



Newsletter

Grant-in-Aid Program for 2007

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. Twenty-nine scholars from around the world received funding from this program in 2006; 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 postmarked or sent via e-mail by November 15th 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.

Rockefeller Archive Center and Smithsonian Institution Archives Collaborate on Electronic Records Project

In August 2005, the Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC) and the Smithsonian Institution Archives (SIA) launched a three-year collaborative project to develop and implement the methods and technologies necessary for preserving information archived in electronic form. Rather than being concerned only with present holdings, the RAC and SIA are pro-actively evaluating concerns about materials that will be deposited during the next quarter century or so. As archives and their

depositors face space limitations, rising costs, and governmental regulations, business practices will dictate that materials, particularly those "born digital," be archived in their native forms. Developing cost-effective long-term preservation methods for electronic information is critical in order for archives to serve future researchers examining 21st-century subjects.

Conversations between Darwin H. Stapleton, RAC Executive Director, *(continued on page 3)*



Analysts at the Center for International Studies at MIT review printouts from an analog computer simulation of the workings of various economic variables in an underdeveloped country in 1958. This image shows "only about a quarter of the computer," according to the caption in the Rockefeller Foundation annual report. The RF provided \$38,680 to support this work, led by Edward P. Holland, in addition to \$98,400 in 1957 for a three-year project by the MIT Computation Center to explore "the potential use of high-speed computing equipment in the solution of theoretical and applied problems in the social sciences."



Rockefeller Archive Center

Darwin H. Stapleton
Executive Director

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Erwin Levold
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The Rockefeller Archive Center, a division of The Rockefeller University, was established in 1974 to preserve and make available to researchers the records of the University, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, members of the Rockefeller family, and other individuals and institutions associated with their endeavors. Since 1986, the Center has received the records of several non-Rockefeller philanthropies.

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/>

Some Roots of Globalization

Globalization is a term recently in vogue, yet it is old as an historical process. In the collections of the Rockefeller Archive Center it can be seen emerging by the last quarter of the 19th century as John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil business expanded beyond the United States. Early in the 20th century one can observe elements of globalization through the records of the International Health Board (1913-1928), which carried out widespread disease-control projects. In the latter 20th century the currents of globalization are apparent in the archives of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, particularly files of the Fund's "One World" program (1983-1998), which was aimed primarily at promoting sustainable resource use and international security.

The Center has recognized the significance of globalization in its collections by sponsoring two recent conferences on that topic: "Philanthropic Foundations and the Globalization of Scientific Medicine and Public Health," and "Globalization, Philanthropy and Civil Society: Toward a New Political Culture in the 21st Century." The proceedings from the latter meeting, edited by Soma Hewa and Darwin Stapleton, were published by Springer in 2005; proceedings of the former conference are in progress.

Important roots of modern globalization are documented at the Rockefeller Archive Center. Researchers should be aware of this aspect of the Center's collections that provides perspectives on current issues for humankind. **RAC**

Darwin H. Stapleton, Executive Director

John D. Rockefeller 3rd Centennial

This year marks the centennial of the birth of John Davison Rockefeller 3rd (March 21, 1906-July 10, 1978), the eldest son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller. Sometimes called "the quiet Rockefeller," he was an important philanthropist and

played significant roles in founding the Population Council and Lincoln Center; in promoting better understanding of Asia; in promoting a greater awareness and understanding of the role of philanthropy in society; and as a collector of Asian and American art. **RAC**



John D. Rockefeller 3rd (center, with overcoat over his arm) visiting the sorghum fields at the Rockefeller Foundation agricultural experiment station in Chapingo, Mexico, on September 28, 1946. Rockefeller was a trustee (1931-1971) and chairman of the board of trustees of the RF (1952-1971).

From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Rockefeller Archive Center and Smithsonian Institution Archives Collaborate on Electronic Records Project

(continued from page 1)

and Edie Hedlin, former director of the Smithsonian Institution Archives and a past president of the Society of American Archivists, initiated the Collaborative Electronic Records Project (CERP). During her tenure at the Smithsonian, Hedlin championed that institution's program to manage and preserve its electronic records. She continues to share her knowledge and guidance as one of three project consultants. The other two advisors are Charles Dollar, recognized worldwide as a pioneer and expert in the electronic records management field, and Gregory Hunter, Certified Records Manager, Certified Archivist, and professor in the Palmer School of Library and Information Science at Long Island University. In his previous position at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Dollar led digital technology research projects. Hunter is Principal Archivist and Records Manager for the Lockheed Martin team currently working on NARA's Electronic Records Archives. Smithsonian Information Technology Archivist, Riccardo Ferrante, manages the Collaborative Electronic Records Project in addition to his duties managing the Smithsonian's Electronic Records Program. His experience in software development, data standard development, product development, and project management further strengthens the leadership base for this challenging project.

The CERP collaboration presents an exciting opportunity for the two institutions to compare and contrast the methods and technologies that their depositors use to generate and retain electronic records. The RAC and SIA are parallel repositories in that both collect information with educational, scientific, and cultural

subject matter; but they differ in their relationships with their donors as well as in the scale of their operations. Because the SIA is a division of the Smithsonian and is the official repository for all Smithsonian units, it has considerable control over the way information is organized and retained, and it owns the records it receives. In contrast, the RAC depends on its donors to voluntarily follow its suggestions regarding collection content, format, and order. The RAC's holdings consist primarily of private records, some that have been donated to the Center, others on loan, and still others are on deposit, so that access to collections varies considerably and negotiations surrounding acquisition, use, and permanency are more varied than situations the Smithsonian faces as a federal organization.

The first phase of this collaborative project focuses on gathering information from depositor organizations about their use of e-mail and related electronic records in order to document their policy and program decisions and activities. The archivists dedicated to the project, Nancy Adgent at the RAC and Lynda Schmitz Fuhrig at SIA, are conducting interviews with selected staff members at participating donor offices. At the RAC, Nancy Adgent has interviewed 44 employees in 14 units of the RAC's 33 depositor organizations. Each archives then will identify two to four depositor units for more in-depth analyses of their electronic records and records practices in order to prepare pilot tests consisting of e-mail capture, preservation, and controlled access.

Concurrently, project archivists are researching e-mail "best practices" to prepare localized guidelines for voluntary use by their depositors. The principal investigators, Darwin H. Stapleton of the RAC and Riccardo Ferrante of SIA, will prepare a sample business case and sample technical system requirements.

Subsequently, Phase Two will address the results of the detailed analyses, incorporating findings into a draft of technical guidelines for transferring electronic information from depositor organizations to archives and into a plan for the technology requirements of a model system to accomplish the move from the depositor's system to the archives' system. This model will address records transfer, classification, assessment, preservation, storage, and accessibility. The team also will propose solutions to any system problems encountered and will prepare finding aids for records that are permanently transferred during the testing process. While the technical operations are being performed, team members will also be refining a model business case including a cost-benefit analysis of various ways to manage electronic records. The project's final segment will encompass website posting of finding aids developed during the project. In addition, technological infrastructure will be constructed and tested, and policies and procedures for preserving copies of the digital records acquired during earlier phases will be determined.

As opportunities arise, team members will present in-progress findings at various conferences and on the project website: <http://siarchives.si.edu/cerp/cerpteam.htm>. Project products, including training materials for depositors and archives, will be available for use by other non-profit organizations and archives. Concluding the project, the team will share findings at a symposium for non-profit, philanthropic, and archival institutions.

Following the traditions of Smithsonian Institution explorers and the Rockefeller family's timely responses to social needs, the CERP is at the forefront of emerging archival issues and technological challenges. **RAC**

Nancy Adgent, Project Archivist

Online Database Coming Soon

In the coming months, the Rockefeller Archive Center will be introducing its new web-based searchable database, Re:discovery for Internet (RFI). This search engine, provided through Re:discovery Software, Inc., will be a permanent link on the Archive Center's web site <http://archive.rockefeller.edu/>.

The RFI interface is the final piece of a multi-year collaborative project between the Archive Center, the staff at Re:discovery, and Electronic Scriptorium. Re:discovery's team of designers and programmers built and customized the RAC's database according to specifications from the Archive Center, using their standard software as the base. Simultaneously, the staff at Electronic Scriptorium has done the data entry for the RAC's new database, adding content at a rapid pace. Leading the project for the RAC is Archivist Charlotte Sturm, who supervised the creation and implementation of the database and RFI and coordinated the data entry project.

The majority of the Archive Center's open collections will be represented in the database, and additions will be made on a regular basis. The content of RFI mirrors that of the database, which is based upon the folder-level descriptive finding aids produced by the Center's staff. Unprocessed collections or portions of collections will not be included in the database. A list of the collections available in the database will be accessible on the web site. Online access to the contents of the collections will not be available from this database or any other source.

RFI users will be able to customize their searches in two important ways. First, they will have the option of searching on one particular collection, such as the Rockefeller Foundation archives or the Rockefeller family archives, or running a global search on all of

the collections available in RFI. The global search will be useful for finding material on a topic that is in several different collections, and may uncover additional materials that the researcher was not expecting. RFI's second search feature allows the user to select the archival level of the search. Users can choose to search at the Record Group, Series, Container, or Folder level, or they can search all four archival levels at once. For the broadest search, the RAC recommends a global search at all levels.

RFI's search results will be presented in two different ways. Results will first be displayed in BriefView, which will show only the basic information about each record, such as the Record Group, Series, Container, and Folder numbers and the Folder Title. Each result in BriefView is also a hyperlink to a more lengthy entry, called the Details View, which offers additional information about the record, such as dates, category, descriptive text passages, and any relevant restriction information. Using the Back button in the web browser, users can toggle between the Brief and Details Views to learn more about specific records.

Once implemented, Re:discovery for Internet will be a powerful research tool to assist our researchers in assessing how much information the Archive Center's collections have on their topic, as well as determining if a visit to the Archive Center is necessary and for how long. However, RFI is not the only source of information about the RAC's records. Researchers are still strongly encouraged to contact an archivist to discuss their research topic; the archivist may be able to suggest additional records of interest, especially for records that are not currently available in RFI.

The introduction of RFI will mark the beginning of a new era for the Rockefeller Archive Center's refer-

ence services, and we look forward to assisting users with their inquiries about RFI and the materials that the RAC holds. So be on the look-out for the link to RFI on the Archive Center's home page this fall! **RAC**

Charlotte Sturm, Archivist

Abraham Pais Papers

The papers of Abraham Pais, a theoretical physicist and former Detlev Bronk Professor Emeritus at the Rockefeller University, have recently been processed and opened for research. The collection consists of 24.2 cu. ft. of material that documents both Pais' professional and personal life.



Abraham Pais

From the Rockefeller University Archives

Materials in the collection cover the years from 1875 to 2000, with the bulk of the material from the period 1936-1998.

Abraham Pais was born in Amsterdam on May 19, 1918 to Kaatje and Jesaja Pais. In 1938 Pais received two bachelor's degrees from the University of Amsterdam in physics and mathematics. He then studied at the University of Utrecht under noted physicists George Uhlenbeck and Hendrick Casimir;

earning a Ph.D. in physics on July 9, 1941. He continued on the staff at the University of Utrecht until March of 1943, at which time, with his tenuous status as a Dutch Jew under German occupation, he was forced into hiding to avoid deportation. Moving from location to location, Pais remained in hiding until the liberation of Holland in 1945.

Even in hiding, Pais continued his study of physics. Not long after Holland was liberated, Pais published the first of his works, a paper on the theory of the scattering of protons by neutrons, in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*. This was followed by a nine-month period of study as a fellow to Niels Bohr at the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen, Denmark.

In September of 1946 Abraham Pais was offered a temporary position to study at the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey by its director, Frank Aydelotte. Pais became a full-time staff member at the Institute in 1949 and remained at the Institute until 1963. There he began his work on the principle of associated production, for which he is best known. He left the Institute of Advanced Study in May of 1963, and became one of the first faculty members in theoretical physics at the Rockefeller University. Pais remained at the Rockefeller University for the remainder of his career, becoming Professor Emeritus in 1988.

Abraham Pais spent the first half of his career in the study of physics, and the second half recording the history of it. With the publication of *Subtle is the Lord: The Science and the Life of Albert Einstein* (1982), Pais began a career as a historian of science, most notably of 20th-century physics. His first book was followed by five others, including a biography of Niels Bohr, a collection of portrait essays on noted physicists, and an autobiography entitled *A Tale of Two Continents: A Physicist's Life in a Turbulent World*. Pais died on July

28, 2000 in Copenhagen, Denmark at the age of 82.

The Abraham Pais Papers consist of eight series: Biographical, Manuscripts, Subject Files, Lectures, Correspondence, Notes and Notebooks, Photos and Reprints.

The Biographical series (0.4 cu. ft.) consists primarily of different biographical sources, including a *curriculum vitae*, newspaper clippings, and personal documents such as passports.

The Manuscripts series (8.5 cu. ft.), which is the most substantial of the series, consists of the material directly related to the publication of the various books, essays and articles written by Pais throughout his career. This series is divided into six subseries, each corresponding to a different set of manuscripts. These include: Niels Bohr; Paul Dirac; Albert Einstein; Inward Bound; A Tale of Two Continents; and Essays, Articles and Unpublished Manuscripts. Within each of these subseries the material is arranged by format and includes preliminary research notes, drafts (both handwritten and typed), and publication-related material, which includes primarily correspondence.

The Subject Files are alphabetically arranged and include approximately 5 cu. ft. of material. These include newspaper clippings, articles and other collected material most likely used as reference material for his various articles and essays. Some of the topics included are: unified field theory; statistical physics and quantum theory. This series also contains conference material from the Kyoto International Symposium and the Conference on Ludwig Boltzmann.

The Lecture series is one of the smallest of the series, containing only approximately 0.5 cu. ft. of material and consisting of both handwritten and typed copies of lectures presented by Pais. The Correspondence series (1.7 cu. ft.) contains both personal and professional correspondence and includes letters from Niels Bohr, Helen Dukas, Hans

Kramers, the Institute of Advanced Study, and George Uhlenbeck.

The Notes and Notebook series is also of substantial size (4.6 cu. ft.) and contains both bound notebooks and loose handwritten notes that span a significant portion of Pais' career, beginning from his time at university through his period of work at the Rockefeller University. Some of the subjects included in the notes are: field theory; mesons; particle theory; and composite particles.

The final two series are the Photos and Reprints series and are approximately 3 cu. ft. in size. The Photo series includes albums, loose photos, framed photographs, as well as slides, glass slides and negatives. They are primarily photos of Pais but also include ones taken by Pais. The Reprints are divided into those reprints provided to Pais by others, many of which are signed, and reprints of Pais' own articles and essays. **RAC**

Margaret Hogan, Archivist

The Foundation Center Collection

The records of The Foundation Center have been donated to the Rockefeller Archive Center and will be available for research later this year once the collection has been microfilmed. The collection consists of 69 cubic feet of material, most of which (64 cu. ft.) is being filmed for preservation and researcher access. The small amount of material that is not being filmed includes original photographs, pamphlets, annual reports (both from the Foundation Center and various organizations), and transcripts from the Congressional hearings on tax reform; this material will be available to researchers upon request.

The Foundation Center was created in 1956 to collect and house in one location information about philanthropic and non-profit organizations around the world, though primarily concentrating on

the United States. Originally, collecting this information enabled The Foundation Center to produce directories and other research tools about these organizations in order to help researchers and other organizations locate information on a multitude of organizations in one place. The Foundation Center continues to help researchers and fundraisers who are searching for foundation grants and other information about philanthropic organizations. See its website at <http://fdncenter.org/>

The Foundation Center was founded and first headed by F. Emerson Andrews, who had taken an interest in the field of philanthropic and non-profit organizations in the 1940s while he was the president of the Russell Sage Foundation. The author of several books and papers on this topic, he became one of the leading experts in the field of philanthropic and non-profit

organizations. From his research and publishing, he and others saw the need of a central organization where all information could be held on philanthropic and non-profit organizations and made public to others to use. He was the head of The Foundation Center from 1956-1966, and was succeeded by Manning M. Pattillo (1967-1970), Thomas R. Buckman (1971-1991) and Sarah Engelhardt (1992-present).

The Foundation Center Collection is arranged into three major series. Series 1 contains historical information about the organization and its officers (23 cu. ft.). Series 2 includes program and project files (38 cu. ft.), while the smallest series, Series 3, consists of non-Foundation Center files (2 cu. ft.).

There is a variety of material within the collection, ranging from The Foundation Center's history through correspondence, annual reports, and fund raising programs

(which contains a large collection of organizational pamphlets), a brief history of governmental influence on non-profit organizations (tax-reformation), and the special projects and programs that the Foundation Center maintained: the foundation directories; the magazine *Foundation News*, and various seminars on developments in technology and other areas of interest to these outside organizations.

Some areas of interest in the collection are the original manuscripts and articles by F. Emerson Andrews on the world of philanthropic organizations, which include his book *The Foundation Watcher*; photographs; a video produced by Foundation Center; "Foundations: People and The Money;" and a scrapbook containing articles on Congressional tax reform efforts. **RAC**

Beth Jaffe-Davis, Project Archivist

Counsel's Office, Michael Whiteman Records

The records of Michael Whiteman, 1963-1974, the fourth and final subseries of Series 10, the Counsel's Office files in the Nelson A. Rockefeller Gubernatorial Papers, have been processed and are now available for research at the Rockefeller Archive Center. This 32 cubic feet of material (80 manuscript boxes) document Whiteman's service as Confidential Law Assistant (1963-1964), Assistant Counsel (1964-1967), First Assistant Counsel (1967-1971), and Counsel (1971-1973) to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York. He also served as Acting Counsel to the Governor from May through August 1968.

Michael Whiteman was born in New York, New York, and grew up near Great Neck on Long Island. He graduated *magna cum laude* from Harvard College and *cum laude* from Harvard Law School. After graduation, he remained at Harvard for one year as a research assistant to Paul A. Freund, the Carl M. Loeb University Professor, and as a teaching assistant in general education. In 1963 he joined Governor Rockefeller's staff, serving for ten years in various capacities. Upon Governor Rockefeller's resignation in December 1973, Whiteman served as Counsel to Governor Malcolm Wilson until December 1974. He then became a founding partner of the Albany, New York, law firm of Whiteman Osterman & Hanna.

The Counsel to the Governor's primary responsibility was to translate the governor's program into law. The Counsel and his staff ensured that bills in the annual legislative program were correctly drafted to reflect Rockefeller's views. Drafting work was divided among the assistant counsels, roughly according to subject matter. In the late 1960s, the Counsel's Office drafted more than 100 bills a year and annually reviewed between 400 and 600 bills drafted by other agencies. Governor Rockefeller was not usually directly involved in this work, concentrating instead on broad policy matters. The Counsel was one of three people, along with the Secretary to the Governor and the Budget Director, on whom Rockefeller relied

The Oscar M. Ruebhausen Papers

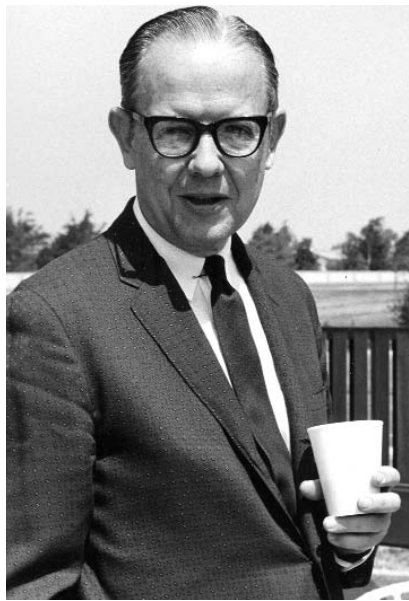
most heavily for administration and program development.

The files in this subseries remain in the original order in which they were arranged while in active use in Whiteman's office. There is a broad subject heading to the arrangement, and thereunder the folder order is mostly chronological but somewhat arbitrary. Boxes 1 and 2 contain various studies and statistical and demographic projections that came to Mr. Whiteman at the earliest stages of his government service. Boxes 3 and 4 comprise his chronological files, which were not continued after early 1967. Boxes 5 to 7 contain requests made through the Counsel's Office to the New York State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) for information on prospective government employees. Boxes 8 through 14 are general materials related to various state governmental authorities, including the Niagara Frontier Port Authority, the New York State Atomic Research and Development Authority, the Port of New York Authority, the State Tax Commission, and the State Liquor Authority.

Boxes 16 to 20 deal with legislation in 1968 and 1969, including the Recodification of the Vehicle and Traffic Law. Boxes 22 to 35 contain papers related to the Governor's Legislative Programs between 1969 and 1972. Boxes 39 through 69 deal with state issues that arose during 1969 to 1973. The remaining materials (boxes 70 to 80) relate to legislation, the 1973 Governor's Legislative Program, and other 1973 issues—most notably the legislation that became known as the Rockefeller Drug Laws. Only one folder in this subseries (box 44, folder 464) pertains to the September 1971 riot at Attica Prison and the ensuing effort by the state to retake control of the prison. **RAC**

Amy R. Fitch, Archivist
Charles Bradley, Assistant Archivist

The Oscar M. Ruebhausen Papers, 1941-2000, have been processed and are now available for research at the Rockefeller Archive Center. This collection, consisting of 9 cubic feet of material in 22 manuscript boxes, documents the civic career of Oscar Ruebhausen (1912-2004), an attorney and member of the Manhattan law firm of Debevoise Plimpton, and a long-time friend and adviser to Nelson A. Rockefeller, whom he met in the late 1940s. While a small percentage of these records documents his interactions with or about Governor Rockefeller, the bulk of the collection



Oscar M. Ruebhausen

documents his professional activities outside of the law firm.

Oscar M. Ruebhausen was born in Manhattan on August 28, 1912, and grew up in Vermont. He graduated *summa cum laude* from Dartmouth in 1934 and in 1937 from Yale Law School, where he was a member of the *Law Review*. He then joined the law firm of Debevoise, Stevenson, Plimpton, & Page, a six-year-old firm with 12 lawyers that is now known as

Debevoise Plimpton. Ruebhausen was presiding partner of Debevoise Plimpton from 1972 to 1981.

Exempt from military service for health reasons, he went to Washington, DC, during World War II to work in the counsel's office of the Lend-Lease Administration. In 1944 he became general counsel for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, directed by Dr. Vannevar Bush.

Ruebhausen was an intimate but unpaid adviser to Nelson A. Rockefeller for many years and was active in various appointed positions in New York state government. He also managed Governor Rockefeller's properties in Venezuela and Ecuador. Additionally, he was chairman of the boards of the Russell Sage Foundation and the Greenwall Foundation. In the 1950s and 1960s, he was chairman of the board of Bennington College, where he made news by renouncing federal loans because students had to sign loyalty oaths to receive them.

For the most part, the Oscar M. Ruebhausen Papers are arranged chronologically, based on the agency or committee with which he was working. The collection begins with the personal files he maintained while employed by the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II (folders 1-12). Next are the materials related to the establishment of the National Science Foundation, for which he was an adviser (folders 17-21).

The collection also includes files concerning his work as the first chair of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York's Committee on Atomic Energy, which was created shortly after World War II ended. This committee took the initiative in giving legal guidance to the U.S. Congress and the Atomic Energy Commission (folders 22-64). Of

From the Oscar M. Ruebhausen Papers

particular interest are letters and published papers reflecting his efforts to avoid secrecy in the workings of the AEC. The Bar Association Committee also prepared draft legislation for the creation of the New York State Office of Atomic Development in 1959, later called the New York State Office of Atomic and Space Development (folders 65-74). Ruebhausen was named Vice Chairman of this office by Governor Nelson Rockefeller.

Additionally, these papers contain extensive materials pertaining to his service as a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee during 1970-1972 (folders 82-92) and even more on fallout shelters from the 1950s and 1960s (folders 93-104). He was also very active in Governor Rockefeller's 1958 gubernatorial campaign as an officer of Democrats for Rockefeller (folders 106-116). Long a personal lawyer to Governor Rockefeller;

he was instrumental in the 1983 creation of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Center for the Social Sciences at Dartmouth College, their mutual alma mater (folders 155-164).

This collection was donated without restriction. However, in accordance with Archive Center policy, correspondence with living members of the Rockefeller family is closed. **RAC**

*Amy R. Fitch, Archivist
Charles Bradley, Assistant Archivist*

Making the Peaks Higher: The International Education Board and Classical Genetics, 1923-1928

During the brief interlude between the two world wars of the 20th century, a short-lived and relatively obscure foundation worked to alleviate the impoverished condition of educational and intellectual resources in Europe. The foundation was the International Education Board (IEB). Under the direction of Wickliffe Rose and the auspices of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., it awarded grants and fellowships to eminent scientists to diffuse knowledge and advance education throughout the world.

The IEB was incorporated in January 1923 and vested with over \$20 million in cash and securities to carry out its mission of promoting education on an international scale. The IEB did not target research projects and universities for funding, but rather channeled large sums of money into the broad field of science. Rose firmly believed that the products of scientific discovery made in any country are shared throughout the world. He strived to bring science to "backwards" countries, but IEB policy was to award grants to "make the peaks higher," not to provide scientific charity. He believed that assistance

should only be provided to the best and the brightest and that the benefits would eventually "trickle down."

So as not to dictate the course of scientific research, the IEB pursued a *laissez-faire* policy of grant giving. However, it was not completely disinterested in where its money went. Agriculture was considered of primary importance to the IEB, since advances in this field benefitted all human populations. Like scientific research, agriculture was seen as a co-operative enterprise which could override territorial boundaries and lead to a better understanding of natural laws.

Agriculture is, in its essence, a technology that depends on various specialized sciences. In order to "make the peaks higher" the IEB needed to seek out the most capable young scientists in numerous disciplines including plant physiology, plant pathology, soil chemistry, cytology, mycology, entomology, and also genetics.

When the IEB was founded in 1923, genetics was still a largely neglected field. The principles of inheritance discovered by Mendel in 1866 had gone relatively unnoticed until they were independently

discovered and verified in 1900. Even then, it was still considered an esoteric field and not important enough to have a place in mainstream plant and animal science. Early geneticists found themselves cut off from departmental money, and advances in the field progressed slowly.

There were relatively few exceptional individuals in the field and even fewer centers for genetic research save for pioneers like T.H. Morgan's *Drosophila* school at Columbia and R.A. Emerson's team studying maize genetics at Cornell. The officers of the IEB saw clearly that substantial investments were needed to bring genetic research out of academic obscurity.

The Board's primary means of support was through its traveling professorships and fellowship program, which assisted mature researchers and brilliant young scientists respectively. The traveling professorship was set up to promote the exchange of ideas and techniques across national borders, but also for prominent scientists to survey and report on the condition of scientific research in Europe. The professors were given a great deal of autonomy to decide where they would visit, but

wherever they went they noted the institutions of strength, the people who were engaged in the most original and promising research, and limitations on their further development. These field reports were invaluable to the IEB officers who relied on the traveling professor's recommendations for judging the merit of applicants to the fellowship program.

One such report was submitted by Roy E. Clausen of the University of California, Berkeley, which had one of the nation's first independent Departments of Genetics. Clausen began his European tour in June 1927 and traveled to centers of genetic study in ten countries throughout northern and western Europe. His 141-page report to the IEB provides a wealth of information about these centers' strengths, weaknesses, and plans for development. He also timed his travels to coincide with the 5th International Congress in Genetics in Berlin, and used that opportunity to sketch his impressions of many of its attendees.

Similar reports were prepared by C.B. Hutchinson, a geneticist at the University of California, Davis and the IEB's Director of Agricultural Education in Europe from 1926-

1928. Hutchinson conducted his travels through the Balkans, and his reports illuminate often overlooked centers for genetic research.

Perhaps the most interesting reports were prepared by L.C. Dunn, a geneticist from the Department of Poultry Husbandry at the Connecticut Agriculture Experiment Station. Dunn made two separate reports to the IEB; his first was in November of 1927 after a tour of Soviet Russia. His detailed report contains impressions on equipment, personnel, research being conducted, the libraries and the attitudes of scientists. He describes Russian geneticists as poor and "backwards" in equipment, but rich in culture. Labs were often set up in state-confiscated houses, and their research was often dictated by the government. Dunn noted that there was a great deal of potential among Russian scientists, but it remained untapped. After leaving Russia, Dunn toured Great Britain and reported on genetic research in Ireland, Scotland and England.

In addition to traveling professors, the IEB also instituted a program of traveling fellows. The program was divided into fellowships in the natural sciences and fellowships in agriculture, but geneticists were able to secure funding from both programs. The pure geneticists who worked in cytology, heredity, and embryology tended to apply for the scientific fellowships, while those involved with plant and animal breeding applied for agricultural fellowships.

Fellows were selected based on their applications and interviews, but they could only apply if nominated by a recognized authority in their field. In many cases the reports of the traveling professors were used to determine that information. The fellowship program enabled individuals to travel outside their own country to study with prominent individuals in their particular subject specialty. Officers

hoped the experience would benefit not only the fellows, but also the institutions and countries to which they would return.

The applications for the fellowship program are housed in the IEB archives and highlight the extent of the IEB's work throughout Europe, Asia, and North America. Several notable scientists appear in the fellowship program files, many of whom were still in their early twenties at the time. Of particular note is the Nobel Laureate Theodosius Dobzhansky, who used his fellowship to travel from Russia to New York in order to join T.H. Morgan's *Drosophila* school at Columbia. Later in life Dobzhansky combined Darwin's ideas of natural selection with Mendelian genetics to create what is known as the Modern Synthesis of Evolutionary Theory. He received his fellowship in 1927 and applied again one year later, but was rejected due to the reluctance of the IEB to provide funding for second-year fellows.

Dobzhansky was not the only future Nobel Laureate who was declined a fellowship. When Barbara McClintock applied for a fellowship in 1927, she was an instructor and recently minted Ph.D. from Cornell University. Although she was recommended by the eminent geneticist R.A. Emerson and had been a student of C.B. Hutchinson – the IEB's Director of Agricultural Education in Europe – Wickliffe Rose was still unconvinced that she would make a promising fellow or scientist. In a letter dated January 31, 1928, Rose asked Emerson to elaborate on McClintock's qualifications, while keeping in mind "that the applicant is a woman and may leave the field of science at any time." Gender discrimination was a reality for McClintock and many other female geneticists. In fact, both of McClintock's graduate degrees from Cornell were awarded in Botany since women were prohibited from majoring in genetics at Cornell.



From the Rockefeller University Archives

Theodosius Dobzhansky came to the U.S. at age 27 on an IEB fellowship. He remained in the U.S. and is seen here engaged in genetics research at the Rockefeller University in December 1964.

The IEB primarily focused its funding on individuals, but in a few cases, when a well-developed plan for improvement was in place, it was also willing to help institutions. For example, large grants were made to the University of Edinburgh to create a Department of Animal Breeding and to the University of Nanking to create a plant breeding station. The latter project was the only institutional project sponsored

by the IEB in the Far East.

The IEB was never intended to be a long-standing foundation. It was conceived as a bird of passage to assist the brightest individuals in the land, but not commit to any long-term research projects. Its commitment to agriculture education in the 1920s proved to be timely for researchers in the nascent field of genetics. It provided much needed funds to a scientific discipline

that was still on the fringe of the scientific community, but would nonetheless become one of the most important scientific fields of the 20th century. For its part, the IEB played an instrumental role in bringing genetic research into the mainstream and paved the way for the development of molecular genetics. **RAC**

Patrick H. Shea, Project Archivist

RF Grants in the Philippines, 1958-1990

The Rockefeller Foundation files for the Philippines from the late 1950s to the mid-1980s (Record Group 1.3, Series 242) have recently been processed, and the records more than 20 years old are now available for research. The materials document the RF's continued involvement in the Philippines, with its support for medicine, agriculture, and the broader development of the University of the Philippines (UP). The materials also reflect the central position of the Philippines in the RF's Asian program.

Its central location, relative political stability, natural resources and infrastructure, historical ties to the U.S., and common English language made the Philippines a good base for the RF's newer initiatives in Asia. The RF saw the UP as a promising base for regional training and research in the fields of agriculture and economics. Alongside its traditional support, the RF partnered with the Ford Foundation in the establishment in the Philippines of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). It was also a major backer in a consortium of funding agencies behind the Council for Asian Manpower Studies

(CAMS). Along with the files on university development, rural health, and family planning, the records of these two organizations make up most of the Philippines series.

The International Rice Research Institute

The International Rice Research Institute had a certain elegance. Founded in 1960 as a joint project of the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, the Institute aimed to tackle the "food production problem" in Asia, with the goal of "closing the gap between the demand for rice and available supplies." The Ford Foundation funded the buildings and equipment, while the RF assumed responsibility for the scientific direction and management. The UP gave IRRI a long-term lease on its site adjoining the College of Agriculture at Los Baños.

IRRI approached its mission with urgency and exuberance. In December 1963, Sterling Wortman entitled his seminar presentation, "Rice Research: A Race against Time." Having defined the problem as one of inadequate yields, owing primarily to poor agricultural practices and unimproved varieties, the researchers and staff of IRRI set

out to revolutionize rice production in Asia. Bolstered by its crop improvement programs in Mexico and India, the RF brought its science and experience to bear on rice in Asia.

Construction began in November 1960, and administration, dormitory, library and research buildings were completed for dedication ceremonies in February 1962. From the spring of 1961, IRRI had begun to collect and catalogue a "world rice collection" of seeds and genetic material. It assembled a library of rice publications and prepared an international bibliography on rice. By early 1962, irrigated fields awaited experimental planting, and research and training programs soon started up in conjunction with the College of Agriculture.

In the early years, especially, the RF recruited many of its own agricultural staff veterans to fill research positions at IRRI. The goal, however, was to make IRRI an Asian research institute. IRRI sought a representative distribution of Asian nations on its governing board, and it hoped, through fellowships and the training and research opportunities it afforded, to supply the skilled rice specialists needed to continue the

mission both at IRRI and back in their home countries.

IRRI's "elegance" seemed to some also a liability. In making IRRI a world-class facility, there was concern that the "luxury" of IRRI's laboratories and residences would engender resentment from the neighboring College of Agriculture. But its sponsors meant IRRI to be a model and a beacon, the quality of its facilities reflecting the nobility of its aspirations and the seriousness of its purpose.

A heady enthusiasm characterized the early reports of IRRI's research. Plant breeders worked to develop rice varieties that were "short, stiff-strawed, early maturing, disease-resistant, and non-sensitive to time of day." These varieties would both produce more grain and be less likely to lodge or buckle, reducing grain losses in the field. Early maturation meant that farmers could harvest two crops a year. Agronomists, chemists, engineers – and communication specialists – worked alongside the breeders, testing fertilizers, pesticides, and nutritional components, designing multiple-cropping schemes, and devising floating tractors and electric rat fences.

In late 1966, IRRI named its first major rice variety IR 8 but it was soon known as "Miracle Rice." IRRI already drew a steady stream of visitors and had inspired several magazine articles, but Miracle Rice was a sensation. President Marcos sent the Shah of Iran a packet of IR 8 seeds as his coronation gift and at home launched his own government-sponsored production campaign. IRRI distributed seeds (and "Do-It-Yourself-Rice Kits") to governments and agricultural stations throughout "free" Asia. There was some speculation that Miracle Rice would win the Cold War.

Other varieties followed, and the impact on rice production was dramatic. Whereas top yields in

1962 had been around 4.5 tons/hectare, in 1968 yields regularly measured seven to ten tons/hectare. In late 1967 it seemed that the Republic of the Philippines was on its way to rice self-sufficiency.

The production figures did not translate so smoothly from experimental plot to farmers' fields, however. High yields came as part of a "complete package" of improved practices, requiring not just new varieties, but large amounts of fertilizer, proper planting and irrigation, and disease and pest control. Adopted piecemeal, Miracle Rice lost some of its wonder. The package did not always suit local conditions. IRRI developed its varieties in irrigated fields, but most Filipino rice grew not in paddies, but in rainfed or upland fields. To purchase fertilizer, the small farmer needed access to credit. Electric fences shorted out in irrigated fields. Some found the new rice unpalatable. Agricultural practices could not be taken singly, but involved issues of labor and local environment. Periodic allegations that IRRI was importing diseased stock or engaged in high-risk research also raised anxieties.

Increasingly, IRRI realized it needed to "probe into the farmer's world" and study his problems, if it was to understand the lag in rice production. In 1964, IRRI social scientists studied ways to introduce change, and IRRI programs targeted extension workers. The communications office released a film on rice improvement aimed at extension agents and the general public. There was a sense that farmers would eagerly adopt the new technology, if they were properly educated. Extension workers themselves seemed to be an obstacle, so training programs focused on "changing the change agent." The extensive files on Farmer Training document many of IRRI's efforts to match its improvements to the local ground of the small farmer. IRRI also engaged

anthropologists, such as Grace Goodell, as interlocutors between the barrios and the laboratory, reverse extension agents who could interpret the farmers to the scientists.

The records in RG 1.3, Series 242, span a period of change and political turmoil in the Philippines. The RF's transition in the early 1970s from University Development to Education for Development coincided with and ostensibly shared some goals with Marcos's New Society, even as the RF and IRRI tried to steer an apolitical and international course. The history of rice improvement is also a history of development efforts in Southeast Asia. In addition to correspondence, the IRRI files contain regular retrospective reports and evaluations of its programs and their successes or failures.

Council for Asian Manpower Studies

The Council for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS) was a regional network founded in 1972 with the goal of promoting research and training on problems of population and employment in South and Southeast Asia. Funding for its research programs came from a consortium of donor agencies, including the RF, USAID, the World Bank, the Canadian International Development Research Centre, and the Ford Foundation, along with contributions from Asian governments. While most CAMS members had university affiliations, members also included professionals from various government ministries.

CAMS fit the RF's policy goal of aiding researchers and policymakers in developing nations to analyze pressing social problems. Policy-oriented and university-based, CAMS research both addressed problems and trained a new generation in research techniques. With nine Asian countries represented, CAMS programs emphasized interdisciplinary,

cross-country, and comparative approaches. Five committees (later, three divisions) organized CAMS research around topics of population and labor force; employment creation and income distribution; education, fertility, and manpower development; technology and employment; and trade and employment. Research findings were shared and discussed through workshops, seminars, and publications.

Funding for research started in 1974. The dean of the School of Economics at the UP was CAMS chairman at the time, and the CAMS office was also located there. Harry T. Oshima, the RF field representative in the Philippines who taught in the School of Economics, was very

closely involved with CAMS. Oshima was a prolific correspondent who reflected at length (in the Administration files, as well as the Series 242S files on CAMS and the UP) on issues of scholarship, culture, and administration.

What is striking about the CAMS files is the furious production of research projects and studies they seem to represent. If CAMS started in 1972 out of concern over rapid population growth and rising unemployment, the impression one gains from its files is of an enormous quest for information on the society, economy, and development of Southeast Asia. Some CAMS publications may represent valuable sources of data in themselves

(on demographics, for example). Overall, the extensive series of discussion papers and publications document both the history of Asian development in the 1970s and 1980s, and its growing significance.

The records in Series 242S for CAMS and the UP complement each other and should be consulted together. While Series 242 seems like a large umbrella to be covering international institutes like IRRI as well as CAMS and the University Development, Health, and Social Science files, there are a number of cross-linkages between all these projects, as the RF grappled with complex problems of population, hunger, and development. **RAC**

Mary Ann Quinn, Archivist

War Work Takes the Rockefellers to Charleston, 1919

Editor's Note: The documents and photographs in the collections at the Rockefeller Archive Center offer snapshots onto the lives of many communities in the U.S. and around the world. Here, archivist Michele Hiltzik shows how materials in the Rockefeller family archives offer a glimpse into life in Charleston, South Carolina in April 1919.

During World War I, throughout the United States there was a dire need for housing for women working in the military factories. The members of the Housing Committee of the YWCA's War Work Council did not at first realize the magnitude of the problem of safe housing close to military bases, but the committee eventually rented or had homes built in Charleston, South Carolina; Army City, Kansas; Deming, New Mexico; Ayer, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Silver Spring and Georgetown, Maryland; Washington, DC; Camp Upton, New York and Camp Dix, New Jersey. In addition to these homes, the YWCA War Work Council also established 17 centers throughout the country for African-American women and 25 International Institutes for foreign-

born women. The centers for the African Americans addressed the community needs of better housing, recreation facilities, and training, while the International Institutes provided translations of bulletins from government offices, assisted in community work near large camps and munitions centers, and provided interpreters for immigrants.



The gate at St. Michaels Church on Meeting Street in Charleston in 1919.

From the Rockefeller Family Archives

By 1919, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (JDR Jr.), in his capacity as chairman of the United War Works Campaign in New York, was traveling the country, raising money for private organizations working with the troops and speaking to audiences of soldiers in military camps. His wife, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, led the Housing Committee of the War Work Council of the National Board of the YWCA. The committee's report, "Suggestions for Housing Women War Workers" (1918), prompted the federal government to enact building standards for the housing of women at industrial sites, based on the experience of 200 YWCA boarding houses. In April 1919, their work on behalf of these agencies took the Rockefellers to Charleston, South Carolina to attend the opening of Eliza Lucas Hall, a

women's demonstration residence hall named in honor of Eliza Lucas Pinckney, who introduced the cultivation and manufacture of indigo in South Carolina and imported silk worms.

The demonstration dormitory in Charleston, designed by the architect Duncan Candler, was to be a model to meet the emergency housing needs of female factory workers near military facilities. The YWCA financed the first building with the hope that the government would adopt the architect's plans and duplicate the facilities wherever there was a need for housing women workers. The Charleston uniform factory employed more than 1000 women. The residence hall provided accommodations for 150 women, but was designed in modular units, which could be expanded to house larger groups of women.

This was not Duncan Candler's first commission with the Rockefeller family, nor would it be his last. In 1913 Candler had enlarged John D. Rockefeller, Sr.'s home at 4 West 54th Street in New York City, and in 1926, he designed the Playhouse at Kykuit, the family estate in Pocantico Hills. In 1930, with Donald Deskey, Candler designed the seventh-floor art gallery for Abby Aldrich Rockefeller at 10 West 54th Street.

In a letter to her sister Lucy written on April 30, 1919, Abby described the Eliza Lucas Hall: "On the whole I am tremendously pleased with it; it is most charming and homelike. The single rooms for the girls are really attractive and its location among the pine trees quite ideal. Mr. Candler and Mrs. Rhett [wife of Goodwyn Rhett, the mayor of Charleston] chose the color for the outside, which I was not very keen about. The stucco is sort of a buff color and the trimmings a dark brick red. The big recreation room is delightful. I am going to send down a few flags which I think will help that a little too." The Rhett

family hosted the Rockefellers during their stay in Charleston.

Abby's letter also describes how she wanted to buy an out-of-print book, *The Dwelling Houses of Charleston*. Mrs. Rhett took Abby to see the author and illustrator of the book, Alice Ravenel Huger Smith,



St. Philips Church and the Huguenot Church in Charleston, seen from Church Street looking toward Queen Street, 1919.

From the Rockefeller Family Archives

and Abby was able to purchase one of the few remaining copies. Abby was also impressed with some of Mrs. Smith's prints on the studio walls and decided to buy three prints (of figs, a lily and some pine trees) with the intent of comparing them to Abby's Japanese ukiyo-e wood block flower prints.

On April 9, 1919, JDR Jr. delivered an address on brotherhood at the dedication of the Eliza Lucas Hall. His notes from the address indicate that he told the audience that, although he frequently traveled through the South, he had always wanted to stop in Charleston. During their war-work visit, Abby and JDR Jr. took the opportunity to tour Charleston, Magnolia Gardens, Runnymede Plantation, and

Middleton Place. While the Rockefeller Family Photograph Collection does not contain any images of Eliza Lucas Hall or the events of the opening, there are snapshots of the Charleston area. Images include Magnolia Gardens, St. Andrews Church, the Powder

Magazine, the house at 18 Bull Street, two views of the steeple of St. Philips Church (from Church Street and from Queen Street), and various gates along Legare Street. One of the photographs is the Sass house gate at 23 Legare Street, which also appears as the frontispiece in *The Dwelling Houses of Charleston*.

Abby concludes her letter to Lucy with a comparison to their childhood home. "The people of Charleston made me think a little of the nicest people of Providence. They are simple and cordial and enthusiastic, very eager that Charleston should become a center of the South." **RAC**

Michele Hiltzik, Senior Archivist

Application Deadline Changed for RAC Programs

The annual deadline for applications to the Rockefeller Archive Center's Grant-in-Aid and Scholar-in-Residence programs has been changed. Applications to each of the programs must now be postmarked or e-mailed no later than November 15th each year. These competitive grant programs are designed to provide assistance to scholars who need to visit the Rockefeller Archive Center in Sleepy Hollow, NY. The Archive Center's programs do not support research at other institutions, and they do not provide general tuition support.

Letters of recommendation supporting applications must now be postmarked no later than December 1st each year.

Applicants may not apply to both the Grant-in-Aid and Scholar-in-Residence program in one grant year. Applicants to the Scholar-in-

Residence program must have undertaken prior research at the Rockefeller Archive Center. **RAC**

RAC Workshop Program

In 2005, the second year of its workshop program, the Rockefeller Archive Center sponsored two productive workshops: an editorial planning session for the multi-entry reference volume, "Dictionary of Transnational History," scheduled to be published in 2009 by Palgrave Macmillan, and a workshop which brought scholars together to provide a more complete understanding of Nelson A. Rockefeller's Office of Inter-American Affairs (1940-1946).

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 for as many as two workshops a year.

Scholars who have visited the Rockefeller Archive Center and are interested in proposing a workshop are encouraged to contact the Executive Director. **RAC**

Scholar-in-Residence Program

In 2007 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 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 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 online at <http://archive.rockefeller.edu/>

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 subsequent 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 by e-mail by November 15th 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, 2006

The Rockefeller Archive Center received fifty-five applications for research grants for its 2006 program. In March, twenty-nine scholars were awarded stipends to conduct research in the Center's collections. Twenty-eight scholars received general Grants-in-Aid, and one scholar received a residency to conduct extended research in the collections in the Centers Scholar-in-Residence program. The 2006 grant recipients, their institutions and research topics follow.

Grants-in-Aid

Gretchen Boger

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, Princeton University.
"Changing Missions; American Protestant Belief between the World Wars"

Liping Bu

Associate Professor, Department of History, Alma College.
"Public Health and Modernization in Early 20th-Century China"

Marcos Cueto

Professor, Department of Sociomedical Sciences, School of Public Health, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru.
"The Role Played by Rockefeller Foundation Officers in the Creation and Early Years of the World Health Organization"

Lihong Du

Assistant Professor, The Institute of Modern Chinese History, China Academy of Social Science, Beijing, P.R. China.
"The Construction of Beijing Public Health and Social Transformation, 1900-1937"

Sunniva Eng

Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of History, University of Oslo, Norway.
"Scandinavia and Development Matters: Close US - Scandinavian Cooperation?"

Sergio Faiguenbaum

Independent researcher.
"Government-led Agricultural Research in Chile during the Twentieth Century: The Role of the Rockefeller Foundation"

Andrew, Fearnley

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom.
"Race and Insanity in the Post-Bellum United States, 1958-1970"

Devin Fergus

Assistant Professor, Department of History, Vanderbilt University.
"It's Like Coffee: How Liberalism Cooled Black Nationalism, and the Price Liberalism Paid, 1965-1980"

Claire Fox

Associate Professor, English and International Studies and Director of Graduate Studies in English, University of Iowa.
"Inter-American Cultural Policies of the Cold War Period"

Delia Gavrus

Ph.D. Candidate, Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, University of Toronto, Canada.
"The Rise of the Modern Neurosurgeon: Competition and Cooperation between Neurologists and Neurosurgeons in North American Neurological Institutes (1910-1950)"

Jonathan Harwood

Reader, Centre for the History of Science, Technology & Medicine, University of Manchester, United Kingdom.
"Europe's Green Revolution: The Rise and Fall of Peasant-Oriented Plant-Breeding in Central Europe, 1890-1945"

James Henretta

Priscilla Alden Burke Professor of History, Department of History, University of Maryland.
"The Liberal State in America: New York, 1820-1975"

Laurie Hinck

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of New Mexico.
"Rocksaples: A History of How Rockefeller Ideas of Wilderness, Industry and Gender Changed Jackson Hole, Wyoming: 1924-2004"

Darcy Hughes Heuring

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, Northwestern University.
"Colonial Health and the Responsibilities of Empire: Great Britain, Science, the Rockefeller International Health Commission and the Problem of Sanitary Improvement in the Early 20th-Century British West Indies"

Masato Karashima

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.
"Post-War Japanese Intellectuals and American Philanthropy: Modernization Theory and Area Studies in Japanese Social Sciences"

Caroline Maniaque

Associate Professor, History of Architecture, Department of Architecture, School of Architecture, Lille, France.
"The Grand Tour: European Architects in the United States, 1960-1975"

Kathryn Merkel-Hess McDonald

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of California, Irvine.
"A New People: Rural Modernity in Republican China"

Adele Nelson

Ph.D. Candidate, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University; Adjunct Instructor, Department of Fine Arts, College of Arts and Science, New York University.
"The Sao Paulo Biennial and Latin American Artistic Exchange, 1951-1969"

Hyung Wook Park

Ph.D. Candidate, Program in the History of Science and Technology, The University of Minnesota.
"Science, Aging, and Experts: The New Science of Senescence and the Rockefeller Connections, 1915-1940"

Jadwiga Pieper-Mooney

Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Arizona.
"From Contested Duties to Disputed Rights: The Social Politics of Fertility Regulation in Chile."

Violeta Emilia Plosceanu

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Sociology, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France.
"Cosmopolitanism as Nationalism: The Function of Women's Networks within the Romanian Cultural Circuit, 1918-1946"

Mariano Plotkin

Researcher, National Council for Scientific and Technological Research, Argentina and Professor, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
"Modernity, Development and the Transnationalization of Social Sciences in Latin America: The Cases of Argentina and Brazil, 1930-1970"

Asia Society 50th Anniversary Exhibit

Andres Rodriguez

Ph.D. Candidate, Modern Chinese History, University of Oxford, United Kingdom. "China's Southwest Borderland Anthropological Enterprise: Nation Building and Anthropology during the Republican Period, 1922-1949"

Karen-Beth Scholthof

Professor, Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology, Texas A&M University. "The Development of Plant Virology and Serology in the Early 20th Century"

Luisa Fabiana Serviddio

Ph.D. Candidate, Julio E. Payró Art History and Theory Institute, Art Department, School of Philosophy and Languages, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. "Cultural Relations between United States and Latin America during World War II: The Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Sponsoring of Latin American Art"

Geng Tian

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Sociology, Peking University, P.R. China. "Public Work and State-Created Occupations: State Medicine and Public Health in Republican Beijing, 1915-1937"

Annabel Wharton

William B. Hamilton Professor of Art and Art History, Department of Art and Art History, Duke University. "Used Churches: Appropriation and Revenge"

Xenia Wilkinson

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, Georgetown University. "'Rubber Soldiers': Populists and New Dealers: The Amazon Rubber Boom of World War II"

Scholar-in Residence Program

Barry Muchnick

Joint Ph.D. Candidate, History Department, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University and Part-Time Acting Instructor, American Studies Department, Yale University. "Making American Landscapes: Race and Nature Conservation, 1906-1964"

To help celebrate its 50th anniversary, the Asia Society has organized an exhibit, *A Passion for Asia: The Rockefeller Family Collects*, that demonstrates the Rockefeller family's commitment to Asia. The exhibition displays many artifacts from the Asia Society's own collection as well as items donated by various Rockefeller family members, and artifacts, photographs, and copies of documents from the Rockefeller Archive Center. Co-curated by Asia Society President Vishakha N. Desai and Adriana Proser, the Museum's John H. Foster Curator of Traditional Asian Art, the exhibit will be on display at the Asia Society in Manhattan through September 3rd.

The exhibition reflects the history of the Rockefeller family's interest in Asia and Asian art, which started even before any member of the family had visited the continent. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (JDR Jr.) and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller assembled a large collection of Asian prints, sculptures, ceramics and textiles that they displayed throughout their homes, in some cases altering them for use. JDR Jr. and Abby also instilled in their children, and later generations of Rockefellers, a love of beautiful artwork and a respect for other cultures. JDR Jr. and Abby did not visit Asia until 1921, when they traveled to China for the dedication of Peking Union Medical College.

The exhibition includes four sections. "Nourishing the Spirit" includes photographs of the Buddha rooms that Abby Aldrich Rockefeller set up, where she burned incense to recreate the experience of the Asian temples she visited. Included in this section is the Tang Dynasty sculpture of a bodhisattva acquired by JDR Jr. in 1926 and displayed at the family residences at 10 West 54th Street and 740 Park Avenue, and later brought to Kykuit by Nelson



John D. Rockefeller 3rd in 1956, the year that he founded the Asia Society.

Rockefeller. The "Home as Aesthetic Retreat" section includes decorative arts, prints, and paintings, while the section "Land-landscape Design: Asia and the Rockefeller Gardens" includes historical photographs and plans of the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Gardens from Seal Harbor, Maine and the Japanese Garden at Kykuit. "The Archival Room" contains photographs, letters, and items that show the family's philanthropic commitment to Asia, as well as film footage of JDR Jr. and Abby's only trip to Asia in 1921.

The Asia Society also has published a book in conjunction with the exhibition, *Passion for Asia: The Rockefeller Legacy*, which covers the family history, the family's art collecting, and reflects on the Asia Society's history. **RAC**

Michele Hiltzik, Senior Archivist

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RU Founder's Hall Centennial



From the Rockefeller University Archives

Founder's Hall, the first building on the campus of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, now the Rockefeller University, in 1906 and 1968. This year marks the centennial anniversary of the building along York Avenue in Manhattan. Originally called Central Laboratory and later named in honor of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., the building initially housed all the laboratories of the Institute. Among the early scientific investigations carried out in the building were studies on such diseases as spinal meningitis, tetanus, and tuberculosis, as well as biochemical research into the hydrolysis of proteins in mineral acids, and work on purine metabolism. Founder's Hall was designated a National Historical Landmark in 1974 and added to the National Register of Historic Places.

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From the Harold P. Fabian Photograph Collection

The Post Office and Moose Store at Menor's Ferry, near Jackson Hole, Wyoming, ca. 1945, with the Chapel of the Transfiguration in the background. Photo by Crandall Studios for the Grand Teton National Park. The role of Rockefeller philanthropy in conservation and the environment is among the topics to be studied by this year's recipients of RAC grants-in-aid.

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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.

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