his associates David K. Lelewer, Donald H. McLean, Jr., and Datus C. Smith, Jr.

**Subseries 3, Philanthropy and Public Interests, 1937-(1952-1978), 9 cu. ft.** The bulk of this subseries is devoted to materials relating to the work of organizations and commissions founded by Rockefeller to address issues of concern to him, including his early work as chairman of a Boys Bureau committee that studied the causes of juvenile delinquency and published its findings in *Youth in the Toils* (1938). Rockefeller was instrumental in the establishment of the Rockefeller Public Service Awards, which honor civilian employees in the Federal government. Also documented here is the work of the JDR 3rd Fund, its Arts in Education Program, and its Youth Task Force, which was established in 1970 to promote understanding among youth, busi-





## Collection News

ness, and professional leaders. Other files pertain to Colonial Williamsburg, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and Lincoln Center. Of particular note is a 1977 interview conducted with Rockefeller adviser Edgar B. Young on JDR 3rd's role in the development of Lincoln Center.

As a result of Congressional attacks on philanthropy, Rockefeller became a lobbyist on its behalf, and numerous elements of this subseries reflect his efforts to protect, reform, and enhance philanthropy in the U.S. His search to find methods of partnership between philanthropy, on the one hand, and government and private enterprise on the other hand, led to the creation of the Commission on Foundations and Private Philanthropy ("Peterson Commission") and the Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs ("Filer Commission"), both of which are documented in this subseries.

**Subseries 4, Population Interests, 1965-(1970-1978), 3 cu. ft.** The bulk of this subseries documents Rockefeller's role in the national and international population movement during the 1970s. In 1972, President Richard Nixon appointed Rockefeller chairman of the National Commission on Population Growth and the American Future; the work of the commission and its findings are documented in this subseries. A number of files in this subseries reveal Rockefeller's strong interest in the abortion issue, an interest which predated the Supreme Court's 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision. After the decision, Rockefeller and Joan Dunlop,

his adviser on population and on the status of women, attempted to develop strategies to influence public opinion in favor of access to contraceptive and abortion services. This subseries also contains material on the operation and fund-raising efforts of the Population Council. Of special note is Frederick Osborn's 1969 interview regarding Rockefeller's role in the founding and development of the council. Rockefeller's correspondence with the Vatican, as well as his efforts on behalf of the United Nations' World Leaders' Statement on Population, for which he obtained the signatures of over 30 world leaders, can also be found in this subseries.

**Subseries 5, Asian Interests, 1949-1978, 2 cu. ft.** This small subseries contains general material as well as files on the funding and leadership of two organizations: the Asia Society and the Japan Society. Of special note are transcripts of proceedings from the American Policy Toward China Roundtable in 1949 and documents and records of sessions from the Japanese Peace Conference in 1951.

**Subseries 6, Speeches, 1928-1978, 6.5 cu. ft.** These files contain an index to JDR 3rd's speeches; reading copies and drafts of speeches; correspondence and memoranda relating to the preparation of speeches and to their reception when released or delivered; and Rockefeller's testimony before various congressional committees. The speeches are a valuable resource for charting JDR 3rd's reactions to events and his involvement in numerous activities and causes, and can be used to trace Rockefeller's evolving views on such issues as population and philanthropy.

**Subseries 7, Trips, 1958-1971, 1976, 1 cu. ft.** Arranged chronologically, this subseries is a continuation of material in Series 1, subseries 6, and in Series 2. It contains background material on countries visited by Rockefeller and the notebooks and diaries from his almost annual visits to Asia.

**Subseries 8, Subject File, 1936-1978, 2 cu. ft.** This eclectic subseries contains information on a wide range of topics, including public relations, staff, and foreign relations. Included are records of Rockefeller Brothers, Inc., a venture capital operation; copies of Rockefeller's oral history interviews with Columbia University as well as reactions to *The Rockefellers: An American Dynasty* by Peter Collier and David Horowitz; and the printed journal from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference in 1943 to which Rockefeller was a Navy Department representative.

**Subseries 9, Financial Material, 1962-1978, 2.5 cu. ft.** This subseries is a continuation of the material in Series 1, subseries 7 and contains the annual reports of Rockefeller's charitable giving.

The bulk of the collection is open for research. Material that has been closed relates to living members of the Rockefeller family, to the net worth of the family or a single family member, or to personnel matters or searches for corporate philanthropic officers. Requests for special permission for access to closed material may be addressed to the Director, Rockefeller Archive Center.

Kathy Brennan  
Archival Consultant



## Collection News

### Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust Records



Lucille P. Markey

From the Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust Records

The records of the Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust, 1983-1996, were accessioned by the Rockefeller Archive Center in 1997 and currently are being processed and prepared for preservation microfilming. Limited access to the collection may be granted by the Director of the Archive Center prior to the bulk of the material becoming available for research in 2007.

The Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust was established as a limited term trust in the will of Lucille P. Markey in 1975. The trust began operation in 1983 and terminated in 1997. Mrs. Markey was the owner of the Calumet Farm, the thoroughbred breeding and racing concern. The bulk of her estate, however, derived from a large interest in oil and gas

leases in Texas inherited from her first husband, Warren Wright, the owner of the Calumet Baking Powder Company. In an effort to ensure that the distribution of her assets were monitored by those who understood the nature of her interests, Mrs. Markey nominated several close associates as trustees.

Mrs. Markey designated that her fortune be dedicated to "human health," an idea which took shape as support for "basic medical research." The Trust distributed over \$500 million in three broad categories: Individual Grants, which consisted of scholarships and fellowships to younger researchers; and two kinds of Institutional Grants, which included both Research Program Grants to research centers and programs conducting advanced research and General Organizational Grants toward the training and education of Ph.D.'s and M.D.'s pursuing careers in biomedical research.

The collection is organized into seven series: Scholars and Visiting Fellows; Institutional Grants; Program Development; Committee Agendas and Minutes; Financial Administration and Reports; Correspondence; and Photographs, Scrapbook and Publications. A finding aid is in preparation.

*Mindy Gordon  
Project Archivist*

### Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Files

As one of four sponsors of a project to digitize the files of the 18,000 fellows of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, the Rockefeller Archive Center has received a set of the 30 compact discs (CDs) that contain the digitized files. The Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program was designed to encourage college graduates to consider college teaching as a career and provided support for first-year graduate students in the humanities and the social sciences in its early years before expanding to include mathematics and the sciences.

The files have been sorted and arranged by year. In general, each file contains an application form (or statement of financial need in the early years), letters of recommendation, a language competency form, transcripts, an indication of choice of graduate school, and questionnaires and survey material used to track the fellow's progress through graduate school and subsequent career.

The Woodrow Wilson fellowship files are available for research to scholars who agree not to make reference in written form to the file of a specific fellow and that data extracted from the files will be used for scholarly, noncommercial purposes only.

These files also are available for research on CD at the offices of the other sponsors of the digitizing project: the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation in Princeton, New Jersey; the Andrew Mellon Foundation in New York; and the Spencer Foundation in Chicago.





## Archival Notes

### Archive Center Photographs

The Rockefeller Archive Center's photograph collections have attracted increased attention from publishers and documentary filmmakers in recent years. Containing more than 500,000 images from around the world, these collections continue to offer a rich visual resource covering a wide range of topics.

The photograph collections at the Archive Center include both institutional and personal photographs, as well as documenting the field work of scientists, educators, and public health officials. The collections include standard institutional images from the archives of The Rockefeller University and the Rockefeller Foundation, including staff portraits, photographs of meetings and celebrations, and pictures of offices and buildings. But the photograph collection also includes images from personal photograph collections, such as those maintained by members of the Rockefeller family, members of the faculty at The Rockefeller University, and other individuals associated with Rockefeller philanthropy in some way, such as Conrad Anner (1889-1960), an architect of the Peking Union Medical College who left an extensive visual record of his work and travels in China in the 1920s; and members of the Simpson family, who worked for two generations on the development of the road system in what would become Acadia National Park in Maine.

In addition to documenting the activities of particular organizations, the Center's photograph collection depict the societies

and cultures in which these philanthropic and scientific organizations have worked. Depending on which collection is used, images date from as early as the 1860s and as recent as the 1990s. Many of the photographs are from the early 20th century.

With increasing use of its photograph collections, the Archive Center has sought to streamline its ordering procedures. The Archive Center has created a photograph request form for researchers working in the Reading Room. They can request to have an image duplicated in one of several formats: in a photocopy, a slide, or print. Except for photocopies, all of the Center's photo duplication work is done by a local commercial firm, and the Center passes along the cost of this work to the researcher. If a negative of the requested image exists, the current cost for an 8 X 10 black and white copy print is \$8.00. If no negative exists, the current cost is \$20.50 for a copy photograph; the Archive Center keeps the negative. The current cost for a slide is \$6.00.

For for-profit use of an image in an article, book, or film, the Archive Center assesses a \$50.00 user fee for each use. Publishers and producers must request permission for each use of an image in subsequent editions of a product. The Rockefeller Archive Center's "Permission to Use Photographs" form must be completed, signed and returned to the Archive Center before a photo order will be processed.

Michele Hiltzik  
Archivist

### The Growth of RAC's Website

Two years is close to an eternity when one is discussing the World Wide Web. The Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC) has maintained a website for a little more than three years. It has gone through several transformations, and, as with any "good" website, continues to evolve.

The RAC website traces its roots to the 1989 revision of *A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts at the Rockefeller Archive Center*. In 1995, archivist Valerie Komor began to explore the possibility of adapting this popular guide to the new technology that was growing in popularity, the World Wide Web. She looked at other "sites" on the Web to understand what information they were offering the research community. She also began to update the guide, adding descriptions of collections that had arrived at the RAC since the publication of the guide, as well as revising the descriptions of collections whose status had changed.

Ms. Komor met with staff at the Rockefeller University's Computing Services Department to explore options for the RAC site. At that early date, the decision was made to adapt word-processed documents through the addition of HTML tag coding. HTML — HyperText Markup Language — is the "language" of the World Wide Web that allows documents to be viewed online. Ms. Komor created the basic framework for the RAC website, one that for the most part remains the focus. At its center





## Archival Notes

was the adapted *Guide*, which provided the online research community a window through which they could view much more information about the collections than could be included in the printed publication.

In the quest to provide the basic information for researchers, style was bypassed for substance and the ease of conversion. Those who visited the early versions of the RAC website found grey background screens with text in courier fonts. As the technology continued to evolve, the website slowly began to change.

In 1996, Ms. Komor left the RAC and I assumed responsibility for the site maintenance. I visited the Computing Services gurus at RU to learn how to best continue to upgrade the site. At that time the University's own website was changing, which brought stylistic changes to the RAC site, as grey backgrounds became white and courier fonts were replaced with more attractive ones. The "webmaster" of the University's site, Tony Popowicz, gave me the basics of HTML to get me started on creating new pages, and I attended some professional workshops about the Internet and the growing influence of the World Wide Web. As my knowledge grew, so did the RAC site.

The aim of the Archive Center's website always has been to provide information for researchers. In an effort to provide as much information as possible, I began to look at our finding aids to see how easy it would be to convert them into HTML documents. Ms. Komor had experimented with this, using several collections that she had processed. As with all of the documents she created, the first RAC finding aids to appear online were simply word-

processed documents with some basic HTML coding wrapped around them.

By the fall of 1997, several developments had improved our ability to manage and enhance the site. First, the RAC was rewired to accommodate a T-1 line, which allowed quicker access to the Internet. Second, at the suggestion of the team at RU Computing Services, the RAC purchased *HomeSite*, a software package designed to help in the creation of websites. The new software, the speedier transfer of information, and my increasing knowledge of webpage design allowed for rapid transformation of the RAC site. I now had the ability to make a change to one of our webpages and forward it to Tony, who would replace it on the site that same day.

Armed with this new arrangement with Computing Services, we began a wholesale upgrade of the Center's website. We updated the series descriptions that had been minimally altered from their original "hard copy" publication in 1989 and added descriptions of new series and collections received since 1989.

We also began to review the Archive Center's publications that were not yet available online. Many of the subject surveys had not been revised since their original publication, and the staff began to update them. Since these surveys are too long to convert to manageable HTML documents, we explored other options for online publication. We found another software package, *Adobe Acrobat*, which allowed us to convert the electronic version of a survey into a ".pdf" format document. This permits us to place a document on the site exactly as it appears in print, with all of the

formatting retained. The ".pdf" format also allows the viewer to print individual pages, rather than an entire document. With the *Adobe* software we can include on the website the Center's two annual publications, the *Newsletter* and *Research Reports*, exactly as they appear in print. Online publication gives us the potential to reach a much larger audience with these publications.

The Center's homepage at [www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr](http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr) contains a brief introduction to the Archive Center and is a gateway to much more information. It provides access to the banner pages for the rest of the site via a series of links through which prospective researchers can find: descriptions of the collections held at the Center; information about our grant programs, and download the grant application; useful information for planning a research trip to the RAC; a list of RAC staff members and their e-mail addresses; a list of available online RAC publications with links to them; biographical sketches of several members of the Rockefeller family; and links to the websites of several of the Center's donor institutions, including the Rockefeller Foundation, The Rockefeller University, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

The printed version of the Archive Center's website now exceeds one thousand pages. From the opening home page to the last page of the few finding aids available on the web, researchers will find a great deal of information that will help them plan their visits to the Archive Center and make their stay that much more profitable.

*John LeGloahec*  
Project Archivist





## Archival Notes

### Special Grant Programs for 1999

#### The History of Conservation and Ecology

In March 1999 the Rockefeller Archive Center will award up to five grants for research at the Center in the history of conservation and ecology. This competitive program will provide awards of up to \$2,500 for researchers from the United States and Canada and up to \$3,000 for researchers from other countries in any discipline, usually graduate students or post-doctoral scholars, whose research requires use of the collections at the Center.

The Center's collections are rich in documentation of matters of conservation and the development of ecology, including the creation of national parks in the U.S., global programs of environmental intervention to control yellow fever and malaria, René Dubos' popularization of ecological concepts, and the support and institutionalization of the environmental movement.

Researchers are encouraged to consult the brief online survey of the Archive Center's holdings in conservation and ecology at [www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/ecology.html](http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/ecology.html).

#### The History of the Rockefeller University

For 1999 the Rockefeller Archive Center will again have a substantial program of grants for supporting research in the history of The Rockefeller University as a prelude to its centennial year. Founded in 1901 as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the University's laboratories have focused on developing fundamental knowledge of disease and phys-

iology. The Rockefeller University archives document the leading currents of biomedical research in the 20th century, and include administrative records, papers of individual scientists, photographs and films.

Records in the University archives are closely related to the archives of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller family, and the Commonwealth Fund. It is anticipated that although applications for these special grants-in-aid will focus on the University archives, the research also will draw upon other RAC collections.

This program will award two one-month residencies at the Center with stipends of \$5,000 each. Applications also will be received for special grants-in-aid (outside of the Center's regular grant-in-aid program) to support research of shorter duration. For these, applicants from within the U.S. and Canada may request support of up to \$2,500; applicants from other nations may request up to \$3,000.

The deadline for applications for all of the Center's programs is November 30, 1998; grant recipients will be announced in March 1999.

### Director's Comments

*(continued from page 2)*

The Rockefeller philanthropies were also deeply involved in creating infrastructures that would maintain a higher standard of health and sanitary conditions. At the local level they funded model health clinics for treatment; at the national level they helped create public health institutes charged with continuing research into the identification and control of disease problems in each country. The RF also funded research into the nature of specific diseases, ranging from clinical studies of infected persons to fundamental research in the natural sciences. Beginning in 1929 the RF operated its own virus research laboratory in New York City, which studied yellow fever, malaria, typhus, and other epidemic diseases.

Several aspects of public health activities of the Rockefeller philanthropies could draw researchers into the history of basic medical research and could qualify them for a grant in that area. I encourage all potential researchers to give this new program, as well as the regular grant program, their consideration.

*Darwin H. Stapleton*  
*Director*

#### English Translations of Paul Ehrlich Documents

Researchers in the history of science, medicine and related fields should note that the Archive Center has undertaken the translation into English of certain important documents relating to the life and career of Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915), the German medical researcher who won a Nobel prize for his contributions to immunology. For more information on access to these materials and to the Paul Ehrlich Collection, please contact the Rockefeller Archive Center.



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Field workers at the Ambelokipi Health Center, 1937.

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## Selected RAC Publications

The staff of the Rockefeller Archive Center has prepared a number of descriptive guides and subject surveys as introductions to the Center's holdings. The guides provide a general description of each collection, and the surveys list by box and folder headings materials in the Center's holdings related to specific subjects. The following publications are available:

\_\_\_\_\_ *A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts at the Rockefeller Archive Center* (1989), 77 pp., indexed.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Photograph Collections in the Rockefeller Archive Center* (1986), 37 pp., Indexed.

\_\_\_\_\_ *A Bibliography of Scholarship at the Rockefeller Archive Center* (1997).\*

Subject surveys of sources at the Rockefeller Archive Center include the following:

\_\_\_\_\_ *Africa* (1996), 57 pp.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ *African-American History and Race Relations* (1993).\*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Child Studies* (1988), 86 pp.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Labor and Industrial Relations* 2nd edition (1989), 47 pp.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Nursing* (1987; revised 1990), 60 pp.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Psychiatry and Related Areas* (1985), 107 pp.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ *The Transfer of Western Science, Medicine, and Technology to China During the Republican Period* (1989), 34 pp.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ Laurence A. Schneider, "Using the Rockefeller Archives for Research on Modern Chinese Natural Science," *Chinese Science* 7 (December 1986), pp. 25-31.

To order, please put a check beside any guides and surveys you would like to order and return a copy of this form, along with your address, to the Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Sleepy Hollow, New York 10591. Checks should be made payable to The Rockefeller University, and must be drawn on an American bank. There is a \$3.00 charge for each publication ordered, and a \$2.00 postage and handling fee.

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\* Also available from the Center's homepage on the World Wide Web at [www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr](http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr)

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*The Rockefeller Archive Center Newsletter* is an annual fall publication that highlights the diverse range of subjects covered in the collections at the Center and promotes scholarship in the history of philanthropy.

If you wish to receive free of charge the print version of future RAC *Newsletters*, as well as *Research Reports from the Rockefeller Archive Center* each spring, please notify the Rockefeller Archive Center. Both publications also are available online from the Center's homepage on the World Wide Web. The *Newsletter* and *Research Reports*, edited by Erwin Levold and Ken Rose, are designed by Mitelman & Associates Ltd., Tarrytown, NY.

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