



New Collections and New Openings

In the past year the Rockefeller Archive Center has received several significant new collections and has opened new portions of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers and related collections.

Trilateral Commission

Just as the *Newsletter* was going to press, the Trilateral Commission (North America) donated its records to the Rockefeller Archive Center. David Rockefeller was the major force behind the creation of the Trilateral Commission in 1973. As he explains in his autobiography, *Memoirs* (2002), Rockefeller believed that the postwar economic revitalization of both Europe and Japan had altered their relationships with North America and that some organization of representatives of "the three centers of democratic capitalism" was necessary to address common concerns and to attempt to restore the "comity" among them. Each region formed its own secretariat and sent representatives to periodic meetings that focused on specific issues and produced reports.

The collection includes correspondence files for such officers as Zbigniew Brzezinski (director 1973-1976), George S. Franklin (consultant, North American secretary, 1973-1976, and coordinator 1977-1982), Gerard Smith (first North American chairman, 1973-1977), Charles Heck, and David Rockefeller. Also included are task force reports, copies of the commission's magazine *Dialogue*,

audio tapes and files of annual meetings, and files on correspondence, membership, and finances.

The Archive Center expects to have a portion of these records processed and available to researchers in 2004.

Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation

The Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation of Little Rock, Arkansas also has donated its records to the Rockefeller Archive Center. The foundation was established in 1974 by the executors of the estate of Winthrop Rockefeller (1912-1973), who was governor of Arkansas, 1967-1971. The new foundation continued the work of the Rockwin Fund, which Rockefeller established in 1954 to fund projects that he believed would improve the quality of life in Arkansas.

The collection includes files related to specific grants and programs; studies of issues in Arkansas; materials on administration, finances and governance; and grant-related videos and photographs. Until the collection is microfilmed, only limited access will be permitted.

Other New Materials

Elsewhere in this *Newsletter* are announcements of other new collections that are now or soon will be available to researchers – the Foundation for Child Development Archives (p. 5), the Malcolm Wilson Papers (p. 7) and the Abraham Pais Papers (p. 6) – as well as descriptions of newly opened portions of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers (p. 8-10).

Grant-in-Aid Program for 2004

The Rockefeller Archive Center's annual Grant-in-Aid Program offers support to scholars in any discipline who are engaged in research that requires extensive use of the archival collections housed at the Center. Thirty-four scholars from around the world received funding from this program in 2003. 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, 2003 and the grant recipients will be announced in March 2004.

Inquiries about the Center's grant programs and requests for applications should be addressed to Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Sleepy Hollow, New York 10591-1598; telephone (914) 631-4505; fax (914) 631-6017; e-mail archive@mail.rockefeller.edu. The grant application and guides to the Center's collections are accessible from the Center's website 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/

An Anniversary and an Exhibit

DNA is now a readily-recognized acronym, used casually in news media to refer to the means by which inheritable traits are passed from generation to generation, the means by which a crime might be solved, or the possibility that foodstuffs will be altered to acquire improved characteristics. This is the 50th anniversary of the description of DNA's structure by James Watson and Francis Crick, a step which revolutionized modern biology and began to set the stage for the DNA commonplaces of today.

The Rockefeller Archive Center contains some of the key historical documentation for any retelling of the scientific legwork that led to Watson and Crick's Nobel Prize-winning breakthrough. Significant parts of the story are in the archives of the Rockefeller University, where in the first half of the 20th century chemical approaches to biological research were ascendant. Notably, Phoebus Levene explored the makeup of nucleic acids, developing better understanding of their properties, but failing to establish their critical role. Coming at the matter from an entirely different direction was Oswald T. Avery, a

physician at the University's hospital who was studying the bacteria that cause pneumonia. In 1944, with his collaborators Colin Macleod and Maclyn McCarty, Avery first identified DNA as the carrier of pneumonia's virulent properties across generations, establishing DNA as the genetic material.

A broader context for understanding DNA history is found in the archives of the Rockefeller Foundation. Beginning in the 1930s the RF's Natural Sciences Division supported research on the makeup of the smallest units identifiable as organic – molecules. Strategically financing scientists' acquisition of sophisticated instruments first used in physics but now applied to biology, the foundation helped to create a new research field described by foundation officer Warren Weaver as "molecular biology." Grants to institutions in Europe and North America created multiple research centers, and traveling fellowships helped to promote the interchange of ideas. Foundation officers also traveled regularly, observing the results of grants and seeking out promising young researchers.

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Rockefeller Archive Center Governing Council

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Race and Public Health in the Cayman Islands

Editor's Note: Martha Hodes, Associate Professor of History at New York University, visited the Rockefeller Archive Center recently in search of materials on the Cayman Islands. Although the basic material for her study is a collection of letters in another archive, she managed to make imaginative use of documents in the Rockefeller Foundation archives to help her understand the context and landscape of her larger story.

I visited the Rockefeller Archive Center in January 2003 to conduct research for my forthcoming book, which investigates ambiguities of race in both national and transnational contexts by unveiling the ways in which perceptions of race change across geographical borders. The story centers on two protagonists who crossed both color lines and national borders in the 19th century, and while their particular lives were unusual, their experiences illuminate larger historical arguments. First, their lives point to the malleability of racial classification across national borders; second, while this can be construed as diluting the potency of race, that very instability served ultimately to reinforce the power of race in local, daily lives.

My first protagonist is Eunice Richardson, a white, working-class New England widow who made her living as a domestic servant. My second protagonist is William Smiley Connolly, an African Caribbean man born into slavery who became a successful merchant and mariner. Eunice and Smiley (as he was called) married in Massachusetts in 1869 and moved to his home on Grand Cayman Island in the British West Indies. This project began with a manuscript collection of about 500 letters, housed at Duke University, written among the members of Eunice Connolly's family; in the course of my research, I have traced

leads from New England and the Deep South to the British Caribbean and Great Britain.

Outside of the Cayman Islands National Archive in Grand Cayman and the Public Record Office in London, it is difficult to find archival material relating to Cayman, and so I was intrigued to learn that the Rockefeller Archive Center held relevant sources. Whereas my work centers on the 19th century and the Rockefeller Foundation material dates from the early 20th century, Cayman changed significantly only later in the 20th century, with the advent of air travel and mosquito control (and the subsequent development of tourism and international banking). Thus in recreating the lives of my protagonists, I invoke the recollections of Caymanians born in the early 20th century — for example, many elderly residents speak often of living with mosquitoes during childhood, and such experiences would have been the same in the 19th century. I was

Cayman Islands to conduct a survey of ankylostomiasis, or hookworm. Hydrick's correspondence with the Foundation, and the detailed reports that he produced, offer insight into the ways in which North Americans understood racial categories in the British West Indies. Early 20th-century white Americans operated under a fairly rigid "one-drop" rule, dividing the U.S. population into "black" and "white," with little attention to categories in between. The British Caribbean, by contrast, recognized an intermediate class, termed "colored," "mulatto," or "brown." The more significant distinction between the two systems, I argue, lay less in the fact of a binary versus a ternary configuration, and more in the placement of the middle category. Whereas in the United States, "mulatto" lay closer to "black," in the British West Indies, those labelled "colored" could be counted as closer to "white"; this was especially so for islanders of mixed European and African descent who



The Connolly family lived in East End, Grand Cayman Island in the 19th century, photographed here on July 20, 1917.

From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

therefore deeply interested in Rockefeller material containing observations and impressions of staff members working in public health.

In 1917, the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation sent Dr. John Lee Hydrick, a native of Germantown, Pennsylvania, to the

also occupied a high class-standing (like the Connolly family in the 19th century). Missionary census-takers on Grand Cayman in 1855, for example, formulated one category for "black" inhabitants and another, separate category for "white and coloured" inhabitants. No doubt

unable to sort islanders' descriptions of themselves (and their neighbors) with any uniformity, the missionaries plainly noted that it was "impracticable to distinguish between the white and coloured population." Or as another missionary discovered, black people in Cayman were buried in segregated cemetery plots while white and colored residents shared a final resting place.

The hookworm survey of the Cayman Islands, completed in 1917, employed three racial categories: "black," "white," and "Indian." This last category, which seems to have been imported from the Foundation's work elsewhere in the Caribbean, was largely irrelevant in Cayman, as there had never been an indigenous island population. Thus did Hydrick classify all Caymanians as either "black" or "white" (except for three marked "Indian"), thereby overlooking the important "colored" class, and illuminating the ways in which the North American one-drop rule of the early 20th century served to erase the category of "mulatto." (This erasure did not follow a linear path in the United States: the designation of "mulatto" first appeared in the U.S. federal census of 1850, disappeared in 1900, then reappeared in 1910 and 1920.) All members of the Connolly family who participated in the hookworm survey in 1917 were marked as "black," although many would have thought of themselves as "colored." Notably, where Hydrick quoted an 1854 population count, he wrote that "there were in the Cayman Islands 1097 white and colored people and 892 blacks," thus demonstrating the proximity of "colored" and "white" in the eyes of West Indians themselves. Likewise, where Hydrick detailed the results of a 1911 census furnished by a native Caymanian, he employed the categories "white," "colored," and "black." Also of interest is the fact that in a 1937 report on a visit to the Cayman Islands, Dr. G.M.

Saunders of the Rockefeller Foundation wrote that "half of the inhabitants may be classed as 'white' and half as 'coloured,'" no doubt using "coloured" as a synonym for the U.S. term "Negro" or "black."

Not surprisingly, the racism of early 20th-century white America is also manifest in the International Health Board correspondence. Imploring Hydrick to provide the details of his experience in Cayman, a superior wrote, "Especially I would ask you to observe the whites there and to obtain as far as you can a history of their past in their struggle for racial integrity amidst the untoward surroundings of the tropics and the black population."



John L. Hydrick, who surveyed the Cayman Islands in 1917, had a long career with the IHB (1916-1953).

(Unfortunately, nothing pertaining to this directive can be found in the papers.) Hydrick, too, revealed his own sentiments without pause. "I share quarters with the negro medical officer of the island," he wrote. "You, I am sure, can appreciate the situation." He further revealed his surprise at the officer's competence, adding, "However, I must say that he has done all he can to make me comfortable and has been of great help to me in many ways already. He is interested in the work and will help me a lot."

Beyond issues of racial classification and sentiment, the Rockefeller health surveys provide information

about medical conditions in Cayman that will prove useful to the lives I am reconstructing. Accompanying Eunice Connolly to the West Indies were two children from her first marriage, one of whom died in Cayman; because Eunice's letters do not reveal the cause of her son's death, I paid particular attention to the descriptions of health conditions in Hydrick's 1917 reports. His descriptions make clear, for example, that there would have been no hospital on the island in the late 19th century, and likely no trained medical doctor either. Although there was no hookworm at all to be found in the village where the Connollys resided, and although the islands' isolation accounted for "freedom from the usual communicable diseases," the report listed "common acute and chronic conditions" as enumerated by the government medical officer. Perhaps Eunice Connolly's son died of typhoid fever, rheumatic fever, or what islanders called "fish poisoning." As well, the 1937 Rockefeller survey listed upper respiratory disease as among the chief causes of death in Cayman; although Saunders did not say so, it may be that this ailment resulted from the ubiquity of "smokepots," buckets of smoldering black mangrove wood employed to counter mosquitoes, and so perhaps this was the cause of the son's death.

Finally, the work of the Rockefeller Foundation in the Cayman Islands includes valuable descriptions of the geographical setting. Eunice Connolly's letters back to New England do not dwell upon factors of Caribbean life that might have upset her family (already distressed at her marriage across the color line and her permanent departure), and so Hydrick's candid 1917 portrayal offers some clues as to the ways in which a native of the northern U.S. might experience life on these tiny islands in the remote western Caribbean. Although Hydrick judged the climate

From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

healthy, and the houses and yards neat, clean, and uncrowded, he also found the weather “very hot and depressing.” Like other American and European travelers before him, including 19th-century missionaries, Hydrick lamented the isolation of the Cayman Islands, a factor that Eunice also omitted from her letters back to New England. In short, Hydrick found Cayman “certainly the most out-of-the-way place I have seen in a long time,” citing the lack of transportation from Jamaica (“I was very lucky in getting a schooner to bring me over”) and mail service from anywhere. Letters arrived perhaps every month or two, he noted.

Not only did Grand Cayman seem isolated, but so, too, did the individual settlements within the island. The Connollys resided in the settlement of former slaves in the village of East End, and Hydrick’s description of this locale is evocative. “To reach East End, one must go by buggy or horseback to Boddentown and from there he can follow only on horseback the little path that leads to East End,” he wrote. “A guide is necessary, for while a part of the road, though rough and rocky, can be followed, there are many places where there is no road at all and the sand of the beach serves as a road and it is difficult to know at what points to leave the beach and look for the path again.”

Too, Hydrick produced photographs during his stay in Cayman, and some, though not all, of the images to which he referred in his report can be found in the Archive’s accompanying photograph collection. (Hydrick apparently took pictures of the road described above that I was unable to locate.) Of particular interest to me is a photograph of East End, showing a group of traditional cottages that would have looked substantially the same in the late 19th century. I hope to use this as an illustration in the book.

Martha Hodes
New York University

Foundation for Child Development Collection

The records of the Foundation for Child Development have been donated to the Rockefeller Archive Center and will be available to researchers later this fall once they are microfilmed.

The Foundation for Child Development was established in 1908 as the Association for the Aid

The Association once again shifted focus in the 1970s. In 1978 the name of the Association was officially changed to the Foundation for Child Development. Its principal aims in the last quarter of the 20th century were the prevention of child poverty and the promotion of the economic security of families.



From the Foundation for Child Development Archives

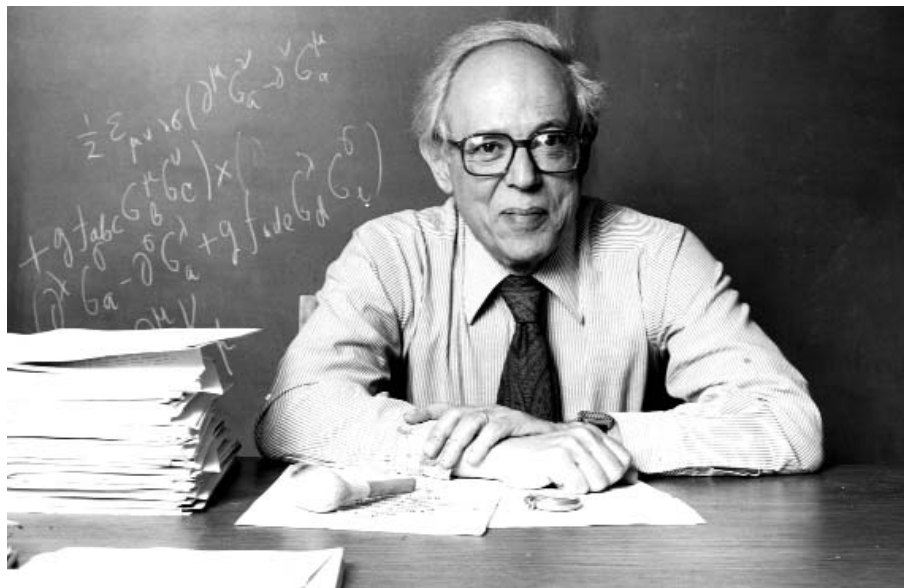
In its early years as the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, the Foundation for Child Development provided direct assistance to disabled children. Among the services, according to its 1930 annual report (from which this photograph is taken), was “our Packard car, accommodating from 12 to 14 children, [which] operates daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on a pre-arranged schedule, taking groups of helpless children . . . to clinics for expert advice and treatment.” Cost of operating this service was \$4,469.01 in 1930.

of Crippled Children (AACC). The AACC’s program emphasized the teaching of handicapped children and gradually developed a broader definition of aid to include material help. After more than a generation, the Association shifted focus from direct aid to research in prevention of handicapped conditions. This shift was a response to increasing public support for services to the handicapped and a response to a large financial bequest that the Association received in the 1940s. During the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, the Association supported research on genetically based disorders and abnormalities of fetal development.

The Foundation for Child Development collection consists of 42 cubic feet of administrative and grant records, covering the years from 1909 to 1996, with the bulk of the collection dating from 1950-1992. Included in the collection are annual reports, tax and other financial records, committee meeting minutes, president’s files, board member files, and correspondence. Most records date from the 1950s onwards, when the AACC became more of a grant-making institution. Almost half of the collection consists of grant files: General Grants, Human Ecology Grants, State of the Child Grants, and Young Scholars Grants.

Millissa Boyer Kafes
Archivist

The Abraham Pais Papers



Dr. Abraham Pais, November, 1981

The papers of Abraham Pais (1918-2000), physicist and author, have recently been donated to the Archives of the Rockefeller University. This collection (record group 450 P166-U) consists of approximately 36 cubic feet of correspondence, manuscripts, scientific notebooks, subject files, lecture notes, photographs, and reprints. The material documents the career of a prominent theoretical physicist who helped establish the foundation for modern particle physics.

Born to Jewish parents in Amsterdam in 1918, Dr. Pais received his B.S. degree from the University of Amsterdam in 1938 and a Ph.D. from the University of Utrecht in 1942. He was forced into hiding to escape the Gestapo in 1943 and was captured by the Nazis shortly prior to liberation in 1945. After the war, Pais worked as a research fellow at the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen with Niels Bohr, one of the fathers of quantum physics. Dr. Pais came to the United States in 1946, first working at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. In 1963, he joined the Rockefeller University and was

named Detlev W. Bronk Professor in 1981. Dr. Pais retired in 1988.

Abraham Pais, who went by the nickname Bram, was fascinated by the existence of a family of elementary particles in nature that extended beyond proton, neutrons, and electrons. Dr. Pais studied many of the short-lived particles revealed by high-energy collisions in accelerators. He introduced the concept that some of these new particles created by high-energy collisions interacted strongly only when pairs of them were involved. He also recognized that all these particles could be arranged in a type of periodic table, not very different from the one used by chemists. This conceptualization and other work in theories of the unification of strong, weak and electro-magnetic forces, helped set the stage for many of the late 20th-century advancements in particle physics.

In his later years, Dr. Pais' interests in the history of science led him to write a number of books that wove elements of science with biography and philosophy. While the technical details of the science sometimes slowed the pace for laymen, his

books were well received by a broader public. His biography of Albert Einstein written in 1982, *Subtle is the Lord...The Science and the Life of Albert Einstein*, won the American Book Award in Science in 1983. Other books included *Niels Bohr's Times: In Physics, Philosophy, and Polity* (1991), and his autobiography, *A Tale of Two Continents: A Physicist's Life in a Turbulent World* (1997).

The Abraham Pais Collection is presently closed to researchers pending processing. A preliminary inventory of the collection is available at the Archive Center:

Lee R. Hiltzik
University Archivist

Director's Comments

(continued from page 2)

So it was on the morning of April 1, 1953 that Rockefeller Foundation officer Gerald Pomerat walked into the Cavendish laboratory of Sir Lawrence Bragg at Cambridge University to find that there was "a great air of excitement...two of the younger men in the department [Watson and Crick are] anxious to show Sir Lawrence...what they have been up to in the last week. They believe they have really got the structure of [DNA] from a crystallographic rather than a chemical standpoint." A new age of science was being born.

Readers are invited to view a few of the Archive Center's photographs and documents related to DNA's history in a new exhibit, "Seeking the Secret of Life: the DNA Story in New York," at the Science, Industry and Business Library, 188 Madison Avenue (at 34th Street), New York, NY, until August 28, 2003. An on-line version of the exhibit is at www.cshl.edu/CSHLlib/DNAinNY

Darwin H. Stapleton
Executive Director

Malcolm Wilson Papers Now Open

A portion of the personal papers of Malcolm Wilson, the lieutenant governor of New York during Nelson A. Rockefeller's tenure as governor from 1959 to 1973, has been donated to the Rockefeller Archive Center and is now available for research. These files, totaling ten cubic feet of material and covering the years 1939-1979, were maintained by Wilson in his law offices in White Plains, New York. They document his relationship with Nelson Rockefeller and his tenure as lieutenant governor.

A native of New York City, Malcolm Wilson (February 26, 1914-March 13, 2000) graduated from Fordham University in 1933 and from Fordham Law School in 1936. He was first elected to the New York State Assembly in 1938 at the age of 24 and served in the state legislature for the next 20 years. In January of 1959, he was sworn in as lieutenant governor of New York. Following Governor Rockefeller's resignation in December 1973, Wilson served as governor until January 1975, when he returned to his private law practice in White Plains. The papers at the Rockefeller Archive Center do not include materials from the period of Wilson's service as governor or materials pertaining to his unsuccessful campaign for governor in 1974. The bulk of the Malcolm Wilson Papers are located at Fordham University in the Bronx.

As lieutenant governor, Wilson often made official appearances on Rockefeller's behalf. He thus spent a great deal of time speaking to local and state Republican organizations, and he spoke at many college and high school graduations, which is documented in the extensive speech files (boxes 5-8). Of particular note

in this collection are the files (box 8) relating to what was called at the time the Capital City or South Mall Project and is now known as The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza in Albany. Also

Material in folder 23 shows that Wilson footed the bills on these "Travels with Rocky" and was reimbursed by the Westchester County Republican Committee.

A number of other series in the



While they help to give his re-election campaign a boost, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller (steering) and Lt. Governor Malcolm Wilson get a helping hand from New York State Assembly incumbent Fred Field in October 1970. Field represented the 103rd Assembly District, which was part of Albany County.

From the Malcolm Wilson Papers

of interest are the extensive files on the planning of the 1964 New York World's Fair, for which Wilson served as chairman of the New York State Commission on the World's Fair (boxes 8 and 9).

During the 1958 gubernatorial campaign, Wilson accompanied Rockefeller throughout the state to meet with all the county, city, and town Republican leaders and committees. Rather than use a Rockefeller limousine and chauffeur, Wilson insisted that they travel in his own Buick, and he shared the driving with Rockefeller's son Stephen.

Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers in the Rockefeller Family archives contain materials related to New York politics during this period: In Record Group 4, Nelson A. Rockefeller Personal, see Series J: Politics and Series L: Projects; in Record Group 15, Nelson A. Rockefeller Gubernatorial, see Series 22: New York Office; Series 27: Public Relations; Series 33: Speeches; and Series 38: New York State Republican Fundraising Reports.

Charles A. Bradley, Volunteer,
and Amy R. Fitch, Archivist

Additions to the Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers

The Rockefeller Archive Center recently opened for research an additional 72.6 cubic feet of material in two record groups of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers. This material is described below:

Record Group 4, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Personal

Series G, DNA, 1958-1968, 12.4 cu. ft.

This series contains the records of DNA, a research group for Nelson A. Rockefeller that drafted position papers and wrote research reports on issues important to his pursuit of the Republican presidential nomination. The group had two divisions: the Domestic Policy staff, headed by Roswell B. Perkins, and the Foreign Policy staff, led by Henry Kissinger. In later years, DNA was headed by Oscar M. Ruebhausen. The acronym DNA may have stood for Definitive News Analysis, but this has not been corroborated by the written record.

The series is divided into three subseries:

Subseries 1, Notebooks, 3.2 cu. ft.

This subseries consists of position papers, press releases, memoranda, and correspondence on foreign and domestic policy issues during the 1968 presidential campaign. It also contains a body of opposition research on Richard Nixon and candidate positions for the other candidates, including Hubert Humphrey, Ronald Reagan, and Robert Kennedy.

Subseries 2, Files for the 1968

Campaign, 5.6 cu. ft. This material contains supplementary documentation for the notebooks in Subseries 1. Boxes 17 to 21 of this subseries contain the original documents used for the notebooks that were disseminated among Governor Rockefeller's staff. Also noteworthy are fact sheet files for states visited by Governor Rockefeller. The majority of the material is correspondence and chronological files created during

the running of a national campaign. Also here are the organizational files for the DNA group.

Subseries 3, Files for Other Campaigns and Issues, 3.6 cu. ft. This subseries is a conglomerate of files created during Rockefeller's other campaigns, including his run for the governorship in 1958 and the early plans for a presidential candidacy in 1960. Also included are files pertaining to New York state and city politics, including an examination of the 1961 New York City mayoral campaign.

Series J.1, Politics, New York City Office, 1935-1976

Subseries 6, State Issues Files, 1973-1975 (Boxes 82-93, 12 cu. ft.) This subseries consists of topical records on state issues that document Rockefeller's speeches and public activities from early 1973 through 1975, including his support of other Republicans, particularly during the 1974 Congressional campaign. The state files are arranged alphabetically and contain memoranda on issues and politics for all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Some states are more fully represented than others, particularly those which Rockefeller visited. For such states, these files contain the background binders prepared for speeches he gave on behalf of Republican congressional and state candidates. These binders include itineraries, information on the state's politics and government structure, statewide issues, and local issues for specific urban areas. There are also substantial newspaper clippings detailing political themes and events in each state.

Series J.3, Oscar M. Ruebhausen Files, 1967-1970, 3.2 cu. ft.

This series contains a portion of the files of Oscar M. Ruebhausen and were created primarily during Ruebhausen's service as head of DNA, a research organization for

Nelson Rockefeller that Ruebhausen headed during Governor Rockefeller's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968. Some of the materials also cover Rockefeller's gubernatorial reelection campaign in 1970. The majority of these documents may also be found in other series of Rockefeller's papers, specifically the DNA and Issue Books series.

This series is organized in four subseries:

Subseries 1, Current Issues, 1968,

1 cu. ft. This alphabetically arranged series consists of files created by the research staff of DNA for the 1968 presidential campaign. Included are reports and position papers as well as memoranda and correspondence with people outside the campaign offering expert advice on issues.

Subseries 2, NAR Political, 1968,

0.6 cu. ft. These files date primarily from May through July 1968, when Nelson Rockefeller was actively pursuing the Republican presidential nomination. They contain a variety of political information and advice given to Ruebhausen in his role as head of DNA or offered directly to Rockefeller, either by or through Ruebhausen. Of particular interest in this subseries are memoranda on how Rockefeller might proceed to win the general election if he successfully gained the Republican nomination.

Subseries 3, OMR General, 1968,

0.4 cu. ft. This small subseries contains office memoranda and correspondence concerning Ruebhausen's tenure as head of DNA in 1968.

Subseries 4, Notebooks and Reports,

1967-1970, 1.2 cu. ft. This subseries consists of materials accumulated by DNA staff and the Answer Desk, a research group headed by Graham Molitor to assist with the presidential campaign. Also included in this

series are two general issues polls of New York voters undertaken prior to the 1970 gubernatorial reelection.

Record Group 15, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Gubernatorial

Series 2, Appointments Office, 1958-1970, 4 cu. ft.

This series contains the office files of several members of Nelson A. Rockefeller's staff, primarily the Appointments Office, whose function was to sift through the letters of application received for positions in the Rockefeller administration. The series consists of correspondence with individuals applying for positions, as well as internal memoranda to and from other staff of the Appointments Office or to staff of the various state-level departments to which an applicant was referred. This is an incomplete portion of the Appointments Office correspondence, containing only three boxes of alphabetical correspondence, from C through L. The final box of the series contains miscellaneous subject files, 1967-1970. Alphabetically arranged by topic, this portion of the series is also incomplete. The material contained within these files may be duplicated within the official gubernatorial record, maintained on microfilm at both the New York State Archives and the Rockefeller Archive Center.

Series 14, Executive Chamber, 1958-1972, 2 cu. ft.

This series consists primarily of correspondence from New York State residents to members of Governor Rockefeller's staff, specifically those working on the Gubernatorial Executive Branch staff. The correspondence is congenial, thanking the staff members for meeting with them or thanking the staff member for appearing at an event on the Governor's behalf. Many members of the executive staff are represented here, although the series is dominated by correspondence with Alexander Aldrich, who began his career with New York State as director of the Division

for Youth in 1960; Richard Amper, Governor Rockefeller's first press secretary; and his successor, Robert McManus, who served as press secretary until 1966, when he was appointed to be an executive assistant to the governor.

Series 17, Issue Books, 1959-1964, 14.6 cu. ft.

This series consists of more than eighty volumes of Issue Books, which contain statements and press releases issued by the Gubernatorial Press Office in response to important political and policy issues. Governor Rockefeller also had many experts write background papers on various subjects. In most cases, these papers are coupled with summary papers or supporting memoranda to assist the governor in formulating a position.

There are two subseries in this series.

Subseries 1, Issue Books for the 1964 Presidential Election, 1959-1964, 9.2 cu. ft. The volumes in this subseries contain memoranda from Governor Rockefeller's staff and advisors. Much of the material was prepared under the supervision of Roswell B. Perkins, one of Rockefeller's chief advisors. Found throughout the volumes are draft "Platform Planks" submitted for consideration in the 1964 Republican Platform, and selections from the "Current Positions Notebook," which outlined Governor Rockefeller's stands on a variety of issues. The subseries also includes many background papers written by consultants engaged by Governor Rockefeller. Since material in this subseries was gathered primarily for the 1964 presidential election, a majority of the material contains analyses of Kennedy and Johnson administration proposals and stands on issues, as well as evaluations of positions held by Senator Barry M. Goldwater. Also included are campaign-related materials, such as pamphlets and position cards.

Subseries 2, Issue Books for the First Gubernatorial Term, 1958-1962, 5.4 cu. ft. The volumes in this

subseries contain memoranda from Governor Rockefeller's staff and advisors that focus on New York State issues. The subseries primarily consists of statements and speeches made by Governor Rockefeller on issues affecting New York. Of note are press releases issued by the governor's office of "Veto Memorandum" explaining why the governor chose not to sign a bill into law. Also included are copies of enacted legislation, a number of campaign statements issued by the Rockefeller campaign prior to 1958, and year-end summaries that note the administration's accomplishments on various issues.

Series 29, William J. Ronan Files, (1947-)1958-1971, 24.6 cu. ft.

William J. Ronan served as secretary to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller from 1959 to 1966. He also served as head of the Metropolitan Transit Authority in 1965-1966. The bulk of this series is composed of reports prepared for Governor Rockefeller by various state departments and agencies. Some of these reports duplicate those found in Record Group 15, Series 28, Departmental Reports.

The series is arranged in six subseries:

Subseries 1, Human Rights Issues, 1959-1964, 1.6 cu. ft. This series consists primarily of clippings, memoranda, and correspondence on various human rights issues that arose in New York State. It covers all aspects of human and civil rights, from discrimination in housing and employment to education and religion. An entire agency of New York State was devoted to the issue of human rights, the State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) and its successor, the State Commission for Human Rights (SCHR).

Subseries 2, Reference Files, 1945-1971, 17.4 cu. ft. Arranged by department or agency, this subseries consists primarily of annual reports of individual departments and

Photo Survey Leads to Preservation

agencies, some from years prior to the beginning of the Rockefeller administration. The bulk of the subseries covers the years 1959 through 1962. The last ten boxes of this subseries contain an amalgam of publications covering a wide range of issues.

Subseries 3, Arthur Levitt Clippings, 1959-1966, 1 cu. ft. Prior to 1966, Rockefeller's staff maintained a clipping file about Arthur Levitt, a Democrat who was New York State Comptroller from 1955 to 1979. More than 1,300 clippings were sorted, numbered, and organized according to eight categories: Politics (including Levitt's proposals and views), Local Government, Taxation, Financing, Legislature (mostly Levitt's criticism of and comments on the New York State Legislature), Audit and Control, Education, and Miscellaneous. Clippings are further subdivided by year. Some of the clippings were also categorized as "significant," indicating the articles contained something damaging to Levitt, particularly a reversal or modification of a position.

Subseries 4, Legislation, 1964, 2 cu. ft. This subseries contains a partial selection of legislative proposals submitted to Governor Rockefeller. Included are legislative proposals for specific New York State departments or agencies for 1964, and copies of memoranda that explain Rockefeller's reasons for vetoing or approving a particular piece of legislation.

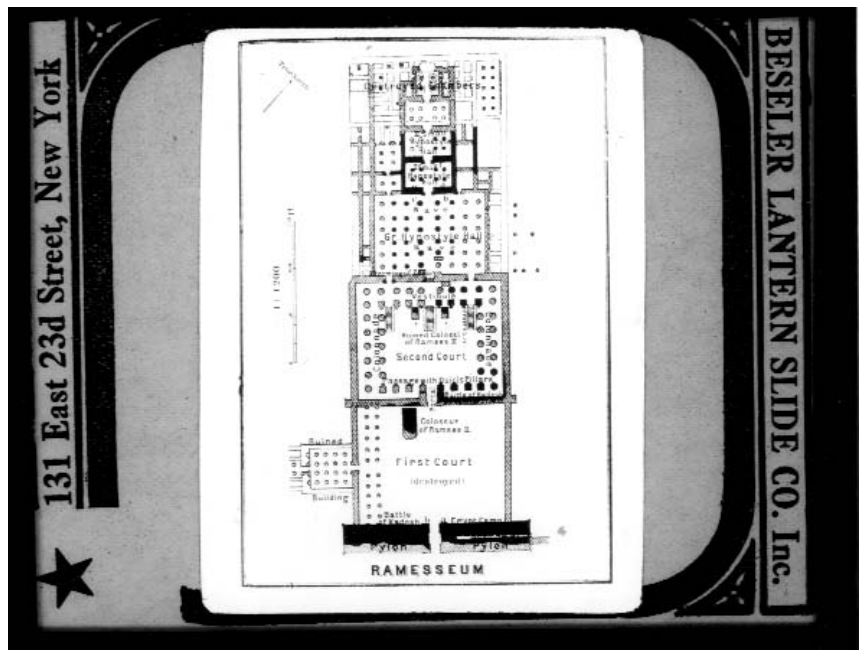
Subseries 5, Speeches and Statements, 1963, 0.4 cu. ft. Arranged chronologically, this small subseries contains a portion of the Governor Rockefeller's public statements.

Subseries 6, General Correspondence, 1959-1966, 2.2 cu. ft. This subseries contains general correspondence to and from William Ronan in his capacity as secretary to the governor. Arranged alphabetically by correspondent, this material consists largely of invitations to various events and information on pertinent issues.

The Rockefeller Archive Center has recently completed a folder-level survey of its photograph collections. This survey, under the direction of Michele Hiltzik, with major contributions from Maria Gagliardi, Larissa Woo, Wendy Glickman, and Robert Battaly, began in 1999 with funding generously provided by the Laurance S. Rockefeller Fund. The objectives of the survey were to increase the accessibility of the photographic holdings to researchers and Archive Center staff, to update our descriptive finding aids and collection guide, to facilitate efficient collection management, to assess the current condition of the material, design a photograph database searchable by

negatives were included in the survey. The photographic material is a microcosm of the holdings of the Archive Center, with the bulk of the images representing the Rockefeller Family, Rockefeller University and Rockefeller Foundation collections. A group of smaller photographic holdings known as the Special Collections, which include personal papers and various Rockefeller philanthropies, also are included.

Photographs are commonly used by a wide variety of researchers, including historians, filmmakers, graduate students, journalists, photographers, publishers, exhibit designers and production companies. The photograph collections occupy only about 2% of the Archive



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

The plan for the Ramesseum, the temple dedicated to Ammon, built by Rameses II at Thebes in Egypt and some of the statues at the site. These two lantern slides are from a trip to the site by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and members of his family in 1929, led by Dr. James Henry Breasted. Images such as these are more readily accessible to researchers as a result of the Center's recent survey of its visual images and development of a descriptive database.

subject, and implement a long-term strategy for the preservation of the collection.

The photograph collections at the Rockefeller Archive Center encompass approximately 500,000 images, of which 250,000 prints and 70,000

Center's available shelf space, but they account for approximately 25% of the incoming annual research requests.

During the planning stages of the survey, it was deemed logistically and financially impossible to adequately survey all 500,000 images. Therefore

and Improved Access

the Rockefeller University Photograph Collection (100,000 images) and the Nelson A. Rockefeller portion of the Rockefeller Family Photograph Collection were omitted. Arrangement and description of these materials are already facilitated by a high-quality set of basic access tools and finding aids.

A variety of photographic formats are represented in the survey, including prints (ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, tintypes, albumen prints and silver gelatin prints), negatives (glass, nitrate, acetate-based and polyester-based) and slides (35mm, lantern slides and transparencies). Oversized items and photograph albums, often

immediately undertaken to protect these damaged items from further harm. For example, individual torn prints were placed in mylar sleeves. Preservation activities undertaken for all surveyed material included rehousing in archival quality boxes, folders and sleeves specifically designed to meet the preservation needs unique to both the format and size of the object. In addition, for preservation purposes the decision was made to move all photographic prints and negatives (as well as audio and video tapes) to one storage room and to maintain that room at a lower temperature than the rooms holding paper records.

All surveyed negatives were separated from their corresponding

were used to address the unique needs of each type of negative. Damaged negatives were duplicated onto polyester film. Additionally, Chicago Albumen Works and Northeast Documentation Conservation Center treated and duplicated over 1,000 severely damaged negatives.

To increase the accessibility of the collections for researchers and staff, and to facilitate efficient collection management, a custom-designed photo database was created using Microsoft Access. Since the survey was conducted at the folder level, a database record was created to correspond with each folder title. Within each record a notation was made describing the subject matter and the number of prints, negatives and other formats in the folder, as well as the overall physical condition of the material. A searchable read-only version of the database is available at all computer terminals at the Archive Center, including those accessible to the public in the library. The database is searchable by series number, title and keyword. Series and subject reports can be generated to address research requests and to create finding aids. The photo database significantly increases the level of description for all surveyed holdings and immediately increases accessibility to the collection. It also provides an avenue for record modification and adjustment, ensuring that the database will be a vital access tool in the future.

Completion of the photograph survey allows the archival staff to contemplate our accomplishments as well as our future plans. We plan to continue this survey until all 500,000 images are incorporated into the database. We also are planning to update the guide *Photograph Collections in the Rockefeller Archive Center* (1986) with new print and electronic versions. Long-term conservation and preservation work must continue.

Robert Battaly
Archivist



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

housed in their original casings, are also prevalent (mainly in the Rockefeller Family collection).

The survey has accomplished many of its immediate and long-term goals. The initial condition assessment of the material identified 7% of the prints as seriously deteriorating or damaged (torn, scratched, discolored, etc.). Preservation and conservation actions were

prints to prevent any possible cross-format deterioration. Generally, plastic-based negative film (nitrate, acetate and polyester) will deteriorate at a faster rate than paper-based prints. Each of the three plastic-based negatives is susceptible to its own form of deterioration. Glass negatives, although chemically stable, are susceptible to cracks and chips. Various preservation strategies

New Grant Programs

Scholar-in-Residence

The Rockefeller Archive Center is pleased to announce the initiation of a new Scholar-in-Residence Program to promote and support research in the collections housed at the Archive Center in Sleepy Hollow, New York.

The Scholar-in-Residence Program is designed to foster, promote, and support research in the historical collections at the Rockefeller Archive Center, which include the records of the Rockefeller family, The Rockefeller University, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and other organizations and individuals. Strengths of the Center's collections, which date from the second half of the 19th century to the 1990s, include agriculture, the arts, African-American history, education, international relations and economic development, labor, medicine, philanthropy, politics, population, religion, science, the social sciences, social welfare, and women's history. Collection descriptions and additional information about the Center are available at the Center's website, www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/.

The Resident Scholar is provided opportunities for extensive research at the Archive Center; participates in the intellectual life of the Center, which includes scholarly conferences, and is asked to submit a report on research conducted at the Center and to provide the Center with a copy of any publications resulting from research conducted during the residency. Each Resident Scholar receives a stipend of \$5,000 per month for up to nine months of study and research at the Archive Center.

Researchers from any discipline who are engaged in studies that require an extended period of research in the collections at the Center are encouraged to apply.

The application should consist of (1) a statement detailing the candidate's research interests and discussing the value of the Archive Center's holdings in investigating those interests; (2) a curriculum vita; and (3) letters of reference from three persons familiar with the candidate's scholarship.

Applications for the program are due by November 30. The Resident Scholars are announced at the end of March and residencies may begin in April. Inquiries about the grant program and applications should be addressed to:

Darwin H. Stapleton,
Executive Director
Rockefeller Archive Center
15 Dayton Avenue
Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591

Visiting Archivist from the Developing World Fellowship

For 2004, the Rockefeller Archive Center invites applications for a Visiting Archivist Fellowship for a professional archivist from the developing world, which is defined as including South and Central America, including Mexico; the Caribbean; Africa; south and central Asia; China; Korea; Taiwan; the Philippines; Indonesia; and the Pacific Ocean states. The successful candidate will be in residence at the Archive Center for up to one month for the purposes of enhancing professional development and extending knowledge of the Center's collections. Applications must be postmarked by January 31, 2004.

Candidates

Applicants must be, or recently have been, employed as archivists, and demonstrably able (1) to improve their archival skills through a residency at the Center; and (2) to contribute to a better understanding of the Center's documentation of the applicant's nation or region. The

successful applicant will have a B.A. or equivalent, professional archival training, and 2-5 years experience as an archivist. He/she should be seeking to expand his/her experience in order to develop new services or technologies in his/her home institution. The candidate must have a strong command of spoken and written English, and must provide evidence to that effect. Application materials will be mailed to prospective applicants on request.

Responsibilities

At the Archive Center, the visiting archivist will first observe the Center's operations and participate in the Center's activities. The visiting archivist will then undertake an archival project planned in consultation with the Center's executive director and staff. In accord with the visiting archivist's professional goals, Center staff also will arrange for the visiting archivist to tour other archival facilities. The visiting archivist will prepare a brief written report of his/her project at the Archive Center; possibly for publication on the Center's website or in its *Newsletter*.

Stipend and Expenses

The visiting archivist will receive a \$5000 stipend for a four-week residency, reduced proportionately if the residency is for a shorter period. The residency must be for at least two weeks. The visiting archivist's stipend is intended to cover the costs of housing, food and local transportation.

Inquiries about this program and requests for application materials should be addressed to Darwin H. Stapleton, Executive Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591 U.S.A.

Information about the Rockefeller Archive Center and its collections is located on its website: www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/.

Rockefeller Archive Center Grant Awards, 2003

The Rockefeller Archive Center received seventy-eight applications for research grants for its 2003 program. In March, forty-eight scholars were awarded stipends to conduct research in the Center's collections. Thirty-four scholars received general Grants-in-Aid; three scholars received targeted grants to do research in the History of New States after Colonialism; five scholars received grants for residencies to conduct research in the History of Basic Medical Research; and, six scholars received residencies to conduct research in the collections in the Center's new Scholar-in-Residence program. All grant recipients, their institutions and research topics follow.

General Grants-in-Aid

Sunil Amrith

Ph. D. Candidate, Department of History, Cambridge University, United Kingdom.

"Tuberculosis and the Making of International Health: South India, 1950-1975."

Beth Baron

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

"A Century of Social Activism in Egypt: Women, Reform, and Development."

Celestina Boncan

Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines, Manila.

"The Rockefeller Foundation and Public Health in the Philippines, 1900-1935."

Hilary Botein

Ph.D. Candidate, Division of Urban Planning, Columbia University.

"Solid Testimony of Labor's Present Status: Unions and Housing in Post-War New York City."

Wayde Brown

Assistant Professor, Historic Preservation, College of Environment and Design, University of Georgia.

"Intent and Response: Forging a Preservation Ethos."

Eric Carter

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

"National Identity, Race, and Environment in the Malaria Eradication Campaign in Argentina, 1890-1950."

Valeria Di Carlo

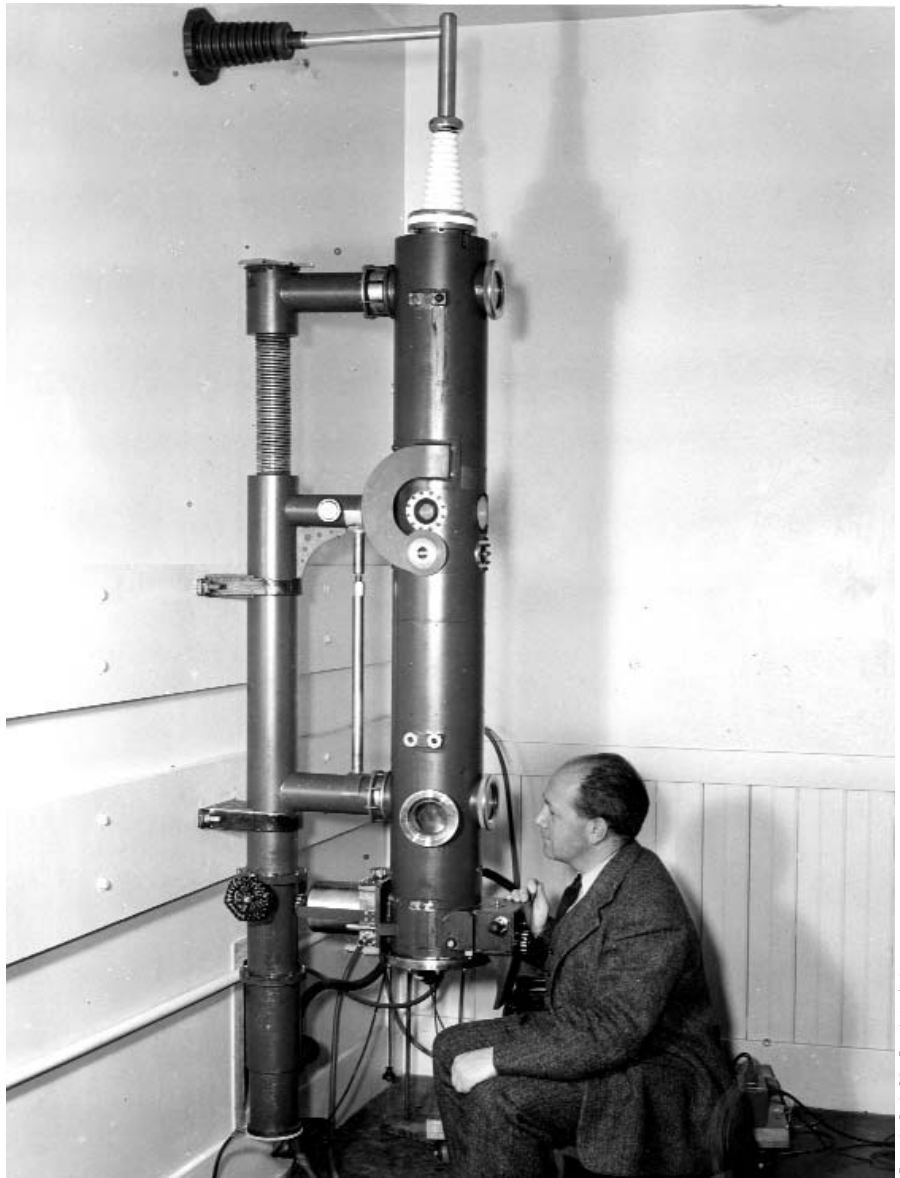
Temporary Researcher, Department of Ultrastructure, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy.

"The Istituto Superiore di Sanita: Original and Subsequent Developments."

Marianne Fendunkiw

Postdoctoral Fellow, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, University of Oxford, United Kingdom.

"Politics of Tropical Microbes: The Rockefeller Foundation and the War on Malaria, 1940-1955."



From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

Ladislaus Marton works on the development of an electron microscope at Stanford University in early 1943. The Rockefeller Foundation supported this project with a grant of \$65,000 in 1941. Electron microscopes helped revolutionize the study of cell biology and helped make possible the better understanding of DNA in the 1940s and 1950s.

Kate Ezra

Coordinator of Art History, Department of Art and Design, Columbia College, Chicago.

"Creating the Canon: African Art at the Museum of Primitive Art."

Kristen Gresh

Ph.D. Candidate, History of Photography, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France.

"Reevaluation of the Photographic Exhibit, 'The Family of Man', 1955."

Grant Programs

Marcus Hall

Postdoctoral Fellow, Swiss Federal Research Institute (VWSL), Switzerland. "Fighting Malaria in Sardinia: DDT, the Rockefeller Foundation, and Imperial Environmentalism."

David Kinkela

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, New York University. "Pesticide Exchange: DDT, U.S. Environmentalism, and the Process of Globalization, 1943-1992."

Anil Kumar

Reader, Department of History, Satyawati College, Delhi University, India. "Diseases and the Planter-Raj in Assam, 1860-1947."

Marjorie Lamberti

Charles A. Dana Emeritus Professor of History, Department of History, Middlebury College. "Living in Two Cultures: Refugee Political Scholars from Nazi Germany in America."

Brigid Lusk

Associate Professor, School of Nursing, Northern Illinois University. "Nursing Patients with Cancer, 1880-1950."

Rusty Monhollon

Assistant Professor, Department of History and Political Science, Hood College. "The Cold War, National Identity, and the Politics of Equality, 1960-1989."

Jennifer Nelson

Assistant Director, Sarah Isom Center for Women, The University of Mississippi. "African American Women and Reproductive Technologies."

Sioban Nelson

Associate Professor and Deputy Head of School of Nursing, University of Melbourne, Australia. "A Study of Nursing in China, 1900-1951."

Alice O'Connor

Associate Professor, Department of History, University of California, Santa Barbara. "The 'Problem' of Wealth in the Affluent Society: The Post-War Debate about Philanthropy."

Diego Ezequiel Pereyra

Ph.D. Candidate, Graduate School in Social Sciences, University of Sussex at Brighton, United Kingdom. "Sociology and Social Research in Argentina, 1927-1956."

Thea Petchler

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of American Studies, University of Minnesota. "Funding a More Innovative America: Post-War Research into the Nature of Creativity."

Margaret Power

Assistant Professor, Humanities Department, Illinois Institute of Technology. "Technology, Modernity, and Gender: Chile Under Four Different Political Regimes, 1964-2000."

Annette B. Ramirez de Arellano

Program Director, Kellogg Fellowship Program in Health Policy Research National Medical Fellowships. "Adoptive Health Planning: Dr. John B. Grant's Activities in Three Settings."

Leslie Reagan

Associate Professor, Department of History, College of Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. "Ambiguous Motherhood: Miscarriages, Birth Defects, and the Politics of Pregnancy."

James Riley

Distinguished Professor, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington. "The Hookworm Campaign in Jamaica."

Thomas Robertson

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison. "Making the Population Bomb: Environmentalism, Population Control, and American Culture, 1945-2000."



Nelson A. Rockefeller greets a young shopper in a new supermarket in Caracas, Venezuela in 1954. Rockefeller's firm, International Basic Economy Corporation (IBEC), promoted the development of supermarkets in several countries. IBEC is among the topics of study for this year's recipients of RAC research travel grants.

From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Anne Rose

Professor, Department of History, Religious Studies and Jewish Studies, Pennsylvania State University.
"Regions of the American Mind: The Rise of the Psychological Sciences in the South, 1919-1965."

Daniel Schneider

Associate Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.
"Sanitary Engineers, Ecological Science and the Craft Knowledge of Sewage Treatment Plant Operators."

John Stewart

Director, Centre for Health Medicine and Society: Past and Present, Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom.
"Child Guidance and Psychiatric Social Work: Transatlantic Influences and Networks."

Chikako Takeshita

Ph.D. Candidate, Science and Technology Studies, Virginia Tech University.
"The Development of the Intrauterine Device (IUD) and Reproductive Rights, 1960-2002."

James Tobias

Assistant Professor, Digital Media Studies, Department of English, University of California, Riverside.
"Music, Image, Gesture: the Graphical Score and the Visual Representation of Music."

Carole Trone

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Educational Policy Studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
"Publicizing Educational Reports for Social Action: the Russell Sage Foundation's Educational Division, 1907-1921."

Evan Ward

Assistant Professor, Department of History and Political Science, University of North Alabama.
"The Consumer Imagination: IBEC and the Transformation of Consumer Culture in the Americas."

Jacqueline Wilkie

Full Professor of History, History Department, Luther College.
"The Baby and the Bath Water: Mothers, Children, and Social Order through Personal Cleanliness."

Targeted Grants, History of New States after Colonialism

Maurice Amutabi

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.
"The Paradox of the Third Sector in Kenya's Development, 1934-1997."

Peter Noble-Cass

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, Boston College.
"Securing the Colonial State in Kenya, 1900-1945: Famine, Food Security and Agricultural Science."

Hans Pols

Lecturer (Assistant Professor), Unit for History and Philosophy of Science, University of Sydney, Australia.
"Medical Research and Medical Education in the Former Dutch East Indies."

Residencies in the History of Basic Medical Research

Lisa E. Hartmann-Ting

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, Brown University.
"Defining a Field: The Commonwealth Fund and the Dominance of Psychiatric Social Work between the Wars."

Shirish Kavadi

Ph.D. Candidate, Asiatic Society of Bombay, University of Mumbai, India.
"State Policy, Philanthropy and Medical Research in Western India, 1898-1962."

Roy MacLeod

Professor, Department of History, University of Sydney, Australia.
"Men of Science: Serving Humanity: The Naval Medical Research Units and Their History, 1941-1965."

Steven Palmer

Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Windsor, Canada.
"Dialogue at the Interface: Hookworm Disease and Health Cultures in Costa Rica."

Mridula Ramanna

Reader and Head, Department of History, Sies College, Mumbai University, India.
"Health Care in Bombay Presidency, 1900-1937."

Residencies, Scholar-in-Residence Program

Gisela Cramer

Visiting Professor, Department of History, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá.
"The Office of Inter-American Affairs and the Latin American Mass Media, 1940-1946."

Paola Mejia

Ph.D. Candidate, History and Ethics of Public Health and Medicine, Columbia University.
"The Rockefeller Foundation Activities in Malaria and Yellow Fever in Colombia, 1916-1950."

Alexander Pechenkin

Professor, Head of the Division of Methodological Problems of History of Science, Institute of History of Science and Technology, Russia.
"The Rockefeller Foundation's Institutional Grants for Advanced Technological Universities, 1923-1946."

Linda Phipps

Acting Assistant Professor, Department of Art & Art History, Stanford University.
"IBEC Programs for Modernizing Latin America through Architecture and Planning, 1947-1960."

Cristel de Rouvray

Ph.D. Candidate, Economic History, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom.
"Economists Writing History: Economic History in the Post-World War II Era."

Chantalle Verna

Ph.D. Candidate, History - Urban Studies, Michigan State University.
"The Role of International Philanthropy in Creating Ties between U.S. and Haitian Societies."

The Rockefeller Foundation and Microphotography

In my role as Manager for Preservation Microfilm at the Rockefeller Archive Center, I have supervised the microfilming of portions of the Rockefeller Foundation (RF) archives. In his controversial book, *Double Fold: Libraries and the Assault on Paper* (2000), Nicholson Baker mentions the role of the Rockefeller Foundation in supporting the microfilming of books, documents, journals, and newspapers. Baker claims that early support of microphotography compromised decisions to retain original correspondence and published pieces, and that libraries possessing microfilm copies of material were encouraged to destroy information in its original form and retain the microfilm copy instead.

In the records of the Rockefeller Foundation's early grant support for microphotography, however, the trend of support reveals that, rather than contribute to the careless destruction of originals, the growing use of filming equipment for the retention of information allowed many institutions to preserve already brittle materials and to obtain copies of information on microfilm from other institutions that would be unavailable otherwise. In some cases, this RF support enabled libraries to develop their microphotographic reproduction services; in other cases, RF support permitted the purchase of necessary filming and processing equipment, and in still others, the ability to reproduce material on microfilm allowed a library to more widely distribute its special materials.

The RF's grants to the Library of Congress (LOC) in the 1930s and 1940s offers a case study of the foundation's endorsement of microphotography. At that time, the RF expressed a particular interest in the dissemination of information by choosing to recognize the role of

the Library of Congress in distributing scholarly information through the provision of photocopies of journals. The LOC was founded to provide information to Senators and members of Congress, but by the 1930s the demands on its services by lawmakers, their staffs, scholars, and other users led to the library's reliance upon photoduplication equipment to provide copies of information quickly and efficiently. One request for funding received by the RF from the University of Washington, for example, was for the duplication of 30,000 frames of film copy of Chinese documents held by LOC.

As a duplication process, microphotography is a vast improvement over single-item reprography. Equipment in use at that time was considered inefficient and slow. Photostat machines, which predominated in the 1930s, were used to fulfill each copy request separately; microfilm rolls, however, can be duplicated multiple times from one initial filming process. After microfilming a selection of materials, the microfilm copy can then be used to generate multiple microfilm or print copies of the same information.

In 1937, the Library of Congress provided duplication of formats including photostats, negative and positive microfilm and microfilm enlargements, photograph copy negatives, contact prints, projection prints and view negatives, color transparencies, lantern slides, blue prints, multex plates and dry mounting. At that time, LOC possessed two early model photostat machines, one microphotographic camera, one home-made enlarger and some equipment for film processing. The staff reported that approximately one-tenth of photocopy requests for material housed at the LOC were satisfied during this year. Its equipment was no longer adequate

to meet increasing user demands efficiently. The director of the Union Catalog at the Library, George A. Schweggman, Jr., proposed to enhance the library's duplicating services by seeking funding from a private source. In his project proposal to the RF, dated November 27, 1937, he argued that "With a complete, well balanced, modern equipment, the Library would be in a position to render a large service not merely to scholarship but to science and industry - and one not restricted merely to its own collections, since, as a national agency for the federal government, it would be in a position to reach beyond them for the needed subject matter."

The recent innovations in microphotographic equipment coincided with the need for the library to expand its user services to accommodate modern research methods. A \$35,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1938 enabled the library to purchase the latest equipment for a "Laboratory of Microphotography" that would provide photocopies faster and at a significantly reduced cost, as well as microfilm and microfiche facsimiles of library materials. The laboratory was to be directed by a committee representing the cooperative input of the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the American Library Association, and other agencies focused upon meeting the needs of Congress and scholarly research.

Of the total \$35,000 grant, \$25,000 was used to purchase and install laboratory microphotographic, photostatic, duplicating and photographic equipment, as well as a dark room for developing film. The remaining \$10,000 was used for film duplication in order to fulfill the backlog of existing copy orders. The microfilm service received requests for duplication of manuscripts,

Archival Notes

photographs and newspapers from both individuals and institutions during this time. The recognition of the need for more rapid duplication of materials, in conjunction with the development of higher speed copy machines and more accurate microphotograph equipment, was a fortunate coincidence in order to meet the increasing demands of users. The library had an additional problem concerning the preservation of bulky, perishable documents and newspapers printed on wood pulp stock. Methods employed to copy these compromised formats using newer photocopy and filming

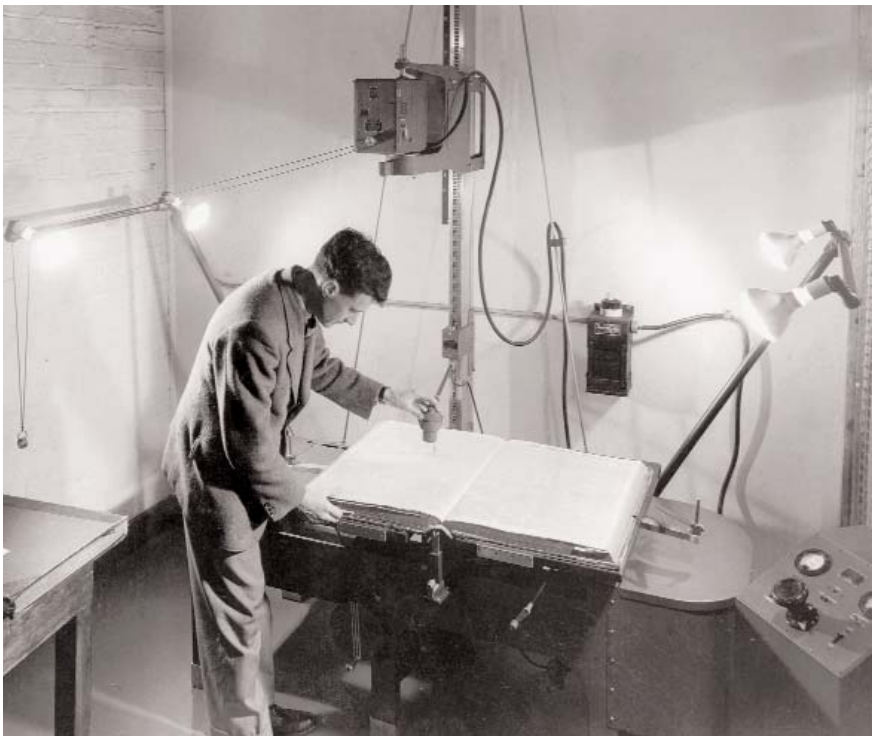
enabled the Library of Congress to establish the true cost of microfilming work, establishing a benchmark for the costs for the commercial market and educational users. The extended grant also allowed Vernon D. Tate, the Director of Reproduction and Research at the National Archives, to attend a conference of the International Federation of Documentation at Zurich, to benefit from documentary reproduction procedures as practiced in Europe. His participation in other planned international travel, however, was curtailed by war activity on the continent.

production capabilities. From a staff of two in 1939, in 1947 the library employed 51 for laboratory work. The volume of negative exposures (items filmed) produced in 1939 was 106,000 feet (including newspaper filming); in 1947, this amount had increased to 2,998,362 feet. Positive feet of microfilm, representing additional copies requested by users, was 1,340 feet in 1939; by 1947 837,778 feet was produced.

In his 1940 evaluation, David Stevens reported that the 1938 grant to the Library of Congress for microphotography had been a major success. It was made "at a strategic time in the development of this medium for library and archival purposes," he argued. "By centering the requests from educators and libraries at the Library of Congress the grant at once opened possibilities for experiment and economic production under advantageous circumstances. . . . In cooperation with the American Library Association and the [American Documentation] Institute, the Library of Congress now can promote the use of microfilm in intelligent fashion."

Today, despite the increasing prevalence of electronic formats, microfilm remains the enduring format recommended for duplication and preservation of information on paper. Since the first grant was issued to the Library of Congress in 1938, the RF has provided more than 50 grants to American libraries and international institutions for microfilming manuscripts, foreign newspapers and journals. (See the accompanying table.) The RF today, through preservation efforts conducted at its depository, the Rockefeller Archive Center, is committed to the preservation of its records in recognized archival formats, including preservation microfilm.

Mindy S. Gordon
Archivist



From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

Microfilming the Manchester Guardian at the Manchester Public Library, ca. 1949, with equipment from the U.S. purchased with a \$4,500 grant-in-aid from the Rockefeller Foundation. The library requested the equipment to microfilm its increasingly brittle newspaper collection for preservation and wider dissemination of the information.

equipment could also protect the original materials from overuse.

The continued needs for financing the enhanced microphotography laboratory were satisfied by an extension of this grant to December 31, 1939. In his appraisal report recommending an extension of the grant, RF Humanities Division Director David H. Stevens noted that the foundation's support

By 1940, Congressional demand for photostat and other photo-duplication services had significantly increased, leading the Librarian of Congress to place limits upon the library's service in fulfillment of these requests. By 1947, Luther H. Evans, then Librarian of Congress, reported to the RF that the Laboratory of Microphotography had experienced a tremendous increase in staff and

Rockefeller Foundation Microphotography Grants by Country

United States

American Council of Learned Societies – Draeger – Film copying Mechanisms, 1936-37

American Council of Learned Societies – Conference – for Use of Film for Preservation of European Materials, 1940-41

American Council of Learned Societies – Microfilm Projects, 1941-45

American Documentation Institute – Davis – Bibliofilm Service, 1937-38

American Documentation Institute – Ohio Records and Newspapers, 1939-40

American Library Association – Microfilm – International Federation of Documentation, 1938

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National Research Council – Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning – Microfilm Readers, 1941-43

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Pan American Union – Preparing Files of Latin American Newspapers for Use, 1943-45

Princeton University – Index of Christian Art, 1939-46

Temple University – Sullivan Memorial Library – Department, 1940-41

University of Chicago – Laboratory of Library Microphotography, 1936-39

University of Pennsylvania – Leibniz Manuscripts, 1953-56

Other Nations

Argentina – University of Buenos Aires – Bibliographic Center, 1943-46

Brazil – University Research Fund, Brazil – Bibliographic Information Service, 1945-50

Canada – Canadian Library Council – Microphotography and Advisory Services for Canadian Libraries, 1942-48

Chile – University of Chile – Publications on Microfilm – Philosophy, 1951-52

China – National Library of Peking – Film Copying Apparatus, 1937

China – National Library of Peking – Microfilm Equipment, 1948-49

China – Peking Union Medical College – Literature for Chinese Institutions, 1940-42

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Czechoslovakia – National and University Library, Prague – Microfilm Equipment for Medical Section, 1941-43

England – British Museum – Film Laboratory, 1947-50

England – King's Library, Windsor Castle – Morshead – Microfilm, 1942-44

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Ireland – National Library of Ireland – Microfilm Equipment, 1945-46

Italy – Italian National Research Council – Microfilm Center, 1948-49

Japan – National Diet Library, Tokyo – Microfilm Laboratory, 1952-55

Mexico – Benjamin Franklin Library, Mexico (through ALA), 1942-45

Source: Subject List of Rockefeller Foundation Grants, Rockefeller Archive Center



From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

This new microfilm reader, 1938, from the International Research Corporation in Ann Arbor, sold for \$75.00.

Martha Baird: Concert Pianist

To the staff of the Rockefeller Archive Center, Martha Baird Rockefeller is known as the second wife of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the builder of Hillcrest, the home she had built in 1963 and which now is home to the Archive Center. But in the 1920s she was known as a world-class classical pianist, giving concerts across the

she graduated with highest honors from the school's soloist course.

On November 14, 1917, Martha Baird gave her first public recital at Boston's Jordan Hall. Her performance was well received by the *Boston Globe* but Philip Hall of the *Boston Herald* thought that she had "not yet learned to think musically at all times for herself."

the early 1930s contain a higher proportion of promotional pieces about her and fewer concert programs. By the mid-1930s her appearances were concentrated around Boston and Providence, and she devoted more time to the Providence Symphony Orchestra, especially its concerts for young people. By 1937 she had retired from active professional life although she continued to perform occasionally. In May of that year she was elected president of the Community Concert Association. In 1940 she wrote the music to accompany Helen Church's lyrics for the Republican party campaign anthem, "We Want Wilkie."

The papers of Martha Baird Rockefeller constitute Record Group 18 of the Rockefeller Family Archives. The collection consists of eight series: Correspondence; Scrapbooks and Photograph Albums; Personal Memoranda Books and House Books; 5600 File; Office Files; MBR Private (this series is closed); Clippings and Annual Reports; and Piano Music. The records that document Martha Baird's musical career can be found in the Series 1—Correspondence, Subseries 1—Individuals. The correspondence includes letters from German pianist Arthur Schnabel and other musicians. The correspondence in Subseries 2—Organizations includes documents about her donations to Music Schools, Orchestras (including the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Tuscon Symphony Orchestra, and the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra); contributions to various university music departments; operas (including the Metropolitan Opera, Santa Fe Opera, New York City Opera); New England Conservatory, and the New York Philharmonic. Subseries 8, Giving Program contains Martha Baird's notes with Dana S. Creel about recommendations, (continued on page 21)



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

This cartoon by Nerman from the *London Tatler* shows Martha Baird in performance at Albert Hall in London, October 31, 1926, with Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Symphony Orchestra.

U.S. and throughout Europe. Among the Martha Baird Rockefeller papers in the Rockefeller Family Archives are scrapbooks that document her career in music.

Her first public performance was in June 1903, when, at the age of 8, she played "In the Gypsies' Camp" on piano in a concert at the University of Southern California's College of Music, where her mother was on the faculty. She studied with Morton F. Mason, a composer and organist in southern California, and in 1915 she entered the New England Conservatory of Music. In May 1917 Martha Baird won the school's annual piano competition, which earned her a \$1,200 grand piano as the grand prize. That spring

On March 22, 1920, Martha Baird made her New York debut at the Princess Theater at 104 West 39th Street.

On August 4, 1920, she married Adrian van Laar, an importer; they divorced in Paris in 1925. During her marriage, Martha Baird continued to perform under her own name. On October 5, 1923, "the famous American pianist" made her debut in London at Wigmore Hall.

On May 20, 1930, in the study of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Martha Baird was married to Arthur M. Allen of Providence, Rhode Island, a former Brown University classmate of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The Great Depression seemed to slow her career. Her scrapbooks for

New Survey on Radio, Film and TV

“A Survey of Sources at the Rockefeller Archive Center for the History of Radio, Film and Television” is the latest in the RAC’s series of cross-collection surveys. Compiled by Michele Hiltzik, Carol Radovich, Ken Rose and Margaret Drum, this survey focuses on the media technologies new to the 20th century – film, radio and television – and how they are represented in the Center’s collections both as tools to be used for education, propaganda, and business profit, and as the subjects of study toward an understanding of how these new media were received and perceived by their audience and how they functioned within society.

Several of the philanthropies represented in the Center’s collections used the new media in educational campaigns. The Rockefeller Foundation (RF) used film as part of its public health campaigns in the South and in other countries as early as the 1910s; the American International Association (AIA) used radio as an educational tool for nutrition programs; both the RF and the General Education Board (GEB) promoted experimental educational uses of both radio and film; and both the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the John and Mary Markle Foundation were active supporters of educational television. The same hopes and dreams that people have expressed for computer technologies at the dawn of the 21st century were evident in the hopes people had for the broadcast technologies of the 20th century.

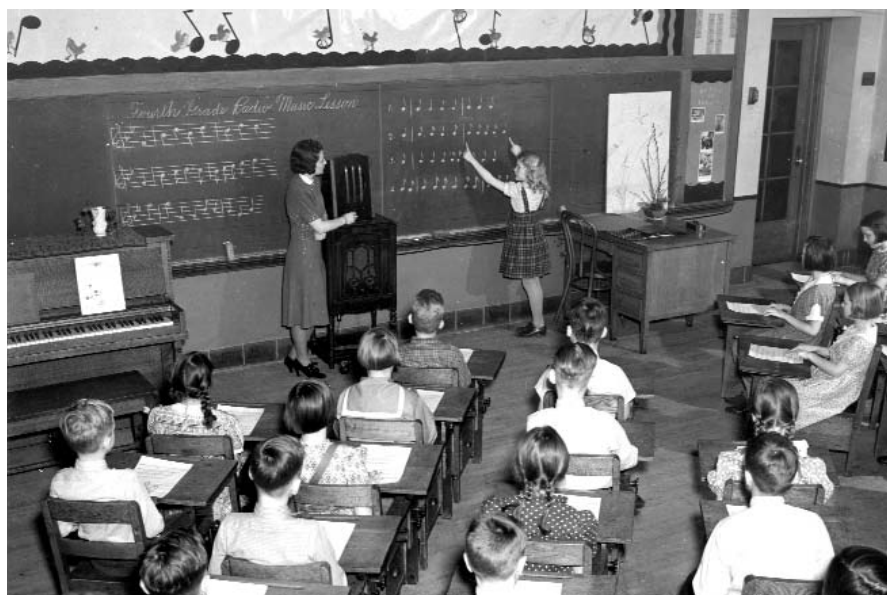
In politics, Nelson A. Rockefeller made use of the media in his campaigns for governor of New York and especially in his campaigns for the Republican presidential nomination. His papers provide interesting documentation of the use of the media at the dawn of the television age.

At the same time that they were promoting its use as an educational tool, the GEB and the RF also were funding studies of how the media functions in societies, beginning with studies of audience response to the radio broadcast of “War of the Worlds” by Orson Welles and continuing through studies of wartime propaganda in the 1940s and the creation of the discipline of mass communications studies at various universities.

A number of researchers have published articles, books and dissertations that draw upon these materials. The literature of which the Archive Center is aware is listed in the “Mass Communications” section of the *Bibliography of Scholarship from the Rockefeller Archive Center*, accessible online from the General Publications section of our website at www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/. In addition, the Center’s website includes an essay by William J. Buxton, “Rockefeller Support for Projects on the Use of Motion Pictures for Educational and Public Purposes, 1935-1954,” accessible

from the *Research Reports Online* section of our website (www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/racrr01.html). Recent relevant essays in RAC publications also include Buxton’s “Emergence of the Rockefeller Foundation’s Communications Program in the 1930s” (*Research Reports*, 1996, pp. 3-5); Gisela Cramer’s “The Office of Inter-American Affairs and the Latin American Mass Media, 1940-1946” (*Research Reports* 2001, pp. 14-16, and *Research Reports* 2002, pp. 14-17); and Darwin Stapleton’s “Director’s Comment: An Invasion from Mars” (*Newsletter*, 2001, pp. 2, 12), all accessible online.

The Rockefeller Archive Center occasionally publishes cross-collection surveys of its material related to particular subjects. Past surveys have focussed on African-American welfare and education, child studies, China, labor and industrial relations, nursing, psychiatry, and 20th-century Africa. All of the Center’s surveys are accessible online from the General Publications section of the Center’s website.



A public school class in Cleveland, Ohio uses the radio for a music lesson in 1939 as part of a study funded by the General Education Board and conducted by Ohio State University and the Progressive Education Association to assess the value of radios in the classroom.

From the General Education Board Archives

Targeted Grant Programs for 2004– New States after Colonialism

For the year 2004, the Rockefeller Archive Center will continue to offer grants-in-aid of research in a targeted area of study – New States after Colonialism – in addition to its regular program of grants (see p. 1). This targeted grant program seeks to promote research on how U.S. philanthropies responded to the changing international scene in the aftermath of the collapse of colonial empires and the emergence of new nations.

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, Series 723 Tanganyika, and Series 759 Liberia. 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 similar 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 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 also are pertinent, especially the papers of John D. Rockefeller 3rd (1906-1978), who was concerned about U.S.-Asian relations and established such organizations as 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).

The application deadline for all RAC grant programs is November 30, 2003; grant recipients will be announced in March 2004.

(continued from page 19)

decisions, and ideas for Julliard, pledges to the Opera Association of New Mexico and the Metropolitan Opera.

Series 2, Scrapbooks and Photograph Albums, contains clippings and programs of Martha Baird Rockefeller's concerts and social activities. There are five scrapbooks of her musical career, covering the years 1903-1950. There is also one photograph album that contains images from her travels associated with her musical career.

Series 8, Piano Music contains music that possibly was used by Martha Baird Rockefeller. The composers include Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Debussy, Frank, Handel, Haydn, Liszt, MacDowell, Mozart, Schumann, Saint Saens, and Stravinsky.

Subseries 10, the Martha Baird Rockefeller Music Fund, contains correspondence about the establishment and operation of the fund. The Martha Baird Rockefeller Fund for Music, established in 1957, was a private philanthropy that responded to various needs she saw in the field of music. Incorporated in 1962, the Fund's interest centered on young solo artists, who received support directly through individual grants or indirectly through contributions to performance organizations that offered advanced training and employment in important capacities. Until Mrs. Rockefeller's death in 1971, the Fund was supported by her contributions of \$600,000 annually. Her will provided for an unrestricted bequest to the fund of \$5,000,000, and the trustees elected to continue the program at the same level until funds were exhausted. The Fund was dissolved in 1982. The Archive Center occasionally receives recordings from artists whose careers benefitted from Martha Baird Rockefeller's financial support.

*Michele Hiltzik
Archivist*

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From the Russell Sage Foundation Archives.

A race during the "Safe and Sane 4th of July" celebrations at Forest Hills, Queens, ca. 1915. The Russell Sage Foundation developed Forest Hills Gardens and during 1914-1916 also sponsored the "Safe and Sane 4th of July" program, which promoted the safe celebration of Independence Day with picnics, races, patriotic plays and dances rather than with fireworks and canon, which often resulted in injuries and death. The promotion of "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebrations by various philanthropies illustrates their concern for the welfare of children, a strong theme in many of the Center's collections, including the new Foundation for Child Development archives (see. p. 5).

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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 website at 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.