



Newsletter

Three Targeted Grant Areas for 2000



From the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Archives

C.L. Cox, sales manager of Koppers Company, Inc., photographing a geological formation at the Enugu iron deposits in Nigeria in 1961. Cox's company was part of a team that visited West Africa at the initiative of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to explore the possibilities of establishing an iron and steel operation. Special grants for the study of international relations and economic development will be a part of the Archive Center's grant-in-aid program for 2000.

For the year 2000, the Rockefeller Archive Center will award grants-in-aid of research in three targeted areas in addition to its regular program of grants. Two areas — the history of the Rockefeller University and the history of basic medical research — continue from previous years, and a new area for 2000 offers support for research in the history of international

relations and economic development. All three targeted grant areas are described on page 14. The **application deadline for all programs is November 30, 1999**; grant recipients will be announced in March 2000. Prospective applicants should contact one of the Center's archivists prior to applying in order to identify the extent of documentation related to their topics.

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Grant-in-Aid Program for 2000

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. Thirty-six scholars from around the world received funding from this program in 1999.

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. Applications for this competitive program must include a budget that details estimated expenses for travel, temporary lodging, meals, and research. The deadline for applications for grants is November 30, 1999 and the grant recipients will be announced in March 2000.

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; telephone (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017; e-mail 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/ Applications must be submitted by regular mail.



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

Anniversary Celebrations in 2000

In the year 2000, the Rockefeller Archive Center will observe two anniversaries: its own 25th anniversary and the centennial of its parent organization, The Rockefeller University.

August 2000 will mark twenty-five years since the Center was opened, a period in which nearly 3,000 researchers have visited the Center, many of them returning for research on more than one project. They have drawn on the collections to produce more than 1,000 publications, several dozen documentary films, and numerous museum exhibits. (See page 3 for a brief description of museum exhibits in which the Center recently collaborated.) The Center also has hosted and published the proceedings of twenty-one conferences in the last quarter-century.

The Rockefeller University will celebrate its centennial in 2000-2001. Founded by John D. Rockefeller, "the Rockefeller" (as it is often known) is the nation's first biomedical research institution.

From its beginning the University has been a leader in investigating the fundamental processes of life, especially human physiology and human disease. International leaders in research have headed the laboratories at the University, including several Nobel laureates, and fundamental discoveries (such as the recognition that DNA is the genetic material) have issued from its campus.

Among the many remarkable aspects of the University has been its international faculty and international connections. Its earliest staff included Hideyo Noguchi (of Japan), Karl Landsteiner (of Germany), and Alexis Carrel (of France). Junior staff members often left the University temporarily to serve institutions created or funded by Rockefeller philanthropy, or with the Rockefeller Foundation, returning with valuable experience. Beginning in the 1930s the foundation's Virus Laboratory was located

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Rockefeller Archive Center Governing Council

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Taking John D. Rockefeller to New Audiences

Ron Chernow's critically acclaimed biography of John D. Rockefeller, *Titan* (1998), is introducing the founder of the Standard Oil Company to many readers who had little familiarity with Rockefeller. "If, like [me], all you knew of Rockefeller was that he was rich and really, really old, this book is for you," wrote one reader in Maryland in a review for the online bookseller Amazon.com. The Archive Center resources that underpinned Chernow's biography also are serving a number of projects in other media that are presenting aspects of Rockefeller's life and career to a variety of audiences. Museum visitors in New York City and Cleveland currently are able to examine portions of Rockefeller's life in new exhibits, and soon young adult readers and viewers of public television will have more detailed portraits of Rockefeller available, even while academic researchers continue to mine the Archive Center's resources for new insights available from Rockefeller's papers (see the Research Report beginning on p. 5).

Rockefeller Rediscovered in Manhattan

On July 8 the Museum of American Financial History, located in Manhattan's financial district at 28 Broadway, celebrated John D. Rockefeller's 160th birthday with the opening of an exhibit entitled "Rockefeller Rediscovered." Ron Chernow served as guest curator for the exhibit, which runs through December 1999. The exhibit

reviews Rockefeller's early life and his careers in business and philanthropy. Among the objects provided by the Archive Center is the desk that Rockefeller used at his Standard Oil office at 26 Broadway between 1882 and 1911. Also on display are items from the museum's permanent collection, including Standard Oil checks signed by JDR and his brother and Standard Oil partner, William. The museum's magazine, *Financial History*, included in its summer 1999 issue an essay on Rockefeller's life and career, amply illustrated with photographs from the Archive Center's collection.

Rockefeller and the Civil War in Cleveland

On October 2, the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland opened a new exhibit, "Civil War! For God, Union & Glory." In developing the exhibit, Dr. John



John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland in the 1860s, photographed by J.F. Ryder.

Grabowski, Director of Research at the Society, asked the Archive Center about documentation of John D. Rockefeller's role in the war, and Charlotte Sturm of the RAC staff identified entries in Rockefeller's personal ledgers that documented how the war affected his life as a Cleveland citizen and businessman. Images of relevant pages from Rockefeller's ledgers appear in the exhibit, which runs through December 2000.

When the Civil War began in 1861, John D. Rockefeller was 21 years old and had recently embarked on his first major business venture. Like many Northern evangelical Protestants, he was an abolitionist, and he had voted for Lincoln in the presidential elections of 1860. Yet as Ron Chernow points out in *Titan*, Rockefeller decided not to become an active participant in the Civil War by enlisting as a soldier. Because of his fledgling business and his role as the main financial support of his family after the desertion of his father, Rockefeller felt that he had more pressing responsibilities. Thus, when he was drafted, Rockefeller found a substitute to take his place in the ranks of the Union army and was excused from military service. Rockefeller's ledgers include several entries regarding the purchase and maintenance of a substitute.

Rockefeller could not aid the Union's cause as a soldier, but he was able to show his support by contributing funds to the war effort. In addition to the substitute, he made numerous contributions to the soldiers and volunteers from Ohio. He noted six contribu-

From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Research Report

Sundry Expenses

Date	Description	Amount	Total
July 10 th	Ball. Sundry Drives	185	2361 82
Lucy Rocky River	Postage & Etc.	1 1/2	2 75
Mary Ann Lake Superior	R.R. Drives	101 50	101 95
Postage & Etc. Bleaching	Hotel	1 25	1 25
Sept 1	Boys' Refining	2 50	9 25
Runaway	Marriage Certificate	1 50	4 20
Umbrella	Wedding Ring	15 75	24 --
Opera House	Carriage	2 00	18 85
Marriage	Looking Glass	4 50	40 75
Room	Tea of Niggers	7 00	7 15
Sept 12	Hair Restoration	11 00	13 15
Sept 14	Drives	6 00	470 00
Sept 31	Dentistry	7 00	191
John Henderson	services for Substitute	27 75	27 75
Substitute	repair	57 00	585 66
Oct	R.R. Dinner at	47 50	47 60
Ch. Rowant	Barber to Don	16 50	11 --
Hyman Banker	R.R. Lecture & Horse	3 50	11 50

Portion of page 83 (actual size) of "Sundry expenses" from John D. Rockefeller's Ledger B. Among the entries is a "Runaway," presumably an escaped slave, on September 2 and the services of a "Substitute" on "September 31" [sic].



Research Report

tions to the 4th Ward War Fund and to soldiers from that part of Cleveland. The contributions listed in Ledger B and the petty ledger totaled \$115. There are also more general entries which list gifts to anonymous soldiers and allocations for such necessary items as socks. In 1863, Rockefeller made two donations to hospitals for soldiers which totaled \$22.50.

Rockefeller also was aware of the hardships faced by the many families of soldiers, those who were without their fathers, brothers, and sons on whom they relied for economic support. The ledgers show that he often provided this financial support for the families of soldiers in his community, including the family of a "Maj. Lawrence." He also paid the subscription of one family to a local church.

More evidence of Rockefeller's charity during the Civil War can be seen in contributions to the African-American community. He lists a gift of \$10 to "Freed Men" in November 1863, and during 1865, he made small donations to the "Col[ored] Aid So[ciety]" and the "Freedmens Aid Com[mission]." Rockefeller also supported various African-American churches during the Civil War, with donations totaling \$35.

After the Civil War had ended, Rockefeller contributed \$50 toward the construction of a soldiers' monument, as well as continuing his support of African Americans. He gave to various African-American churches, particularly a "Colored Baptist s[unday] school." One of the most detailed entries reveals a gift of \$25 that Rockefeller gave toward the education of an African-American preacher and teacher. He also

gave money to freedmen and sent \$10 to one group of freedmen living in Virginia.

Future Rockefeller Appearances

Among the new audiences who soon will have greater access to Rockefeller's life is one that is not usually addressed by books that draw upon archival research. Oxford University Press will publish *John D. Rockefeller: Anointed With Oil*, a biography for young adults by Grant Segall, a writer for the *Plain Dealer* in Cleveland.

Perhaps the most ambitious program spawned by Chernow's biography is a multi-part documentary film, "The Rockefellers," produced by public broadcasting station WGBH in Boston for the series *The American Experience*. Drawing upon many photographs and documents from the Archive Center's collections, the program is expected to be broadcast during the fall of 2000.

"Help" Wanted: Begging Letters to John D. Rockefeller

by Scott A. Sandage
Assistant Professor of History
Carnegie Mellon University

Editors' note: Most researchers who use John D. Rockefeller's papers are interested in some aspect of Rockefeller's business, charitable or philanthropic work, but Scott A. Sandage took a different approach to the materials. As he explains in his research report, Sandage read through the numerous begging letters sent to Rockefeller in the 1880s and 1890s to see how people down on their luck sought to explain and understand their difficulties in a way that would elicit support from one of the era's most successful men. His report suggests new ways in which cultural and social historians might approach the papers of John D. Rockefeller.

When I set out to write a cultural history of failure in America, the foremost obstacle was to find sources. It would be difficult to recover the history of losers (and attitudes about losing) in a country that celebrates winners; but that was the whole point. Yet, most archives do not actively solicit the papers of ne'er-do-wells. Almost by definition, obscure people do not leave much of a paper trail — at least, not one of introspection about the worst experiences of their lives. Taking failure seriously as an American experience meant not framing it as a bump in the road to success, and so I also

knew that I did not want to chronicle the early failures of famous men.

But what about black sheep? Having found a problematic member of the du Pont family, I wondered if there had been a black sheep Rockefeller. A letter to the RAC brought a response from Dr. Kenneth Rose: John D. Rockefeller Sr.'s brother Franklin had indeed gotten into many scrapes — but wouldn't I be more interested in hundreds of letters from luckless people begging for assistance from the oil magnate himself? Archivists everywhere seem to have a favorite "neglected" collection: *(continued on next page)*





Research Report

a trove of riches awaiting the right scholar.

This was my introduction to the bizarre but wonderful world of begging letters. Throughout the nineteenth-century and even today, famous men and women — from the singer Jenny Lind to William Jennings Bryan — received letters from strangers with sob stories seeking jobs, loans, or advice.

Salted among 50 boxes of Rockefeller's Office Correspondence are thousands of letters from unfortunate people who left hardly any other trace of their existence. The letters span dates from the early 1870s to the 1890s, years often marked by financial panics and depressions.

Beginning in the 1890s, Frederick Taylor Gates handled most of these requests, and the letters, handwritten notations, and replies are a window on the development of "scientific charity." Rockefeller tended to send money to female and African-American applicants seeking higher education and professional degrees, in addition to his well-known support for Baptist causes.

One chapter of my forthcoming book, *Forgotten Men: Failure in American Culture* (Harvard University Press), explores begging letters to Rockefeller and others. I have analyzed the begging letters at RAC in several different ways. Most broadly, I am interested in how the writers of begging letters articulated different understandings of market economies. The letters make sentimental appeals in order to sustain or revive entrepreneurial activities. Rationalization did not

penetrate their thinking. The market world people live in, apparently, is not as easily compartmentalized as economists and other scholars might claim.

I also use begging letters to give voice to people who failed, and to let them explain how it felt to fail. Many correspondents took pains to refute the widespread cultural assumption that only lazy or incompetent men failed. Fitch Raymond, a Cleveland grocer turned real estate agent, wrote in 1887: "I have been Struggling incessantly trying to re[g]ain a little foothold but without Success. Not because I am an imbecile, shiftless, lazy, listlessly, loafing about, no, not a bit of it, but the reverse is true." Begging letters preserve the feelings ordinary men held about masculinity and the cult of breadwinning.

Finally, much of the correspondence came from women, often the wives of failed businessmen. Their letters are a marvelous window on marriages strained by economic trouble and men's failures and on the diverse compensatory activities women took on to make ends meet. "My husband does not know I wrote this," Mrs. George E. Coryell wrote from Colorado in 1889, in a typical letter. "As we have no secrets—I shall tell him, though he will censure me for he is so proud, but pride and poverty do not correspond." Wives defended their husbands against the same assumptions rebutted by Fitch Raymond, but women also tended to know better when the time had come for desperate measures.

Ultimately, I made use of approximately 500 letters and was often able to learn more about the correspondents from the census, city directories, credit reports, and other sources. Begging letters are a social historian's dream. They can be integrated into community studies, as well as histories of themes like work, poverty, marriage, philanthropy, community building, and education. Most important, they are precious conduits for the voices of forgotten women and men who struggled during the Gilded Age.

Guide to SSRC Archives Available

A *Guide to the Social Science Research Council Archives at the Rockefeller Archive Center* is now available to facilitate research in the 443 cubic feet of records that comprise the SSRC collection.

The guide features an essay by Kenton W. Worcester, Program Director of the Social Science Research Council, that reviews the SSRC's history, highlights significant components of the collection, and introduces potential researchers to the ways in which the collection can be utilized.

Other components of the guide include a description of the arrangement of the collection and a list of SSRC committees whose work is documented within the collection.

The guide is available from the Rockefeller Archive Center (see the form on p. 20) and soon will be available on the Center's home page on the World Wide Web.



Collection News

Microfilming the Rockefeller Foundation's General Correspondence, 1960-1975

In 1996 the Rockefeller Archive Center began a program designed to increase the storage area available for archival collections, to improve the environment in which these records are stored, and to provide improved access to these records. As part of this project, a four-member team is currently involved in the preparation of over 400 cubic feet of general correspondence for the years 1960-1975 in the records of the Rockefeller Foundation (RF) for preservation microfilming. The team, led by project manager Mindy S. Gordon, includes Michelle Powers, Sharon Pullen, and Charlotte Sturm.

The RF's General Correspondence (Record Group 2) consists principally of material not directly connected with grants. Materials include inter-office memoranda; correspondence between field officers and the home office regarding administrative and budgetary matters; interviews with potential grantees, as well as governmental and educational figures; extracts from officers' diaries; forms and other material relating to fellowships; general requests for information, employment or aid; printed matter, and crank mail. As such, the general correspondence provides insight into the day-to-day workings of the RF.

The original filing system used by the RF has been retained. The material is arranged chronologically by year. Within these annual blocks, material is organized using the same geographic-numeric system as in RF Record Group 1 (Project Files); that is, each coun-

try, each state within the U.S., and certain geographic regions were assigned a specific number which was used as the basic document classifier or "mark-up." England was designated 401, for example, North Africa, 485; France, 500; China, 601; Turkey 805, and so on.



From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

Frederick T. Gates (seated) and Simon Flexner: Gates conceived the idea for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Flexner was the first director of the Institute, which, as the Rockefeller University, celebrates its centennial in 2001.

A letter following the country codes indicates the program or general subject to which the item pertained (A for medical science; C for nursing; D for natural sciences; R for the humanities, S for the social sciences, etc.). Within each of these combined country and subject classifications, material is arranged alphabetically.

The project encompasses processing the records as well as preparing the documents for microfilm production. Microfilm preparation includes verifying filing order; removing staples; placing instructional flags which detail document specifications for the filmer; creating targets to order the collection for viewing on film; preparing a finding aid and guide to microfilm reel contents; and inspecting the finished microfilm to verify the order and quality of the film.

The inspection of the film for quality control involves a thorough frame-by-frame inspection of each reel, using a microfilm reader-printer. The process includes checking technical aspects of film production using a densitometer to measure the opacity, or light-absorbing quality, of the film, and verifying the reduction ratio, which represents the size of the original image compared to the size of the reduced document. Since the microfilm will eventually provide the only access to RG2, this detailed preparation and post-inspection procedure is essential.

After the microfilm has been thoroughly inspected, labeled, and stored in custom cabinets, the original documents will be deaccessioned to make storage space available for other collections. Special materials, such as photographs, oversized drawings and charts, and published material, have not been filmed. These original materials will be available at the Archive Center.

Following the preservation microfilming standards estab-
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Collection News

A Guide to the Archives of The Rockefeller University

In 2000-2001, The Rockefeller University will celebrate its centennial. To encourage research into aspects of the University's history, the following guide highlights portions of the University's archives, which are located at the Rockefeller Archive Center.

Established in 1901 by John D. Rockefeller as The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (RIMR), "the Rockefeller" was the first institution in the United States devoted solely to biomedical research. The earliest work was carried on through grants-in-aid to researchers in various laboratories, but that program was phased out after the Institute's own laboratories were opened on its New York City campus in 1906. In 1954, the Institute became part of the University of the State of New York and acquired the right to confer graduate degrees, awarding its first Ph.D. in 1959. The Institute became The Rockefeller University in 1965.

From the beginning the University's research programs were aimed at developing fundamental knowledge of disease and physiology. Research has been carried out in interdisciplinary laboratories headed by leading scientists, who were known for more than fifty years as Members of the Institute and subsequently as Professors. A hospital was opened in 1910 and has remained an integral part of the research program.

The Rockefeller University Archives, ca. 4,500 cu. ft. of documents, includes correspondence and memoranda, reports, labora-

tory notebooks, lectures and addresses, administrative records, and photographs and films. The material covers all periods of the University's history, and documents significant aspects of the 20th-century history of New York City, of international currents in biomedical research, and of educational and scientific developments in the U.S.

Records more than twenty-five years old are open to qualified researchers. Certain corporate, administrative, personnel, and financial records are restricted, as are certain collections of faculty papers. Scholars wishing to conduct research using the University Archives should contact Darwin H. Stapleton, Director of the Archive Center, or Lee R. Hiltzik, University Archivist, at the Archive Center.

Descriptions of selected record groups (RG) follow.

RG 105 Reports and Correspondence of the Scientific Directors, 1901-1937. 1 cu. ft.

RG 110 Minutes of the Scientific Directors, 1901-1953. 10 volumes. The Board of Scientific Directors was responsible for overseeing all research at the Institute, including the hospital, until merged with the Board of Trustees in 1953.

RG 130 Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1910-1982. 21.8 cu. ft. The trustees control the property and funds of the University. In 1953 the Board of Scientific Directors was merged with the Board of Trustees.

RG 210 Business Managers Files, 1906-1963. 46.4 cu. ft. Organized

by subject, these records provide information on the day-to-day operations of the University.

RG 301 Simon Flexner Papers, 1903-1945. 3.6 cu. ft. This collection includes miscellaneous administrative, scientific, and personal correspondence of the first director of the RIMR (1903-1935).

Flexner (1863-1946), a physician, was a professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania before assuming leadership of The Rockefeller. The archives also holds a microfilm copy (128 reels) of the Rockefeller Institute series of the Simon Flexner papers held at the American Philosophical Society (see page 13).

RG 302 Herbert S. Gasser Papers, 1933-1961. 20 cu. ft. Gasser (1888-1963), a neurophysiologist, was director of the Institute, 1935-1953. In 1944 he shared a Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology for his work in nerve conduction. The papers are both scientific and administrative, and include laboratory notebooks and related items, addresses, and publications.

RG 303 Detlev W. Bronk Papers, 1840-(1954-1975)-1978. 115 cu. ft. Bronk (1897-1975) was president during the transition from Institute to University, from 1954 to 1968. A leader in the study of human physiology in aeronautics, he was also a major figure in post-World War II scientific and governmental organizations.

The collection includes significant documentation of every phase of Bronk's career, and major portions deal with



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From the Rockefeller Family Archives

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research from the southeast, February 14, 1929.

research, professional and government activities, lectures and addresses, and personal and professional correspondence.

RG 304 Frederick Seitz Papers, 1969-1977. 77.6 cu. ft. Seitz (1911-), a physicist, was president of the University, 1969-1977. Active in public service, Seitz was a civilian member of the National Defense Research Committee and a consultant to the secretary of war during World War II. He was also a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, 1962-1969.

RG 341 Thomas M. Rivers Papers, 1917-1957. 2.4 cu. ft. Rivers (1888-1962) joined the Institute in 1922 and specialized in virus research. From 1953 until his retirement in 1955 he was vice-president of the Institute. The papers are largely scientific and

administrative, and include documentation of Rivers' medical research in the Pacific theater during World War II.

RG 439 Scientific Reports of the Laboratories to the Board of Scientific Directors, 1901-1955. 42 volumes. Between 1901 and the reorganization of the Institute in the mid 1950s, each laboratory, research group, and special program was required to submit an annual report of its research to the corporate body that oversaw the Institute's scientific activities. Together the scientific reports chronicle the whole saga of research at the Institute and provide a valuable snapshot of research during any particular year. These reports document the investigations of a number of the early scientists whose papers have not been preserved in the Rockefeller University Archives or in other repositories.

RG 600-1 Anti-vivisection Papers, 1895-1957. 8.5 cu. ft. The Institute's earliest leaders were convinced of the usefulness of animal research for understanding human disease and physiology and were active in opposing anti-vivisectionist legislation. The collection includes correspondence and publications, with a focus on anti-vivisection movements during 1908-1920, but continuing to 1957.

RG 600-2 War Demonstration Hospital Records, 1916-1920. 5 cu. ft. During World War I, the Rockefeller Foundation funded a military hospital located on the Institute campus, headed by Alexis Carrel and staffed by Institute personnel. Research at the hospital focused on preventing the infection of wounds, and military physicians and nurses assigned to the hospital received training in medical techniques to be used at





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the front. The bulk of the records document hospital operations, but the collection also includes administrative correspondence. Related material is located in the archives of the Rockefeller Foundation, also housed at the Archive Center.

RG 891 The Medical Letter on Drugs and Therapeutics Editorial Files, 1959-1970. 76.4 cu. ft. Since its debut in 1959, the bi-weekly *Medical Letter on Drugs and Therapeutics* has provided doctors with impartial evaluations of the strengths and dangers of drugs and therapeutic techniques.

This collection contains the manuscripts, drafts, source material, and comments of consultants and manufacturers for almost all articles published, as well as for several unpublished submissions. These documents relate to over 250 issues of *The Medical Letter*, beginning with the 1958 "Pre-Publication" issue, and continuing into 1968.

RG 450 Members and Professors

The papers of members and professors are organized alphabetically as subseries of this record group. Laboratory heads were designated Members of the Institute until September 1957 and Professors thereafter. Researchers should consult the archivists regarding papers of members and professors not included in this list.

An asterisk (*) denotes a Nobel prize recipient.

RG 450 Av37 Oswald T. Avery Papers, 1913-1983. 2.5 cu. ft. This collection consists of articles about Avery, awards, clippings,

correspondence, memorabilia, obituaries, photographs, reports, reprints, and an inventory of the Avery papers at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

A research physician and bacteriologist, Avery (1877-1955) joined the RIMR as an Assistant in 1913 and rose to the position of Member in 1923. A ranking researcher on pneumonia, Avery was one of the founders of the science of immunochemistry and discoverer of the transforming nature of DNA. He retired to Nashville, Tennessee in 1949.

RG 450 C232 *Alexis Carrel Papers, 1906-1983. 2 cu. ft. This collection consists of biographical articles, clippings, correspondence (1906-1944), experimental notes (1909), inquiries about Carrel (1936-1970), photographs, and reprints.

Carrel (1873-1944), born and educated in Lyons, France, was a physician who worked in experimental surgery at the RIMR from 1906 until his retirement in 1939. He perfected the technique of vascular surgery and was awarded the Nobel prize in medicine in 1912 for his work on the suture of blood vessels and organ transplants. Carrel headed the Rockefeller Foundation-sponsored War Demonstration Hospital on the Institute's grounds during World War I (see RG 600-2, War Demonstration Hospital, page 9).

RG 450 C661 Alfred E. Cohn Papers, 1900-(1920-1954)-1980. 60 cu. ft. The collection contains administrative records, clippings, correspondence (both personal and professional), manuscripts of *Minerva's Progress* (1946) and *Burden of Disease* (1950), notes, photographs, and reprints.

Cohn (1879-1957), one of the first cardiologists in the U.S., became an associate and assistant physician at the hospital of the RIMR in 1911. Within a few years he became the leader of the laboratory and clinical service devoted to the study of heart disease, a position he held until his retirement in 1944. His laboratory made contributions to knowledge in anatomy, embryology, physiology and biochemistry, as well as pathology and pharmacology.

Cohn took a leading role in the activities of various organizations, and this collection documents his activities in the New York Heart Association, New York Academy of Medicine, Veterans Administration, China Medical Board, Asia Institute, Sydenham Hospital, and the Committee for Displaced Foreign Scholars and Displaced Foreign Physicians.

RG 450 D851 René Dubos Papers, 1900-(1927-1982)-1988. 60 cu. ft. The collection consists of biographical material; correspondence; drafts of lectures, articles, and books; laboratory notebooks; memorabilia; reprints; photographs and slides; audio and video cassettes; and films.

A microbiologist and experimental pathologist, Dubos (1901-1982) joined the RIMR as a fellow after receiving his Ph.D. from Rutgers in 1927. His association with The Rockefeller was interrupted only by two years at Harvard (1942-1944). He conducted research into pneumonia, tuberculosis, and enzymes, and was instrumental in the development of gramicidin. Dubos's interests extended to include psychology, genetics, and the environment. He was the author of numerous articles and more than twenty books.





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RG 450 H735 Francis O. Holmes Papers, 1923-1990. 18 cu. ft. The first six cubic feet of correspondence are processed and are available for use by researchers.

Holmes (1899-1990) was a phytopathologist who conducted research in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Indian subcontinent. From 1923 until 1932, Holmes worked as a protozoologist at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research in Yonkers, New York. In 1932, following Dr. Louis O. Kunkel's move, Holmes joined the faculty of the RIMR in the Department of Plant Pathology at its Princeton site in Hillsboro, New Jersey. In Kunkel's laboratory, Holmes changed his research concentration from plant protozoa to plant viruses. His area of expertise centered on mosaic virus diseases in various commercial crops. He also was a guest researcher at the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station in Rio Pedras, where he studied the causes of the spread of "bunchy-top" disease in the papaya plantations. When The Rockefeller closed its Princeton site in 1950, Holmes moved his research to the Institute's New York City campus. He retired in 1965.

RG 450 L221 Rebecca C. Lancefield Papers, 1917, (1922-1981). 12.2 cu. ft. This collection includes biographical material, correspondence (both personal and professional), laboratory notebooks, memorabilia, photographs, and reprints.

Lancefield (1895-1981) was first associated with the RIMR in 1919 as a technical assistant. After beginning graduate study at Columbia University, she returned to The Rockefeller in 1922 as an assistant and by 1958 had

advanced to the status of full member and professor of microbiology. Lancefield's research centered on immunochemical studies of streptococcal bacteria. She developed a classification system for *hemolytic streptococci*, known universally as the Lancefield Grouping. Her classification work helped provide the foundation for epidemiological investigations for streptococcal disease worldwide. During World War II, Lancefield's laboratory supplied vast quantities of Group A streptococcal sera to the U.S. Armed Forces.

RG 450 L239 *Karl Landsteiner Papers, 1892-(1925-1943)-1984. 16.6 cu. ft. The collection includes biographical material, correspondence, subject files and laboratory notes, manuscripts, reprints, and lantern slides.

Landsteiner (1868-1943) was born in Vienna, where he also began his medical career in 1891 after earning an M.D. from the University of Vienna. A physician and researcher in physiology, he demonstrated the dependence of immunological phenomena on chemical structure. In 1900 his studies on blood resulted in the identification and classification of the human blood groups A, B, AB and O, and for this work he received the Nobel Prize in 1930. Landsteiner was affiliated with the RIMR from 1922 until his death.

RG 450 L657 Phoebus A.T. Levene Papers, 1905-1940. 7.2 cu. ft. This collection includes biographical material, a bibliography, administrative correspondence, personal and scientific correspondence, citations and awards, notes and drafts for lectures and publications, notebooks,

and thirteen volumes of reprints. A corresponding photographic collection contains thirty items.

Levene (1869-1940), born and educated in Russia, was a biochemist noted for his extensive research on the chemistry of nucleic acids, proteins, and amino acids. Following graduation from a medical academy in 1892, Levene joined his family in the U.S. and practiced medicine on New York's Lower East Side until 1896, when he contracted tuberculosis and decided upon a career in biochemical research. He served as a Member of the RIMR from 1905 until his retirement in 1939.

RG 450 L667 *Fritz Lipmann Papers, 1924-1986. 56.3 cu. ft. The collection contains personal papers, laboratory and lecture notes, and manuscripts.

Lipmann (1899-1986) was born in Germany and earned an M.D. (1924) and Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Berlin. He came to the U.S. in 1939 and worked at the Cornell Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital before joining The Rockefeller in 1957, four years after receiving the Nobel Prize for his discovery of Coenzyme A and its recognition as one of the most important substances in body metabolism. At Rockefeller, Lipmann worked with charged tRNAs and moved into the field of elongation factors in ribosomal protein synthesis.

RG 450 L823 Jacques Loeb Papers, 1906-1924. 0.6 cu. ft. This collection includes biographical material, a bibliography, correspondence (1906-1924), memorials and tributes, articles about Loeb, photographs, reprints, and an inventory for the Jacques Loeb





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papers at the Library of Congress.

Loeb (1859-1924), born and educated in Germany, was a leading proponent of the mechanistic conception of biology who served as a Member of the RIMR from 1910 until his death. His scientific work was stimulated by his philosophical concern with the freedom of the will, and his search for a mechanistic explanation for animal conduct led to research on animal tropisms and to applications of physical chemistry theories to biology.

RG 450 M679 Alfred E. Mirsky Papers, 1915-(1936-1975)-1986. 29 cu. ft. This collection includes administrative records, biographical material, correspondence (both personal and professional), manuscripts of published papers and lectures, laboratory notes, photographs and slides, programs, and reports.

Mirsky (1900-1974) was a biochemist and physiologist at The Rockefeller from 1927 until his death. His research interests focused on the nature of proteins and properties of the cell nucleus. Mirsky was one of the first scientists to isolate and characterize the Messenger RNA as genetic material in mammalian cells. As chairman of the Faculty Committee on Educational Policies, he helped shape policies in restructuring the RIMR into a graduate university. Mirsky was also active in furthering the publication of scientific literature through book publishing and as a consultant to *Scientific American*.

RG 450 M786 *Stanford Moore Papers. This inventoried collection includes subject files, laboratory notes and notebooks, memorabilia, degrees and awards, lecture

notes, photos, reprints, and correspondence. Partially restricted while processing is in progress.

Moore (1913-1982), a biochemist who joined The Rockefeller in 1939, investigated the chemistry of proteins and carbohydrates and analyzed the composition of amino acids. Moore's research focused on the relationship between protein's chemical structure and its biological action.

RG 450 N689 Hideyo Noguchi Papers, (1900-1928)-1976. 2.4 cu. ft. This collection includes biographical material, a bibliography, correspondence (1900-1928), condolences and memorials, newspaper and magazine articles about Noguchi, photographs, and four volumes of reprints of his writings. Much of the collection is posthumous material about Noguchi.

Noguchi (1876-1928), born and educated in Japan, gained great fame as a scientist in America, where he joined the RIMR (1904-1928). After early research on snake venoms, Noguchi became the first scientist to demonstrate that paralysis resulted from syphilis; was the first to grow pure cultures of spirochetes; and made significant contributions toward the understanding of Carrion's disease. He worked on yellow fever later in his career and believed he had isolated its causative agent and developed a vaccine. When these findings were challenged, Noguchi pursued his research, only to contract the fatal disease himself.

The Rockefeller Foundation provided financial support for Noguchi's research, and related material is located in its archives, also located at the Rockefeller Archive Center.

RG 450 P422 Gertrude E. Perlmann Papers, 1927, 1933, (1935-1974). 30 cu. ft. This collection includes administrative records, biographical material, conference material, correspondence (both personal and professional), glass slides, laboratory notes, manuscripts and drafts of manuscripts, memorabilia, photographs, and reports.

Perlmann (1912-1974), an authority in the field of protein chemistry, was affiliated with The Rockefeller from 1947 until her death. She was noted for her research on the chemical structure of pepsin, an enzyme that speeds food digestion, and for demonstrating its ability to break down food. Perlmann also took an interest in scientific developments in Israel. In 1960, she was visiting professor at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot at the laboratory of Ephraim Katchalski (who was later the president of Israel, Ephraim Katzir).

RG 450 St34 *William H. Stein Papers, 1937-1980. 26.0 cu. ft. The collection includes correspondence, manuscripts, laboratory notes, lectures, subject files, administrative records, and audiovisual material.

Stein (1911-1980) was affiliated with The Rockefeller throughout his professional career. He began as a volunteer in Max Bergmann's laboratory in 1937, joined the staff in 1938, and became a Member in 1952. His research focused on questions in protein chemistry. He studied the relationships between the chemical structures of proteins and their biological functions. Stein collaborated extensively with his Rockefeller colleague, Stanford Moore, and in 1959 they succeeded for the first





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time to decipher the complete chemical structure of ribonuclease. Stein and Moore were awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1972 for their investigations on the structure and activity of ribonuclease.

RG 450 T189 *Edward L. Tatum Papers, 1931-(1930-1975)-1979. 23 cu. ft. This collection includes biographical material, correspondence (both personal and professional), film, laboratory notes, manuscripts of published papers and lectures, memorabilia, photographs and slides, and reprints.

Tatum (1909-1975), a biochemical geneticist, was a Member and Professor at The Rockefeller from 1957 until his death. He had earlier been associated with Stanford University (1937-1945, 1948-1957) and Yale University (1945-1948). Tatum's field of research was the study of the genetics and metabolism of bacteria, yeast, and molds. Some of his most significant research accomplishments included the discovery of biochemical mutations in *Neurospora* (with George W. Beadle); biochemical mutation in bacteria; and gene recombination in *Escherichia coli*, both of the latter two research projects in association with Joshua S. Lederberg. In recognition of his work, Tatum shared the 1958 Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology with Beadle and Lederberg for their contributions to biochemical genetics.

RG 450 U600 George E. Uhlenbeck Papers, 1925-1988. 6.8 cu. ft. The collection consists of reprints, correspondence and general office files.

Uhlenbeck (1900-1988) was a theoretical physicist best known for his contributions to the study

of atomic structure, quantum and statistical mechanics, the kinetic theory of matter, and nuclear physics. Uhlenbeck joined The Rockefeller in 1961 and contributed to the development of its theoretical physics faculty. He retired in 1974.

RG 450 W436 Paul A. Weiss Papers, 1922-1980. 48 cu. ft. The collection includes correspondence, photographs and slides, course syllabi, reprints, manuscripts, and lecture books.

Weiss (1898-1989) conducted important research on the vertebrate nervous system that contributed to the development of neurobiology. After years of teaching and research in his native Vienna and at Yale University and the University of Chicago, he joined The Rockefeller in 1954 and for the next decade directed a laboratory of developmental biology, specializing in research in wound healing, cancer, and the development and repair of the nervous system. After 1964 he alternated research at Rockefeller with visiting professorships at other universities.

RAC Special Collection-Simon Flexner Papers, 1891-1946. 128 reels of microfilm. This collection consists of microfilm of the Rockefeller Institute series of the Flexner Papers in the American Philosophical Society collection. A register for the complete collection is available at the Archive Center.

Flexner (1863-1946) was a physician, administrator, professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, first director of the RIMR (1901-1935), a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a friend and advisor to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The papers reflect almost every movement in the organization of medical science in the first half of the 20th century and are rich in social, cultural, and educational history. The collection includes correspondence, diaries, drafts of articles, and speeches. Subjects covered include epidemics in the U.S., immunology, medical sciences, and poliomyelitis. (See also RG 301, page 8).

Director's Comments

(continued from page 2)

at the University, and served as a global crossroads for scholars interested in the latest techniques in virus studies. This international character of the University has continued into the modern era as the campus's laboratories host graduate students from every continent, and its scientists serve as advisors and consultants throughout the world.

The Rockefeller University Archives at the Archive Center thoroughly document every stage of the University's history from its founding to recent events. (Most documentary material is closed for twenty-five years from the date of creation, however.) As the centennial approaches, researchers should be aware of the rich history of The Rockefeller University that can be tapped through the records in the archives.

A grant program supporting research on the history of The Rockefeller University is described on page 14.

Darwin H. Stapleton
Director





Collection News

Targeted Grants

(continued from page 1)

International Relations and Economic Development

Members of the Rockefeller family and their philanthropies had well-documented interests in the fields of international relations and economic development. John D. Rockefeller 3rd took a special interest in Asia, for example, while Nelson A. Rockefeller focused on Latin America and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF) funded a special program for economic development in West Africa (1957-1962). Research on the history of global security, technical assistance, sustainable growth, and many other related areas can be conducted in the archives of the RBF, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, and other collections at the Center.

The Archive Center will award as many as five grants for research in these subjects. Residents of the United States and Canada may apply for awards of up to \$2500, and residents of other nations may request up to \$3000 for travel to the Center to conduct research in these fields. Scholarly researchers studying aspects of either international relations or economic development, or both, may apply; students preparing doctoral dissertations are particularly urged to consider this program.

History of The Rockefeller University

The Rockefeller Archive Center has extended for a year its program of grants to support research in the history of The Rockefeller University. Founded in 1901 as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical

Research, the University's laboratories have focused on developing fundamental knowledge of disease and physiology. The Rockefeller University archives include administrative records, papers of individual scientists, photographs, and films. (See the guide beginning on page 8).

The archives document the leading currents of biomedical research in the 20th century, and include significant materials on such topics as the design and use of scientific instruments, pharmacology, the development of scientific and educational institutions in the U.S., and many aspects of the social history of New York City.

Records in the Rockefeller University archives are in many cases closely related to other archival collections at the Archive Center, such as 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, they will in many cases propose research that also draws on these other collections.

This program will award two (2) one-month residencies at the Center with stipends of \$5,000. Applications will also 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; because of the additional cost of travel, applicants from other nations may request up to \$3,000. The deadline for applications for the program is November 30, 1999.

Residencies in the History of Basic Medical Research

The Archive Center also invites applications for the second year of its five-year program of residencies for research at the Center on topics related to the history of basic medical research. The field will be defined broadly to include most aspects of the history of the Rockefeller University; much of the history of the international medical, public health, and scientific research programs 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. Certain segments of the Rockefeller family archives also document the history of basic medical research, such as the founding and support of research institutions. As a group, the archives of these institutions 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 for residencies of one month, one semester, or an academic year. Stipends at the rate of \$5,000 per month will be awarded to cover all travel, food and lodging, and research expenses associated with the residency.

Applications will be reviewed in a competitive process. The deadline for applications for awards for the year 2000 (to be announced in March 2000) is November 30, 1999. Applicants will be asked to complete a special form (available from the Center), to describe the research to be undertaken, and to submit three letters of reference.



Collection News

Microfilming (continued from page 7)

lished by the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) and the Association for Information and Image Management (AIIM), three generations of microfilm are being produced: the Archival Master, or Master Negative, the Print Master, and the Service Copy. The Master Negative copies are stored off-site at National Underground Storage, a former limestone mine in Pennsylvania. The Print Master and the Service Copy are kept at the Archive Center, but only the Service Copy will be used for reference by researchers and staff.

Access to the collection will be provided by finding aids for each year's collection of general correspondence (available at the Archive Center and on the Center's web site) and by the comprehensive "Reel Contents Guide" found on the first reel of each year filmed. A card index on microfilm, available only on-site, provides access to institutional and personal names in both Record Group 1, Projects, and Record Group 2, General Correspondence, in the RF's archives. According to RF criteria, material more than twenty years old is open for research; therefore, all microfilm will be available for use as soon as it is reviewed by the processing team. To date, 280 cubic feet of records have been prepared for microfilm and a third year of records is currently being filmed. By the end of 1999, correspondence for 1960, 1961 and 1962, representing 71 cubic feet of material, will be available on film.

Mindy S. Gordon
 Archivist



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

John D. Rockefeller 3rd (left) and John Foster Dulles (center) meet Eikichi Araki, the first ambassador to the U.S. from Japan after World War II, before a dinner in his honor sponsored by the Japan Society on June 17, 1952. The first major event sponsored by the revived Japan Society since before the war, the dinner was attended by more than 750 people. Special grants for the study of international relations will be a part of the Archive Center's grant-in-aid program for 2000.

Note for Historians of Science and Medicine

The Paul Ehrlich Papers are an outstanding resource for the study of science and medicine in Europe, ca. 1880-1915, and are fully open to research at the Archive Center. For scholars not accustomed to reading German, the Archive Center has undertaken a program of translating into English some of Ehrlich's most important correspondence and published papers. For further information, contact the Director.

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The Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in 1932. Standing, from left to right: C.R. Stockard, Eugene L. Opie, and James B. Conant. Seated, from left to right: business manager Edric B. Smith, Theobald Smith, William H. Welch, Simon Flexner, and Francis G. Blake.



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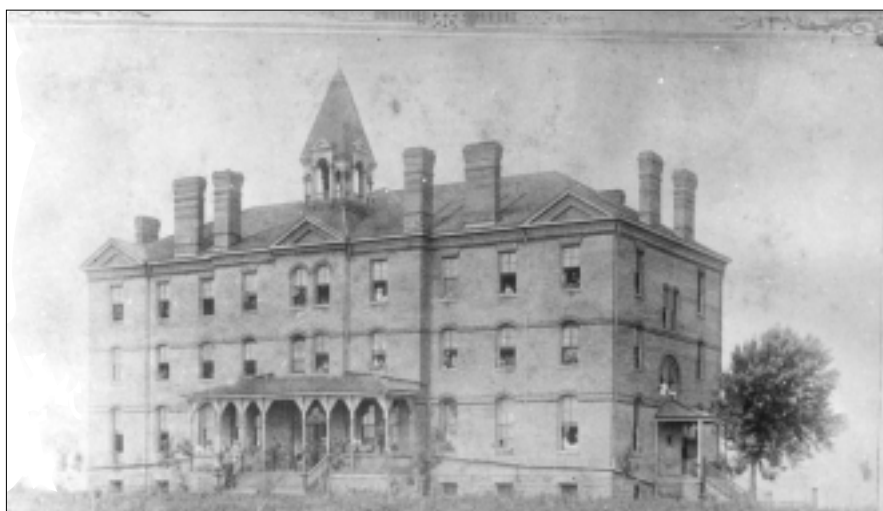
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Saturday Openings

For the year 2000 the Rockefeller Archive Center will continue its policy of opening for research on one Saturday each month. The Center usually will be open on the first Saturday of the month unless that is a holiday weekend. The full schedule of Saturday openings for 2000 is listed on the Center's home page (www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/).

Certain restrictions apply to Saturday research. Because of possible limits on the number of researchers, appointments must be made by telephone with the Director of the Center no later than 12:00 p.m. on the Thursday preceding the Saturday. Please note that transportation to the Center from the Tarrytown train station is not provided by the Archive Center on Saturdays that the Center is open.



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Rockefeller Hall at the Rev. A.C. Bacone's Baptist Indian University in Muskogee, Indian Territory, 1889. Between 1883 and 1891 Rockefeller gave \$12,359.30 to the school, much of it to finance construction of this hall.



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 related to specific subjects. The following publications are available (* denotes also available from the Center's homepage on the World Wide Web at www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr):

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

_____ *A Guide to the Social Science Research Council Archives* (1999), 34 pp.

_____ *Photograph Collections in the Rockefeller Archive Center* (1986), 37 pp., indexed.

_____ * *A Bibliography of Scholarship at the Rockefeller Archive Center* (1999).

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.

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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The Rockefeller Archive Center Newsletter is an annual fall publication of the Rockefeller Archive Center. It is intended to highlight the diverse range of subjects covered in the collections at the Center and to promote scholarship in the history of philanthropy.

If you wish to be added to the mailing list 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 at <http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/>.

Both the *Newsletter* and *Research Reports* are edited by Erwin Levold and Ken Rose, and designed by Mitelman & Associates Ltd., Tarrytown, NY.