



The Rockefeller University Turns 100 Years Old

By Elizabeth Hanson, Ph.D.
Executive Editor, The Rockefeller
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John D. Rockefeller never realized his wish to live to be 100 years old, but the first institution created solely with Rockefeller money will reach that milestone in 2001. The Rockefeller University, founded in 1901 as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, was the first institution in the U.S. devoted completely to studying the underlying causes of disease and the fundamental processes of life. Today its areas of research include chemistry and structural biology, cell and developmental biology, neuroscience, immunology, and physics and mathematical biology.

Throughout the 2000-2001 academic year, the University will celebrate its centennial with special events, exhibits, and publications that have been developed by a planning committee representing all areas of the University. Centennial projects include a University video, public lectures and scientific symposia organized around the research areas of the University, and a series of newsletters describing current research. A calendar of events is available from the Public Affairs Office and on the University website.

Additional centennial events and exhibits explore the University's history. On October 20, 2000, the American Chemical

Society will designate the campus a National Historic Chemical Landmark in honor of achievements at Rockefeller in protein and nucleic acid chemistry. Five Nobel laureates in chemistry have done their Prize-winning work at the University. During the October 20 program, Professor Emeritus and Nobel laureate R. Bruce Merrifield will join others in paying tribute to the history of chemistry at the University.

The following month, on November 13 and 14, 2000, the Rockefeller Archive Center will sponsor a conference titled "Creating a Tradition of Biomedical Research" to be held at the University's campus. Public events during the conference include noontime lectures by Rogers Hollingsworth of the University of Wisconsin on "The Model of a Modern Biological Research Institution: A Century of The Rockefeller" and Robert Olby of the University of Pittsburgh on "Rockefeller University and the Molecular Revolution in Biology," and an evening symposium on November 13, "At the Crossroads of Science: The Future of Research at the 68th Street Corner," which will feature Antonio Gotto, dean of the Weill Medical College of Cornell University, Arnold J. Levine, president of the Rockefeller University, Herbert Pardes, president of the New York-Presbyterian Hospital, and Harold Varmus, president of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer

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Three Targeted Grant Programs for 2001

For the year 2001, the Rockefeller Archive Center again 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 2001 offers support for research in the history of the Cold War era. All three targeted grant areas are described below. The application deadline for all programs is November 30, 2000; grant recipients will be announced in March 2001.

The History of the Cold War Era

The Rockefeller Archive Center announces a special program of grants-in-aid for the year 2001 in the History of the Cold War Era. In addition to its other grants, the Center will award grants of up to \$2,500 for residents of the U.S. and Canada, and up to \$3,000 for residents of other nations, for travel to the Center to conduct research in its collections in this field. Scholarly researchers may apply; students preparing doctoral dissertations are particularly urged to consider this program. Prospective applicants should contact one of the Center's archivists prior to applying in order to identify

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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

Institutional History and Personal Biography

Productive research at the Rockefeller Archive Center can be accomplished not only on virtually every subject of historical importance over the last 125 years, but on a great many individuals and institutions of importance in that era. Researchers should keep in mind that approximately 67 million pages of documents at the Rockefeller Archive Center often hold substantial amounts of information about key points in institutional history or in personal biography.

Grant files open one of the most important windows on individuals and institutions. An applicant to a funding organization, such as one of the foundations represented in the Center's collections, typically includes in the application both background information and a statement about plans and goals. For an institution that may mean a recapitulation of organizational history, an accounting of assets and expenditures, and an outline of what the funding is expected to accomplish. An indi-

vidual applying for a grant probably will recite elements of biography, which may include not only professional accomplishments, but may refer to personal experiences. Not only is such information likely to be unique historical data but, because grant applications often occur in conjunction with turning points in institutional or individual development, the information can be critical to understanding development and change.

The Center also holds the personal papers of nearly a hundred individuals, mostly presidents and professors at The Rockefeller University or officers of the Rockefeller Foundation, that in many cases document their involvement in other institutions. Their service on boards of directors and other involvements often resulted in their collecting considerable bodies of records for institutions that no longer exist or, if they do exist, may not have been careful conservers of their own history.

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Rockefeller Archive Center Governing Council

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Research Report

Second Graders in the Archives: Using Primary Sources and the Web to Teach History

By Terry Hongell & Patty Taverna,
Pocantico Hills School

The Rockefeller Archive Center is just a few short blocks from Pocantico Hills School. The students and staff at Pocantico have been fortunate to use the facilities at the Archive Center for research on several occasions. In the spring of 2000 our second grade students began a study of the life of John Davison Rockefeller, Sr. (JDR). We were privileged, once again, to have access to the wonderful materials at the Archive Center. Through our collaboration with archivist Dr. Erwin Levold the students were able to examine first-hand documents and artifacts relating to JDR.

Each year we study a topic in depth with our second grade students. Our final goal is to create a student-centered web site. It provides the children with an authentic opportunity to share their knowledge and to teach others what they have learned. In the past several years we have created Internet resources on Harriet Tubman, Charlotte's Web, and Vietnam. Our project for the 1999-2000 school year actually began in the summer of 1999. Our interest in the Rockefeller family as a topic of study was sparked by Pocantico Hills School's involvement in the Stone Barns project, an effort to establish an education center about farming and life in the Hudson Valley in a facility on David Rockefeller's property. We also strongly believed that it was important for the children of this

community to learn about its history, especially the life of such an important figure as John D. Rockefeller. In preparation for our work with the children, we read about John Davison Rockefeller and his family and visited Kykuit, the Rockefeller family estate, and the Rockefeller Archive Center. We then decided to focus the children's study on the life of John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

Ron Chernow's biography of JDR, *Titan*, and Rockefeller's autobiography, *Random Reminiscences*, proved to be invaluable as sources of information about JDR and insight into his character. Unfortunately, we were unable to find a book about JDR suitable for our young students. We did manage to find one copy of an out-of-print book written for middle school students, *John D. Rockefeller* by Ellen Greenman Coffey in the American Dream Series. At this point we realized that if this project were to be viable, we would have to create our own book. We were mindful of the enormous responsibility of creating something that accurately reflected the complexity of JDR while also being appropriate for young readers. This was a challenging task. Without the help of the Rockefeller Archive Center it would not have been possible. We spent months reading, examining, critiquing and editing the massive amounts of information we had gathered from the Archive Center and other sources. We then carefully adapted the text of the Coffey book and used a photo journal format for our version. We were able to choose photographs from the

Archive Center to illustrate the text. We now had a 40-page book, complete with timeline, map, glossary, and family tree. Each child received a copy to use during our study. The creation of the book for the children was our first hurdle.

During another visit to the Center, Dr. Levold arranged for us to examine many primary sources and made copies of those we selected to use with the children. We brought back to the classroom many photographs, pieces of personal correspondence, receipts, and political cartoons relating to JDR. The children knew that we were doing "research" and upon our return from the Center they all wanted to know, "How was it?" We talked at length with them about what we had seen and done as "researchers."

In order to share the extraordinary collection of primary sources that we now had, we created a scrapbook and photo display for the children to investigate. Being able to examine and analyze these historical documents helped make JDR come alive for them. After reading about JDR's careful accounting from the age of 16, we used copies of several pages from Ledger A, his first account book, and created a mini ledger for each child to scrutinize. Some of the children actually used magnifying glasses to read JDR's small but very precise penmanship. We created blank ledgers for each child to use to keep track of his/her own spending habits. Finally, the children used journals, as JDR did, to make notes and record their ideas. With the development of these and many other lessons,





Research Report

materials and document-based tasks we felt we had passed our next hurdle.

Second graders are not the normal clientele for the Rockefeller Archive Center, but again the Archive Center and Dr. Levold were most generous and arranged a special visit. We believe our children are the youngest to be treated to a tour of the Center. The huge portrait of JDR in the lobby captivated them. Dr. Levold had set out original maps, ledgers, receipts and various other documents that he explained and allowed the children to view. The children were thrilled to see JDR's desk from 26 Broadway and his golf clubs. They wondered if these were the same clubs that he had used for his secret golf lessons to impress his wife Laura.

In the ladies' powder room, the children noticed the elegant furnishings and the painting of Queen Victoria done in 1839, the same year JDR was born. (The painting technique on the walls inspired our choice of background for our JDR web site.) They were fascinated by the storage facilities on the ground floor. The fact that there were so many documents relating to the Rockefeller family was very impressive to them. Finally, they were excited to have a peek at the rooms on the second floor where researchers from around the world work. We proudly pointed out the room where we had worked!

As part of our study, we also enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Rachel Gumina, granddaughter of Nelson Rockefeller. She came to our classroom and shared many wonderful stories about her family and her visits to Kykuit. She brought several of JDR's golf tees for us to

examine. She also gave each child a dime, reminiscent of the way her great great grandfather handed out dimes. They were oh so proud of their "Rockefeller dime."

Our visit to Kykuit was also by special arrangement. Historic Hudson Valley designed a tour just for us that allowed the children a glimpse into the home life of JDR in his later years. It was wonderful because once again the children got a better sense of what his life was like. Our visits to the Archive Center and Kykuit were exciting culminating activities, another hurdle passed.

The product of our study is an extensive student-centered web site. It provided the opportunity for our second graders to demonstrate and share what they had learned about John Davison Rockefeller. The children used computer software to create an illustrated time-line of JDR's life. They drew detailed pictures of artifacts that we had discussed while we were learning about John. They generated questions and answers relating to John's life and then created a quiz, a crossword puzzle and a word search. They drew portraits of John to accompany the character sketches they wrote about him. We also used the pictures from the Rockefeller Archive Center and other museums to create an on-line photo album. Several of the items from our book also appear on the web site, including a family tree, a map of the places where John lived, and a glossary. Also included are pictures of the JDR game boards that the children created in art class. The children learned an impressive amount of information about JDR. More importantly, we feel they gained a sense of who he was as a family

man, business giant and influential member of the Pocantico community. They were very proud of all of their work, especially their web site, which can be found at www2.lhric.org/pocantico/rockefeller/jdr.htm. The creation of the web site was the culmination of our classroom study and our last hurdle, but hopefully it will serve as a beginning for others wanting to learn about the life of John Davison Rockefeller, Sr.

The use of primary sources is an important focus in education today. We believe it is one of the most effective ways for children to learn about history, people and events. We are committed to the concept that even the youngest of students can begin to learn how to examine records of the past. In doing so we feel they develop skills that will serve them as learners for years to come. We have watched our students become excited about history as they studied sources from the Rockefeller Archive Center. For example, one line in Ledger A referring to the cost of JDR's toothbrush generated a very lively classroom conversation. We discussed and debated what a toothbrush looked like in 1855, whether JDR used toothpaste, how much a toothbrush cost then vs. now and where JDR might have bought a toothbrush. Discussions like this are fueled by inspiring materials that entice students to read and think in a way that more traditional materials often do not. We are extremely grateful to the Rockefeller Archive Center and to Dr. Erwin Levold for enabling us to provide a richer learning experience for our students through the use of their resources.



Archival Notes

Survey of Photo Collections Sparks Interest in H.T. Koshiba's Work

The Rockefeller Archive Center is currently conducting a survey of its photographic collections. The survey, begun in 1999, has two objectives: to improve access to these materials through updated written collection guides, and to initiate a long-term strategy for the preservation of the collections. At present over 84,000 items have been surveyed. It is estimated that the completed survey will include between

400,000 and 500,000 images and negatives.

The survey records two types of information: description and condition. Descriptive data includes the collection titles, series numbers, catalog numbers, folder titles, subject notes, item counts, format, and physical location. Condition data is collected in four ways: a count of damaged materials, a comparative condition rating, action plan, and comments. The collected information is

entered into a Microsoft Access Database. The database is used to produce individual collection reports, condition reports, inventories, shelf lists, and a complete survey report.

Assessing the condition of the photographic collections to develop a strategy for preserving these materials is an integral part of the survey. The data collected is used to evaluate current and future preservation needs and to create schedules for carrying out preservation-related tasks, such as negative duplication, rehousing, and mounting images.

One of the highlights of the Rockefeller family photographs that have been surveyed is a collection of gelatin dry plate negatives and corresponding prints by the photographer H. T. Koshiba. Born in August 1873, Koshiba died in New York in 1966, and between 1904 and 1950 he worked for the Rockefeller family as a portrait photographer on numerous occasions. Little is known about how Koshiba was first commissioned by the Rockefellers or where he learned his craft. Correspondence from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. indicates that Koshiba had a studio on Fifth Avenue, as well as a summer studio in Bar Harbor, Maine. He was a skilled photographer, adept at incorporating artistic rendering into his photographic portraiture.

The accompanying group portrait, taken by Koshiba in September of 1913, shows (from left to right) John D. Rockefeller 3rd, Nelson, and Abby, children of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller. The original



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

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carbon print shows little deterioration and only minor surface abrasion. The print was generated from an 8 x10 gelatin dry plate negative. Examination of the negative shows that the photographer exposed the plate, then coated the non-emulsion side of the glass negative with a fixative. He used this coated surface to draw the background elements of the image in a combination of charcoal and graphite. In this photograph the background elements seen behind the children — the drapery that obscures the flooring behind Abby's chair leg, the column, wainscoting, and landscape — have been drawn on the negative. This is somewhat akin to the modern practice of using a painted backdrop to frame the setting of a portrait photograph. The significant difference, however, is that the background is unique to the image. In the group portrait shown here, the background does not appear as a prop but as part of the picture. There is no defining line or flattening of the space directly behind Abby. The edges of background elements are softened, giving the impression of being slightly out of focus, yet highlights carefully placed on the column and the wainscoting give the perception of depth and dimension.

Although not all of Koshiba's photographs at the Archive Center show this same amount of rendering of the background, all show a keen awareness of detail in composition and a high level of competence in the manipulation of photographic technology. Research on Koshiba, his technical training, and his work for the Rockefeller family is continuing.

Larissa Woo
 Project Archivist

Rockefeller to Become a “Great Floridian”: Ormond Beach and The Casements



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

The Casements, John D. Rockefeller's Ormond Beach, Florida, home, 1932.

John D. Rockefeller will become a “Great Floridian” in a ceremony to be held on November 18, 2000, in Ormond Beach, his home during the winter months for several years. This designation by the State of Florida will acknowledge Rockefeller's contributions to the history of Florida.

As John D. Rockefeller grew older, the harsh winters at his homes in Ohio, New York, and New Jersey began to affect him. In 1911, Rockefeller began to spend winters golfing in Augusta, Georgia. Periodically he would visit his friend and co-founder of Standard Oil, Henry Flagler, who lived in Ormond Beach, Florida, a town that was recommended to Rockefeller as the “finest in which to live.” During these visits Rockefeller stayed at the Hotel Ormond, where he and his entourage occupied an entire floor. The hotel was located on the Halifax River on Granada Boulevard. Across the street sat the Casements, a home built in

1912 for the Reverend Harwood Huntington and named for its large hand-cut casement windows. Local legend maintains that when Rockefeller learned he was paying more than other guests at the Hotel Ormond, he went across the street to purchase the Casements.

Upon purchasing the Casements in October 1918, Rockefeller began to expand on the core of the house and to develop the gardens bordering the Halifax River. Rockefeller arrived at the Casements in December 1918, along with his niece, Fannie Evans, and several servants. Although he used the Casements primarily as a winter residence, Rockefeller was an active member of the Ormond Beach community. He attended the Ormond Village Improvement Association's annual street fairs, where he sang with residents and passed out dimes to children. According to one resident, Rockefeller would appear in a long coat, with a white silk scarf and top hat. He also golfed, rode through the countryside in his



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chauffeured car, and attended Sunday night concerts at the Hotel Ormond. Rockefeller also entertained at the Casements, hosting Will Rogers, Henry Ford, and Harvey Firestone, among others. The highlights of Rockefeller's time in Ormond Beach were the Christmas parties that he held at the Casements.

After Rockefeller's death in 1937, the house was put up for sale. It was purchased in 1941 by Maude Van Woy for use as a girls' preparatory school. She oversaw changes to the house, including the addition of a dormitory on the south side of the property. After the school closed in 1951, the property was sold to the Fellowship Foundation, Inc. to be used as a home for the elderly. In 1959, the property was sold to the Ormond Hotel Corporation, whose development plans for the Casements were never realized. The home sat empty for many years, a victim of two fires, hurricanes, and extensive vandalism.

The Casements was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, and the next year was purchased by the City of Ormond Beach for \$500,000. In 1976, the City received a federal public works grant of \$449,000 to assist in restoring the home. After renovations to the site, the Casements was opened to the public on October 1, 1979.

A city-owned property, the Casements now functions as a cultural and civic center, sponsoring a variety of events. The programs include classes in visual and literary arts, lectures and workshops, and exhibits by national artists, schools, and special audiences. Installed shortly after the Casement's reopening were exhibitions of Hungarian

folk art and the largest display of Boy Scout memorabilia in the southeast, which may still be seen on the third floor of the home.

Assisting the city in the operation of the Casements is a volunteer organization, the Casements Guild, which was organized in 1979 to support and promote the welfare of the Casements. Guild members provide guided tours of the Casements, operate the Casements Gift Shoppe, and hold an annual spring fund-raiser. In the tradition of Rockefeller's annual Christmas party, the Guild sponsors a Christmas walk in early November. While the City of Ormond Beach owns and maintains the Casements, the Guild enriches the building with artifacts and enhancements in keeping with its history and tradition.

Rockefeller's presence at the Casements has been reduced to one room, the Rockefeller Room, located on the west side of the house on the second floor. The room has been restored to the period in which Rockefeller lived in the house. Seven items in the room have been authenticated as being present during Rockefeller's residency: a desk, two sideboards, a pie crust table, a gilt mirror, and two sets of china. In addition, the Rockefeller Archive Center provided the Casements with several photographs for display in this room.

In recent years, the City of Ormond Beach has begun to address the preservation of its historic properties. The Hotel Ormond already has been lost: after years of neglect, the hotel was demolished and replaced by a condominium development. The city and the Ormond Beach Historical Trust, a non-profit

corporation that aims to enhance community life by preserving and protecting important local historical, cultural, and natural resources, are working to identify and preserve remaining historic sites within the city limits.

The city plans to highlight the Casement's association with the Rockefeller family in an effort to raise awareness of the property and the city of Ormond Beach. Through a newly established relationship with the Rockefeller Archive Center, Michael Sanden, Cultural Center Coordinator at the Casements, hopes to learn more about Rockefeller's time at the Casements and his influence on the City of Ormond Beach. Mr. Sanden has been a central force in efforts to renew the Rockefeller presence in Ormond Beach and to designate Rockefeller as a "Great Floridian."

John LeGloahec
Archivist

The Rockefellers on PBS

"The Rockefellers," a two-part documentary on the Rockefeller family, will be broadcast this fall as part of *The American Experience* series on the Public Broadcasting System. The Rockefeller Archive Center provided 295 images for the 3½ hour production and copied footage from 31 films.

The two segments of "The Rockefellers" are scheduled for broadcast on October 16 and October 23. An extensive web site about the program and the family is available at www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/rockefellers/index.html



Collection News

Additions to the Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers

An additional 92.3 cu. ft. of Nelson A. Rockefeller's papers have been donated to the Rockefeller Archive Center and are now open for research. These records deal with the political career and gubernatorial service of Nelson A. Rockefeller (NAR). Located in two different record groups, the following six records series are now available to researchers:

Record Group 4, Nelson A. Rockefeller — Personal

Series J.1, Politics, 1935-1970, 37.0 cu. ft.

This series contains material pertaining to NAR's long standing as a politician, statesman, and public servant. Much of the material is related to his tenure as governor of New York. The series is divided into five subseries:

Subseries 1, Politics, General, 1935-1970. Offers partial documentation of NAR's evolution as a political force in New York and the nation.

Subseries 2, National Political Campaigns, 1956-1968. Offers limited perspective on the dynamics of NAR's three presidential campaigns (1960, 1964, and 1968) and documents his involvement in President Eisenhower's 1956 campaign.

Subseries 3, New York State Gubernatorial Campaigns, 1958-1970. Partial documentation of NAR's four gubernatorial campaigns (1958, 1962, 1966, and 1970). Most of the material pertains to the 1958 campaign.

Subseries 4, Polls, 1958-1970. A selection of polls and public opinion surveys conducted primarily in New York at NAR's request. Some polls are accompanied by analysis.

Subseries 5, Office of the Governor, 1958-1970. Subject files primarily covering the first two administrations (1959-1966). Few files offer complete documentation of a particular issue.

Series J.2, George I. Hinman Files, 1959-1970, 38.0 cu. ft.

Divided into five subseries, this material offers partial documentation of Hinman's role as one of NAR's chief political strategists and Republican National Committeeman from New York. Of particular interest is Subseries

4, Memos, 1959-1970. This subseries contains memos Hinman sent to NAR briefing him on his political status, the activities of political rivals, and strategies that could be implemented in future campaigns.

Series P, Ann C. Whitman, Politics, 1958-1973, 10.0 cu. ft.

This series contains a portion of NAR's political correspondence on state and national issues as maintained by Whitman, his executive secretary.

Record Group 15, Nelson A. Rockefeller — Gubernatorial

Series 10.2, Counsel, S. Neil Corbin, 1958-1965, 1.8 cu. ft.

This subseries contains a small portion of the files of Sol Neil



New York State Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller waves to his constituents as he and fellow honorary parade chairman Richard J. Hughes, governor of New Jersey, are driven along Fifth Avenue during the Steuben Day parade, September 17, 1966.

From the Rockefeller Family Archives



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Corbin, who served as Assistant Counsel (January 14, 1959-June 1, 1961) and then Counsel (July 1, 1962- September 1, 1965) to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller. The principal topics are housing and urban renewal. Major issues include the creation of the New York State Housing Finance Agency (folders 7-8), and the consolidation, clarification and simplification of urban renewal and housing laws (folders 19-20).

Series 28, Departmental Reports, 1960-1973, 4.5 cu. ft.

This series consists of periodic reports prepared by New York State departments and agencies for NAR. The reports are of four different types, from four different periods representing each of NAR's four administrations. In general the reports offer an assessment of each department's responsibilities, goals, performance, problems, and needs. The reports are arranged alphabetically by department, chronologically thereunder. Each of the four different report types is found for most, but not all, of the departments. The four types of reports are as follows:

Program Meeting Report, 1960. These were the result of meetings by representatives of each department with the Secretary to the Governor and the Counsel to the Governor. The purpose of the meeting was to identify the major issues each department would face in the coming year and to define any legislative and budgetary support necessary to meet the issues.

Quarterly Reports, 1963-1966. The reports include a one-page

"Commissioner's statement," the status of major programs, emergency situations and other unusual developments, and brief summaries of recent research, publications, and management improvement plans. Many of the reports include charts, tables, other graphics, and appendices of departmental publications. NAR's hand written comments are found on a few of these reports. The reports begin with the first quarter of 1963. Most agencies reported through the first quarter of 1966. Further information on the guidelines for these reports can be found in folder 102, "Reporting Format."

Agency Appraisal Reports, 1970. These reports represent a self-analysis by each agency defining the agency's purpose, the status of its current programs, and its future plans and needs.

Monthly Reports, 1971-1973. Actually issued every four weeks, these reports are short narratives written in memo form by each agency head. The average length is three pages, with no graphics and few appendices. The focus is on immediate issues and activities. Up to a dozen reports were sent to NAR at a time with a one-page summary covering all the reports. These summaries are filed separately in folders 105-107, "Forwarding Memos and Summaries." Many of the summaries bear NAR's hand written comments. These reports begin in March 1971 and the last ones are dated late November or early December 1973, just before NAR's resignation on December 18.

Series 38, New York Republican State Fund Raising Reports, 1967-1973, 1.0 cu. ft.

This series consists of copies of the financial reports that New York Republican fund raising committees filed with the New York State Secretary of State in accordance with New York State election laws at the time. There are ten reports from the New York Republican State Dinner Committee and nineteen reports from the Governor's Club. The reports consist of "Schedule A," receipts, and "Schedule B," disbursements. Schedule A is an itemized list of contributions that includes the name and address of each contributor and the date and amount of the contribution. Contributions are listed in the order in which they were received; thus, finding a particular name is time consuming. Schedule B is a short list of expenses and contributions. With three exceptions all the contributions from both organizations were to the New York Republican State Committee. However, the Dinner Committee made contributions to the New York Republican County Committee in 1968, to the United Service Organization in 1969, and to Friends of the Rockefeller Team in 1971. Other than a covering letter these reports contain no correspondence, charter, or promotional literature or any other evidence of the nature of these organizations or who ran them. Members of the Rockefeller family are found among the contributors in each of these reports. Since these are copies of reports filed with the state, this information is considered public.

*Harold W Oakhill
Archivist*

Collection News

Fritz Lipmann, Nobel Laureate and RU Scientist

The papers of Fritz A. Lipmann (1899-1986), a collection in the Rockefeller University Archives, have recently been processed and are available for research. The Lipmann Collection (Record Group 450 L667) consists of 56.3 cubic feet of material and spans the years 1924 through 1986. It includes Lipmann's correspondence, laboratory files, manuscripts, Nobel Prize files, and photographs. A finding aid is available for researchers, a copy of which is available at the Rockefeller Archive Center's website. Additional Lipmann material can be found in other record groups of the Rockefeller University Archives as well as in the archives of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Born in Koenigsberg, Germany (now Kaliningrad, Russia) on June 12, 1899, Fritz Albert Lipmann earned an M.D. in 1924 and Ph.D. in 1927 in chemistry from the University of Berlin. Forsaking a medical career for one in research, he joined Otto Meyerhof's group at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute first in Dahlem and then in Heidelberg. In 1930, Lipmann continued his work in biochemistry with Albert Fischer, whom he later followed to the Biological Institute of the Carlsberg Foundation in Copenhagen, Denmark. In 1931-1932, Lipmann was a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow with P.A.T. Levene's laboratory at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (now the Rockefeller University).

Fritz Lipmann immigrated to the United States in 1939 to work

with Vincent du Vigneaud at the Cornell Medical School. He was later affiliated with both Massachusetts General Hospital and the Harvard Medical School. The latter appointed him professor of biological chemistry in 1949. In a review article, "Metabolic Generation and the Utilization of Phosphate Bond



Fritz Lipmann in 1973

Energy" published in *Advances in Enzymology* (1941), Lipmann proposed 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. Lipmann isolated Coenzyme A in 1945 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.

In 1953 in recognition of his work on Coenzyme A, Lipmann was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (together with Hans Krebs). Lipmann came to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in 1957 and worked with charged tRNA and also conducted research in the field of elongation factors in ribosomal protein synthesis. EFTs and EFTU were discovered during his years at RU.

Lipmann was a member of numerous scientific organizations, including the National Academy of Sciences, the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences, and the Royal Society in London. In 1966 President Lyndon Johnson presented Lipmann with the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest award for scientific achievement. Lipmann was also the recipient of numerous other awards and medals. In 1974, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, Lipmann's colleagues and former students honored him with a symposium at the Max-Planck-Institut in Berlin, where an annual Fritz Lipmann Lecture was subsequently established.

Up until his death in 1986, Fritz Lipmann continued to teach, research and publish. His later research was focused on the mechanism of protein synthesis. Dr. Lipmann's scientific achievements have been credited with greatly increasing our understanding of the energy dynamics of living cells on the molecular level.

Lee R. Hiltzik
University Archivist

From the Rockefeller University Archives



Collection News

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Ledger

A newly processed ledger labeled “Contributions and Donations” has been added to the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Papers. The collection, arranged in seven series, documents the life and philanthropic activities of Abby Aldrich Rockefeller (1874-1948), the wife of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. These papers include extensive personal and professional correspondence that reveal the range of her philanthropic activities.

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller held a number of positions in voluntary organizations, serving as the head of Auxiliary 356 of the American Red Cross and as chairman of the Housing Committee of the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA). She was a founder of the Museum

of Modern Art and served on several committees of its Board of Trustees, generously contributing her administrative talents as well as her personal collection of modern art.

Entries in the ledger are handwritten or typed on ruled paper and record contributions to both institutions and individuals from 1936 to 1948. The document is located in Series IV, Philanthropy Files, of the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Papers, which constitute a series within Record Group 2 in the Rockefeller Family Archives. Ledger entries illustrate her wide range of charitable concerns, which included Riverside Church; the Children’s Village at Dobbs Ferry, New York; Colonial Williamsburg; the New York Plant and Flower Guild; the Police Athletic League of New York City;

the National American Women’s Suffrage Association; the Vassar Club; the Greek War Relief Association; the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; the Women’s Trade Union League; Bellevue Hospital; Henry Street Settlement; the Netherland American Foundation; the Soldiers and Sailors Club; Daughters of the American Revolution; Gifts for Guam; and the Gramercy Boys Club, among many others. Also included in the ledger are donations to individuals as well as gifts to members of the Rockefeller family. In keeping with Archive Center policy, information in the ledger about living members of the Rockefeller family is closed to research.

Mindy Gordon
Archivist

Rockefeller Foundation Project Files for Italy on Microfilm

The files in the Rockefeller Foundation Archives, Record Group 1.1, Series 751, documenting the foundation’s projects in Italy, 1912-1962, have been microfilmed. The seven reels of film are available for use at the Archive Center and on interlibrary loan. Italy was the focus of the foundation’s anti-malaria program, 1924-1938, which is documented in the files, as are grants for projects in the medical sciences, nursing, the natural sciences and agriculture, schools of hygiene and public health, the social sciences, the Vatican Library, and the library at the International Institute of Agriculture.



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller holds the hammer that she used to drive a bolt during construction of the “Albatross” in Portland, Maine, in mid August 1918. Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York City.

Collection News

Jackson Davis' GEB Diaries on Microfilm

The eleven volumes of officer's diaries (1937-1947) maintained by Jackson Davis as part of his duties for the General Education Board (General Education Board Archives, Series 12) have been microfilmed and are available for use at the Rockefeller Archive Center and on interlibrary loan. A set of the

academics, school officials, and local leaders. An index facilitates access to each volume of the diaries.

Additional material on Davis' career is located in the archives of the General Education Board and in a small (40 item) collection of Jackson Davis Papers at the Archive Center.



Jackson Davis (third from the left) and Raymond B. Fosdick (far right) on a tour of the South with other officers of the General Education Board, including John D. Rockefeller 3rd (center), in 1939. Gift of John Marshall.

microfilm also is available for use at the Special Collections Department at the University of Virginia Library. Davis (1882-1947), a Virginia native, joined the GEB in 1915 and for the next thirty years worked on its educational programs for both blacks and whites in the segregated South. He also was a trustee of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and became an influential voice in matters pertaining to Southern education and race relations. He was an early advocate of the development of regional centers of education in the South. The diaries contain his notes during trips throughout the South to visit various schools and his notes following meetings with a wide range of

Raymond B. Fosdick Correspondence on Microfilm

A joint project between the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library at Princeton University and the Rockefeller Archive Center has preserved on microfilm the Mudd Library's collection of the Raymond B. Fosdick Papers, 1910-1971 (11.75 cu. ft.). Fosdick (1883-1972) was an advisor to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and a trustee of many and president of several Rockefeller philanthropies, including the Rockefeller Foundation (1936-1948). The collection reflects not only his work for Rockefeller and

Rockefeller philanthropies but also documents other aspects of his career, such as his work as chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities during World War I, his experience at the Paris peace conference, and his work for the League of Nations. A set of the microfilm is available for use at the Rockefeller Archive Center and on interlibrary loan.

Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust Records on Microfilm

The records of the Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust, 1981-(1983-1996)-1998, were accessioned by the Rockefeller Archive Center in 1997 and have been completely processed and microfilmed according to preservation standards. The entire collection, originally 84 cubic feet, has been converted onto 155 reels of 100 ft., 35mm polyester microfilm. Three generations of film have been produced: the Master Negative, which is stored off-site; the Print Master, stored in a secure location at the Archive Center; and, a Service Copy, which will be available for research use. Preservation microfilm offers the benefits of providing extended longevity beyond the lifetime of paper; facilitates copy production using a reader/printer or reduplication of a reel; and preservation of the original reel in a monitored environment.

The Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust, established as a limited term trust in the will of Lucille P. Markey in 1975, began operation in 1983 and terminated in 1997. Lucille P. Markey, née Lucille Parker, was born December 14, 1896, the youngest of seven children and the daughter of a

From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives



Collection News

tobacco farmer who fought for the Confederacy in the Civil War. In 1918, she married Warren Wright, who inherited the Calumet Baking Powder Company, as well as a horse farm near Lexington, Kentucky. The Wrights built this small inheritance into one of the most successful thoroughbred horse breeding and racing stables, Calumet Farm. Calumet Farm produced eight Kentucky Derby winners and three Triple Crown winners, including Citation in 1948, horse racing's first thoroughbred millionaire. In 1952, Lucille Wright married Admiral Gene Markey and continued to pursue her passion in horse breeding and horse racing. The bulk of Mrs. Markey's estate, however, derived from a large interest in oil and gas leases in Texas inherited from her first husband, Warren Wright.

Mrs. Markey's charitable devotion during her lifetime began locally with generous support of Kentucky's Blue Grass Boy's Ranch, and significantly, the establishment of a Cancer Center at the University of Kentucky. She also supported research on arthritis at Rockefeller University. This charitable legacy continued after her death through the trust established in her name. In an effort to ensure that the distribution of her assets were monitored by those who understood the nature of her interests, 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 types of Institutional Grants, including Research Program Grants, awarded

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 six series: Scholars and Visiting Fellows, documenting individual awardees and applicants, the notes of the Selection Committee and Scholars' Annual Conference abstracts; Institutional Grants and Proposals, including all institutional and organizational applications for grant support; Governance, including Minutes of the Committees, records of the Chairman, Board of Trustees, the Director for Medical Sciences, and Annual Reports; Program Development, chronicling the conception of the grant awarding structure; Correspondence, including letters and memoranda of the

Trust Administrator and the Trustees; and Scrapbook, Photographs and Miscellany, with newspaper clippings pertaining to the milestones of the Trust's lifetime as well as photographs taken at the Annual Scholars Conferences. The subseries "Miscellany" also contains photographs of the Markeys and articles about Calumet Farm. Material in the collection that has not been filmed includes books and videotapes that resulted from grant-sponsored research. These items are available in the Archive Center's library.

Although the collection will not be open until 2007, limited access may be granted by the Director of the Archive Center prior to the material becoming available for research.

*Mindy Gordon
Archivist*



From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

During the 1940s the Rockefeller Foundation, its International Health Division, and the General Education Board provided funding to the State Departments of Health and Education in Mississippi to establish a public health education and school health program. In these photographs from 1947, students at the Dentville school learn the steps to good health (left) and a student in an unidentified school takes an eye examination.

Collection News

W.G. Van Schmus and Radio City Music Hall

Margaret Teel of Blue Hill, Maine, recently donated to the Rockefeller Archive Center an album of press clippings about W.G. Van Schmus, the managing director of Radio City Music Hall, 1934-1942, the glamorous theater at Rockefeller Center. Also included in the gift were six photographs of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Rockettes.

William George Van Schmus (1875-1942) had no experience in the theatrical business in 1934 when he took on the job at the Radio City Music Hall, which was billed as the "Show Place of the Nation" and boasted of "the world's largest stage." The Chicago-area native had worked in publishing, as a department store executive, as the manager of the George L. Dyer Advertising Agency, and as a management consultant who did some work for the Rockefeller interests in the early 1930s. The Music Hall was developed by the legendary showman Samuel L. "Roxy" Rothafel, but Van Schmus became the theater's manager after financial problems and Roxy's poor health threw the operation into turmoil. The album includes clippings from industry publications as well as the daily papers that record his efforts to stabilize the theater's business, his meetings and press photo sessions with popular stars at the beginning of a movie's run at the theater, and the programmatic changes in the theater's operations during his tenure.

Eliminating the usual breathless hype from his theater's publicity, "Mr. Van" brought a new attitude to theatrical management. When Van

Schmus died in January 1942, Martin Quigley, the publisher of several theatrical papers, wrote that "the history of the industry discloses the name of no person who more quickly and thoroughly established for himself and



W.G. Van Schmus (left) and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. with the Rockettes, December 30 1937.

his enterprise a reputation for respect and admiration." Under Van Schmus' direction, Quigley noted, Radio City Music Hall "developed into an example of quiet, orderly and sensible operation which set for itself a remarkable ideal of public service."

Additional material about Van Schmus and his work is located in the Rockefeller Family Archives, Record Group 2 Office of the Messrs Rockefeller, Business Interests series, which contains material on Rockefeller Center.

The Rockefeller University Turns 100 Years Old

(continued from page 1)

Center. Conference proceedings will be published by The Rockefeller University Press. Contact the Rockefeller Archive Center for further details.

Two exhibits on campus during the Centennial year interpret the history of the University and the life of its founder, John D. Rockefeller. *Breaking New Ground*, on display in the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall, showcases photographs from the Rockefeller University Archives. These images date from the Institute's first quarter-century and are organized around the themes of founding the Institute, clinical research, and laboratory research. This exhibit also can be viewed at the University's web site, www.rockefeller.edu, with a narration by television talk show host Charlie Rose.

The exhibit *John D. Rockefeller: The Art of Getting and the Art of Giving* opens in the lobby of Founder's Hall at the University on September 21, 2000. This exhibit is derived from *Rockefeller*

Rediscovered, which was curated by Rockefeller biographer Ron Chernow and displayed at the Museum of American Financial History in New York City in 1999. Both exhibits have been created in collaboration with the Rockefeller Archive Center. The exhibit at the University describes John D. Rockefeller's life, his accumulation of wealth through the Standard Oil Trust, and his philanthropy. Objects on display include personal items that belonged to Rockefeller, such as a coin purse and golf scorekeeping books on loan from the Archive

From the Rockefeller Family Archives



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Center, memorabilia from Standard Oil on loan from the Museum of American Financial History, and a microscope that belonged to Simon Flexner, the Rockefeller Institute's first director, which belongs to the University's collection of scientific instruments.

To commemorate the centennial and to introduce the University's history and its work to a lay audience, a book entitled *Achievements: A Century of Science for the Benefit of Humankind, 1901-2001*, by Elizabeth Hanson, was published by The Rockefeller University Press in September 2000. The book details the founding of the institution and its growth up to the present day, and discusses the many accomplishments of scientists who have worked there — twenty Nobel laureates among them. The narrative of this coffee-table book is augmented by 120 richly reproduced photographs from the Archive Center and elsewhere.

Achievements relies on many archival sources — as background material, quoted material, and illustrations — to tell the University's story. Documents written by Simon Flexner, the Institute's first director, offer insight into his vision for organizing the Institute and guiding its growth. In a 1902 letter, for example, Flexner first outlined the unique structure of the Rockefeller Institute as a group of laboratories headed by independent investigators and undivided by disciplinary boundaries. In another document, written twenty-five years later, he reflected on the Institute's successes, the growth of medical science since its founding, and its role in setting high standards for medical research.

Another assessment of the Institute's accomplishments was

written by its second director, Herbert Gasser, in 1946. It was composed at the request of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., then president of the Board of Trustees, as the Institute entered a period of self-examination and planning for the future. By mid-century many of the Institute's founding goals — expanding medical knowledge, setting high research standards for others to follow, and training young researchers — had been achieved. David Rockefeller, who succeeded his father as president of the board in 1950, oversaw the process that led to the transformation of the Institute into a University. This included consulting dozens of the leading scientific administrators and educators of the day. Special permission was obtained from David Rockefeller's office to review the transcripts of the interviews with scientific leaders undertaken at this time.

Records in the Rockefeller University Archives provide insight into world events as well as the internal history of the institution. In the papers of chemist Max Bergmann, for example, one scientist's story during the 1930s intellectual migration comes to light. Bergmann had been forced to "retire" from his directorship of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Dresden. Correspondence in the archives shows how Simon Flexner and others at the Institute facilitated Bergmann's emigration to the United States and his appointment as a member of the Institute in 1934.

One of the letters pertaining to Bergmann's emigration is reproduced in the Centennial book. Other documents used as illustrations include pages from John D. Rockefeller's "Ledger A," in which he recorded his early charitable

donations, and a page from one of Rollin Hotchkiss's laboratory notebooks, which diagrams the steps in purifying the first systematically discovered antibiotic.

In many ways, the history of The Rockefeller University parallels the development of the biomedical sciences in the United States. The Rockefeller Institute was a model for many other research institutions, and funds from Rockefeller philanthropies fueled the growth of the biomedical sciences. Although financial support for science and its scope and practice have changed over the course of a century, the University remains dedicated to its founding commitment to basic research. As records in the archives show, other, more mundane aspects of academic life also remain the same. A telegram from Rufus Cole, the first director of the Institute's hospital, reveals that bidding wars for star faculty date from the beginning of the century. The message reads: "Have refused Ann Arbor will be glad to accept Rockefeller place."

Three Targeted Grant Programs for 2001

(continued from page 1)

the extent of documentation related to their topics.

Applications are invited for research on the background of the Cold War, the development of Cold War policy and strategy, and the cultural and intellectual context of the Cold War, as documented in the records maintained at the Archive Center. Relevant collections include the archives of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Population

(continued on next page)





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Council, the Social Science Research Council, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, especially the files of the Fund's Special Studies Project. The archives of the Rockefeller family are also pertinent, including especially the papers of Nelson A. Rockefeller, the papers of John D. Rockefeller 3rd, and the records of the Office of the Messrs Rockefeller, which document the philanthropy of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Potential subjects include, but are not limited to, the funding of communications studies; promotion of studies of the strategic position of the United States at the mid-twentieth century; the development of the Foreign Policy Association; a variety of specific grants made in the post-World War II period for studies of American foreign policy and civil society; the end of colonialism; and Nelson Rockefeller's and John D. Rockefeller 3rd's governmental and personal activities in Latin America and Asia.

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 (including the papers of Herbert Gasser and Detlev Bronk), papers of individual scientists (such as Alfred E. Cohn, René Dubos, Rebecca Lancefield,

and Karl Landsteiner), photographs, and films.

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.

Residencies in the History of Basic Medical Research

The Archive Center also invites applications for the third 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 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. Prospective researchers may 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. 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. Prospective applicants are urged to contact the Center to determine the type and extent of records that will be useful for their research.





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Grant-in-Aid Program for 2001

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-seven scholars from around the world received funding from this program in 2000. 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, 2000 and the grant recipients will be announced in March 2001.

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@mail.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.

Grants to Support Ehrlich Research

The Rockefeller Archive Center is pleased to announce that a generous gift has made available funds to support short-term research in the Paul Ehrlich Collection. The Ehrlich Collection is the largest and most important body of original and facsimile materials documenting the life and scientific-medical research program of Nobel Laureate Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915). Certain documents are available in English translations.

Prospective applicants are urged to contact the director of the Archive Center with an initial description of the applicant's research, so that Archive Center staff can help determine the extent of related materials.

Applicants will use the forms, adhere to funding limits, and follow the procedures of the Center's general grant-in-aid program. However, applications may be made at any time and, if judged worthy, awards will be made within a month of the receipt of applications. Contact Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598; Telephone: (914) 631-4505; Fax: (914) 631-6017; E-mail: stapled@mail.rockefeller.edu.

2000 Grant Recipients

In March the Rockefeller Archive Center announced that 37 scholars have received grants under its general research grant program for 2000, and that its

targeted grant programs have awarded grants to two scholars for research in the history of international relations and economic development, to three scholars for research in the history of The Rockefeller University, and to four scholars for residencies to study the history of basic medical research. All recipients, their institutions and research topics follow.

General Grants, 2000

Thomas Andrews
Ph.D. Candidate.
Department of History,
University of Wisconsin, Madison.
"The Road to Ludlow: Work, Environment, and the Industrialization of Southern Colorado, 1870-1915."

Judith Arcana
Core Faculty. School of Interdisciplinary Arts & Sciences of The Graduate College of the Union Institute, Portland, Oregon.
"Abortion and Related Subjects in Terms of Medical Practice and Regulation, Law and Policy, Realization and Manifestation, Community and Family Health, etc."

Cornelius Borck
Postdoctoral Fellow. Max-Planck-Institut for the History of Science, Berlin, Germany.
"The Emergence of the Electric Brain" and "History of Neuroscience in Germany, 1930-1950."

Henriette Buus
Research Fellow. Department of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.
"The Health Visitor in the Welfare State."

Jamie Cohen-Cole
Ph.D. Candidate. Program in the History of Science, Princeton University.
"Thinking about Thinking in Cold War America."

Jennifer DeVoe
Ph.D. Candidate. Social History of Medicine, Nuffield College, Oxford University, England.
"Community Health Center Development in the U.S., Australia, and South Africa: A Comparative Study."





Grant Programs

Zeljko Dugac

Research Assistant. Division for the History of Medicine, Institute for History and Philosophy of Science, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Art, Croatia. "Basis of Health Education in Croatia."

David Ekbladh

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, Columbia University. "Engineering the Asia-Pacific, 1898-1970."

Brian Finnegan

Ph.D. Candidate and Fulbright Fellow. American Studies, George Washington University and Universidad Católica de Chile. "Secular Pilgrimages': Academic Exchange in Business Education and the Building of a Chilean Managerial Class since 1955."

Jay Garcia

Ph.D. Candidate. American Studies Program, Yale University. "Psychological Expertise, Political Culture and Race in the Mid-Twentieth Century United States."

Courtney Gilbert

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of Art History, University of Chicago. "Visions of Indigenous Mexico: European Surrealists and Their Mexican Contemporaries."

Ruth Haug

Research Scientist. Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University. "Impact of Rockefeller Support of Two Mississippi Institutions: Public Health Administration and the Social Science Research Center."

K. Walter Hickel

Historian. Digital Manuscripts Program, History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine. "The Child Development Movement and the Politics of Disability, 1890-1945."

Ana Maria Kapelusz-Poppi

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, University of Illinois, Chicago. "The Formation of a Public Health Discourse in Western Mexico, 1930-1960."

John Kayser

Associate Professor. Graduate School of Social Work, University of Denver. "Exclusionary Practices in Social Work: An Oral History Project."

Peter Kraemer

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, Indiana University. "Germany Is Whose Problem? American Efforts to Democratize Germany, 1943-1963."

Tong Lam

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, University of Chicago. "Investigating and Representing 'Society' in Modern China, 1890-1949."

Sarah Lawrence

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, The Pennsylvania State University. "On Their Own Terms: Birth Control Education Among African Americans in 1930s Rural Virginia."

Maria Mesner

Lecturer. Institute for Contemporary History, University of Vienna, Austria. "Asserting Control Over Reproduction: Discourses, Attitudes, and Policies in Austria and the United States, 1920-1970."

Heather Munro Prescott

Associate Professor and Chair. Department of History, Central Connecticut State University. "The Rockefeller Foundation and the Social Construction of 'Normal' Adolescence in 20th-Century America."

Eduardo L. Ortiz

Senior Research Fellow. Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, London, United Kingdom. "Refugee Scientists and the Expansion of the International Scientific Network to Latin America."

Gabor Pallo

Director of Research. The Institute of Philosophy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. "The Rockefeller Foundation Hungarian Project: Decision Making."

Catha Paquette

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History of Art and Architecture, University of California, Santa Barbara. "U.S. Reception of Mexican Art, 1935-1954: New York's Museum of Modern Art."

Biswamoy Pati

Associate Professor. Department of History, Sri Venkateswara College, Delhi University, India. "Health Policies in Eastern India, 1930-1960: Social and Institutional History."

Rajeswari S. Raina

Scientist. Technological and Social Change Group, National Institute of Science, Technology, and Development, New Delhi. "Institutional and Organizational Change in Agricultural Research: The Rockefeller Foundation in India, 1950-1975."

Edmund Ramsden

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of Political and Social Science, European University Institute, Florence, Italy. "Between Quality and Quantity: The Politics of 'Science-Making' in Eugenics and Demography in Britain and the United States, 1925-1965."

Jerome Segal

Postdoctoral Fellow. Max-Planck-Institut for the History of Science, Berlin, Germany. "An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Concept of Complexity in the Post-World War II Era: Warren Weaver's Legacy."

Eve. P. Smith

Independent Scholar. "Foundation Influence on New York City Child Welfare."

Sona Strbanova

Associate Professor. Faculty of Science, Department of Philosophy and History of Science, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic. "Public Health Activities of the Rockefeller Foundation in Czechoslovakia, 1918-1948."





Grant Programs

Sarah Thuesen

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. "Fighting for the Child's Own Soul: The Culture and Politics of Black Segregated Schools in the South, 1930-1954."

Christian Topalov

Director of Studies, Ecole Des Hautes Études En Sciences Sociales and Director of Research, Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France. "The Neighborhood of the Social Sciences."

Wendy Wall

Visiting Assistant Professor, Department of History, Duke University and Research Associate, Institute on Race and Social Division, Boston University. "'The Idea of America': Nationalism, Pluralism, and the Quest for Consensus from the New Deal through the Civil Rights Movement."

Anahi Walton-Schafer

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, State University of New York, Stony Brook. "Scholars between Paradigms and Politics: Social Sciences, Modernization and Democracy in Argentina, 1955-1989."

Amy E. Wells

Ph.D. Candidate. Educational Policy Studies and Evaluation, College of Education, University of Kentucky. "From Ideas to Institutions: Southern Scholars and Emerging Universities in the South, 1920-1950."

Carolyn Wilson

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, Emory University. "The Search for Direction: African-American Higher Education after Segregation, 1954-1975."

Michael Worboys

Director. Cultural Research Institute, Sheffield, England. "The History of the Colonial Hospital: Bombay Presidency, 1900-1950."

Adriana Zavala

Ph.D. Candidate. History of Art, Brown University. "Dressing and Undressing the Indigenous Fe/Male Body in Mexico: Fine Art, Popular Visual Culture and Performativity, ca. 1910-1950."

Targeted Grants for Research in the History of International Relations and Economic Development, 2000

Eve Buckley

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History & Sociology of Science, University of Pennsylvania. "From Crop Production to Food Consumption: Rockefeller Studies Agriculture, Nutrition and Population in Colombia, 1948-1973."

Karin Matchett

Ph.D. Candidate. Program in History of Science and Technology, University of Minnesota. "Scientific Agriculture Across Borders: Mexico/U.S. Collaboration in Corn Breeding."

Targeted Grants for Research in the History of The Rockefeller University, 2000

Samuel Haber

Professor Emeritus. Department of History, University of California, Berkeley. "The Composite Legitimation of American Universities and the Exclusion of Jews from Their Faculty, 1920-1945."

Abigail O'Sullivan

Ph.D. Candidate. Oxford University, United Kingdom. "Nobel Laureates in Medicine and Physiology: A Social Analysis of Achievement."

Robert Olby

Research Professor. Department of History & Philosophy of Science, University of Pittsburgh. "Hyden's Research into the Biochemistry of Memory."

Residency in the History of Basic Medical Research, 2000

Sabine Brauckmann

Independent Research Scholar and Research Associate. University of Munster, Germany. I. "The Involvement of Biology and Medicine in the 20th Century Life Sciences." II. "Neurobiology, 1944-1954." III. "Bronk's Building Program."

Steffani Pfeiffer

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, Rutgers University. "Science and Social Negotiation: Chinese Patients and the Culture of Biomedicine at Peking Union Medical College, 1921-1951."

Emilio Quevedo

Associate Professor, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, and Director, Centro Historia de la Medicina "Andres Soriano Leras." "The Rockefeller Foundation and the Transition from Hygiene to Public Health in Colombia, 1919-1953."

Aya Takahashi

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, Royal Holloway, University of London. "Rockefeller Intercession in Western Innovation and the Development of Medicine in Japan, 1900-1940."

Director's Comments

(continued from page 2)

Researchers should also be aware that, because of the eminence, generosity, and broad range of activities of the Rockefeller family, many individuals and institutions are represented in the Rockefeller family papers. Appeals for funding, requests for advice, and simple intersections of interest, frequently led to letters, memoranda, and copies of documents accumulating in the family archives. In certain subject areas—African-American education would be an example—one can find a range of contacts that allows for a virtual survey of the subject area at certain points in time.

Likewise, the General Correspondence (Record Group 2) of the Rockefeller Foundation provides a view of developments far beyond the foundation's central activities. Any researcher *(continued on next page)*



Recent Publications

interested in the story of the demise of colonialism in the 1950s and 1960s would do well to consult those files, which document the extensive contacts of the foundation's officers in Africa and south Asia, in particular.

Finally, it is perhaps valuable to relate one of my research experiences in the records. In the pursuit of the Rockefeller Foundation's involvement in anti-typhus and anti-malaria programs, 1940-1945, I have been continually impressed by the number and range of agencies that are in evidence in the records. In the United States the foundation collaborated with the Departments of Agriculture, Army, Navy, and State; with wartime agencies such as the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the U.S.A. Typhus Commission; several corporations that manufactured insecticides and equipment; and private organizations such as the American Friends Service Committee and the Red Cross. Abroad in Mexico, North Africa and Italy, the foundation's officers worked with a branch of the Pasteur Institute, many local and national government units, the Allied Military Government, and the United Nations Relief and Reconstruction Administration. Evidence from these collaborations might well be useful in reconstructing elements of their histories.

The Rockefeller Archive Center is centrally an archive of the Rockefeller family and its philanthropies; but this simple statement only hints at the richness of the documentation within these collections.

Darwin H. Stapleton
Director

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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 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.

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_____ **Child Studies* (1988), 86 pp.

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From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

The Rockefeller Foundation supported numerous area studies programs in the aftermath of World War II. Here Indiana University East European studies director Dr. Thomas A. Sebeok looks on as (seated from left to right) Lita L. Hancock, Gloria Michener, and Barbara Levitan take down Finnish text as Lennart Von Swaygberg (standing at right), professor emeritus at the Indiana University School of Music and a native of Finland, makes a recording ca. 1947. Programs to promote understanding between the East and the West will be one of many subjects scholars can seek support to study under this year's targeted grants-in-aid for the history of the Cold War. (See page 1)

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