



Newsletter

The General Education Board, Black Teachers and Civil Rights

Editor's Note: On the centennial of the General Education Board, founded in 1902 by John D. Rockefeller and chartered by Congress in 1903, we are pleased to present this assessment of an important part of its work by Adam Fairclough, Professor of American History at the University of East Anglia.

My topic, "Education for Equality: Black Teachers and Civil Rights," is a broad historical analysis of African-American educators in the southern states from the end of Reconstruction to the civil rights movement. Educators were influential figures within the black community. The largest component by far of the black middle class, they played a complex and multifaceted role during the classic "age of segregation" (approximately 1890-1960). In addition to being teachers, they also were community leaders, public health reformers, moral exemplars, civil rights activists, and, at a time when blacks in the South were unable to vote, racial diplomats. Along with black ministers, educators were often the people who represented — or claimed to represent — the interests of the black community to the white elite. Conversely, elite whites regarded teachers as a source of information about black communities and tried to utilize them as a means of controlling those communities.

After I consulted state and city education records and looked at the archives of other relevant foundations (notably the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Julius Rosenwald Fund), the records of the General Education Board (GEB) represented the last piece of the research jigsaw puzzle that I have been assembling since 1995. Thanks to a grant from the Rockefeller Archive Center, I spent eight days in the summer of 2001 consulting the GEB records. Evaluating this material is no simple task, but a preliminary assessment indicates that extant accounts of GEB policies in respect to black education have tended to oversimplify some issues and overlook others.

The relationship between black educators and the philanthropic foundations was complex, and the role of the foundations in the development of education in the South has been, and still is, controversial. For example, numerous studies have criticized the policies of the General Education Board for neglecting black schools in favor of white ones; for promoting a concept of "industrial education" that placed a ceiling on black educational achievement; for seeking to downgrade black state colleges by eliminating the classics and modern languages; and for generally acquiescing in, and even reinforcing, the dominant patterns of white supremacy and racial segregation. Some historians have also queried the motivations of northern philanthropists, arguing

(continued on page 3)

Grant-in-Aid Program for 2003

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-eight scholars from around the world received funding from this program in 2002. 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, 2002 and the grant recipients will be announced in March 2003.

Inquiries about the Center's grant programs and requests for applications should be addressed to Darwin H. Stapleton, Executive 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.



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

Water, Water Everywhere

In the northeastern United States in the spring of 2002 there are drought conditions brought on by five years of low rainfall. Because the Northeast is the most densely populated area in the nation, the situation is a serious one for people as well as for agriculture and wildlife.

Among the many topics that can be researched at the Rockefeller Archive Center, water is one that may be found throughout the collections. It is documented as a fundamental constituency of life; as an area of concern in public health; and as the core natural resource for environmental conservation.

Preservation of landscape and natural areas has been one of the hallmarks of modern American philanthropy. One of John D. Rockefeller's largest 19th-century gifts was to purchase land for the first major park in his home town of Cleveland, a park on either side of a waterway flowing into Lake Erie. Early 20th-century actions of the Russell Sage

Foundation and of the Rockefeller Foundation were to purchase and preserve islands on the Gulf of Mexico, primarily to protect the habitat of water-loving birds. In 1951 John D. Rockefeller Jr. purchased the Linville Falls tract to add to the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina. In more recent years the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Rockefeller Family Fund have been supporters of several organizations focusing on water resources, including the Clean Water Fund, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Law Institute, International Irrigation Management Institute, and the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Water as a public health concern first becomes significantly documented at the Archive Center in the archives of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease (1909-1913), and continues into mid-century through the records of its successors in public health
(continued on page 12)

Rockefeller Archive Center Governing Council

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Research Report

(continued from page 1)

that economic self-interest, not religiously-inspired altruism, dominated their giving.

Such criticisms are not without force, but they need to be modified. First, the administrators of the GEB acquired a degree of institutional autonomy that distanced them from Rockefeller corporate interests, making straightforward economic motives difficult to prove. Second, the policies of the GEB changed over time, and while it is true that the Board's initial efforts in black education were geared toward promoting industrial education, that emphasis did not last long. In the 1920s the GEB became a major source of funding for black colleges and universities, contradicting the notion that it was hostile to higher education for African Americans. Third, the GEB's efforts must always be placed in the political context of the time: it began its efforts at a time when many white southerners were hostile to the very idea of spending public funds on black education, and when the federal government played virtually no role in funding or organizing public education. In other words, the GEB was very much attuned to the art of the possible.

Most criticism of the GEB has focussed on the record of its early years. Historians have argued that the Board reflected the racial assumptions of white southerners, excluding blacks from its decision-making and endorsing racial segregation, the disfranchisement of black voters, and other forms of white supremacy. By concentrating on building support for white public

schools, critics allege, the GEB helped to widen the educational gap between whites and blacks.

Such criticisms have merit. However, if the GEB pandered to racism, records continually reveal the pragmatism and political realism of key officials like Wallace Buttrick. In a climate of white hostility or indifference to black education, they quickly decided that black schools could be improved only if they were incorporated into a strong public school system; that the principle of public schools had to be established before that development could take place; and that the first priority was therefore to convince whites of the benefits of public schools. By 1919, when whites had accepted the principle of public schools, Buttrick was ready to disavow the notion that blacks and whites possessed different mental abilities. Although the GEB carefully avoided challenging racial segregation, its reluctance to overtly challenge white supremacy seems to have stemmed from caution, and a keen appreciation of political reality, rather than racism. At a time when the federal government endorsed racial segregation, yet played almost no part in sustaining public education, such caution is hardly surprising. It can still be argued, of course, that the GEB was overly cautious, and that it underestimated its ability to influence changes in racial mores.

Despite the enormity of the GEB archives, identifying the most relevant and important records did not prove difficult, thanks to the excellence of the finding aids and the assistance of the RAC's resident archivists.

Surveying about one-tenth of the collection, I singled out documents that illustrated the evolution of GEB policies; the reports and meetings of the state agents of Negro education (who were funded by the GEB); surveys, reports, and statistical material relating to black schools and colleges; and GEB initiatives in areas such as curriculum reform and teacher training. The records covering the early years proved to be the most valuable: the state agents began their work with the enthusiasm of pioneers and missionaries. By the 1930s the agents were still idealistic, but their jobs had become more routine and bureaucratic.

The GEB's systematic approach to philanthropy is amply illustrated throughout the collection. Convinced that indiscriminate giving was an inefficient strategy for raising educational standards, the foundation was less interested in propping up a multiplicity of private schools and colleges than in fostering a comprehensive system of public education through carefully-targeted donations that raised overall standards. Thus the relatively small amounts spent on the salaries of state agents for Negro schools, improvements in teacher training, and reforms of the school curriculum may have been more significant in their overall importance than the large sums given to individual institutions like Atlanta University. Measuring outcomes, however, remains a perennial problem in the history of education, and, despite the plethora of statistics throughout the GEB collection, it is difficult to arrive

(continued on page 5)

Research Report

Think Globally and Act Locally: Field Agent Reports

The collections at the Rockefeller Archive Center address issues of global importance, such as agricultural development, basic biomedical research, the development of public health systems and methods, and scientific inquiry in physics, chemistry, astronomy and mathematics. But in many cases the collections also show how matters of global signifi-

cance play out at the local level. Photographs, officers diaries, trip reports, and the reports of field agents provide insights into social, economic, scientific, educational and public health conditions in various locales around the world at different times throughout the twentieth century. This is especially true for the records of both the International Health Division of

the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board, which was most active in the U.S. South in the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s. As an example of such reports from the field (many of which include photographs), we present an excerpt from a report to the GEB from April 1916 by N.C. Newbold, who served as North Carolina State Agent for Negro Rural Schools, 1913-1950.

Section II of Exhibits.

On Saturday, April 8th, I went to Gastonia, Gaston County, to attend the commencement there. Here there was a parade which extended across several blocks. Many school children were dressed in uniforms, and the whole parade was very orderly. Comments were made on the good order by citizens who lined the side-walks. The exercises were held in a church which was entirely too small to accommodate the crowd. [At right] is a view of the church and part of the crowd as they were coming out. The exercises were entertaining and helpful.



Section of Parade.



This picture [above] shows a section of the parade, and in the center can be seen an old man holding a banner for a school at Neely's Grove. At the right will be found a picture of this old man alone.

He carried the banner throughout the parade for his school. When I questioned him I learned that he had been a pupil in the moonlight

school in his neighborhood, that he was seventy-three years old and had learned to write and read just a little in the moonlight school. He is a very active member of the local school committee, and is intensely interested in the progress of this school.





Research Report

(continued from page 3)

at an assessment of the Board's influence. Nevertheless, one thing does seem indisputable: it is impossible to understand the history of education in the South — particularly the racial politics of the subject — without consulting the GEB records.

The direct voice of the black educator is rarely heard in the GEB records: the Board was run by white officials, who in turn worked with southern white politicians and educational administrators. By and large, the GEB's approach to African Americans was paternalistic: it assumed that southern whites of "good will" were best-qualified to speak about black educational needs. In the early days, the Board relied on a handful of African-American educators, especially Booker T. Washington, to represent black interests. In addition, it employed an African-American field agent, W. T. B. Williams, whose reports are an invaluable source of information

about black schools and colleges at the beginning of the twentieth century. After Washington's death, black college presidents were the GEB's principal points of contact with the wider black community. These men — especially the heads of state-funded institutions — tended to be deferential and diplomatic, and their principal concern was usually the financial health of their own colleges. This meant that the GEB's political assessments were based upon a rather narrow sample of opinions. Moreover, in contrast to the Rosenwald Fund, the GEB tended to accept the southern pattern of race relations as a given. It showed little interest in directly encouraging black leadership, and its reliance upon white southerners in key administrative positions ruled out a more activist approach to social change. Above all, the GEB shied away from questioning racial segregation.

If it is easy to criticize the GEB's shortcomings and bemoan

its conservatism, its positive contribution to the development of education in the South cannot be denied. Given the highly decentralized character of the American political system, the federal government was unwilling and unable to play the kind of role that national governments elsewhere did in fostering public education. The GEB, along with the other foundations, helped to fill an administrative and financial void. Moreover, by nurturing black schools, colleges, and universities, the GEB helped to build the very institutions that launched the civil rights revolution of the 1950s and 1960s. No doubt this was an inadvertent consequence of philanthropy. Once the GEB had abandoned its ideological commitment to white supremacy, however, some such outcome would have been neither wholly unforeseen nor wholly unwelcome.

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Western Obstetrics and Gynecology in China, 1900-1949

I visited the Rockefeller Archive Center from January 7 to February 2, 2002 for dissertation research on the development of Western obstetrics and gynecology in China around 1900-1949. This study will examine the relationship between China's nation-building efforts, modernization, and women's issues in the early 20th century. Through its support of the China Medical Board (CMB) and the China Medical Board, Inc., the Rockefeller Foundation (RF) was vital in

improving women's health in China. In the archives of the RF and the CMB Inc. I reviewed files of the obstetrics and gynecology department of PUMC, the midwifery and nursing schools, ob/gyn staff files, the files of other hospitals in China that received support from the China Medical Board and publications by PUMC staff. From these files, I was able to obtain information on three main aspects of my dissertation: biographical information on ob/gyn physicians, midwives, and nurses; the

professionalization of ob/gyn and development of ob/gyn training programs; and popular conceptions of ob/gyn in China, specifically in relation to Chinese nation-building efforts.

The ob/gyn department files and the Fellowship Recorder Cards (Record Group 10 of the RF Archives) contain rich personal information about the people who worked and studied at PUMC. I compiled a nearly 40-page list of Chinese staff and students with brief biographical data. For a handful of people,



Research Report

I found a considerable amount of detail about family background, socioeconomic status, and personal goals. The majority, however, have only birth dates and birthplaces, year of graduation from PUMC, and any fellowships received to study in the U.S. or Europe. This information will help me form a picture of the type of person interested in ob/gyn, and I hope to be able to follow one or two of these people more closely with materials from other archives.

The PUMC midwifery training school and the Peking Health Demonstration Station files hold a wealth of crucial data on the development of midwifery training programs in China. They include information on the work of Marion Yang, arguably China's most famous ob/gyn physician, who started one of the first midwifery training schools in China. In addition, these files show the Peking Health Demonstration Station's popular efforts to promote healthy births, babies and mothers. The Health Station's annual reports list the number of births attended by midwives, infant death statistics, attendance at well baby care clinics, and the activities of "mother's clubs" and "children's clubs." They also include excellent photographs of midwives attending births, training classes for new mothers, and other activities. CMB, Inc. gave a considerable amount of money and effort to ob/gyn activities at the Health Station. The grant files for other medical schools in China at least partially funded by the China Medical Board contained mostly grant requests and very few reports of the hospitals' work. Information

on their curricula and administration is scanty.

Finally, the medical reprints of PUMC staff publications present the views of Western doctors and Western-trained Chinese doctors and nurses on the value of modern methods of childbirth and gynecological care. A survey of articles by PUMC-trained Chinese doctors shows the overwhelming appeal of scientific medicine, for example: Li Shih Wei's "Maternal Pelvic Measurements Among the Chinese" and "Weights and Measurements of the Chinese New-born," and Arthur W. Woo's "A Study of 300 Cases of Leucorrhoea" and "Ectopic Gestation in Chinese Women." Scientific nutrition studies were also popular: Ernest Tso's "A Study of the Fat, Lactose, and Protein Content of Chinese Women's Milk" and "The Effects of Synthetic Diets on Fertility and Lactation." Articles written by Westerners working in China were often translated into Chinese, such as "Diseases of the Newborn" by J. Preston Maxwell, head of the PUMC ob/gyn department in the 1920s and 1930s.

Finally, I found publications written by Chinese medical personnel for popular consumption, aimed at improving the health of China's people, such as Li Shih Wei's "Advice to the Expectant Mother" and the First National Midwifery School's "Mothercraft Manual," both in Chinese.

Overall, this research trip was extremely fruitful. I discovered that although ob/gyn was not the primary concern of the RF or the CMB, Inc., they gave considerable funding to the efforts of people like Marion Yang and J. Preston Maxwell. In addition, many Western-trained Chinese physicians focused on this specialty and published important works on scientific ob/gyn, as well as materials for popular usage on maternal and child health. The information I found at the Rockefeller Archive Center will blend well with my research at Chinese archives to further my study of the development of Western obstetrics and gynecology in early 20th-century China.

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The Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Peking Union Medical College, with department head Dr. J. Preston Maxwell seated in the middle, 1922.



Collection News

Serendipity at The Rockefeller Archive Center

While helping to move the Nelson A. Rockefeller (NAR) Memorabilia recently, Rockefeller Archive Center volunteer Charley Bradley received the second pleasant surprise of his archival career. Last year, while processing the Malcolm Wilson papers, Bradley found \$300 in an unopened envelope. Of course the retired lawyer did the right thing, notifying the project manager immediately and telling the donor of his find, offering to return the money.

This year Bradley's discovery relied heavily upon his intimate knowledge of Rockefeller family history. While helping archivist Amy Fitch move the hundreds of plaques, medals, framed photographs and other mementoes that were given to the four-term New York governor, Bradley recognized that a framed letter he came across was woefully mislabeled in the memorabilia description list. Since he also serves as a tour guide at Kykuit, the Rockefeller family estate, and is well versed on the family's history, Bradley understood the historical value of the misidentified letter. The inventory described the letter as "Letter: two pages expressing personal thoughts about NAR to NAR . . . signed Mollar (sp?), from the letter it appears that the writer had been quite ill." As he read the letter, however, Bradley realized that what he really had in his hand was a prized letter to Nelson A. Rockefeller from his mother, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, and that the letter was part of the story of the survival of the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA).

From his reading of Bernice Kert's *Abby Aldrich Rockefeller: The Woman in the Family* (1993), Bradley knew that in 1933 the executors of the estate of MoMA co-founder Lillian Bliss had insisted that MoMA secure an endowment of at least \$1 million in order to retain ownership of Bliss's art collection; otherwise, the Metropolitan Museum of Art would receive the collection. Nelson A. Rockefeller, then only 25 years old, wanted to help with the funding but did not want his parents to know, so he made an anonymous pledge of \$100,000 toward the MoMA endowment, adding to the gift of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Endowment, the \$200,000 from MoMA trustees, and the \$200,000 which Abby Aldrich Rockefeller had wheedled out of her husband. After NAR's anonymous gift, the Bliss executors lowered the threshold to \$600,000.

In May of 1934, while Abby was in Europe and recuperating from an illness, Nelson wrote to his mother, perhaps trying to lift her spirits, to tell her that he was the source of the anonymous \$100,000 contribution. His MoMA gift, he wrote, was "in grateful appreciation of all the many, many things you have done for [me]." Because Nelson so prized his mother's response that he had her letter framed, her response became part of his memorabilia, separated from the other pieces of correspondence from his mother, and thus, temporarily at least, lost to biographers and historians.

Thanks to Charley Bradley, we are able to reprint the text of Abby's letter in full:

Wednesday

Dearest, dearest Nelson-

Never have I been as touched as I was by your dear letter, the news of the unknown donor and by the lovely white azalea plant. I find it difficult to adequately express my feelings. Of course it has always been an enormous satisfaction to me to have you share my enthusiasm for and my very real interest in art and beauty. I have felt that it brought us particularly near to each other. Ever since you were a very little boy we seemed to love the same things. And now to have you give so generously, I might say so magnificently and so spontaneously to the cause that I care most about, in appreciation of what I have done for you; to do it now instead of waiting until I die and to do it with the first money that was yours to command; fills my heart with a joy and a gratitude such as I have never known before - I am so conscious of my many failures and failings, that I never feel as if I had done much for any of my children. But I do love you with my whole heart, I do have boundless faith in you and in your future. And I am so proud of you, so proud to be your mother as well as your friend. Ever since your letter came I have felt stronger and almost well. Dear boy, it was you who put the museum on its feet and made it permanent, without that hundred thousand it would have failed, and I never even suspected it. With deep gratitude and love from your most devoted
Mother





Grant Programs

Targeted Grant Programs for 2003

For the year 2003, the Rockefeller Archive Center will offer grants-in-aid of research in two targeted areas in addition to its regular program of grants (see page 1). The program of residencies in the history of basic medical research continues from previous years, while special grants in a new area of research – New States after Colonialism – will be offered for the first time. Both programs are described below. The application deadline for all RAC grant programs is November 30, 2002; grant recipients will be announced in March 2003. Application forms are available from the Archive Center or online at www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/

New States after Colonialism

The response of U.S. philanthropies to the changing international scene in the aftermath of the collapse of colonial empires and the emergence of new nations is the focus of the Rockefeller Archive Center's new targeted grant program, "New States after Colonialism."

The Center's collections hold a wealth of material regarding the new nations themselves as well as the study of those nations within the U.S. as Americans sought to understand the emerging world. For example, in the records of the Rockefeller Foundation, which organized its grant files by country, researchers will find increased grant activity in the 1950s and 1960s in such series as Series 476 British East Africa/Kenya, Series 477 East Africa, Series 483 Rhodesia, Series 485 North Africa, Series 487 South Africa, Series 492 Uganda, Series 494 Sudan, Series 495 West Africa, Series 496 Ghana,

Series 497 Nigeria, Series 531 Senegal/Federation of Mali, Series 709 Belgian Congo, and Series 723 Tanganyika. Similar growth can be seen in its grants to organizations and universities in Asian countries, such as Indonesia (Series 655 Java and Series 652 Indonesia). India (Series 464) received much RF support as a British colony and as an emerging nation, and that continuity presents an interesting case study of the RF's approach to institution-building and the development of an indigenous elite. The Philippines (Series 242) and Puerto Rico (Series 243) present earlier case studies for U.S. protectorates. During this time the RF's program underwent a shift in focus away from public health and the humanities toward agricultural development, public administration, and the social sciences.

Asia and Africa also were particular interests of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, which was organized in 1940 and, in addition to its regular grants to Asian and African institutions and universities, operated an economic development program focused on West Africa (1957-1962).

The Social Science Research Council undertook research into actual conditions in emerging countries through its committees on Africa, the Pacific Coast Region, South Asia and Southeast Asia, and promoted the study of particular regions through such committees as its African Studies Committee.

The archives of the Rockefeller family are also pertinent, especially the papers of John D. Rockefeller 3rd (1906-1978), who

was concerned about U.S.-Asian relations and established such organizations as the Agricultural Development Council, JDR 3rd Fund, the Asia Society and the Asian Cultural Council to strengthen these relationships as well as to aid development in the emerging nations. Also of value will be the extensive papers of politician, statesman and philanthropist Nelson A. Rockefeller (1908-1979).

Residencies in the History of Basic Medical Research

The Archive Center invites applications for the fifth 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 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 residen-



Grant Programs

cies 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 2003 (to be announced in March 2003) is November 30, 2002. 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.

Grants-in-Aid for 2002

The Rockefeller Archive Center received 67 applicants for research grants for its 2002 program. In March, 48 scholars were awarded stipends to conduct research in the Center's collections. Thirty-eight scholars received general grants-in-aid; six scholars received targeted grants to do research in the history of the Cold War era; and, four 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

Maurice Amutabi

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.
 "A History of American NGOs in Kenya: The Case of the Rockefeller Foundation and Care International, 1945-2000."

Thomas Andrews

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
 "The Road to Ludlow: Work, Environment, and Industrialization in Southern Colorado, 1867-1914."



Linus Pauling in his laboratory at the California Institute of Technology. During 1941-1944, the Rockefeller Foundation appropriated \$53,000 in support of his "researches on the structure of antibodies and the nature of immunological reactions." Pauling's research is among the topics of study for recipients of the Archive Center's research grants for 2002.

Vida L. Avery

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Educational Policy Studies, Georgia State University, Atlanta.
 "Philanthropic Influence on the Affiliation of Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Spelman College (1929): Benevolent Endeavor or Manipulative Mechanism?"

Vanessa Barker

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Sociology, New York University.
 "Punishment in America: An Historical Comparative Analysis of Prison Policy in Three American States, 1970-2001."

Margot Bouman

Ph.D. Candidate, Program in Visual and Cultural Studies, University of Rochester.
 "Emergence: Experiments in Broadcast Television, 1962-1980."

Gordon Brady

Senior Research Fellow, Center for Study of Public Choice, George Mason University.
 "Intellectual History of Social Choice and Public Choice."

David Ciepley

Ph.D. Candidate, Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago.
 "The Image of 'Totalitarianism' and Its Impact on American Social Frameworks."

Justin Coffey

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Illinois, Chicago.
 "Spiro Agnew and the Suburbanization of American Politics."

Maria Costa

Assistant Professor, Department of Science and Technology Policy, State University of Campinas, Brazil.
 "Cooperation for Development: Questions and Agendas about Science and Technology Cooperation post 1950."

Gisela Cramer

Visiting Professor, Departamento de Historia, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia.
 "Nelson A. Rockefeller and the Defense of the Americas: The Office of Inter-American Affairs, 1940-1946."

Marcos Cueto

Principal Professor, Faculty of Public Health, University Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru.
 "Malaria, the Rockefeller Foundation and Latin America during the 1940s and 1950s."

Alexa Dietrich

Ph.D. Candidate, Anthropology Program; Master in Public Health (Epidemiology) Program, Emory University.
 "Creating Healthy Identities(?): The Influence of U.S. Health Programs in Puerto Rican Culture."

From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives



Grant Programs



From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

Students in the Youth Training Program of the New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra in July 1971. Between 1970 and the end of 1973, the Rockefeller Foundation made grants of more than \$54,000 in support of the orchestra's instrumental and orchestral youth training program in the public schools. Patronage for the performing arts will be among the subjects of study for this year's research grant recipients at the Rockefeller Archive Center.

Gianfranco Donelli

Professor of Microbiology and Research Director, Department of Ultrastructure, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome.

"The Istituto Superiore di Sanità: Origins and Subsequent Developments."

Krishna R. Dronamraju

President, Foundation for Genetic Research, Houston, Texas.
"The Contributions of Oswald Avery and Joshua Lederberg to Genetics."

Martha Eastman

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Maine.
"Health Care Services and Provider/Community Interactions: Gender and the Local Dynamics of Rural Public Health in Maine, 1910-1950."

Tanfer Emin

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, State University of New York, Stony Brook.
"American Physicians and Abortion Technique, 1880-1980."

Eileen Ford

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

"The Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico, 1930-1960: A Gendered Analysis."

Bernd Gausemeier

Ph.D. Candidate, Research Program, History of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society in the National Socialist Era, Max Planck Society, Berlin, Germany.

"Life Sciences at Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institutes: Research Structures and Research Practice in the National Socialist Era."

Catherine Gavin Loss

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Educational Leadership, Foundations, and Policy, University of Virginia.
"Psychological Authority and the Transformation of the School, 1945-1960."

Robert Goler

Director and Assistant Professor, Arts Management Program, Department of Performing Arts, American University.
"An Investigation of Patterns of Performing Arts Patronage in Twentieth-Century America."

Gerald M. Hendrickson

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of California, Santa Barbara.

"Policy, Prosperity, the Public, and the Promise of American Life: Labor Knowledge and Modern Industrial Relations, 1918-1929."

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Associate Professor of History, Department of History, New York University.

"The Mercurial Nature of Race: A Transnational Family Story."

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Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History and Institute of French Studies, New York University.

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Ph.D. Candidate, History of Science Department, Harvard University.

"Naturalizing the Chemical Bond: The Pauling Program at the California Institute of Technology, 1928-1941."

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Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies, Indiana University.

"Philanthropy as Change Agent and Transmitter of Trend: Rockefeller Foundation Work in Medical Schooling in the Brazilian First Republic, 1918-1931."

Rebecca Kluchin

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University.
"Sterilization and Reproductive Rights in America, 1964-1984."

Jennifer Marie

Ph.D. Candidate, STS Department, University College of London.
"Genetics in 1930s and 1940s Britain."

Grant Programs

Angela Matysiak

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, The George Washington University.

“Albert Sabin: The Development of an Oral Vaccine Against Poliomyelitis.”

Fabien Oppermann

Undergraduate Student, Ecole Nationale des Chartes, Paris, France.
“Image and Perception of the Palace of Versailles in the Twentieth Century.”

Karen Ross

Ph.D. Candidate, Program in the History of Science and Technology, University of Minnesota.

“Simon Flexner and the Development of Biomedical Science.”

Enrica Serinaldi

Independent Archivist, Rome, Italy
“Origins and Following Developments of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome.”

John Stewart

Director, Centre for Health Medicine and Society: Past and Present, Humanities Research Centre, Oxford Brookes University, England.
“U.S. Influences on the Development of Child Guidance and Psychiatric Social Work in Scotland and Great Britain during the Inter-War Period.”

Timothy Thurber

Assistant Professor, Department of History, State University of New York, Oswego.
“The Republican Party and Black Civil Rights, 1945-1980.”

Wendy Toon

Research Fellow, Institute of Historical Research, University of London, England.
“The American Approach to Reeducation for the Occupations of Germany and Japan, 1944-1946.”

Elizabeth Watson

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Art History, City University of New York.
“The Promotion of Latin America in the United States and Latin America from World War II to 1970.”

Amy E. Wells

Assistant Professor, Department of Educational Leadership, Counseling, and Foundations, University of New Orleans.

“Considering Her Influence: Sydnor H. Walker and Rockefeller Support for Social Work, Social Scientists, and Universities in the South.”

Neil Wynn

Reader in History & American Studies, Department of Humanities & Social Sciences, University of Glamorgan, Wales.

“Social Welfare and Social Policy in the U.S.A., 1918-1932.”



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Nelson A. Rockefeller on a visit to Venezuela during his tenure as the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the U.S. State Department. Rockefeller's work in Venezuela is the subject of a new book by Darlene Rivas, and his service as the Coordinator will be among the subjects of study for this year's research grant recipients at the Rockefeller Archive Center.



Grant Programs

Da-qing Zhang

Professor, Center for the History of Medicine, Peking University Health Science Center, Beijing, China.
“A Study on the History of Medical Exchanges between China and the United States.”

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

Victoria Bestor

Associate in Research, Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies, Harvard University.
“The Cold War and the Rockefeller Legacy in Japan.”

Matthew Farish

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Geography, University of British Columbia, Canada.
“Strategic Environments: Geopolitics and Science in Cold War America, 1940-1960.”

Christina Hainzl

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Salzburg, Austria.

“American Art Politics in the Cold War: A Comparison between Austria and Italy.”

John Krige

Kranzberg Professor, School of History, Technology and Society, Georgia Institute of Technology.
“The Rockefeller Foundation and the Construction of a Transatlantic Scientific Community.”

Klaus Larres

Jean Monnet Professor and Reader, School of Politics, Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland.
“Competition and Cooperation: The United States and the Unity of Europe.”

Gigi Peterson

Assistant Director and Lecturer, Latin American Studies, Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington.
“Roots of Containment: U.S. Policy Toward Mexican and U.S. Activists in the Early Cold War Era.”

Residencies in the History of Basic Medical Research

Pnina Abir-Am

Visiting Scholar, Department of the History of Science, Harvard University.
“A Comparative Study of the Rockefeller Foundation's Involvement in Molecular Biology in the United Kingdom, United States and France.”

José Amador

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Michigan.
“Tropics of Disease: Race, Nation, and Transnational Medicine in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Brazil, 1898-1940.”

Robin Rohrer

Associate Professor, Department of History, Seton Hill College.
“Clinical Research and Treatment in Pediatric Oncology, 1948 to the Present.”

Bobby Wintermute

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, Temple University.
“Waging Health: The United States Army Medical Department and Public Health in the Progressive Era, 1890-1920.”

Director's Comments

(continued from page 2)

activity, the International Health Board and the Rockefeller Foundation. For the reduction of hookworm, yellow fever, and malaria, the officers of these organizations were constantly concerned about the separation of wastewater from drinking water, the drainage of swamps, and the control of watercourses. From the training of sanitary engineers to implementing specific practices at the village level, the archives are full of documents and photographs regarding water and attempts to improve health.

While water may be taken for granted by the general public as a constituent of life, the Center's records show that scientific and

medical researchers never have done so. Throughout the archives of the Rockefeller University and the Commonwealth Fund, research in human physiology often has hinged on understanding 70% of what we are — water. For example, Rockefeller researcher Eugene Opie greatly contributed to understanding of the properties of living tissues by studying the flow of water across cell membranes. At a macro level, the provision of fresh water as a critical day-to-day element in life has been addressed by Rockefeller Foundation grants concerned with global agricultural development and rural self-sufficiency.

For the United States specifically, the Center holds the

extensive administrative archives of the National Water Quality Control Commission, chaired by Nelson A. Rockefeller, 1972-76, which reviewed federal and state standards for pure water. A few years earlier in 1965, as Governor of New York, Rockefeller had successfully recommended a major program to improve the treatment of wastewater throughout the state of New York. The Center holds the full record of Nelson A. Rockefeller's gubernatorial service.

Documenting the recent history of humankind's interrelationship with water is a fine example of the strength of the collections at the Rockefeller Archive Center.

Darwin H. Stapleton
Executive Director





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Abir-Am, Pnina G. "The Strategy of Large versus Small Scale Investments, 1930-1960: The Rockefeller Foundation's International Network Protein Research Projects." In *American Foundations and Large-Scale Research: Construction and Transfer of Knowledge*, edited by Giuliana Gemelli. Bologna, Italy: CLUEB, 2001, pp. 71-90.

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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 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.

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From the General Education Board Archives

The crowded biology class of Prof. D.A. Forbes at the academy of Shaw University, February 15, 1922. The General Education Board worked to improve educational opportunities and conditions for African Americans throughout much of the 20th century, especially in the U.S. South. See the article beginning on page 1.

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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.