



Newsletter

Rockefeller Family Fund Records Open for Research

The trustees of the Rockefeller Family Fund recently authorized the Rockefeller Archive Center to open to qualified researchers the Fund's grant files and trustees minutes that are more than twenty years old. According to its first annual report, the Rockefeller Family Fund was established in 1967 "to span the philanthropic interests of the third and fourth generations of the John D. Rockefeller family" — generally referred to as the Brothers and the Cousins generations.

The opening of the records of the Rockefeller Family Fund enables researchers not only to examine particular programs and grants made by the Fund, but also the continuing philanthropic legacy of the Rockefeller family and the transfer of wealth and values between generations at a particularly unsettled time in the life of the nation. Just as John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. collaborated to create the Rockefeller Foundation (1913) and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. helped his children create the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in 1940, his children in turn helped their sons and daughters establish a new philanthropic institution to address their concerns in 1967.

The Fund's grants during its early years "concentrated on projects attempting to come to grips with the problems of

poverty, housing and education in the New York and Boston metropolitan areas," where many of the trustees lived. In June 1971 the trustees established five programs in which the Fund would make grants for much of the next decade. Two of the programs were short-lived: the Arts-Public Aesthetics Program, directed by Harold Snedcof, was phased out in 1977; and the Education Program ended in 1980 only to be revived for three years (1988-1990). Three other programs continued into the next century, with some revisions to meet new needs. The Equal Opportunity-Women Program was directed by Marilyn Levy until 1985, when it was revamped and renamed the Economic Justice for Women Program. The Conservation Program, led by Gene W. Setzer until his retirement in 1985, became the Environment Program in 1986. The Institutional Responsiveness Program, a broad effort that aimed to "build more responsive relationships between individuals and institutions," remained unchanged. The latter program was led by Robert W. Scrivner, who also served as the Fund's director from 1972 until his death in 1984.

Given the twenty-year restriction, the Fund's grant files and trustee's minutes are currently open through 1980. Until the collection is fully processed, access will be granted on a case-by-case basis by the Director of the Archive Center.

Targeted Grant Programs for 2002

For the year 2002, the Rockefeller Archive Center will offer grants-in-aid of research in two targeted areas in addition to its regular program of grants. Both areas — the history of basic medical research and the history of the Cold War era — continue from previous years and are described below. The application deadline for all programs is November 30, 2001; grant recipients will be announced in March 2002.

The History of the Cold War Era

The Rockefeller Archive Center will continue its special program of grants-in-aid for the year 2002 in the History of the Cold War Era. In addition to its other grants, the Center will award grants of up to \$2500 for residents of the U.S. and Canada, and up to \$3000 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 the extent of documentation related to their topics.

Applications are invited for research on the background of the Cold War, the development

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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

An Invasion from Mars

The Rockefeller Archive Center's collections hold numerous small gems that document modern life. This is the story of one such gem.

On the evening of October 30, 1938 Orson Welles directed a broadcast version of H.G. Wells's novel *War of the Worlds* over the nationwide radio network of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS). Updated to reflect modern radio communications, and with the addition of New York-area place names, the production was so realistic that many listeners accepted as authentic its portrayal of an invasion by creatures from Mars. A small but significant number of the audience panicked, gathering in loved ones, calling police stations and other authorities, and leaving their homes for destinations unknown, before realizing that they had simply heard a story.

Less than a month later the two directors of the Princeton Radio Research Project, Hadley Cantril and Paul Lazarsfeld, came to the office of the Rockefeller

Foundation to propose that the foundation support a study of the public reaction to the "War of the Worlds" broadcast. Arguing that it was an opportunity to understand how modern communication could affect the emotions of the average citizen, they suggested combining a series of interviews with some listener data already collected by CBS. The Rockefeller Foundation was already supporting the Princeton Radio Research Project, but its sister organization, the General Education Board, agreed to provide \$3,000 because it was interested in how the media spread information to the public.

The case study proceeded rapidly, and by the summer of 1939 Cantril reported that the manuscript was nearly completed, and that it would be published by Princeton University Press. Although at an early phase the book tentatively was titled "The Clinical Study of Social Crisis," it was published as *An Invasion*

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Rockefeller Archive Center Governing Council

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Research Report

Mediating Philanthropy in Changing Political Circumstances: The Rockefeller Foundation's Funding for Brain Research in Germany, 1930-1950

by *Cornelius Borck*

*Center for Humanities and Health Sciences, Institute for the History of Medicine
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Editors' note: *Dr. Cornelius Borck visited the Rockefeller Archive Center for ten days in April 2000 to conduct research on the Rockefeller Foundation's support of brain research in Germany. This report on his research also will appear with research reports from ten other scholars in a new publication, "Rockefeller Archive Center Research Reports Online." See page 15.*

The Rockefeller Foundation (RF) was one of the first foreign institutions to react to the National Socialists' rise to power in Germany and the expulsion of Jewish scientists from their positions. With its thorough commitment to science in Germany and with its ideal of a republic of rational, liberal and free scientists, the RF found its funding in Germany in a situation which threatened both the sciences in general and the personal freedom of some scientists in particular.

As early as 1933, the RF set up an emergency program, dedicating \$60,000 alone for the Medical Sciences Division, to help German scientists continue their careers outside of Germany. At the same time, the RF aimed to maintain its position as an impartial and nonideological funding organization—a position that ruled out a complete withdrawal for political reasons from further activities in Germany. Trapped by this ambivalence, the RF attempted to react with the dual strategy of, on the

one hand, critically evaluating existing funding programs and, on the other, continuing to fund new projects on the basis of sound scientific reasoning. Therefore, the RF did not cease its activities in Germany in 1933; indeed, it did not do so until the United States entered into World War II. Instead, the RF began a complex and sometimes contradictory process of careful, individual, and critical decision-making beyond the established procedure of scientific evaluation.

The former leading role the German scientists played in brain research and the central role of psychobiology within the spec-

trum of the RF's activities aggravated, if anything, the general difficulties of the RF after the Nazi takeover in this particular field of activities. During the Weimar Republic, the RF was heavily engaged in restoring Germany's reputation with regard to brain research, giving large amounts of money towards the construction and maintenance of new research centers in psychiatry and the neurosciences, such as the Deutsche Forschungsanstalt für Psychiatrie (DFA) at Munich, the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Hirnforschung, and the Neurologisches Labor at Breslau. In addition to these largescale commitments, the RF



From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

The Institute for Psychiatric Research in Munich, Germany, which the Rockefeller Foundation helped build in the 1920s. By 1931 the foundation was supporting studies at the institute in neurobiology, serology, and biochemistry.



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had funded, during the 1920s and early 1930s, some projects by individual scientists engaged in eugenics and hereditary diseases who soon became close allies of the new regime and its ambitions for a racial science, such as, for example, Ernst Rüdin's program of an epidemiology of inherited nervous and psychiatric disease, or Walther Jaensch's outpatients' clinic for constitutional medicine at the Charité.

As far as I can determine from an initial survey of the archival material, the RF withdrew from the more ideologically-tainted projects but continued funding similar projects if they were conducted by scientists of unquestionable reputation. For example in 1933, the RF started funding a project by the psychiatrist Johannes Lange, director of the psychiatric clinic at Breslau, to investigate the heredity of mental diseases; the project continued even after Werner Wagner succeeded Lange, who died in 1938.

The case of the DFA, and the RF's funding for neuropsychiatric research in the Munich region in general, exemplify some aspects of the intricacy of the situation and the various strategies with which the RF reacted. Envisioned by its founder Emil Kraepelin as a psychiatric research institute and opened in 1928, after Kraepelin's death the DFA turned into an internationally acclaimed leading center of psychiatry under the direction of Walther Spielmeier and Felix Plaut. Like the National Hospital at Queen Square in London for neurology, it became a model institution, strengthening

basic research in psychiatry in combination with clinical practice and the thorough training of young scholars. The Maudsley Hospital in London and the psychiatric environment at Boston were funded and developed along similar principles.

As a model institution, the DFA was awarded \$81,000 over seven years beginning in 1933. Soon after the Nazi takeover, Ernst Rüdin, a Swiss-born eugenicist and ardent propagator of psychiatry as racial science, was selected as permanent "Führer" of the DFA, discontinuing the rotation of the position of acting director among its department heads. However, the RF continued funding the DFA as planned and added an extra \$3,700 in 1935, as compensation for a deteriorated exchange rate. It justified the decision by pointing towards Spielmeier and Plaut, and their indisputable quality, as the grant specified them as recipients of the money. From the point of view of the RF, the situation became untenable in 1935 with Spielmeier's sudden death and Plaut's dismissal because of his non-Aryan descent. The RF then withdrew immediately from its engagement on basis of the same argument, leaving Rüdin with no more than the salaries for the following few months.

This was not the end of the contacts between the RF and the DFA, however. When Willibald Scholz was elected successor to Spielmeier in 1936, he approached the RF via its Paris officer about the possibility of a new grant for his department. On his way back from a lecture trip to China in 1937, he stopped in

the United States to meet with many psychiatric colleagues and also with Robert A. Lambert from the RF. On this occasion, the RF went as far as preparing what was called a "hot item" for its Executive Committee meeting in November 1937: a proposal detailing a new grant to the DFA of \$14,500 over four years, beginning in 1938; however, in the meeting the proposed grant was postponed.

Still, the RF continued to fund other psychiatric projects at Munich during this period. Oswald Bumke at the University Hospital received RF money continually from 1932 to 1939; and Hugo Spatz continued to hold his own grant for histological studies from the end of 1934, being able to take it with him to his new position as director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Brain Research at Berlin-Buch. Willibald Scholz, despite the war, remained friends with the RF's Alan Gregg, whom he had met in Paris in 1937. In 1946, in a reply to a detailed description of the situation of the DFA, where Scholz was a commissioned director, Gregg described how far, at least under the exceptional circumstances of the Nazi regime, the bonds between RF officers and foreign scientists could sometimes develop. After Spielmeier and his wife died, Gregg had arranged for their daughter to come to the U.S. to live with his own family; in 1946 she was about to finish her studies at Yale.

Due to its previous commitments, the RF's relationship with the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Brain Research at Berlin-Buch was



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somewhat similar. The RF had contributed money for the construction of a grandiose research institute in a new building, adding more funds for equipment, and had proceeded with these plans against local resistance from within the university. Here, the situation became difficult after the Machtergreifung because Oskar Vogt, the director, who had close ties to the foundation, was accused of socialist activities and the Institute was ransacked by party troops. Several members of the RF visited Berlin, including its president Max Mason in 1934, and as a consequence Vogt was able to stay in office, at least until 1936, while his enemy, the ardent Nazi Max H. Fischer, was expelled.

Apparently these struggles paralyzed almost any research activities at the Institute, and the RF received no further project proposals. Not until 1937, with the Institute under the new directorship of Spatz, did the RF award further grants, funding the introduction of new experimental methods and supporting Ewald Weisschedel and Richard Jung, two former RF fellows with international training. Again, the international reputation of the project — it was elaborated on principles developed by Walter R. Hess at Zurich — paved the ground for continued funding of brain research in Germany. The RF argued along similar lines, for example, when it funded the work of Georges Schaltenbrand and Wilhelm Tönnis in neurology and neurosurgery at Würzburg, or Kurt Beringer's studies of mescaline-induced hallucinations and insulin-shock therapy at the

Neuropsychiatric Clinic at Freiburg i. Br. from 1936 to 1940.

The situation is somewhat different in the case of the physiological laboratory of Herman Rein at Göttingen. Rein certainly was the rising star amongst young German physiologists, and his funding by the RF from 1932 to 1937 reflects his rapid career. Engaged in research on oxygen consumption and tissue metabolism, Rein's work soon moved center stage in Nazi Germany's war-oriented physiology. The RF continued its funding even after learning about Rein's other sources of income, namely the German Ministry of Science and Education. Although he formally maintained his independent position as director of a university department until the end of the war, Rein was at the same time embedded into the networks of military science in Germany, with the German Air Force Ministry funding an extra wing for aviation physiology in his newly built institute in Göttingen. In an internal memorandum in 1936, Gregg summarized the foundation's position as follows: "We haven't any categorical or sweeping objection to giving research aid, at present time, to investigators in Germany. Long term projects, however, and undertakings subject to political pressure do furnish obstacles to support from the outside of Germany, and it is evident that under the general circumstances somewhat cogent reasons must be given for aid, even if this aid is of short duration and small magnitude."

In conclusion, the RF navigated in difficult waters with its activities in Nazi Germany and was

certainly quite aware of many problems in doing so. Judging from the notes and memoranda in the project files, the foundation decided to continue its funding even in the light of political actions against such activities at home, as indicated in the memo by Gregg, and it continued to act along these lines until the United States entered the war in 1941. Immediately after the war, by pointing towards the destruction done by German weapons and forces, the RF argued that the needs of countries such as Belgium or Norway now were more pressing. This resulted in the somewhat paradoxical situation of German science being helped by the RF while the Nazi regime was in place, but not immediately afterward. This, certainly, was not the intention of the RF but the result of the decision to maintain a position of negotiating international and "free" science even and especially in Germany for as long as possible. However, it has to be noted here, that the involvement of German scientists in murder, and in war atrocities, did not become known before the beginning of World War II and the end of funding. Furthermore, the RF soon resumed funding well-selected projects in postwar psychobiology in Germany, such as the creation of the first clinic for psychosomatic medicine at Heidelberg under Alexander Mitscherlich. Finally, one has to keep in mind that the RF helped many of the better-known neurologists and psychiatrists who had been dismissed from their jobs in Germany to start new careers outside their home country.

Collection News

Additional Papers of Nelson A. Rockefeller Open for Research

Five new series of material in the Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers have been processed and are now available for research, bringing the total of open material in the collection to 1,186 cubic feet. Four of the newly opened series are from Record Group 15, which documents Rockefeller's years as governor of the State of New York (1959-1973), and one series comes from Record Group 26, which covers his term as vice president of the United States (1974-1977). The newly opened material is described below.

Record Group 15, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Gubernatorial Assembly and Senate Memos, 1959-1973. 18.4 cu. ft.

This series contains a comprehensive collection of the bills submitted to Nelson A. Rockefeller for approval during his tenure as governor of New York State. Each bill that was submitted to Rockefeller was accompanied by a memorandum from the counsel to the governor that denoted the subject and purpose of the bill; offered brief comments on the background of the legislation; and recommended that the bill be either approved or disapproved.

Counsel— Robert MacCrate, 1958-(1959-1962)-1966. 1.4 cu. ft.

This subseries contains a small portion of the files of Robert MacCrate, who served as associate counsel (Feb. 2, 1959 – June 1, 1959) and then counsel (June 1, 1959 – June 30, 1962) to Governor Rockefeller. The primary responsibility of counsel to the governor was to translate the governor's programs into law. He and his staff ensured that bills were

correctly drafted and helped to prevent enactment of bills that were antithetical to the governor's programs. Along with the budget director and the secretary to the governor, the counsel was one of the people on whom Governor Rockefeller relied most heavily for administration and program development.

The principal topics covered in this series are constitutional amendments, coordination of state governmental activities and departments, economic development, and education. Other files deal with the creation of the Job Development Authority, state aid to public schools, the merger of the University of Buffalo into the State University of New York system, and the creation of the State Dormitory Authority.

Public Relations, 1958-1972. 4 cu. ft.

This series contains a small portion of the files of Hugh Morrow, who served as a speech writer and special assistant to Governor Rockefeller from

November 1959 and was appointed Director of Communications on February 4, 1969. The material is divided into three sections: Books and Articles, 1960-1971; Speeches, 1960-1964; and Campaign Material, 1958-1972.

Section I, Books and Articles, 1960-1971, consists of drafts and correspondence regarding articles either prepared by Rockefeller or written for him by Morrow and others. Published copies are included for most of the articles; however, some files do not indicate whether a manuscript was actually published. This section includes correspondence on the production of three books by Rockefeller: *Unity, Freedom & Peace*, written for the 1968 presidential race; "Dear Mr. President", an unpublished manuscript on foreign policy drafted by Rodney Campbell; and *Our Environment Can Be Saved*, Rockefeller's 1970 strategy for saving the environment and supporting the arts. There are thin files on two other books: *The Future of Federalism*; and *The Real Rockefeller*, Frank



Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller (right) meets with Colonel James Fitzpatrick on a campaign trip, October 24, 1962.

From the Rockefeller Family Archives



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Gervasi's 1964 biography. The series does not include drafts of any of the books, including "Dear Mr. President".

Section II, Speeches, 1960-1964, contains files on 49 speeches made by Governor Rockefeller, only a portion of the many speeches he made during this period. Some of the speeches provide an indication of Rockefeller's ambition to seek the Republican presidential nomination in 1964. The contents of each file vary and may include handwritten drafts by Rockefeller, typed drafts with Rockefeller's handwritten changes, printed transcripts for press releases, and correspondence.

Section III, Campaign Material, 1958-1972, includes memorandum to Rockefeller from Henry A. Kissinger, written for the 1964 campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, giving advice on Yemen, Cuba, Laos, Vietnam, NATO, and "California (primary) Strategy." Also included is a letter to Rockefeller from Edward Teller that suggests the use of "small nuclear explosives" for defense and five other papers on foreign policy written by Teller and forwarded to Rockefeller by Kissinger. Several memos from Roswell B. "Rod" Perkins provide Rockefeller with research and advice on various issues. Perkins, an attorney, served as counsel to Governor Rockefeller for his first six months in office and was actively involved in Rockefeller's early campaigns as a researcher and an advisor.

Ann C. Whitman, 1966-1973, 9.2 cu. ft.

In her role as Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller's executive assistant, Ann Whitman maintained a

Open Series in the Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers

The following table summarizes the open portions of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers, which comprise three record groups within the Rockefeller Family Archives.

Record Group 4, Personal

Series Name	Size (cu. ft.)
Activities	64.8
AIA-IBEC	16.0
Art	98.5
Countries	26.4
Politics	37.0
George L. Hinman Files	38.0
Projects	110.0
Post-Vice Presidential Speeches	1.6
Washington, D.C. Files	25.6
Ann C. Whitman	10.0

Record Group 15, Gubernatorial

Assembly and Senate Memos	18.4
Counsel - MacCrate, Robert	2.0
Counsel - Corbin, Sol	1.8
55th Street	16.0
New York Office	23.0
Press Office	90.0
Public Relations	6.0
Departmental Reports	4.5
Speeches	99.0
Ann C. Whitman	10.0
NY Republican	
Fund Raising Reports	1.0

Record Group 26, Vice Presidential

Central Files	200.0
National Commission	
on Water Quality	59.0
New York Office	23.0
Press Office	27.0
Speeches	23.0
Working Papers	
of the Vice President	16.0
The Nelson A. Rockefeller	
Photograph Collection	90.0
Total Volume of NAR Papers	
Open for Research	1,186.0

large number of his office files. This series primarily covers the time period surrounding the 1968 Presidential election, when Rockefeller sought the Republican party's presidential nomination. The series is organized into four subseries:

Subseries 1, Correspondence, 1967-1970, 1.4 cu. ft. This subseries consists of an alphabetically arranged name and subject file containing correspondence between Governor Rockefeller and staff members and advisors dealing with political and governmental issues and the 1968 presidential campaign.

Subseries 2, Kissinger Reports on World Affairs and Countries, 1967-1969, 2.8 cu. ft. This subseries contains reports organized, drafted, and written by Henry Kissinger or his staff. Kissinger's association with Rockefeller began in 1955, and Kissinger soon became director of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Special Studies Project. Kissinger was on the faculty of Harvard University when these reports were prepared. Following the 1968 presidential election he became a special assistant to President Richard M. Nixon.

The majority of the information contained in the reports and workbooks was eventually placed into the "Workbook on Problems in Foreign Policy of the United States" (June 1968), a staff report for the Republican Governor's Association Policy Committee. Also included are "meeting notes" with background information on foreign dignitaries with whom Rockefeller was scheduled to meet, and material prepared in advance of the Presidential Mission to Latin America, which Rockefeller undertook at the request of President Nixon in 1969.

Subseries 3, Issues and People, 1966-1973, 4 cu. ft. This subseries, alphabetically arranged, contains a portion of the "working" files of Governor Rockefeller. While New York State issues predominate, many files are concerned with national matters, reflecting his pursuit of the Republican presidential



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nomination in 1968 and his general interest in broader issues. Of note in this subseries are three folders of Governor Rockefeller's undated handwritten notes from meetings he attended.

Subseries 4, Campaign 1968.

1.2 cu. ft. This subseries contains material pertaining to Governor Rockefeller's run for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968. It is comprised primarily of lists of individuals who assisted on the campaign and were to receive thank you notes from Rockefeller. Also included is an alphabetical run of state files that contains press releases announcing the naming of state chairs of "Rockefeller for President" committees in thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia.

Record Group 26, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice Presidential

Working Papers of the Vice President, 1974-1977. 19.5 linear feet (63 volumes).

The majority of Rockefeller's actions as vice president of the United States are documented in this series, which includes schedules, agendas and minutes of meetings, position papers, and memoranda and correspondence generated as part of the vice president's daily activities. Volumes 50 through 60 of the series contain a collection of press materials issued by Vice President Rockefeller's office. Included are transcripts of Rockefeller's speeches, television appearances, and press conferences, and statements and press releases issued by the Office of the Vice President. Also noteworthy in the series is Volume 32, which documents the fiscal crisis that affected both New York City and the state.

*John LeGloahec
Archivist*

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 and medical research 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.

Grant-in-Aid Program for 2002

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. Forty-seven scholars from around the world received funding from this program in 2001. 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, 2001 and the grant recipients will be announced in March 2002.

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, NY 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.





Grant Programs

Grants-in-aid for 2001

The Rockefeller Archive Center received 68 applications for research grants for the year 2001. In March, 47 scholars were awarded stipends to conduct research in the Center's collections. Thirty-six scholars received general grants-in-aid; three scholars received targeted grants for research in the history of the cold war era; three scholars received grants for research in the history of The Rockefeller University; and five scholars received grants for residencies to conduct research in the history of basic medical research. All recipients, their institutions and research topics follow.

General Grants

Nancy Banks

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, Columbia University.
"Workers against Liberalism: The Struggle over Affirmative Action in the New York City Building and Construction Trades, 1961-1976."

William Buxton

Professor. Department of Communication Studies, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada.
"Rockefeller Support for Radio, 1935-1949: The Cultivation of a Community."

Deborah Cohn

Visiting Fellow. 2000-01. RPW Humanities Center, Vanderbilt University; Assistant Professor, Hispanic Studies, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
"Creating the Spanish-American Literacy Boom: The View from the U.S."

Gisela Cramer

Lecturer. Department of History, University of Hamburg, Germany.
"The Office of Inter-American Affairs, 1940-1946."

Rainer Egloff

Lecturer and Fellow. Collegium Helveticum, Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland.
"W.I. Thomas: Sociological Identity and Border Crossing."

Adam Fairclough

Professor of American Studies (History). School of English and American Studies, University of East Anglia, England.
"Education for Equality: Black Teachers and Civil Rights."

Tamara L. Falicov

Assistant Professor. Department of Theatre and Film, The University of Kansas.
"The Contemporary Film Industry in Argentina, 1983-1998: National Culture within a Global Market."

Marianne Fedunkiw

Associate Scholar. Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, University of Toronto, Canada.
"The History of Malaria Films in the 20th Century."

Judith Friedman

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
"From Discovery to Acceptance: The Diffusion of New Ideas in the Biomedical Sciences in the 20th Century."

Marybeth Gasman

Assistant Professor. Department of Educational Policy Studies, Georgia State University.
"Fundraising Rhetoric Used by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Others to Appeal to White Donors on Behalf of the United Negro College Fund, 1944-1960."

James Gillespie

Senior Lecturer. Department of Politics, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia.
"International Health Organization and Social Medicine, 1940-1955."

John Groutt

Fellow/Project Director (Retired). Council for Opportunity in Education/Upward Bound Program, University of Maryland Eastern Shore.
"Great Expectations: A Social History of the Federal TRIP Programs."

Kirk Hallahan

Assistant Professor. Department of Journalism & Technical Communications, Colorado State University.
"Striking Back! John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Mine Operators' Response to the 1913-1914 Colorado Coal Strike: Pioneering Efforts in Public Relations and Crisis Management."

Gary Hess

Distinguished Research Professor. Department of History, Bowling Green State University.
"Philanthropy and Liberal Developmentalism: The Rockefeller and Ford Foundations in South and Southeast Asia, 1950-1980."

Cynthia Jara

Associate Professor. Department of Architecture, University of Minnesota.
"The Forest Hills Experiment: Philanthropy, Urbanism, Design, and Technology."

Jeffrey Jentzen

Professor. Department of Pathology, Medical College of Wisconsin; Medical Examiner, Milwaukee County.
"The Medicalization and Demedicalization of Death Investigation in 20th-Century America."

Katherine Kyger

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, State University of New York, Brockport.
"Psychologists in the Factory: Psychology's Influence on Managerial Ideology in the United States since 1920."

Sean Hsiang-lin Lei

Assistant Professor. Institute of History, National Tsing-Hua University, Taiwan.
"The Rise of Scientific Research on Chinese Herbs, 1910-1949."





Grant Programs

Uwe Lubken

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of Anglo-American History, University of Cologne, Germany. "The United States and the Nazi Threat to Latin America."

Takeshi Matsuda

Professor and Head. Division of American Studies, Department of Area Studies, Osaka University of Foreign Studies, Japan. "Exploring Emergent 'American Culture': A Socio-Historical Study of the Structure of Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations."

Pamela Michael

Lecturer. School of Social Sciences, University of Wales, Bangor, Wales. "History of Medicine, 1900-1948."

Eben Miller

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, Brandeis University. "Born along the Color Line: A Generation within the 20th-Century Civil Rights Struggle."

Greg Patmore

Associate Professor and Head. Work and Organisational Studies, School of Business, University of Sydney, Australia. "Trade Unionism and Employee Representation in the Steel Industry: 1900-1930."

Tina Phillips

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, University of Pittsburgh. "The Introduction and Development of Western Obstetrics and Gynecology in China, 1900-1940."

Ursula Prutsch

Lecturer. Universities of Graz and Vienna, Austria. "Cultural Policy and Cultural Transfer of Brazil from 1930 up to the 1950s."

Volker Roelcke

Associate Professor. Institute of the History of Medicine and Science, Medical School, University of Luebeck, Germany. "American Views on German Psychiatric Research, and the Rockefeller Foundation's Support of German Psychiatry, 1920-1940."

Michael Schuring

Ph.D. Candidate. Research Program on the History of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society in the National Socialist Era. Presidential Commission, Max Planck Society, Berlin, Germany. "Remigration, Compensation and the Max Planck Society's Legacy of the Past."

Luisa Fabiana Serviddio

Assistant Researcher. Art History Department, School of Philosophy and Languages, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. "United States and Latin America: The Turn from 'Internationalism' to Artistic 'Regionalism' in the 1970s: The Argentinean Case."

Christopher Shepherd

Honorary Associate. History and Philosophy of Science Department, Melbourne University, Australia. "Agricultural Development and Indigenous Knowledge in the Andes."

Peter Siskind

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, University of Pennsylvania. "Growing Pains: Political Economy and Place on the Northeast Corridor, 1950s-1970s."

Eric Stein

Ph.D. Candidate. Interdepartmental Program in Anthropology and History, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. "Village Biopolitics: An Anthropological and Historical Study."

Ton van Helvoort

Independent Scholar. Affiliated with the Department of History, University of Maastricht, The Netherlands. "The 'Enzyme Theory of Life' and the Maturation of Biochemistry."

Maria Vassiliou

Ph.D. Candidate. Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, Oxford University, England. "History of Malaria in 20th-Century Greece."

Eric J. Vettel

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, University of Virginia. "Power and Persuasions: The Historical Origins and Evolution of the Biotechnology Industry."

Paul Weindling

Wellcome Trust Research Professor in the History of Medicine. School of Humanities, Oxford Brookes University, England. "The Rockefeller Foundation and the Politics of International Health, 1945-1960."

Shoko Yamada

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of Educational Leadership & Policy Studies, School of Education, Indiana University. "International Discourse on the Vocational Education: The Implication of the Transfer of the American Industrial Education Model to Africa in 1910-1930."

Targeted Grants for Research in the History of the Cold War Era

Nick Cullather

Associate Professor. Department of History, Indiana University. "The Fourth Horseman: The Politics of Famine and Food in the Cold War."

Peter Kraemer

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History and Program in American Studies, Indiana University. "Germany is Whose Problem? The United States' Cultural Mission in Germany, 1943-1963."

Michael Richards

Lecturer in European History. Department of History, University of the West of England. "Dictatorship and Epidemic: Politics and Public Health in Franco's Spain, 1939-1943."



Grant Programs

Targeted Grants for Research in the History of The Rockefeller University

Pnina Abir-Am

Visiting Scholar. Department of History of Science, Harvard University. "The Rockefeller University as a Center of Molecular Biology: The Role of Tatum, Bronk, Lipmann, Lederberg and Zinder."

Etienne Lepicard

Director. Beth Hogath: A Non-profit Association for Mutual Encounter between People from Different Cultures, Jerusalem, Israel. "Constructive Medicine, Science of Man or Psychobiology? Alexis Carrel, 1873-1944."

Katharina Schmidt-Bruetzen

Teaching and Research Assistant. Department of Computer Science, Technical University, Berlin, Germany. "Positive Feedback in the Computer and the Brain: A Cybernetic Conception of Memory."

Residency in the History of Basic Medical Research

Pnina Abir-Am

Visiting Scholar. Department of History of Science, Harvard University. "The Rockefeller Foundation's Funding Strategies of Molecular Biology in the United Kingdom and France."

Eva Becsei

Ph.D. Candidate. Department of History, University of Illinois, Chicago. "Peyton Rous' Viral Theory of Cancer Etiology."

J. Rogers Hollingsworth

Professor. Department of History and Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison. "Major Breakthroughs in Bio-Medical Science: Rockefeller University as a Case Study."

Emilio Quevedo

Associate Professor and Director. Center for the History of Medicine, National University of Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia. "The Role of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Rockefeller Institute in the Struggle Against Yellow Fever."

Maria Jesus Santemas

Postdoctoral Fellow of the Comunidad de Madrid. Unidad de Políticas Comparadas, CSIC, Madrid, Spain. "The Construction of Postwar Biochemistry: The Case of Severo Ochoa."

New Publication Schedule

In order to provide readers with more timely information about its grant programs, the Rockefeller Archive Center has changed the publication schedule for its two annual publications. With this issue, the *Newsletter* becomes a springtime publication, and *Research Reports* from the Rockefeller Archive Center will appear each fall.

Throughout the year, the Archive Center will undertake to publish more reports from researchers in its Research Reports Online, accessible from the Center's homepage at www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/. Readers are advised to check this site occasionally for the latest scholarship from the Archive Center. New additions to the online publication will be announced in the following issue of the *Newsletter* or *Research Reports* (see p. 15).



Teachers at the Haywood County Training School in Brownsville, Tennessee, ca. January 1916. The photographer, probably Jackson Davis, field agent for the General Education Board, noted that this school for African Americans maintained a nine-month term and a three-year high-school course. African-American teachers in the segregated South are among the topics of interest to this year's recipients of Archive Center research grants-in-aid.

From the General Education Board Archives





Grant Programs

(continued from page 2)

from *Mars*. It was indeed the classic study of mass hysteria that had been hoped for: its conclusions were drawn on and summarized countless times for sociology and psychology texts, and it was republished for over forty years.

The single file that documents this episode contains expressions of interest in the project from the Macy Foundation and the Payne Fund; correspondence and memoranda by staff members of the Rockefeller Foundation, General Education Board, Princeton University Radio Project and Institute for Propaganda Analysis; and a preliminary report. A separate folder holds a draft of the entire book.

The story of the “War of the Worlds” panic was understood at the time to be a cautionary tale about modern communications and a gullible public, a concern that is commonplace today. It also was associated with the rise of mass propaganda techniques in advance of World War II. In a small way, too, it said something about the spreading belief in the power of science and technology.

One little file—one large story.

Similar files throughout the collections of the Rockefeller Archive Center record the genesis of projects, multiple actors, and the consequences of projects initiated by events, needs, or ideas. Sometimes the files reveal things missing from the published record; other times, as with the *Invasion from Mars*, they provide the background for landmark events.

You are welcome to search at the Archive Center for the gems that document modern life.

Darwin H. Stapleton
Director

(continued from page 1)

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 Council, the Social Science Research Council, and 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 (1908-1979), the papers of John D. Rockefeller 3rd (1906-1978), and the records of the Office of the Messrs. Rockefeller, which document the philanthropy of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (1874-1960).

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.

Residencies in the History of Basic Medical Research

The Archive Center invites applications for the fourth 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

(founded as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in 1901); 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. 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. The deadline for applications for awards for the year 2002 (to be announced in March 2002) is November 30, 2001. 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.



Collection News

Images of Asia: The Collection of Mrs. C. T. Murphy

One of the small jewels in the Rockefeller Archive Center photograph collections is the collection of Mrs. C. T. Murphy, which she gave to the Rockefeller Foundation Archives in 1973. It consists of images of Asia and centers on a group of twenty hand-colored photographs of the Summer Palace near Beijing, China. These stunning images of architectural monuments and landscaped vistas are offset by a group of 42 silver gelatin prints which are primarily genre scenes taken in the city of Beijing ca.1930 that include fami-

lies, street scenes, and eighteen images of a funeral procession. There are also 53 silver gelatin prints of India, focusing on religious monuments and the Taj Mahal. Another part of the Murphy collection is a group of 1,300 postcards collected from more than eighteen countries around the world.

The three images below are from a partial photograph album in this collection. The album consists of 31 images of a Chinese actor (shown here on the left) dressed in costume for each of the roles he had played, two of

which are shown below. Most of these roles were female roles, for, as the accompanying caption states, “only men were performers in China for all times up to the 1930s.”

This collection, and the images of China in particular, complement the Archive Center’s China Medical Board–Peking Union Medical College Photograph collection, and the C.W. Anner Photograph collection, which together provide unique views of Beijing in the early 20th century.

*Larissa Woo
 Project Archivist*





Recent Publications

ARTICLES

- Berube, Claude G. "The Administrative Code of 1931: William Tudor Gardiner and Government Reform." *Maine History* 39: 2 (Summer 2000), pp. 117-132.
- Birn, Anne-Emanuelle. "Wa(i)ves of Influence: Rockefeller Public Health in Mexico, 1920-1950." *Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences* 31: 3 (2000), pp. 381-395.
- Dobson, Mary J., Maureen Malowany, and Robert W. Snow. "Malaria Control in East Africa: The Kampala Conference and the Pare-Taveta Scheme: A Meeting of Common and High Ground." *Parassitologia* 42: 12 (June 2000), pp. 149-166.
- Gaudillière, Jean-Paul. "Rockefeller Strategies for Scientific Medicine: Molecular Machines, Viruses and Vaccines." *Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences* 31: 3 (2000), pp. 491-509.
- Glotzer, Richard and Lila E. Engberg. "Cornell, Guelph and the Ghana Project: Education, Families and Social Change." *Education Research and Perspectives* 27: 1 (2000), pp. 109-124.
- Hutchins, John. "Warren Weaver and the Launching of MT: Brief Biographical Note." In *Early Years in Machine Translation: Memoirs and Biographies of Pioneers*, edited by W. John Hutchins. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2000, pp. 17-20.
- Kalling, Ken. "Professor Ludvig Puusepp and the Rockefeller Foundation." In *Ludvig Puusepp* 125, compiled by Ülla Linnamägi. Tartu and Tallinn: University of Tartu and Estonian Academy of Sciences, 2000, pp. 44-53.
- Maekawa, Reiko. "Philanthropy and Politics at the Crossroads: John D. Rockefeller 3rd's Japanese Experience." *The Integrated Human Studies* [Faculty of Integrated Human Studies, Kyoto University] 7 (2000), pp. 67-82.

Marks, Shula. "George Gale, Social Medicine and the State in South Africa." In Saul Dubow, ed., *Science and Society in Southern Africa*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2000, pp. 188-211.

Stapleton, Darwin H. "Internationalism and Nationalism: The Rockefeller Foundation, Public Health, and Malaria in Italy, 1923-1951." *Parassitologia* 42: 12 (June 2000), pp. 127-134.

Stapleton, Darwin H. "Technology and Malaria Control, 1930-1960: The Career of Rockefeller Foundation Engineer Frederick W. Knipe." *Parassitologia* 42: 12 (June 2000), pp. 59-68.

Verhave, J. P. "The Disappearance of Dutch Malaria and the Rockefeller Foundation." *Parassitologia* 42: 12 (June 2000), pp. 111-115.

Vessuri, Hebe. "Enfermería de salud pública, modernización y cooperación internacional: El proyecto de la Escuela Nacional de Enfermeras, 1936-1950." In *Modelos para desarmar: Instituciones y disciplinas para una historia de la ciencia y la tecnología en Venezuela*, edited by J.J. Martín Frechilla and Y. Texera Arnal. Caracas: Universidad Central de Venezuela, Consejo de Desarrollo Científico y Humanístico, 1999, pp. 319-359.

Wilkinson, Lise. "Burgeoning Visions of Global Public Health: The Rockefeller Foundation, The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the 'Hookworm Connection.'" *Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences* 31: 3 (2000), pp. 397-407.

Yip, Ka-che. "Malaria Eradication: The Taiwan Experience." *Parassitologia* 42: 12 (June 2000), pp. 117-126.

BOOKS AND DISSERTATIONS

- Brilliant, Eleanor L. *Private Charity and Public Inquiry: A History of the Filer and Peterson Commissions*. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 2000.
- Carroll, Margaret M. "The Rockefeller Corollary: The Impact of Philanthropy and Globalization in Latin America." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1999.
- Gershenvorn, Jerry. "Melville J. Herskovits and the Racial Politics of Knowledge." Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2000.
- Hanson, Elizabeth. *Achievements: A Century of Science for the Benefit of Humankind, 1901-2001*. New York: The Rockefeller University Press, 2000.
- Kahn, Jonathan. *Budgeting Democracy: State Building and Citizenship in America, 1890-1928*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1997.
- Kay, Lily E. *Who Wrote the Book of Life? A History of the Genetic Code*. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 2000.
- Lewis, David Levering. *W.E.B. Du Bois: The Fight for Equality and the American Century, 1919-1963*. New York: Henry Holt & Company, 2000.
- Medawar, Jean and David Pyke. *Hitler's Gift: Scientists Who Fled Nazi Germany*. London: Richard Cohen Books in association with the European Jewish Publication Society, 2000.
- Mitgang, Lee. D. *Big Bird and Beyond: The New Media and the Markle Foundation*. New York: Fordham University Press, 2000.
- Moran, Jeffrey P. *Teaching Sex: The Shaping of Adolescence in the Twentieth Century*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2000.
- Piper, John E. Jr. *Robert E. Speer: Prophet of the American Church, 1867-1947*. Louisville, Kentucky: Geneva Press, 2000.





Recent Publications

New Research Reports Online

The Rockefeller Archive Center will make more of the research reports from its grant recipients available online throughout the year in "Rockefeller Archive Center Research Reports Online," a new feature available on the Center's website (www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/). This online feature will complement the print publication, *Research Reports from the Rockefeller Archive Center*, which will appear in the fall. New essays added to the website will be announced in the *Newsletter* and *Research Reports*.

Eleven new essays will be available in April when the feature makes its debut. They include three essays on science and public health in Europe; two on population control; two on higher education in the American South;

two on Latin American agriculture and public health; one on film, and one on the introduction of the supermarket to Italy.

The following will be available:

Borck, Cornelius. "Mediating Philanthropy in Changing Political Circumstances: The Rockefeller Foundation's Funding for Brain Research in Germany, 1930-1950."

Buxton, William J. "Rockefeller Support for Projects on the Use of Motion Pictures for Educational and Public Purposes, 1935-1954."

Dugac, Zelko. "Rockefeller Philanthropy and Health Education in Croatia."

Faria, Lina Rodrigues de. "Scientific Traditions in Brazil: The History of the Instituto de Higiene in São Paulo."

Matchett, Karin. "Scientific Agriculture Across Borders: The Rockefeller Foundation and Collaboration between Mexico and the U.S. in Corn Breeding."

Mesner, Maria. "Engineering Global Population: The Reasoning and Policies of the Population Council."

Palló, Gábor. "Decision-making in the Rockefeller Foundation's Projects in Hungary."

Ramsden, Edmund. "Between Quality and Quantity: The Population Council and the Politics of 'Science-making' in Eugenics and Demography, 1952-1965."

Scarpellini, Emanuela. "Supermarkets Italiani: Nelson A. Rockefeller's International Basic Economy Corporation and the Introduction of Supermarkets to Italy."

Thuesen, Sarah C. "The General Education Board and the Racial Leadership of Black Education in the South, 1920-1960."

Wells, Amy E. "Southern Scholars and Emerging Universities in the South."

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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From the General Education Board Archives

"Building Labor Houses" ca. 1944 in Liberia, probably on the Firestone Plantations, one of a number of photographs taken by members of a commission sent on an educational survey of Africa with funding from the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the General Education Board. Education in Africa is one of the subjects of study by this year's recipients of the Rockefeller Archive Center's research grants-in-aid. See pp. 9-11.

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The Rockefeller Archive Center Newsletter is an annual spring 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 fall, 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.