



Blanchette H. Rockefeller Papers

The Rockefeller Archive Center recently received the papers of Blanchette Ferry Hooker Rockefeller (1909-1992), which have been processed and are available for research. Spanning the years 1884-1994 and consisting of 45 cubic feet of material in 85 boxes, the collection documents the various roles Mrs. John D. Rockefeller 3rd played in her lifetime, including that of daughter; wife, mother; daughter-in-law, aunt, friend, philanthropist, art collector; and political fundraiser. Since Mrs. Rockefeller shared interests and activities in many areas with her husband, her papers parallel and complement those of her husband, John D. Rockefeller 3rd (JDR 3rd), which also are housed at the Rockefeller Archive Center and are open to researchers.

The Blanchette Hooker Rockefeller Papers contain her personal and family correspondence, photographs, and memorabilia as well as the records generated by her philanthropic activities. They provide information on her ancestors; education; relationships with family members, friends, and associates; travels; and on her social concerns and benevolences.

Blanchette Ferry Hooker was born in New York City on October 2, 1909, the youngest of the four daughters of Blanche Ferry, an heiress to the Ferry seed fortune, and Elon Huntington Hooker, an engineer and president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company. During her childhood Blanchette acquired a nickname, "Hookie," by

which she would be known to family and close friends throughout her life.

After studying at Miss Chapin's School for Girls (1918-1927), Blanchette entered Vassar College in 1927, graduating in 1931 with a degree in music. She was president of her



Photograph by Gabor Eder. From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Blanchette Hooker Rockefeller.

senior class and was voted the "Most Perfect Lady" as well as the "Most Respected" member of her graduating class. On November 11, 1932, she married John D. Rockefeller 3rd, the eldest of the five sons of John D. Rockefeller Jr., at the Riverside Church in New York City. Together they raised four children. They maintained principal residences in New York City and at Fieldwood Farm in Mt. Pleasant in Westchester County, New York.

Blanchette Rockefeller began her life-long involvement in New York City's charitable and civic activities by

(continued on page 10)

Grant-in-Aid Program for 2006

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-two scholars from around the world received funding from this program in 2005; for the list of current grantees, see page 15. Scholars from within the United States and Canada may apply for grants of up to \$3,000; because of the additional cost of travel, scholars from other nations may request up to \$4,000.

Applications for this competitive program must include a budget that details estimated expenses for travel, temporary lodging, meals, and research. Applications must be post-marked or sent via email by November 30th each year, and the grant recipients will be announced at the end of March.

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, New York 10591-1598
fax (914) 631-6017
e-mail archive@rockefeller.edu.

The grant application and guides to the Center's collections are accessible from the Center's home page at <http://archive.rockefeller.edu/>. See page 14 for additional research support programs.



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 <http://archive.rockefeller.edu/>

The Archive in Sleepy Hollow

Sleepy Hollow, New York 10591: Many of you will recognize that address not only as the Rockefeller Archive Center's, but also as the locale of Washington Irving's "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." Irving's classic ghost story, first published in 1819, depicts a quiet environment with some quite different activity behind the scenes. In the nearly two centuries since its publication, Irving's tale has been republished in hundreds of print versions and has been the basis of several animated and live-action films. The Rockefeller Archive Center is indeed in Irving's landscape, located only two or three miles from the Old Dutch Church and its graveyard featured by Irving in his story.

A sleepy hollow – a quiet, protected valley – sounds like an ideal location for an archive center. Indeed, the Rockefeller Archive Center is privileged to be in a location, as our visitors immediately recognize, that is serene and

surrounded by natural beauty. It provides an atmosphere for researchers that allows them to focus fully on their scholarly purposes.

If our environment resonates with descriptive character of our address, the Rockefeller Archive Center is not at all remote. The Center is in one of the great metropolitan regions of the globe, dominated by New York City, and is easily accessible by all modes of transportation. Each day our researchers come by train and automobile, often after arriving in our region on international flights. And in this era of virtual travel, we are in frequent email contact with past and future researchers. Electronic communication connects our sleepy hollow to your world.

There is, moreover, another way in which our address belies reality. In the offices and in the archival storerooms of the Archive Center there is a constant workday activity required by our mission. Approximately two
(continued on page 11)

The Governing Council

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RAC Establishes Workshop Program

In 2004 the Rockefeller Archive Center sponsored two productive workshops: "The Culture of Hygiene and the Latin American City, 1880-1950," and "American Philanthropic Support for Communication and Culture." The success of these meetings proved that the Center's new workshop program is a useful means to enhance scholarship by bringing together scholars from different backgrounds who are working on a similar topic. Two workshops are planned for 2005: one on trans-national history and another on Nelson A. Rockefeller's Office of Inter-American Affairs.

The goal of a workshop is to bring together at the Archive Center compatible papers by scholars from different disciplines, perspectives, and interests; to strengthen and interrelate the papers through discussion; and to encourage publication of the revised papers as a book or an issue of a journal.

To promote dialogue and collaboration, the workshops are designed to be tightly focused meetings of a limited number of researchers studying a particular subject. Organized by one or two scholars with research experience in the Center's collections, each workshop is expected to highlight an emerging area of research. Workshops are limited to 8-10 participants and last no more than two days. Workshops are not open to the public. The Archive Center provides a modest budget to cover travel, accommodations and meals. It is anticipated that the Archive Center will host two workshops each year.

Scholars who have visited the Rockefeller Archive Center and would like to propose a workshop are encouraged to contact the Executive Director. **RAC**

New RAC Website Honored

On October 12, 2004, the Rockefeller Archive Center was among the recipients of the Award for Excellence presented by the Lower Hudson Conference of Historical Agencies & Museums. The Archive Center received the honor for its re-designed website (<http://archive.rockefeller.edu>), which was deemed to be an exemplary site offering great community outreach to disseminate information on the Rockefeller family and the lower Hudson Valley region. The award was given to members of the Archive Center's Web Site Committee, led by Norine Goodnough, who developed the content for the site, and to the team in the Information Technology Department of Rockefeller University, led by Michael Mallari, who developed the new design and layout of the site. **RAC**

New Book on Rockefeller University History

Darwin H. Stapleton, the Executive Director of the Rockefeller Archive Center, has recently edited and published *Creating a Tradition of Biomedical Research: Contributions to the History of The Rockefeller University* (2004). Published by the Rockefeller University Press, *Creating a Tradition of Biomedical Research* is an exciting new history of The Rockefeller University. Most of the volume's fifteen essays were written initially for a conference celebrating the University's centennial in 2001. The essays explore the development of research at one of the world's leading scientific organizations. The book opens with two context-setting chapters, then concentrates on case studies that consider how the university became eminent in

many fields, including tissue culture, cancer research, neuroscience, and cell biology. Chapters also examine the significant scientific contributions of notable researchers such as Rufus Cole, Peyton Rous, Hideyo Noguchi, Herbert Gasser, Detlev Bronk, James Murphy, and Paul Weiss. Animal research, the Rous sarcoma, the employment of women scientists, and the sources of scientific and cultural fame also are discussed.

Creating a Tradition of Biomedical Research is an important resource for anyone interested in the history of science, medicine, and higher education, as well as the history of New York City.

Table of Contents

Darwin H. Stapleton, "The Rockefeller (University) Effect: A Phenomenon in Biomedical Science"

J. Rogers Hollingsworth, "Institutionalizing Excellence in Biomedical Research: The Case of the Rockefeller University"

Bert Hansen, "New Images of a New Medicine: Visual Evidence for the Widespread Popularity of Therapeutic Discoveries in America after 1885"

Olga Amsterdamska, "Research at the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research"

Jules Hirsch, "Rufus Cole and the Clinical Approach"

Shelley McKellar, "Innovation in Modern Surgery: Alexis Carrel and Blood Vessel Repair"

Hannah Landecker, "Building 'A new type of body in which to grow a cell': Tissue Culture at the Rockefeller Institute, 1910-1914"

Bernard Unti, "'The doctors are so sure that they only are right': The Rockefeller Institute and the Defeat of Vivisection Reform in New York, 1908-1914"

Ton van Helvoort, "The Start of a Cancer Research Tradition: Peyton Rous, James Ewing, and Viruses as a Cause of Cancer"

Elizabeth Hanson, "Women Scientists at the Rockefeller Institute, 1901-1940"

Aya Takahashi, "Hideyo Noguchi, the Pursuit of Immunity and the Persistence of Fame: A Reappraisal"

Abigail Tierney, "Gasser, Bronk, and the International Network of Physiologists"

Carol L. Moberg, "James B. Murphy, the Rous Sarcoma Agent, and Origins of Modern Cell Biology"

Robert Olby, "The Rockefeller University and the Molecular Revolution in Biology"

Sabine Brauckmann, "Paul A. Weiss, 1898-1989: The Cell Engineer" **RAC**

Important Addition to the Paul Ehrlich Collection

The Rockefeller Archive Center is pleased to announce an important addition to its Paul Ehrlich Collection. The Center has long held the most significant collection of documentation of the life and work of Nobel Laureate Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915), whose accomplishments in immunology won him the Nobel prize in 1908. Ehrlich is well-known as a founder of modern biomedicine through his work in several other areas, including chemotherapy, pharmacology, and immunology, as well as for his contributions to laboratory techniques, such as staining of microscopic preparations, and for his theoretical concepts, such as the side-chain theory. The Paul Ehrlich Collection deposited by Ehrlich's grandson, Günther Schwerin, in 1979 includes copies of Ehrlich's correspondence, 1898-1914, a considerable body of his publications, laboratory notebooks, and about eight hundred of his "blöcke," the notecards by which he instructed his staff on research and other matters.

The Rockefeller Archive Center has acquired from a private source an additional twenty of Ehrlich's laboratory notebooks, a thousand

"blöcke," and dozens of copies of his scientific articles. It is believed that these materials have not previously been available for historical research.

The laboratory notebooks are of special interest. Preliminary examination indicates that four of them are from the 1880s when Ehrlich was refining his staining techniques. These notebooks join with four in the existing collection from the same period, and others from the 1890s. Together they form a valuable framework for understanding Ehrlich's *Das Sauerstoffbedürfnis des Organismus. Eine Farbenanalytische Studie* (1885), a seminal work in the development of modern microscopic analysis.

Other laboratory notebooks in the new acquisition document the years that Ehrlich worked at the Charité hospital in Berlin in the 1880s, a period of his work that has limited documentation in the larger body of Ehrlich material at the Center. Finally, another series of notebooks tentatively has been identified as relating to the series of experiments, 1908-09, that led to development of Salvarsan, the first effective treatment for syphilis.

The newly-available body of "blöcke" unfortunately contains as high a proportion of undated items as are in the previous series. The cards appear to span Ehrlich's activities from his years at the Charité hospital into a few years before his death, with the bulk of them for the latter period. Many of the cards include lists of scholars and institutions – in many cases, probably, those to whom he wanted to have copies of his publications sent. Other cards include sketches of organic chemicals that Ehrlich wanted his associates to create and test. Ehrlich's famously difficult-to-read handwriting is evident on many of the "blöcke," although in later years of his research his secretaries "translated" his notes onto typed (and dated) copies, a number of which are included in the new acquisition.

The Rockefeller Archive Center invites all researchers interested in the life and career of Paul Ehrlich, and in the rise of modern biomedical research, to examine these newly-available documents. **RAC**

Darwin H. Stapleton
Executive Director

Recently Processed RF Grant Files

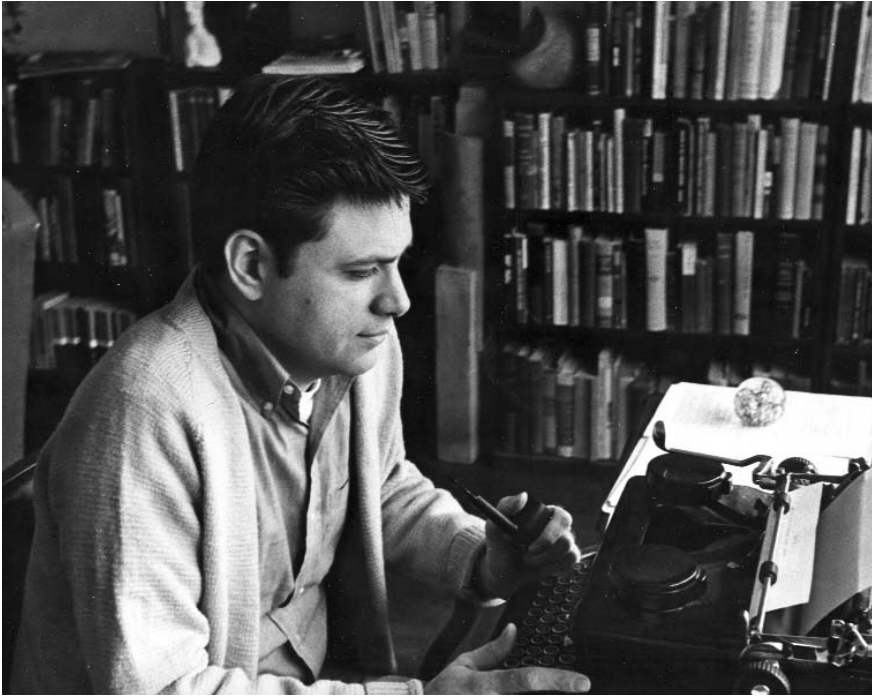
Ongoing processing of the grant files in the Rockefeller Foundation archives, Record Group 1.3, has resulted in the opening of two diverse groups of materials. Series 272 contains the records of the foundation's Fellowships for American Playwrights, 1970-1989, while Series 709, Zaire, documents the foundation's University Development program in Zaire, 1972-1981. Assistant Archivist Mary Ann Quinn, who processed both series of records, describes the two programs.

Fellowships for American Playwrights

In 1970, the Rockefeller Foundation (RF) launched a program of fellowships for American playwrights, which centered on residencies in selected theaters. The goals of the program were to support playwrights of demonstrated talent at critical middle stages of their careers and to support innovative regional theaters and younger playwrights throughout the United States. The foundation made two kinds of grants under the program. The first granted a fellowship to the playwright,

who then chose an association with a theater at which to serve a six-week residency. With the second type of award, the RF selected ten regional theaters to receive grants that allowed each theater to name a local playwright to a similar six-week residency. In both cases, the theaters received funds to help defray production costs associated with the residency.

The playwright-in-residence program had a number of unusual aspects. For one, playwrights could not apply for these fellowships. The RF solicited nominations from



From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

Playwright Ronald Ribman at the typewriter, ca. 1974. Ribman received a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship in 1975 for a residency at the New York Shakespeare Festival Public Theater, using the time to complete the play *The Poison Tree*. In 1966 he had been the sixth recipient in a series of RF grants designed to support "a few carefully selected playwrights who would be given the opportunity of uninterrupted writing plus travel as appropriate." He received similar RF support in 1968 and in 1976 wrote to thank the foundation for this "vital" support.

theaters and directors from around the country, and then selected eight playwrights from among the nominees. Another unique feature was that, apart from the six-week residency, the money arrived with no strings attached. There was no requirement that anything be written or produced. The RF was investing in the future; as one officer explained, it was not looking to get something for its money.

Arriving unbidden, the fellowships often had a certain providential aspect. Penurious playwrights saw these grants as a gift of time; the money bought them time to write. Just as importantly, the grants conferred an official recognition and validation that was particularly helpful to artists accustomed to laboring alone. For playwrights often working at the edge of the avant-garde, the grants brought a vote of confidence and much-needed encouragement.

The residencies, which usually took the form of staged readings and developmental workshops, allowed the playwrights to try out

their work, to hear how lines sounded, to see what worked and what needed rethinking. The grants gave the playwrights the tools of funding, apparatus, and supportive environment needed to translate their solitary product into a public work of theater. And the association with the playwright enriched theater as a whole.

RF, RG 1.3, Series 272 contains the records of the playwrights-in-residence program, and includes grants made to close to 200 playwrights and theaters. In addition to routine grant correspondence, the series notably contains extensive program and policy files, numerous scripts, promotional materials and reviews, and some descriptive grant reports. At its conclusion in 1989, the Fellowships for American Playwrights program had the distinction of being the longest continuously operating program of the Arts and Humanities Division. As with the rest of the foundation's grant files, material in this series is open for research when it is more than twenty years old.

University Development in Zaire

The RF's University Development program in Zaire spanned nearly a decade from 1972 to 1981. At the program's start, Zaire seemed to offer unparalleled opportunities for establishing an effective, model institution for francophone Africa. Zaire had achieved some stability following a long period of conflict and unrest; it had wealth and a diversity of natural resources to sustain its development; and, ostensibly, it had a desire to reshape its institutions to match its visions of the future.

In 1971, Zaire dramatically reorganized its institutions of higher education. In place of the three universities that had existed separately under Belgian rule – Lovanium University in the capital, Kinshasa; the Free University of the Congo in Kisangani; and the State University of the Congo in Lubumbashi – there was now one National University of Zaire (or UNAZA), with three functionally specialized campuses. The Faculty of Medicine was located at Kinshasa; Agriculture was based at the research station of Yangambi; while the Social Sciences Faculty was situated at Lubumbashi. The goal was to economize resources while modernizing the university system. Underlying the reforms was a desire to remake the system inherited from the Belgians into one tailored to Zairean needs and concerns. As one report noted, there was a "profound determination among educational leaders in Zaire to reform its inherited university system into one relevant to developmental needs of the country." An appropriate education would emphasize the practical applications of learning and research.

The RF came on board at this time of anticipated innovation and reform, signing a formal agreement with the government of Zaire in 1973. It viewed its University Development program as a cooperative venture, with the RF in a position to lend advice, training, technical assistance, and start-up financing.

Field officers arranged surveys and assessments and consulted with university and government officials to determine needs and appropriate ways of meeting them. The foundation insisted on a strictly supporting role, with the government submitting the requests and providing the institutional framework and financial backing for the reforms.

Staff development was a linchpin of the foundation's efforts in Zaire and its most enduring legacy. The university lacked a base of highly trained Zairean staff to assume leadership in what had previously been a largely Belgian and expatriate faculty. The RF sponsored Zairean fellows in advanced degree programs in the U.S. and Europe, assisted others with fellowships to complete their research and degrees in Zaire, and supported other staff on study tours and sabbaticals. This staff training supposed a fluency in English to allow access to academic institutions and literature, and, consequently, considerable resources were devoted to providing faculty and fellowship candidates with English-language training. Upon completion of their degrees, fellows were expected to return to their departments in Zaire and through their contributions help create a strong and vital faculty.

As a counterpart to staff development, the RF also engaged visiting faculty to fill staff vacancies. These expatriates could surmount ethnic politics to provide valuable leadership in efforts to remodel the university and renew its curriculum. Library development and the provision of updated teaching materials was another aspect of the program.

The RF's contributions focused on the social sciences (and especially economics), agriculture, the health sciences, and education. The foundation viewed research as an important counterpart to instruction, and it gave considerable support to research institutes and interdisciplinary centers, which would attract

scholars and bring research to bear on local and national problems. The Center for Interdisciplinary Research on the Development of Education (CRIDE) and the Institute for Social and Economic Research (IRES) were among the more successful ventures.

However hopeful its beginning, the program did not work. "Another failure" surfaces as a mantra in the foundation's evaluations of its Zairean projects. The causes were many. Mobutu's politically corrupt government was erratic and not forthcoming in its support, and a combination of patronage and tribal politics obstructed or undermined reform. The economic situation turned disastrous, with rampant inflation compounded by harmful government policies. Necessary goods and services became impossible to obtain, and faculty and researchers could not earn a basic subsistence. The RF stopped supporting dissertation research in Zaire, as the situation became too difficult and untenable. A third problem was the government's failure to develop the country's infrastructure. Communication was poor, roads were impassable, and problems with water and fuel supply were endemic. Finally, repeated invasions in Shaba threatened the part of the country around Lubumbashi.

Efforts to establish the Faculty of Agriculture in Yangambi comprise a worse-case story of difficulties faced in Zaire. The site of an early agricultural research station, Yangambi was located in the heart of the rain forest, 100 km downriver from the campus at Kisangani. Apart from its physical and intellectual isolation, the site was poorly suited for conducting research aimed at increasing food production, a goal of the agricultural program. To surmount ethnic rivalries, the government asked the RF to supply an expatriate director to head the agricultural station. Identifying a francophone candidate, experienced in agriculture and administration and willing to live in

isolated and difficult conditions, proved formidable. While the story evokes Conrad, the station's demise ultimately rests on the government's failure to uphold its material and financial commitments: to pay salaries, maintain roads, and supply the fuel to power the generators for dorms and laboratories.

Corruption, patronage, and inflation undid the RF's university development program in Zaire. The studies and recommendations for reforms in health care, agriculture, and education were either not supported or never implemented. Newly trained fellows returned to difficult situations within and without the university. Support for research and publication was not forthcoming, and the political and economic situation undermined the faculty's status, livelihood, and morale. Moreover, the university reorganization created as many inefficiencies and disruptions as it did economies.

As the RF was closing its program in Zaire in the summer of 1981, one field officer protested that "we have always operated with a certain elegance of style and this [withdrawal] seems rather abrupt." Yet, the decision to terminate the program had been looming for some time. What is striking is the RF staff's determination and resourcefulness in taking on the challenges they faced. When the road to Yangambi flooded, for example, the RF staff built a riverboat. This dedication illuminates some of the reluctance expressed when the foundation withdrew.

Series 709 traces the University Development program in Zaire from start to finish, showing both how the RF got in, and how it got out. Ultimately, the foundation judged the effort a failure. The abundant records present an interesting and important case study in the history of western aid for development and nation-building in 20th-century Africa. **RAC**

Mary Ann Quinn
Assistant Archivist

New Nelson A. Rockefeller Materials Available for Research

The staff of the Rockefeller Archive Center has processed and recently opened for research fourteen new series (276 cu. ft.) in the papers of Nelson A. Rockefeller. The following descriptions of the new series are derived from the finding aids produced by archivists John LeGloahec, Amy Fitch, and Monica Blank, intern Bethany Antos, and volunteer Charles Bradley.

Record Group 4, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Personal

Series H, Family and Friends, 1908-1973. 53 cu. ft.

This series contains the personal and office files of Nelson A. Rockefeller specifically related to his family members and friends, dating from Rockefeller's birth in 1908 and continuing through 1973. *Material in this series pertaining to living members of the Rockefeller family is closed for research.*

The files typically contain correspondence with or about these individuals, but also included are newspaper clippings, publications, reports, inventories, notebooks, diaries, and photographs (transferred to the photo collection). There are also a number of folders of early materials on Nelson Rockefeller himself, which were most likely kept by his mother and then passed along to him at various times. These range from height charts from his infancy, to school work and bank statements from his adolescence, to clippings on his engagement in 1929. Also among this material are numerous photographs taken by Rockefeller, who in his adolescence had a passion for photography.

The series begins with alphabetically arranged files on Nelson Rockefeller's friends (19.5 boxes). These files include a few distant family members on both the Rockefeller and Aldrich sides. The series then continues with the Rockefeller family (111.5 boxes). The family files are

arranged primarily by a combination of generation, chronology, and closeness of relationship.

Numerous sections of this series contain materials of special significance for research on Nelson Rockefeller, the Rockefeller family, and others. Correspondents of note include Sherman Adams, Ralph Bunche, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Wallace K. Harrison, Audrey Hepburn and Mel Ferrer, William and Oveta Hobby, George C. Marshall, Eleanor Roosevelt, Edward Stettinius, Henry A. Wallace, and Earl Warren. The correspondence between Nelson and his father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is substantial (1917-1960). In contrast, the series holds only a handful of letters from John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

Several female family members are well documented in this series. Foremost, Rockefeller's close relationship with his mother is evident in their letters (1917-1941). Aunts on both the Aldrich and Rockefeller sides of the family are represented here. Also, correspondence from Mary Todhunter Clark (whom Rockefeller married in 1930) begins in 1926 and, among other things, provides insight into his years at Dartmouth College.

Series I, Oral Histories, 1952-1978. 3 cu. ft.

This series consists of transcripts of three oral histories with Nelson A. Rockefeller. Two of the interviews were conducted by the Columbia University Oral History Research Office. Transcripts of these interviews are also housed at Columbia University. There are no tape recordings for any of these interviews at the Rockefeller Archive Center.

The first oral history, "The Reminiscences of Nelson Rockefeller," is a composite of several interviews conducted between September 1951 and January 1952 by Wendell Link of the Columbia University Oral History Research

Office. Primary subjects covered include Rockefeller's tenure as Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Latin America, the formation of the United Nations, and international affairs.

The second oral history was conducted on August 16, 1967, by John Luter as part of the Columbia University Oral History Research Office's Eisenhower Administration Project. Topics include Rockefeller's role as chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Reorganization, as Undersecretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and as Special Assistant to the President. Also discussed are the Four Powers Summit in Geneva in 1955, "the Compact of Fifth Avenue" and Rockefeller's relations with Richard M. Nixon.

The third interview was conducted privately by Irwin Gellman on August 11-12, 1976, while he was gathering material for the book *Good Neighbor Diplomacy* (1979). Topics include Rockefeller's work as Coordinator of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and as Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs.

Record Group 15, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Gubernatorial

Series 4, Joseph H. Boyd Files, 1963-1967. 1 cu. ft.

This series contains a portion of the files of Joseph H. Boyd from his tenure as Congressional liaison officer for Governor Rockefeller. During 1967, Boyd maintained an office in Washington, DC, and held regular meetings with members of the New York State Congressional delegation. Almost all of the files pertain to that year. Boyd also served as Rockefeller's liaison to the New York State Legislature during this time. The other files in this series reflect his prior service as a Special Assistant to the Governor. Of note are memoranda and correspondence from Henry Kissinger and Edward Teller

on such topics as foreign policy, defense spending, and the nuclear test ban treaty before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1963.

Series 7, James Cannon Files, 1968-1971, 6.8 cu. ft.

This series contains a portion of the files of James Cannon that were created primarily during his tenure as an executive assistant to Governor Rockefeller. Cannon worked in the New York State Washington Office in the early 1970s and reported on fiscal and revenue sharing matters in the U.S. Congress. In 1969, Cannon was part of the governor's staff on the Presidential Mission to Latin America.

Arranged in two subseries:

Subseries 1, Revenue Sharing, 1971-1972, 1.6 cu. ft.

Subseries 2, Latin American Mission, 1968-1972, 5.2 cu. ft.

Series 8, Affirmative Action Files (N. Lee Cook), 1970-1971. 1 cu. ft.

This small series contains a portion of the files of N. Lee Cook, who served as a program assistant for Governor Rockefeller. These files are specifically related to Affirmative Action Programs. The majority of the files contain significant documentation of the Affirmative Action Program of Greater Buffalo (BAAP) and the work undertaken by that organization in 1970 and 1971. Primarily, these files deal with construction issues and equal employment opportunities, as well as affirmative action concerns on construction sites around New York State.

Series 10, Counsel's Office Subseries 3, Robert R. Douglass, 1959-1972. 26 cu. ft.

This subseries contains a portion of the files of Robert R. Douglass (RRD) from his years as Counsel to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller (September 1965-December 1970) and then as Secretary to the

Governor (January 1971-August 1972).

The primary responsibility of the Counsel to the governor was to translate the governor's program into law. The Counsel and his staff ensured that bills were correctly drafted. Thus, bills in the governor's annual legislative program were drafted in the Counsel's Office to ensure that they reflected Rockefeller's views.



Brother Republican governors Winthrop Rockefeller (left) of Arkansas and Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York at the Young Republican Leadership Conference at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, DC, March 9, 1972. Winthrop Rockefeller is the subject of a new book by John Ward (see page 19).

The files in this subseries are arranged alphabetically by subject matter and then arbitrarily within each subject. The final subject, General Government, is a broad heading for several topics, including politics, presidential campaigns, and welfare. Reflecting his time as Counsel to the Governor, Douglass's files are replete with information on most of the programs and policies from the Rockefeller years and include extensive materials dealing with the New York Constitutional Convention of 1967. The proposed new constitution was narrowly adopted at the contentious convention and was overwhelmingly defeated by the voters in the November 1967 election. Also of note are Douglass's files dealing with the creation of the Narcotics Addiction Control Commission and the Taylor Law, which prohibits strikes by public employees. The series also docu-

ments Douglass's role as chairman of Rockefeller's 1968 presidential campaign.

Series 12, New York State Committee to Reelect the President, 1972-1973, 0.8 cu. ft.

These fragmentary materials document aspects of the 1972 presidential election. Included are receipts for contributions made to the New York State Committee to Reelect the President, and cancelled administrative checks indicating the costs associated with running a presidential campaign.

Series 13, Jerry A. Danzig Files, 1964-1973. 2 cu. ft.

This series covers the majority of Jerry Danzig's service as Nelson A. Rockefeller's Special Assistant to the Governor for Radio and Television, from 1964 to 1973. The files consist of Danzig's internal memoranda and correspondence regarding Governor Rockefeller's radio and television appearances; bills and invoices for the production, distribution, and broadcast of television promotions; and budgets and expense accounts for programs. There are also scripts and transcripts of short promotional films on Rockefeller. Additional Danzig material is also located in the New York Office series of the Nelson Rockefeller Gubernatorial Papers, which deals primarily with the 1964 presidential campaign.

Arranged in three subseries:

Subseries 1, Executive Chamber, 1964-1965. 1 cu. ft.

Subseries 2, Subject Files, 1964-1971. 0.5 cu. ft.

Subseries 3, Miscellaneous, 1964-1973. 0.5 cu. ft.

Series 19, Arthur Massolo Papers, 1966-1971. 1.2 cu. ft.

This series contains a small portion of the office files of Arthur Massolo, who served in the Appointments Office during Governor Rockefeller's third term. This incomplete selection of papers is composed entirely of

correspondence with individuals seeking employment in the Rockefeller administration. As Assistant Appointments Officer, Massolo forwarded the correspondence to the appropriate department and often included cover memoranda with recommendations to the department heads.

Series 23, Civil Service Resolutions (Charles H. Palmer), 1959-1973. 4 cu. ft.

This series contains a collection of resolutions forwarded to Charles H. Palmer, Assistant Secretary to the Governor for Reports, from the New York Department of Civil Service. Each year of Governor Rockefeller's gubernatorial tenure is represented by resolutions that were approved by Governor Rockefeller on Palmer's recommendation and those resolutions that were "Withdrawn or Withheld" at the request of the head of the Civil Service Department.

Civil Service Resolutions were adopted by New York State to increase or decrease the number of positions in the state government. Resolutions were not specific to an individual, but rather to a position or title.

Series 24, Political Files, 1959-1973. 96.4 cu. ft.

This series is composed of constituent correspondence during Nelson A. Rockefeller's four terms as governor of New York, and particularly the elections in 1958, 1962, 1966, and 1970. The series also reflects Rockefeller's presidential campaign efforts in 1964 and 1968. The bulk of the material is correspondence between the Governor's office and state constituents, as well as citizens from across the country and around the world.

Series 34, Diane Van Wie Papers, 1953-1973, 64 cu. ft.

Diane Van Wie was a member of Nelson A. Rockefeller's executive staff prior to and during his service as Governor of New York, and these

records document portions of his public activities from 1953 to 1973. Van Wie was one of two assistants to Ann Whitman, executive assistant to the governor, in the Albany office. There is very little biographical information available about her.

The Diane Van Wie series is divided into 12 subseries:

Subseries 1, Campaign Correspondence, 1964-1968, 6.4 cu. ft. .

Subseries 2, Subject Files, 1953-1973, 3.2 cu. ft.

Subseries 3, Acknowledgments of Support Gubernatorial/National, 1968-1970, 4 cu. ft.

Subseries 4, Executive Chamber Staff Memos, 1962-1973, 4.4 cu. ft.

Subseries 5, Latin American Trip, 1969-1970, 0.4 cu. ft.

Subseries 6, Meetings, Luncheons, and Dinners, 1958-1973, 8 cu. ft.

Subseries 7, Nelson Rockefeller Schedule, 1958-1970, 4.8 cu. ft.

Subseries 8, Position Papers and Policy Proposals, 1959-1964, 6 cu. ft.

Subseries 9, Social Files, 1959-1963, 2 cu. ft.

Subseries 10, Political Files, 1958-1972, 5.6 cu. ft.

Subseries 11, Miscellaneous Files, 1958-1973, 12 cu. ft.

Subseries 12, Executive Chamber Correspondence, 1970-1973, 4.8 cu. ft.

Series 36, Gene Wyckoff Papers, 1961-1965. 2 cu. ft.

This series is a nearly complete representation of *Executive Chamber*, a television program written and produced by Gene Wyckoff in late 1964 and 1965. Topics were developed in conjunction with Governor Nelson Rockefeller and his staff. The programs were designed to make clear the governor's position on issues of importance to New York State voters.

Arranged in two subseries:

Subseries 1, *Executive Chamber Program Files*, 1961-1965. 1 cu. ft.

Subseries 2, *Executive Chamber Scripts and Related Materials*, 1964-1965. 0.6 cu. ft. .

Record Group 26, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice Presidential

Series 12, Joseph E. Persico Files, 1959-1974. 12 cu. ft.

This series focuses on Joseph E. Persico's service as the chief speech writer for Nelson A. Rockefeller during his two last terms as governor of New York (1967-1973) and as vice president of the U.S. (1974-1977). This collection contains the speeches and press releases that Persico wrote during his official duties; his personal papers and writings are at the New York State Archives in Albany.

A native of Gloversville, New York, Persico joined Rockefeller's staff in 1966 and was his chief speech writer for the remainder of his tenure as governor and throughout his vice presidency.

Most of this series is made up of speech files. They contain one or more versions of each speech, such as drafts, reading copies, transcripts, or press releases. Drafts and reading copies are likely to include Governor Rockefeller's handwritten changes and notations. Some files contain memos, schedules, or background information concerning the event at which the speech was given.

Subseries 1, New York State Committee to Reelect the President Research Files, 1972 (2 cu. ft).

Subseries 2, Miscellaneous Writings, 1971-1974 (0.5 cu. ft.).

Subseries 3, Pre-Vice Presidential Speeches, 1966-1974 (6.4 cu. ft.).

Subseries 4, Press Releases, 1970-1974 (1.2 cu. ft.).

Subseries 5, Miscellaneous Files, 1968-1974 (1.2 cu. ft.). **RAC**

The Blanchette H. Rockefeller Papers

(continued from page 1)

joining the Community Service Society in 1933 as a member of its Central Council. She was also a trustee of the Brearley School, Vassar College, and The Juilliard School. Her lengthy affiliation with the Museum of Modern Art began in 1949 with her role as founding chairman of its Junior Council. She served the museum in various capacities, including two terms as president. She was appointed as a member of the National Council on the Humanities (1974-1980) and the New York State Council on the Arts (1979-1987), and in 1985 was elected to the Board of the Vivian Beaumont Theater. Her memberships included the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society, the English-Speaking Union, the American Federation of Arts, the Riverside Church, and the River Club as well as numerous other leading cultural institutions.

Mrs. Rockefeller shared many of her husband's philanthropic interests. Their deep interest in Asia and Asian art began in the early 1950s with JDR 3rd's appointment to John Foster Dulles' Peace Treaty Mission to Japan, a country that would become almost a second home to the couple. Blanchette was a member of The Asia Society, which JDR 3rd founded, as well as a member of its Gallery Advisory Committee and the Friends of Asia House. She also was a member of the Gallery Committee of the Japan Society and of the American Advisory Committee to the Japan Foundation.

Throughout their marriage, Blanchette and JDR 3rd devoted a great deal of time to art collecting. They gradually assembled world-class collections of Asian and American art which were donated to the Asia Society and to San Francisco's DeYoung Museum respectively.

The Blanchette Hooker Rockefeller Papers (Record Group 53 of the Rockefeller Family Archives) are divided into five series, which are described below.

Series 1, Hooker and Ferry Families Files, 1745; 1884-1992. 5 cu. ft.

This series contains personal family correspondence, wills and estate settlement papers, photographs, albums, and biographical and genealogical information regarding Blanchette Rockefeller's parents, siblings, grandparents, and ancestors. Mrs. Rockefeller, a descendant of Massachusetts Colony pastor Thomas Hooker, was the daughter of Elon H. Hooker, a civil engineer and founder of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company who was active in Republican politics. A friend of and adviser to Theodore Roosevelt, Elon Hooker was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the governorship of New York in 1920. He was also chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. This series contains speeches and articles by Hooker as well as ephemera from his gubernatorial campaign. Material on the history of the electrochemical company will also be found here (box 8).

Blanchette's mother, Blanche Ferry, was the daughter of the founder of the Detroit-based seed company, D. M. Ferry & Co., a predecessor of the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. (Information on the seed companies, including an 1896 brochure entitled "Extra Early Blanche Ferry Sweet Pea," can be found in box 1 of this series.) Blanche Ferry's wedding to Elon Hooker in 1901 is documented here as well as her role as the mother of four daughters: Barbara, Adelaide, Helen, and Blanchette. Of special interest in these files are

the letters written by and about Blanchette during her childhood (box 4).

Additionally, this series provides ample evidence of the deep affection Mrs. Rockefeller had for her sisters and their families. She tended to the needs of various family members, including those of her never-married oldest sister, Barbara, who suffered from mental illness. Mrs. Rockefeller's sister Adelaide married the best-selling novelist John P. Marquand. Her sister Helen, an artist and poet, was first married to Ernest O'Malley, a prominent figure in the Irish Republican movement who began his connection with the cause at the age of 18 during the Easter Week uprising of 1916. Throughout her life Mrs. Rockefeller corresponded with and remained close and attentive to her sisters, nieces, and nephews.

Series 2, Rockefeller Family Files, 1932-1991, 0.3 cu. ft.

This series is composed mostly of letters sent to Mrs. Rockefeller by members of the Rockefeller family. The letters provide evidence of the warm relationships between her and the various family members. Of special interest are the letters between Mrs. Rockefeller and her parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who enthusiastically welcomed Blanchette into their family. Also of note in this series are the letters, postcards, and telegrams sent to Mrs. Rockefeller by her husband during his travels.

Series 3, Subject Files, 1933-1994, 16 cu. ft.

Mrs. Rockefeller's personal papers as well as the files from the organizations for which she labored were maintained in one alphabetical subject sequence.

Of a personal nature are records relating to Mrs. Rockefeller's art collection, debut, education, engagement, household maintenance, financial management, travels,

and wedding. Her personal correspondence, which was maintained alphabetically, will also be found in this series (boxes 42 and 43). Of special note is a scrapbook containing photographs, invitations, brochures, newspaper clippings, and other ephemera and memorabilia documenting Mrs. Rockefeller's life prior to her engagement. Also of interest are the files relating to her engagement (box 27) and wedding (boxes 52 through 54) to JDR 3rd. A letter and a drawing from Violet Oakley, a popular illustrator, muralist and social activist, are part of the wedding files. Oakley, a friend of the Hooker family and a leading proponent of the League of Nations, presented a pen-and-ink drawing to the couple upon the occasion of their marriage.

Also of a personal nature is the correspondence between Blanchette and John D. Rockefeller 3rd and members of the Rowntree family in England (boxes 45 and 46).

Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller agreed in 1940 to take Benjamin and David, two of the young sons of Peter and Bessie Rowntree, into their home until it was deemed safe for the boys to return to war-ravaged England. For four years the boys lived with the Rockefeller family. The letters offer insights into life on both sides of the Atlantic during World War II.

The balance of the papers in this series reflects Mrs. Rockefeller's social concerns and philanthropic endeavors. Shortly after her marriage in 1932, Mrs. Rockefeller began her involvement in charitable and civic activities when she joined the Central Council of the Community Service Society (see box 25). Throughout her marriage (and particularly after her children were grown), Mrs. Rockefeller served on committees and as a board member for a number of organizations as well as on a variety of governmental commissions and panels. Though numerous, Mrs. Rockefeller's involvement with these organizations and

institutions was never casual. This series documents the dedication of Mrs. Rockefeller and the scope of her contributions (of both time and money) to a variety of organizations and agencies, including the Asia Society, Japan Society, Lincoln Center, and the New York State Council on the Arts.

Series 4, Museum of Modern Art Files, 1951-1992, 9 cu. ft.

Mrs. Rockefeller's significant involvement with the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) began in 1949 when her brother-in-law, Nelson A. Rockefeller, asked her to assist with the formation of a Junior Council which he hoped would attract young, talented committee and board members to the museum. Mrs. Rockefeller served as the first chair of the Junior Council. After World War II she helped form the International Council whose members were involved in the planning and financing of international exhibitions. In 1953 she was named a trustee of MoMA and she served continuously from that year until her retirement in 1987. During that time Mrs. Rockefeller twice served as president (1959-1962, 1972-1985) and was elected chairman of the board in 1985. During her second tenure as president, MoMA successfully undertook a fundraising campaign, substantially increased exhibit and curatorial space, and added significantly to its collection of modern and contemporary art. These files are revelatory of Mrs. Rockefeller's very active role in many aspects of the museum's operation, including fundraising. Her involvement is evident in the hand-written notes generated by her to committee chairs and to donors and potential donors in her capacity as a "lay administrator." Documented here is the major fundraising event for the museum's 50th anniversary as well as files relating to the controversial issue of selling the air rights of the museum to an outside developer.

An oral history interview done for the Archives of American Art in 1970, in which Mrs. Rockefeller discusses her association with the MoMA, can be found in the Subject Series (box 15).

Series 5, Political Files, 1961-1992, 2 cu. ft.

This series documents Mrs. Rockefeller's interest and involvement in politics through her contributions to various political causes and candidates – both Democratic and Republican. She was an active fundraiser in a number of campaigns, especially those of her son, John D. Rockefeller IV, and her son-in-law, Mark Dayton. **RAC**

Kathy Brennan
Consulting Archivist

Director's Comments

(continued from page 2)

million pages of documents, thousands of photographs, and dozens of films and videos arrive each year to be identified, inventoried, and properly preserved and shelved. Collections ready for scholarly access need the further treatment of page-by-page review, and archivists need to create complete finding aids so that generations of scholars can locate what they want. Visiting scholars need to be met and interviewed in order to accurately determine what files they need to see, and then they need to be assisted throughout each day. Administratively the staff needs to manage the Center's facilities, and to oversee and prepare the Center's scholarly conferences, workshops, grant programs, and publications.

Please visit the Rockefeller Archive Center in Sleepy Hollow, whether virtually (<http://archive.rockefeller.edu>) or in person. Our historic locale is an ideal modern research environment. **RAC**

Darwin H. Stapleton
Executive Director

For the Welfare of the Third Sector: The Commonwealth Fund in the Era of the Filer Commission, 1973-2005

In an era of unprecedented personal wealth, philanthropic institutions have become a fundamental part of American society. During the 20th century, the number of private foundations grew dramatically, encouraged by favorable federal tax laws. By the late 1960s, however, philanthropic foundations came under attack from a number of quarters as accusations of tax abuse and inappropriate political grants threatened the entire system of private institutions in America. The Tax Reform Act of 1969 set strict regulations on the administration of foundation finances and reduced tax incentives, which were increasingly being equated with “loopholes.” Foundation officials defended their positions by pointing out their positive contributions to society, but without an accurate body of knowledge or hard data available to support their position, they found themselves unable to develop a convincing argument.

Recognizing that only facts can change the attitudes of those seeking to reduce tax incentives, John D. Rockefeller 3rd brought together experts from various fields to form the Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs, which was charged to complete a thorough study of the nonprofit sector. The members of the Commission – commonly referred to as the “Filer Commission” after its chair, John H. Filer – included federal judges, financial experts, foundation officials, academics, and attorneys as well as corporate, government, and university officials. In 1975, after two years of research and debate the Commission issued its report, “Giving In America: Toward a Stronger Voluntary Sector,” which offered solutions to the many problems facing American philanthropies.

The Commission infused new vigor into the nonprofit community and, more importantly, gave the community a sense of identity. For the first time, charities, foundations, and voluntary groups of all kinds began to view themselves as a single entity. Fitting neatly into the conceptual framework of American society that included both government and commercial sectors, philanthropists now viewed themselves as part of a voluntary and independent “third sector.”

The Commission provided the initiative for several new organizations to provide statistics and support for the entire nonprofit community. The most noteworthy of these new organizations defined the community in its name: the Independent Sector. This group continued the work of the Filer Commission by providing a meeting ground for all nonprofit organizations, devoting itself to educating the public about the role of philanthropies, and creating leadership and management programs for foundation professionals. It also devoted a large amount of resources for research in order to establish a “body of knowledge necessary to accurately define, describe, chart, and understand the [third] sector and the ways it can be of greatest service to society.” This research initiative was of enormous significance to the nonprofit community as it paved the way for numerous academic centers devoted to the study of philanthropy.

The Commonwealth Fund played a major role in support of the many institutions and programs that emerged from the Filer Commission. Although the Fund did not exclusively support these types of programs, they nonetheless played an instrumental role in advancing the

Commission's initiatives. The grant files of the Commonwealth Fund Archives show this commitment to the “third sector” by documenting the many grants and long-term associations with fellow members of the nonprofit community.

Commonwealth Fund grants have supported not only the Filer Commission itself, but also funded the establishment of several academic centers for the study of philanthropy, including those at Yale and the New School for Social Research. Moreover, they have provided annual grants to numerous “third sector” support organizations, such as the Independent Sector, the Council on Foundations, the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, the National Charities Information Bureau, the Center for Effective Philanthropy, the National Coalition of Community Foundations, and the Grantmakers for Child, Youth and Families, among many others. Taken collectively, these grants illustrate a wide range of concerns faced by officials in the nonprofit field and document unique segments of the history of the grant recipients. The latter point is made all the more poignant when dealing with institutions such as the Family Welfare Societies of New York, which is no longer in existence and has left few records behind for scholarly research.

The Commonwealth Fund Archives provides a rich trove of material for studying the history of philanthropy, not only in the era of the Filer Commission, but since 1918, when Anna M. Harkness established the fund “to do something for the welfare of mankind.” Although not the earliest or the largest of the major foundations which emerged in the early part of the twentieth century, the Common-

wealth Fund does hold an intriguing distinction as one of only a handful of private foundations that does not carry its donor's name in its title.

Since its inception, Commonwealth Fund officials have consistently targeted programs and groups that had no other means of funding. They were quick to discontinue support for any program once other institutions or government agencies rendered the Fund's assistance superfluous. Time and time again, the Commonwealth Fund has shown that it is committed to solving society's problems rather than sustaining institutions.

The Commonwealth Fund's Rural Hospital Program perhaps best demonstrates this point. Between 1926-1949, fifteen hospitals received funding for construction and administration. The passage of the Hill Burton Act of 1946, however, made federal funds available to hospitals, and the Commonwealth Fund's program was discontinued soon after. Similarly, the number of institutions supporting medical research in the 1950s caused

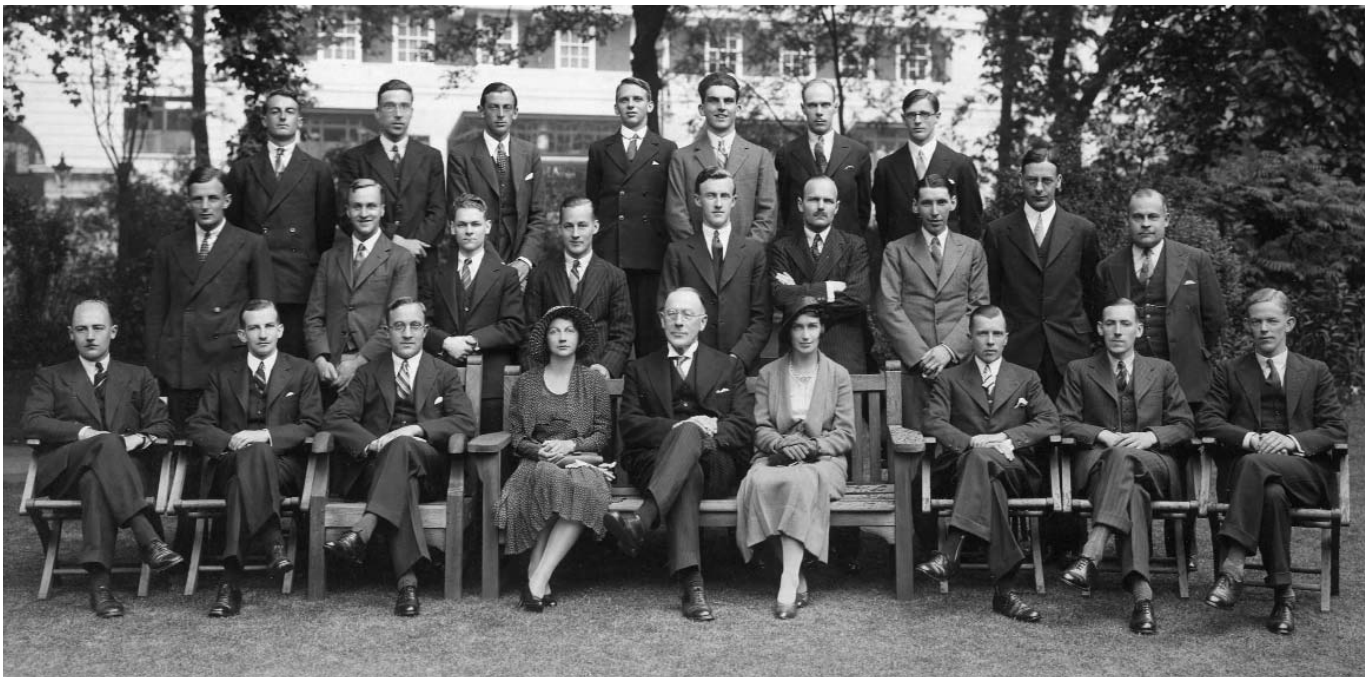
Commonwealth Fund officials to scale back their own medical research grants and channel their funds into other areas, such as medical education and healthcare.

Today, the Commonwealth Fund continues to support broad programs in medical education and healthcare policy, and also focuses attention on improving the well being of vulnerable populations. The Fund prides itself on remaining flexible to meet new needs that emerge in American society, but their support of the "third sector" in the past thirty years has been unwavering. Hoping to improve the quality of foundations nationwide, executive vice president John E. Craig argued in the Fund's 2003 annual report that "foundations should do more to promote a fuller understanding of the financial realities that govern their existence, the strategies and management practices that make them effective, and the role they play in society."

One final point about the Commonwealth Fund's commitment to the advancement of the "third

sector" is that it recognizes the importance of its own history as it relates to the history of philanthropy in America. To preserve their institutional memory for years to come, the Fund has deposited over 650 cubic feet of archival records at the Rockefeller Archive Center in Sleepy Hollow, New York. This is no minor point, however, as recent surveys have shown that only a minority of foundations allow researchers access to their records, and even fewer have deposited their records in an archives. Some foundations do not even recognize that their records are of historical importance. In fact, foundation archives provide one of the most important sources to scholars interested in the history of philanthropy. At RAC, the Commonwealth Fund Archives adds to one of the largest gatherings of foundation records in the country, and is supported by a staff that prides itself on sustaining a historical interest in the history of philanthropy. **RAC**

Patrick Shea
Project Archivist



From the Commonwealth Fund Archives

Alistair Cooke (third from the left, back row), the long-time commentator on life in the U.S., is among the 1932 Commonwealth Fund fellows photographed in Portman Square Garden, London, July 5, 1932. In addition to extensive documentation of grant programs, the Commonwealth Fund archives includes files on the Harkness fellowship program. "It changed my life," Cooke wrote of his fellowship in literature. Cooke's file consists of reports and correspondence (1932-1989) that document his stay in the U.S. and his eventual rise to fame with the British Broadcasting Company.

Scholar-in-Residence Program



Laurance S. Rockefeller (center) presenting the final report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to President John F. Kennedy, January 1 1962. His leadership of the commission was part of the tradition of Rockefeller philanthropic support for the creation of parks, gardens and other spaces to enable people to enjoy and appreciate nature, a tradition that is well documented in the collections at the Rockefeller Archive Center.

From the Rockefeller Family Archives

In 2006 the Rockefeller Archive Center will continue its Scholar-in-Residence Program to offer researchers the opportunity for an extended period of concentrated research in the collections housed at the Archive Center.

The Scholar-in-Residence Program is designed to foster, promote, and support research in the historical collections at the Rockefeller Archive Center. Strengths of the Center's collections 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.

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 between two and 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. Prior research experience at the Archive Center is required. Along with the application form, applicants must (1) submit a statement

detailing the candidate's research interests and discussing the value of the Archive Center's holdings in investigating those interests, (2) provide a *curriculum vita*, and (3) must arrange to have three persons familiar with the candidate's research scholarship mail letters of recommendation directly to the Rockefeller Archive Center.

Applications for the program must be postmarked or sent via email by November 30th each year. The Resident Scholars are announced at the end of March and residencies may begin in April. Application forms and guides to the Center's collections are accessible from the Center's home page at <http://archive.rockefeller.edu/>. **RAC**

Rockefeller Archive Center Grant Awards, 2005

The Rockefeller Archive Center received sixty applications for research grants for its 2005 program. In March, forty-four scholars were awarded stipends to conduct research in the Center's collections. Forty-two scholars received general Grants-in-Aid, and two scholars received Residencies to conduct extended research in the collections in the Center's Scholar-in-Residence program. All grant recipients, their institutions and research topics follow.

Residencies, Scholar-in-Residence Program

Julia Foulkes

Core Faculty, BA Program (History), The New School University
"Cities of Fact and Feeling: Urbanization and the Arts after World War II"

Joshua Humphreys

Ph.D. Candidate, New York University.
"Beyond the 'Stalemate Society': Philanthropy, the State, and Social Science in 20th-Century France"

General Grants-in-Aid

Stanley Abe

Associate Professor, Department of Art and Art History, Duke University.
"Making Chinese Art Sculpture"

Kenneth Bertrams

Visiting Scholar and Adjunct Assistant Professor, Institute for the Study of Europe, Columbia University.
"The Shaping of Social Modernization in Europe: The Diffusion of Organizational Patterns in Science and Industry, 1900-1950"

Jessica Blatt

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Political Science, Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, New School University.
"Race, Biology and Culture in the Development of American Political Science"

Stephen Casper

Ph.D. Candidate, The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine, University College, London, United Kingdom.
"Defining British Neurology, 1920-1945"

Adele E. Clarke

Professor of Sociology and Adjunct Professor of History of Health Sciences, Department of Social and Behavioral Science, University of California, San Francisco.
"Medicines and Mechanisms of Globalization: Case Studies of Thailand and Puerto Rico c. 1900-2005"

Dagmar Ellerbrock

Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Bielefeld, Germany.
"Cultures of Democracy: American Perceptions and Encounters on Public Health in Post-World War II Germany"

Erik Ellis

Associate Researcher, Professional Biology & Society Program, Arizona State University.
"Dixy Lee Ray: A Marine Biologist and Public Scientist in the Mid-20th Century"

Megan Feeney

Ph.D. Candidate and Instructor, Department of American Studies, University of Minnesota.
"The Strongest Hemispheric Bond: Hollywood and the Selling of U.S. Policy in Latin America"

Laura Gifford

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of California, Los Angeles.
"The Center Cannot Hold: The 1960 Election and the Rise of Modern Conservatism"

Nicolas Guilhot

Researcher, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Centre de Sociologie Européenne, Paris, France.
"From the Rockefeller Foundation to the Open Society Institute: Scholarly Networks and the Cold War"

Jonathan Hagood

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of California, Davis.
"The Pursuit of Science Outside the State: The Politics of Medical Research in Argentina, 1943-1960"

Robin Henry

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, Indiana University.
"Criminalizing Sex, Defining Sexuality: Sodomy Laws, Manhood and Social Change in 19th-Century Colorado Mining Communities"

Alison Isenberg

Associate Professor, Department of History, Rutgers State University of New Jersey.
"A Creative Coexistence: Historicism and Modernism in Mid-20th Century Urban Design"

Liew Kai Khiun

Ph.D. Candidate, The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine, University College, London, United Kingdom.
"The Politics of Local and International Health Movements in Colonial Malaya 1867-1942"

Peter Kraemer

Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State.
"Germany is Whose Problem?: American Philanthropy and the German Question, 1944-1964"

Peter Laurence

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania.
"A Vital Science: Jane Jacobs' New Urbanism"

Socrates Litsios

Independent Researcher, Baulmes, Switzerland.
"A Portrait of Selskar Gunn: A Born Imaginative Leader"

Jorge Lossio

Ph.D. Candidate, Center for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine, The University of Manchester, United Kingdom.
"Acclimatizing to the Altitudes: Western Medicine in the Andes, 1890-1960"

Reiko Maekawa

Associate Professor, Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, Japan.
"The Rockefeller Foundation and Refugee Scholars in the Fields of Social Sciences and Humanities between 1933 and 1945"

Ana Malavassi-Aguilar

Professor, History and Humanities Departments and Researcher, Historical Research Center of Central America, University of Costa Rica.
"The Rockefeller Foundation and the Social Welfare Models in Costa Rica and Panama 1914-1950: History, Sanitary Structure and Preventive Social Medicine"

Savithri Preetha Nair

Research Assistant, Department of History, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, United Kingdom.
 "Western Medicine in the Princely State: The Case of Travancore in South India. 1800-1956"

Julie Nicoletta

Associate Professor, Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences Program, University of Washington, Tacoma.
 "Unisphere: Architecture and Globalization at the New York World's Fair of 1964-1965"

John O'Toole

Independent Researcher, Newport, Rhode Island.
 "Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich: Titan of the Senate: A Modern Biography"

Paul Peterson

Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Entomology, Soils and Plant Sciences, Clemson University.
 "John S. Niederhauser: The Growth of International Agricultural Research and the Quest to End Hunger"

Mercedes Planta

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, National University of Singapore.
 "The American Colonial Public Health System in the Philippines 1901-1935"

Michael Schroeder

Independent Researcher, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
 "Social Conditions and Public Health among Segovian Campesinos: Nicaragua in the Time of the Sandino Rebellion, 1920-1930s"

Thomas Schwartz

Professor, Department of History, Vanderbilt University.
 "Henry Kissinger and the Dilemmas of American Power"

David Seim

Ph.D. Candidate, Program in the History of Technology and Science, Department of History, Iowa State University.
 "Institutional versus Individual Sponsorship: Strategies for Funding of Research in Economics through the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the Rockefeller Foundation, 1922-1938"

Krzysztof Skowronski

Assistant Professor, Department of Ontology and Epistemology, Opole University, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Poland.
 "Santayana and American Philosophy"

Judith Stein

Professor, Department of History, City College and Graduate Center of the City University of New York.
 "Death of the New Deal: The United States in the 1970s"

Alexandra Stern

Associate Director, Center for the History of Medicine and Assistant Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Program in American Culture, University of Michigan.
 "Tropical Medicine and U.S. Colonialism in Panama, 1900-1920"

Jeffrey Straub

Visiting Lecturer of Historical Theology, Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Plymouth, Minnesota.
 "The Making of a Battle Royal: The Rise of Religious Liberalism in Northern Baptist Life, 1870-1920"

Tomo Suzuki

Official Fellow and University Lecturer, SAID Business School, University of Oxford, United Kingdom.
 "Theoretical Political and Institutional Aspects of U.S. National Accounting (Economic Statistics) Development"

Marianne Tallberg

Docent, Nursing Science Department, Kuopio University, Finland.
 "A Comparison between the Nordic Countries of Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway on Aid Received for Public Health Nursing Education from the Rockefeller Foundation, 1928-1956"

David Veenstra

Research Assistant, Office of the UIC Historian, University of Illinois, Chicago.
 "The Civil Presidency: Gerald R. Ford and the Politics of Renewal"

Ann Vogel

Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Exeter, United Kingdom.
 "Negotiation Communications in Foundation Philanthropy: A Comparative Case Study of Rockefeller Philanthropies and their Universities, 1913-1950"

Ana Filipa Vrdoljak

Jean Monnet Fellow, Law Department, European University Institute, Florence, Italy.
 "Minorities, Cultural Diversity, and Intangible Heritage in International Law"

Andrea Walton

Associate Professor, Department of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies, Indiana University, Bloomington.
 "The Influence of Foundations on Access for Diverse Students in the Post-World War II Era"

Christine Woysner

Assistant Professor of Education Curriculum, Instruction and Technology of Education Department, Temple University.
 "Organizing Education: The National Parent-Teacher Association and Civic Engagement, 1890-1970"

Marion Wrenn

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Culture and Communication, New York University.
 "Inventing Warriors: U.S. Universities, Philanthropies and the Reorientation of Foreign Journalists Post-World War II"

Heather Young Leslie

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii.
 "Medicine and Modernization in the Central Pacific"

Samuel Zipp

Ph.D. Candidate, American Studies Program, Yale University.
 "Manhattan Projects: Urban Renewal in Cold War New York"



John S. Niederhauser, an agricultural scientist for the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico from the 1950s into the early 1970s, will be the subject of study for a recipient of an RAC research grant for 2005.

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Rockefeller University President Paul Nurse (right) receives a copy of the new book of essays on the university's history, *Creating a Tradition of Biomedical Research*, from the book's editor, Darwin H. Stapleton (center), Executive Director of the Rockefeller Archive Center, and Michael Held, Executive Director of The Rockefeller University Press. See page 3.

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Selskar M. Gunn in Czechoslovakia in 1921. An influential member of the Rockefeller Foundation's International Health Division, Gunn will be the subject of study for a recipient of an RAC research grant for 2005.

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From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Blanchette Hooker Rockefeller (center) with her son Jay (left) and her husband, John D. Rockefeller 3rd during a visit to the home of Nobukazu Kishi, Prime Minister of Japan, in 1958. The Blanchette H. Rockefeller Papers have been processed and are now available for research. See 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 website .

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