



## Two Important Collections: Records of Near East Foundation and William T. Grant Foundation

Two important collections were donated recently to the Rockefeller Archive Center: the records of the William T. Grant Foundation and the records of the Near East Foundation. While the new collections will not be completely available for scholarly research until they are fully processed by the Center's staff, these new acquisitions enhance the Center's collections in the history of philanthropy, especially in the areas of humanitarian relief, international development, and child development and mental health.

### Near East Foundation

The Near East Foundation (NEF) traces its history to 1915 when

prominent New Yorkers formed the "Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief" to raise money for Armenian, Syrian, Greek and other refugees from the Ottoman Empire. Chartered by the U.S. Congress in 1919 as "Near East Relief," the organization was designated as the primary channel for U.S. postwar aid in the region. It undertook major nationwide campaigns to raise funds for its relief work and operated orphanages and other relief agencies in the region. In 1930 the organization was reorganized as the Near East Foundation and altered its focus from providing relief to providing technical assistance in agriculture and

*(continued on page 6)*



From the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Archives

*The carpentry workshop in the Industrial Department of the Near East Relief Armenian Orphanage in Aleppo, Syria, ca. 1923. The Rockefeller Archive Center recently acquired the records of the Near East Foundation. The Rockefeller Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial were among the supporters of Armenian relief efforts. This photo is from an illustrated report sent to the LSRM by the director of the Aleppo orphanage, E.R. Applegate.*

## New NAR Papers Available

An additional and significant series in the Nelson A. Rockefeller Vice Presidential Papers (Record Group 26 of the Rockefeller Family Archives) has recently been processed and opened for research. The bulk of this series, Foreign Affairs and National Security (Series 19), consists of files maintained by Captain Jonathan T. Howe, Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs, who served Nelson A. Rockefeller during his entire vice presidency (1974-1977) in the Gerald R. Ford Administration. The contents reflect international relations and national security topics that Howe monitored closely for the Vice President. He also oversaw Rockefeller's appointment schedule on these matters and coordinated with Peter Wallison, Counsel to the Vice President, on suggested responses to inquiries involving foreign officials or national security issues. Some of the materials date to the 1950s.

This series, containing 18.5 cubic feet of material, is arranged mainly by broad topic. These topics are indicated in bold in the following description.

More than fifty folders document **International Travel**, ranging from the Vice President serving as the official U.S. representative at funerals of foreign dignitaries or national celebrations to meetings with heads of state or their top ministers. In 1976

*(continued on page 4)*

## Re:discovery for Internet

The launch of the Rockefeller Archive Center's new on-line access tool – Re:discovery for Internet – will be of great assistance to potential researchers who want to determine if the Archive Center's collections contain material relevant to their projects. It allows researchers with internet access to search a unified database of folder titles from the finding aids and to identify files of interest in the open collections of the Rockefeller Archive Center. The searchable database is accessible from the "Search Our Collections" section of the RAC website.

This giant step in service to prospective researchers is the result of five years of close collaboration between the Rockefeller Archive Center, the Information Technology department at Rockefeller University, and two vendors, primarily

Re:discovery Software, Inc. as well as Electronic Scriptorium. Archivist Charlotte Sturm has led the project from its start, with Assistant Director Ken Rose providing oversight.

The Archive Center has published general descriptions of its collections in this *Newsletter*, in a *Guide to the Archives and Manuscripts at the Rockefeller Archive Center* and, for more than a decade, on its web site (<http://archive.rockefeller.edu>). These will continue to alert researchers to topics of interest in the collections. But only a few file-level finding aids were available on-line; the paper finding aids had to be consulted at the Archive Center. With the launch of Re:discovery for Internet, information from the finding aids is now available to everyone with internet access, and newly-available files will be added periodically to the system.

Most researchers will continue to need the assistance of one of the Center's archivists to ensure that the files they have located have contents that are relevant to their research. And dialogue with an archivist about any research project is likely to yield unexpected new avenues to pursue. Nonetheless, Re:discovery for Internet will provide a starting point considerably in advance of what formerly could be done without a visit to the Center.

I encourage you to discover the possibilities for research at the Rockefeller Archive Center by testing the capabilities of Re:discovery for Internet, and contacting one of the Archive Center's archivists ([archive@rockefeller.edu](mailto:archive@rockefeller.edu)) to begin a discussion of your project. **RAC**

*Darwin H. Stapleton*  
Executive Director



The Rockefeller Archive Center, was established in 1974 to preserve and make available to researchers the records of the Rockefeller 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/>

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## Collaborative Electronic Records Project Update

Since the Collaborative Electronic Records Project (CERP) of the Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC) and the Smithsonian Institution Archives (SIA) was announced in the 2006 *RAC Newsletter*, the information-gathering phase has been completed and the project has moved into Phase Two with production of deliverables, outreach to depositors and peers, and testing e-mail from depositors who agreed to participate in our preservation pilot. Our first tangible product, *E-mail Guidelines*, was published in September, and copies were sent to all depositors interviewed during Phase One. The publication is available from the RAC website (<http://archive.rockefeller.edu>) as a downloadable PDF and may be ordered in print and CD forms. While the SIA's guidelines are for their internal use only, the RAC's are generic and are intended to be adaptable for the needs of a wide range of archives and nonprofit institutions.

RAC's CERP archivist Nancy Adgent compiled several other documents that will enhance our ability to plan for and manage future receipts of born digital records: forms for accession, verification, transfer, and migration schedule documentation. All will be available through our website. As a result of discussions with depositors and RAC staff, we discovered the need for a comprehensive list of Rockefeller entities (some not yet depositors) with brief descriptions of their operations. Because significant electronic records, particularly regarding an organization's creation, will be lost if we wait for potential depositors to contact us twenty-five or so years hence, we can use this list to become pro-active in soliciting ephemeral digital data. An annotated

version of the list, "RAC Depositors: A Reference and Electronic Records Summary," summarizes the state of electronic records management at each depositing institution.

Developing forms, procedures, and policies for electronic records requires collaboration with RAC staff members who manage conventional collections and information technology infrastructure issues. Managing archivist Carol Radovich provided valuable information regarding RAC's processes and policies as well as useful comments about draft forms and insight into ways electronic records accessioning and processing could interface with existing procedures. Assistant Director Ken Rose and Rockefeller University Information Technology (IT) representatives contemplated CERP's and the RAC's electronic records storage needs when discussing RAC server upgrade specifications. Including IT staff during initial electronic records management planning discussions is essential to successfully archiving digital acquisitions.

In October 2006, Dr. Steve Burbeck, a consultant with over twenty years experience in the computer technology arena, joined the CERP team. He recently completed a needs assessment outlining e-mail preservation challenges, listing steps necessary to facilitate designing the model technical storage system, and suggesting technical infrastructure components that may work well to manage archived e-mail records. As part of the process of determining how closely the CERP model preservation system will meet OAIS and other industry organizations' Certified Digital Repository standards, project archivists analyzed and charted SIA and RAC conventional and electronic records workflow. Next, principal investiga-

tors will draft a business case document and project archivists will complete draft *Transfer Guidelines* and a generic *Records Retention Schedule*. Concurrently, we will continue performing tests (and documenting results) on e-mail captured from selected depositors to determine how it changes when copied, migrated, and filtered through commercial software conversion programs; how best to detect and segregate personal or confidential messages; and what system tools may be needed to enhance processing efficiency.

An integral part of CERP is keeping abreast of developments in the digital preservation field by reading literature, researching topics such as CD longevity and the new rules of Federal Civil Procedure, talking with software vendors, and attending seminars to learn about other group's initiatives. Project Manager Ricc Ferrante, SIA project archivist Lynda Schmitz Fuhrig, and Nancy Adgent were selected to participate in the "New Skills for a Digital Era Colloquium" held in Washington, D.C. in June 2006. The goal was to determine the skill sets our profession needs to develop, then teach the next generation of archivists, in order to ensure that the high standard of care maintained for traditional collections will apply to digital collections. During the "International Conference on the Preservation of Digital Objects" at Cornell University in October, the two CERP archivists learned what other projects including Kopal, DAITSS, FEDORA, and CLOCKSS are doing to ingest, preserve, describe, store, and access electronic documents.

One of CERP's primary objectives is to share our findings with nonprofit, philanthropic, and archival institutions. In its first public presentation, the CERP team addressed the Archivists

Round Table of Metropolitan New York at its November meeting. Adgent and Fuhrig discussed the information-gathering phase as well as problems encountered during initial testing of electronic records specifically deposited for use in the project: obsolete software, missing metadata, and inconsistent depositor practices for generating, organizing, and saving e-mail. Ferrante reviewed the technical aspects of preserving e-mail. The PowerPoint presentation is posted on the CERP website: <http://siarchives.si.edu/cerp/cerpindex.htm>. In November, Dr. Darwin H. Stapleton, RAC Executive Director, and CERP Steering Committee member, Dr. Greg Hunter, spoke at the "Saving History: Using Digital Resources for Access and Preservation" seminar sponsored by the Westchester County (NY) Historical Society and the Westchester County (NY) Archives. In his talk, "A Historian Looks at Preserving History in the 21st Century," Stapleton reviewed

problems and possibilities digital documents present for archives and future researchers and discussed CERP's potential usefulness to the archival community.

As part of our outreach efforts, we discussed the project with Rockefeller family members who visited the RAC in June 2006, Rockefeller Foundation officers during a July meeting, and representatives from the Hagley Museum, the Ford Foundation, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. We actively participate in Archives ListServ discussions pertaining to electronic records, providing links to publications about storage and handling of optical media, for example. We developed brochures, separate ones for the SIA and RAC, which we distribute at conferences, and we initiated a quarterly Friends of CERP e-newsletter. CERP articles have been accepted for publication in the following Society of American Archivists (SAA) section newsletters: College and Universities, Manuscripts

Repositories, Government Records, and Preservation. In April Ferrante spoke at a Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts workshop themed "A Race Against Time: Preserving Our Audiovisual Media" held in Washington, DC. The team will exhibit a poster, "Digital Dilemmas: Preserving Electronic Records," at SAA's August conference in Chicago.

During a February 2007 joint Steering Committee and CERP Team meeting to review progress and discuss future strategies, committee members Dr. Charles Dollar, Dr. Edie Hedlin, and Dr. Gregory Hunter commended the team for its accomplishments. Receipt in December of a modest grant from the Richard Lounsbery Foundation accentuates the project's value to the nonprofit world. We continue to search for additional funding needed to fully implement the project's original plan and look forward to contributing our experiences to the growing body of digital age archiving knowledge. **RAC**

Nancy Adgent  
Project Archivist

### New NAR Papers Available *(continued from page 1)*



President Gerald R. Ford (left) and Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller share a lighter moment in the White House.

From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Rockefeller attended several international celebrations to commemorate the U.S. Bicentennial. Some personal travel files exist as well. Every trip includes a substantial number of U.S. State Department cables, itineraries, background information on the countries being visited, cultural protocol tips, and follow-up correspondence.

**National Security** folders are scattered throughout the series but include titles such as National Security Council Meetings, Defense Department Briefings, Cruise Missiles, and Pertinent National Security Developments. Intelligence-related folders also appear sporadically; Intelligence Review and Reorganization, President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), and Terrorism are a few title examples.



Material on **Meetings with Foreign Dignitaries** includes arrangements, agenda, and either notes or verbatim accounts of the discussions. They are arranged by month in roughly reverse chronological order. Files on **Meetings with U.S. Officials** have similar contents but are less numerous. They too are arranged in roughly reverse chronological order.

In January 1975, President Ford recommended that Vice President Rockefeller fill an open seat on the **Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy**, more commonly referred to as the **Murphy Commission**. Established by an act of Congress in June 1972, the commission concluded its work in June 1975. Capt. Howe often sat in for the Vice President at the commission meetings. Included in the series are correspondence, agenda, report drafts, press clippings, and meeting minutes, along with a thorough summary of the history of the commission, including a candid memo on its workings and aftermath written by Howe in January 1977. The contents of more than 30 binders of working papers and background information on the Murphy Commission are at the end of this series, and the eight-volume set of the published final report has been removed from this series and added to the RAC library.

More than fifty folders cover issues on specific **countries/regions**, from Angola to Yugoslavia; they are arranged in semi-alphabetical order by country name.

**Captain Jon Howe's Chron Files** are an informative source on both the daily activities of the Office of the Vice President and the significant national and international events during those years. They are arranged by month in approximate reverse chronological order. A few reference files are interspersed among them.

In December 1974 at President Ford's request, Nelson Rockefeller became chair of the newly appointed **Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States**, which was established by Executive Order as a result of ongoing claims of abuse of jurisdiction against the federal agency. The commission, which came to be known as both the Rockefeller Commission and the CIA Commission, is documented from its inception to its final report. Also among these files are Cold War-era materials from the Operations Coordinating Board that contain information on studies on psychological warfare, Soviet military capabilities, and the Quantico Panel from 1953 to 1955. They are all contemporaneous with Rockefeller's service in President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Administration as Special Assistant to the President for Foreign Affairs.

Among the notable materials in the series is substantial content on meetings between Vice President Rockefeller and foreign or U.S. officials, including some verbatim accounts. Among the significant officials represented in these files are CIA Director George H.W. Bush, President Valerie Giscard D'Estaing of France, NATO Commander Alexander Haig, Emperor Hirohito of Japan, King Hussein of Jordan, King Juan Carlos of Spain, King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Reza Shah Pahlavi of Iran, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, economic consultant Paul A. Volcker, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, and Prime Minister Harold Wilson of the United Kingdom.

Noticeably absent in this series is documentation of direct communication between the Vice President and President Ford on any of these matters. However, there are numerous memos throughout the series from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (particularly under

International Travel) and National Security Affairs Assistant Brent Scowcroft, particularly under National Security Council Meetings.

This series contains documents that were declassified by the U.S. government during a review at the Archive Center from 2003 to 2006. Some material remains classified and has been removed, but all materials in the open folders are now declassified. Several files and individual pages in this series remain closed in accord with Archive Center policy regarding access to correspondence with or substantively about living members of the Rockefeller family. **RAC**

*Amy R. Fitch*  
Senior Archivist

## New Online Tools for RF History

Researchers interested in the history of the Rockefeller Foundation will find two useful tools available on the Rockefeller Foundation's website (<http://www.rockfound.org/>).

An illustrated 28-page history of the foundation is now available on the website. This timeline highlights milestones and significant grants that the foundation has made since its founding in 1913.

The foundation's website also now includes an Annual Report Archive in the Library section. Here researchers can gain access to PDF versions of the RF's annual reports, beginning with the first volume in 1913-1914. The annual reports provide summary discussions of the activities of each of the foundation's departments and describe major grants. Each volume has an index.

When used in conjunction with the Archive Center's new searchable database of its finding aids, Re:discovery for Internet, the annual reports will help scholars identify material relevant to particular research projects. **RAC**

## New Collections: Records of Near East Foundation and William T. Grant Foundation

(continued from page 1)

public health in rural communities. In *American Philanthropy Abroad* (1963), Merle Curti argues that “no agency did such effective pioneering in the improvement of community life as a whole and in developing the total personality of its inhabitants as the Near East Foundation did in 48 Macedonian villages in the 1930s and in its postwar programs in Syria, Eritrea, Iran and other countries.” The foundation’s technical assistance work influenced both President Truman’s Point Four program and several U.N. operations. In 1964 the NEF expanded its geographic range of activity into Africa.


While the NEF has been most closely identified in the public’s mind with Armenian relief and some early material in the collection does relate to this early work, the bulk of the material in the collection deals with the NEF’s global technical assistance programs after 1930, and this material makes the collection doubly valuable as an addition to the RAC collections. The NEF’s efforts in rural development in the Near East and Africa were similar to projects conducted by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund’s West Africa Program and by philanthropies established by Nelson A. Rockefeller (American International Association) and John D. Rockefeller 3rd (Agricultural Development Council), each of which is documented in collections at the RAC.

### William T. Grant Foundation

Throughout its existence, the William T. Grant Foundation has focused on research in the mental health of children and youth. William T. Grant (1876-1972) created the foundation in 1936 with the profits he earned from his chain of dry goods stores. He intended the foundation, he wrote, “to assist... people or peoples to live more contentedly and peacefully and well in

body and mind through a better knowledge of how to use and enjoy all the good things that the world has to offer them.”

The foundation’s first grant was to Harvard University for “a systematic inquiry into the kinds of people who are well and do well.” The files document this grant and grants for research at major universities and such institutions as the Community Research Associates, the Society for Research in Child Development, the Tavistock Institute of Child Development, and the work of Anna Freud. Grant files typically include the initial research proposals, grant actions and award documents, and a final report; these are supplemented by grant-related reprints, conference papers and unpublished reports, bound separately and arranged by institution. Administrative files document the foundation’s philosophical and structural evolution. Included are “Program Development and Evaluation” files that contain statistical analyses of funded programs, committee materials, and litigation documents pertaining to the bankruptcy of the W.T. Grant Company. Additional materials document particular programs and projects, such as the W.T. Grant Scholarships (1960-1969), the Faculty Scholars program, and the Commission on Work, Family and Citizenship.

Along with the records of the Foundation for Child Development, the Grant Foundation records greatly enhance the RAC’s collections related to children and youth. For additional materials at the RAC on this subject, see the online *Survey of Sources at the Rockefeller Archive Center for the History of Child Studies*, accessible from the Publications section of the Archive Center’s web site (<http://archive.rockefeller.edu/>). 

## Special Fellowship Programs

The Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC) has joined forces with two professional organizations – AMIA and ARNOVA – to establish special fellowship programs promoting international exchange. The RAC and the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA) have established an International Research Fellowship. The purpose of this fellowship is to encourage and provide support for attendance at ARNOVA’s annual conference and research using the RAC’s collections by scholars from outside the U.S. and Canada. The fellowship award will provide \$4000 to cover the costs of travel to and attendance at the ARNOVA conference, and to the RAC for a time of research in its collections. For more details on this program, see the announcement online at <http://www.arnova.org>

In cooperation with the Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA), the RAC has established the AMIA/Rockefeller Archive Center Visiting Archivist Fellowship – an unique opportunity to encourage professional exchange and enhance professional development. Designed to provide both financial assistance and first-hand experience, this Visiting Archivist Fellowship will be awarded each year to a professional archivist from the developing world interested in improving his or her skills and knowledge through a study period at the Rockefeller Archive Center and attendance at the AMIA Annual Conference. For details about this program, see the description on the AMIA website (<http://www.amianet.org/>). 

# The Rockefeller Foundation, Imaginative Writing and the Wellbeing of Mankind

Long before there were “genius” awards, the Rockefeller Foundation struggled with the issue of how to identify and encourage “creativity” in the arts and culture. While artistic expression clearly benefited humanity, it did not mesh neatly with the RF’s habitual program standards. The problem, as John Marshall put it bluntly in 1950, was that there was no way of “ascertaining what the arts contribute to human wellbeing”: their importance “cannot be asserted on the basis of objective evidence.”

The Foundation had supported creative writing through a small program of fellowships and grants to literary magazines and writing centers from the mid-1940s. In September 1963, the RF’s Plans for the Future included “Cultural Development” in its focus, resulting in the formation of an Arts Program in the fall of 1964. In October 1964 under the “Cultural Development” aegis, the RF approved an experimental program in creative writing, subsequently labeled “Imaginative Writing and Literary Scholarship.”

The trustees saw writing as “the missing factor in most attempts to do something in the cultural field.” This absence reflects ambivalence about the how and why of funding the individual writer: The RF had always funded individuals through their institutions, achieving both greater accountability and wider resonance for its actions. But writing was a solitary process, not always furthered by institutional ties. What writers – and other creative artists – needed was “full freedom” to do their work. Freedom meant release from one’s material needs; it meant freedom for travel or training or inspiration; and it meant no specified product or particular expectations.

## Imaginative Writing Program Grants

Compiled from two documents in the Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RG 3.2, Series 911, Box 5, Folder 27: List of Allocations Approved Under RF 64084, 65062, 66055, 67054, 67082; and List of Grantees, 1965-1968 (attached to Memo from Gerald Freund to Joseph E. Black, May 29, 1969).

Grantee	Year	Age	Administering Institution
Abel, Lionel	1965	54	Rutgers University
Adler, Edward	1965	44	New York University
Bankowsky, Richard	1968	38	Sacramento State College
Barth, John	1965	34	The State University of New York at Buffalo
Berry, Wendell	1965	30	University of Kentucky
Bishop, Elizabeth	1966	55	unaffiliated
Bly, Robert	1967	40	unaffiliated
Booth, Philip	1966	40	Syracuse University
Burke, Kenneth	1966	69	Bennington College
Chappell, Fred	1966	30	University of North Carolina, Greensboro
Clark, Thomas	1968	27	unaffiliated
Connell, Evan S.	1967	42	unaffiliated
Conroy, Frank	1967	31	unaffiliated
Cooper, Clarence Levi	1969		Hofstra University
Coover, Robert	1968	36	University of Iowa
Creeley, Robert	1965	38	University of New Mexico
Dabbs, James M.	1968	72	unaffiliated
Dahlberg, Edward	1965	64	University of Missouri
Dugan, Alan	1965	42	Connecticut College
Dugger, Ronald	1969		University of California
Eastlake, William	1966	47	University of New Mexico
Elkin, Stanley	1967	36	Washington University
Exley, Frederick Earl	1969		New York University
Gaddis, William	1969		Vassar College
Gaines, Ernest J.	1969		Stanford University
Garrigue, Jean	1966	51	Smith College
Gass, William	1965	40	Purdue University
Glück, Louise	1967	24	unaffiliated

## Archival Notes

There was also the “why.” What was the good of literature and why should the RF fund writers? For John Marshall, the goal was “the realization of humane values in individuals and in society.” Still, when Marshall met with Saul Bellow in the early 1950s, his conversation turned to the “perplexities” Humanities officers faced in considering aid for creative writing. In 1951, the RF commissioned Bellow to report on “the responsibility of the novelist in society.” Bellow’s essay – a five-page “gem” – focuses on the importance of character in the novel. In Bellow’s view, the “contrast of a [character’s] superior reality with daily fact is the peculiar field of the novel.” The novelist’s continuing task is to “attempt to fix a scale of importance” and to rescue “an original human value” from vagaries of style, language, and social fact. “Man is forced to lead a secret life, and it is in that life that the writer must go to find him. He must bring value, restore proportion; he must also give pleasure.”

Gerald Freund, who headed the creative writing program, echoed Bellow’s views in a memo (ca. 1965) “Concerning a Philosophy of the Arts Program.” Freund argued that the criteria for support of the creative artist were not a matter of style or the avant-garde. Rather, selection should be based on the “highest standards of integrity and decency;” what counted was the “artistic intention of seeking truths, of ennobling rather than debasing the human individual and society.”

In its imaginative writing program, the RF sought to implement these highest standards. Other grant agencies tended to tap “run-of-the-mill” or “lowest-common-denominator” candidates, resulting in programs that were “whimsical” or even “inept.” The RF saw itself as “particularly well suited to direct support of individual creative artists.” It could provide the seed money to spur creativity; it had the flexibility to tailor the techniques

Grantee	Year	Age	Administering Institution
Goldfarb, Sidney	1967	24	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Graves, John A.	1969		Texas Christian University
Gross, Harvey	1966	44	University of California, Irvine
Gunn, Thomson	1966	36	University of California, Berkeley
Harrington, Donald	1966	30	Windham College
Hawkes, John	1966	40	Brown University
Hecht, Anthony	1966	43	University of Rochester
Herbst, Josephine	1965	67	unaffiliated
Hivnor, Robert	1967	51	unaffiliated
Howland, Bette	1968	31	unaffiliated
Hugo, Richard	1967	42	University of Montana
Hurt, Henry	1966	23	University of Mississippi
Ignatow, David	1968	54	Vassar College
Irving, John Winslow	1969		Windham College
Jones, Madison	1967	42	Auburn University
Jordan, June Meyer	1969		Sarah Lawrence College
Kelley, William M.	1968	30	unaffiliated
Kgositsile, Koerapetse William	1969		Columbia University
Kinnell, Galway	1967	44	unaffiliated
Knoepfle, John	1967	44	Saint Louis University
Koch, Claude	1966	47	La Salle College
Lentz, Perry Carlton	1969		Kenyon College
Logan, John	1968	45	The State University of New York at Buffalo
Lurie, Alison	1968	41	unaffiliated
MacDonald, John	1968	62	unaffiliated
Madden, J. David	1968	34	Louisiana State University
Mazor, Julian Isaac	1969		Austin College
McCarthy, Cormac	1966	32	University of Tennessee
McElroy, Joseph Prince	1969		Queens College
McPherson, James A.	1969		University of California
Meredith, William	1968	49	unaffiliated
Merwin, William S.	1968	41	unaffiliated
Milner, Ronald	1965	26	RF Fellowship
Mirabelli, Eugene	1969		The State University of New York at Albany



## Archival Notes

Grantee	Year	Age	Administering Institution
Molyneux, Thomas	1967	23	University of Delaware
Morris, Wright	1966	56	San Francisco State University
Moss, Stanley	1967	41	unaffiliated
Newman, Charles	1967	28	Northwestern University
Peckinpah, Deneen	1968	29	unaffiliated
Pharr, Robert	1966	49	Columbia University
Phelps, Robert	1969		New School for Social Research
Polite, Carlene	1969		Rutgers University
Powers, James	1965	47	Smith College
Purdy, James	1967	43	unaffiliated
Reynolds, Timothy	1969		University of Texas
Rodgers, Peter	1967	28	Columbia University
Root, William Pitt	1968	26	Michigan State University
Roth, Philip	1966	33	University of Pennsylvania
Shapiro, Harvey	1967	43	unaffiliated
Sheed, Wilfrid	1967	36	unaffiliated
Smith, Mark	1965	29	University of New Hampshire
Stafford, Jean	1965	49	Wesleyan University
Stafford, William E.	1969		Lewis and Clark College
Stern, Richard	1965	37	University of Chicago
Strand, Mark	1968	34	unaffiliated
Swenson, May	1967	47	unaffiliated
Taylor, John Alfred	1969		Washington & Jefferson College
Taylor, Peter	1965	48	University of North Carolina, Greensboro
Thelwell, Michael Miles	1969		University of Massachusetts
Topkins, Katharine	1966	38	Pomona College
Valentine, Jean	1965	31	Radcliffe College
Vliet, R.G.	1967	36	unaffiliated
Wakefield, Dan	1968	35	unaffiliated
Waters, Frank	1969		Colorado State University
Watters, Patterson	1968	41	Southern Regional Council
Welty, Eudora	1966	57	Millsaps College
Williams, John	1966	43	University of Denver
Williams, Thomas	1968	41	University of New Hampshire
Wright, James A.	1969		Hunter College
Yates, Richard	1967	41	University of Iowa
Yount, John	1967	31	University of New Hampshire

of its support to particular needs for training, travel, or experimentation. It would be a “patron” to the arts.

Describing the selection program, Freund concluded that “there is just no getting around the necessity for hard work and high standards, the desirability of great flexibility in designating award amounts and purposes, and, not to be excluded, the intuition of qualified individuals in taking risks.” At the start of its program, the RF appointed Robert Lowell to be its Consultant in Creative Writing and Literature. Saul Bellow and Stanley Kunitz (and later Robert Penn Warren and others) joined Lowell to serve as a panel of “discussants, consultants, advisors.” These literature consultants met monthly with Foundation officers, and reviewed, debated, and evaluated the submissions. The RF wanted a program that was flexible enough to recognize and encourage the young writer with “highest potential,” along with more experienced or senior writers “in need.” A broad-based and geographically diverse group of writers, scholars, editors, and critics served as nominators, and candidates invited to apply were then screened, interviewed, and carefully read.

This deliberative process was, by all accounts, “extraordinarily successful.” Grant recipients in 1966 ranged from a young Cormac McCarthy, then working on his novel *Suttree*, to Philip Roth, accomplished, but in a period of critical need. Like Bellow’s novelist, McCarthy described the aim of his book set in Knoxville, Tennessee, in the early 1950s to be “an understanding of what life here would mean to a person who was totally aware. In a sense, ... these characters are the embodiment of a single soul.” Ralph Ellison (who had received a creative-writing grant before the program officially began) endorsed McCarthy’s application, judging that “there is magic even in these bits of characterization and description.”

The experimental program in imaginative writing ran for five years

(through 1969) and sponsored an exceptional roster of close to 100 writers and poets. The records of the Creative Writing program are found in the RF's Program and Policy files, RG 3.2, Series 911 and 925 (with earlier materials in RG 3.1, Series 911). Included in these files are detailed notes from the Literature Consultants' rounds of deliberations and evaluations. Individual project files for grant recipients (in RG 1.2, Series 200 R) expand these program files and give a different insight into the program's reach and impact.

John Marshall expressed his

"gratification" in reviewing the new writing program in 1966 that it had aided some of the very writers that he had already wanted to help in the late 1940s. And, he noted, had he been allowed to do so, he might well have used the same advisors. Despite the "perplexities," Marshall had known early on that there was a "solid and fertile" basis for identifying and assisting the creative writer. Among the materials in the early files are the scorecards for a "game" Marshall designed for his critic friends in the mid-1950s, to see if they could rank "in terms of their promise writers who have still to

win general recognition."

Marshall was seeking his "objective evidence." Gerald Freund appreciated Marshall's "pioneer work," as he labored to shape the selection process that would make the RF's imaginative writing program "one of unique breadth, fairness, excellence, and .... different also in its intent of helping the right writers, at the right time, in the right way to develop their careers." Grants that seemed "risky" and "precocious" (as to the poet Louise Glück) resulted in a program of "unusual success." **RAC**

Mary Ann Quinn  
Archivist

## New Survey of New York Materials

**A** *Survey of Sources at the Rockefeller Archive Center for the History of New York*, the Archive Center's newest cross-collection survey, was unveiled at the "Researching New York" conference held at the University at Albany on November 16-17, 2006. Organized by subjects, the survey offers alphabetical lists of folder titles of material relevant to the history of New York City and State from across all of the RAC's open collections. The survey also will be available online.

To further highlight its New York collections, RAC staff provided a roundtable discussion of four papers that drew upon the collections. Archivist Margaret Hogan began the session with a paper entitled "Got Good Milk? The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Study of New York's Milk Supply, 1901-1902," (see page 20). In "Passionate Philanthropy: The Rockefeller Family's Support of Cultural Institutions in New York," Archivist

Charlotte Sturm focused on the Rockefeller family's funding of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the American Museum of Natural History and the restoration of "Philipse Castle," now known as Philipsburg Manor and one of the sites operated by Historic Hudson Valley, Inc. Assistant Director Ken Rose discussed "The Rockefellers in Harlem: Rockefeller Philanthropy and the African American Community in New York City, 1920-1950." In their joint paper, "'The Cleverest Woman I Ever Met': A Study of Women and the Development of New York Institutions from the Rockefeller Archive Center," Assistant Archivists Susan Irving and Bethany Antos discussed how Anna Harkness, Mary Harkness, Katharine Bement Davis and Blanche H. Rockefeller contributed to New York State institutions. **RAC**

## Conference Proceedings Available

**P** *Philanthropic Foundations and the Globalization of Scientific Medicine and Public Health*, edited by Benjamin Page and David A. Valone, has just been published by University Press of America. The volume presents 15 essays prepared for a conference sponsored by the Archive Center and Quinnipiac University.

The volume includes seven historical case studies of philanthropic work in such countries as India, Colombia and Sri Lanka and in such areas as public health education, disease eradication, and population control. Seven other essays assess current issues and ideas in global health care, including questions of accountability and equity. "Health is the fastest and most obvious avenue through which to tackle the depressing and discouraging gap between the rich and the poor," argues Peter C. Goldmark, Jr. in the final essay, as he calls upon U.S. philanthropy to become "a committed, morally motivated and powerful leader" in working toward "a scheme of minimum equity on a global scale." **RAC**

## The AIA Photograph Collection

Photographs that document the work of the American International Association for Economic and Social Development have been processed and open to researchers as of July 2006. The Photograph Collection (Series 1027) consists of nineteen boxes which house over 6,000 images in photographs, slides, and negatives.

The American International Association for Economic and Social Development (1946-1968), known commonly by the acronym "AIA," was established by Nelson A. Rockefeller in July of 1946 as a privately financed non-profit organization that aimed to help promote "self-development and better standards of living, together with understanding and cooperation" in Latin America. The AIA worked closely with local governments and other established organizations to develop programs that eventually

could be supported and managed locally. Primarily, the AIA's activities focused on rural rehabilitation and agricultural development, with concentrated efforts on cooperative programs with the governments of Brazil and Venezuela. The AIA was also active in agricultural research and nutritional education as well as improving local roads, communications, and primary education.

The AIA Photograph Collection mainly focuses on the AIA operations in Brazil and Venezuela, with some documentation of work in Chile, Ecuador, Italy, Peru, Puerto Rico, and the United States. The collection is varied, ranging from photographs of administrative affairs and gatherings to home improvements in rural households to panoramic views of the Latin American landscape.

The AIA Photograph Collection is arranged into series based on

subject and media. Within each series, the files are arranged alphabetically by folder title. The bulk of the collection is found in Series 2, Series 3, and Series 4, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela respectively. These three series highlight various organizations and their work in each country, such as ACAR (Associação de Crédito e Assistência Rural/ Association for Credit and Rural Assistance) in Brazil and CBR (Consejo de Bienestar Rural/Council for Rural Development) in Venezuela.

Series 1, General, contains photographs either on countries other than Brazil, Chile, and Venezuela or on programs that were not concentrated on a particular geographic area. Included in this series are several folders of images from the International Basic Economy Corporation (IBEC), another organization started by Nelson A. Rockefeller. A private for-profit business corporation, IBEC aimed to encourage economic investment in developing countries, and some of the photographs incorporated into the AIA Photograph Collection document such programs as the IBEC Housing Corporation and the IBEC Research Institute. The IBEC Photograph Collection, Series 1052, is currently being processed and should be available in late 2007.

Especially helpful and unique to this collection is the presence of captions for well over half the photographs, which facilitates selection and identification of the images. The inclusion of both informal and promotional photographs makes this collection remarkably varied, and it complements the materials on the AIA in both the institutional records and the Nelson A. Rockefeller Papers. **RAC**

Bethany J. Antos  
Assistant Archivist



An image from the AIA Photograph Collection: "CBR home demonstration training director, Elba Velez, nails metal slats in place on a bed built by women of the Palo Negro community as one of the initial projects in the carpentry course Miss Velez helped initiate at the experimental school 'Cacique Charaima.'"

## 2007 Grant Recipients

The Rockefeller Archive Center received 71 applications for research grant programs for 2007. In March, 40 scholars were awarded stipends to conduct research in the Center's collections: 37 scholars received general Grants-in-Aid, and three scholars received a residency for extended research. The 2007 grant recipients, their institutions, and research topics follow.

### Grants-in-Aid

#### Stanley Abe

Associate Professor, Department of Art, Art History, and Visual Studies, Duke University.

"Making Chinese Sculpture Art"

#### Richard Altenbaugh

Visiting Fellow, St. Edmund's College, University of Cambridge; Professor, Secondary Education/Foundations of Education, College of Education, Slippery Rock University; Adjunct Professor, Administrative & Policy Studies, University of Pittsburgh.

"A Childhood Disease, A Parental Torment, the School's Responsibility: The Polio Campaign in Early Twentieth-Century America"

#### Michael Anderson

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Texas, Austin.

"Pacific Dreams: The Institute of Pacific Relations and the Postwar World Order"

#### Albert I. Berger

Associate Professor, History and Peace Studies, University of North Dakota.

"Trustee: John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Foundations of American Philanthropy"

#### Soraya Boudia

Associate Professor, Institut de Recherches Interdisciplinaires sur les Sciences et Technologies (IRIST), University Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, France.

"A History of Health and Environmental Risks of Radioactivity in the 20th Century: Between Science, Policy, and the Public"

#### Lauren Brown

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

"Through the Iron Curtain: Importing a Russian Aesthetic to American Culture"



Hikers at Perkins Memorial Drive in Bear Mountain Park, May 11, 1962. New York's environmental history is among the topics of study for this year's grant recipients

Photograph from the Rockefeller Family Archives, credited to the Paliades Interstate Park-Krobach.

#### Elizabeth Cham

Senior Research Fellow in Philanthropy, Faculty of Law and Arts, The University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

"The Influence of the Rockefeller Foundation in Australia: A Preliminary Investigation"

#### Elisabeth Clemens

Associate Professor of Sociology and the College, University of Chicago.

"In the Shadow of the New Deal: From Opposition to Collaboration between Government and Voluntarism, 1928-1945"

#### Claire Fox

Associate Professor, English and International Studies, University of Iowa.

"Inter-American Cultural Policies of the Cold War Period"

#### Seth Garfield

Associate Professor, Department of History, University of Texas, Austin.

"War in the Amazon: Brazil, United States, and the Struggle over the Rain Forest during World War II and Beyond"

#### Jessica Graham

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University Chicago.

"Representations of Racial Democracy: State Cultural Policy, Race, and National Identity in the US and Brazil, 1922-1958"

#### Paula Halperin

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Maryland.

"Modernization and Visual Economy in Brazil and Argentina: Film, Photojournalism, and Transformations in the Public Sphere, 1950-1980"

#### Shane Hamilton

Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Georgia.

"Supermarket USA: Food, Technology, and Power in the American Century"

#### Robin Henry

Assistant Professor, Department of History, Wichita State University.

"Criminalizing Sex, Defining Sexuality: Sodomy, Law, and the Rise of Sexual Consciousness in Colorado, 1850-1927"



### Laurie Hinck

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of New Mexico.  
"Fossil Fuel Environmentalism: Tracking Standard Oil through Grand Teton National Park, 1926-1986"

### Cheng Hu

Professor, Department of History, Nanjing University, China.  
"Transnational Cultural Intercourse, Social Hygiene and Nationalism in China (1913-1978): A Case Study of the Chinese Medical Board's China Program"

### Laurie Jacklin

Ph.D. Candidate, History of Health and Medicine, McMaster University, Canada.  
"The IHC Trinidad Hookworm Campaign and Public Health Reform"

### Martin Kenney

Professor, Human and Community Development, University of California, Davis.  
"The History of the Venture Capital Industry"

### Paul Lawrie

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Toronto, Canada.  
"To Make the Negro Anew: Industrial Modernity, Race, and the National Urban League, 1910-1950"

### Yucong Li

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Architecture, Urban Design and Planning, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium.  
"The Architecture of PUMC: A Case in the Building Type Evolution of Chinese Hospitals"

### Socrates Litsios

World Health Organization Senior Scientist, Retired.  
"A Biographical Study of Selskar 'Mike' Gunn"

### John Branden Little

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley.  
"Band of Crusaders: American Humanitarians, the Great War, the Remaking of the World"

### Tim Mueller

Instructor and Lecturer, Institut für Geschichtswissenschaften, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany.  
"The Comrades-in-Arms of Intellectual History: From Research and Analysis in the Office of Strategic Services to the Intellectual Origins of the New Left"

### Jun Okada

Assistant Professor, Department of English, State University of New York (SUNY), Geneseo.  
"History and Memory: Asian-American Film and Video in its Institutional Contexts"

### Todd Olszewski

Ph.D. Candidate, History of Science and Medicine, Yale University.  
"The Cholesterol Controversy: Atherosclerosis, Diet, and Health in Twentieth-Century America, 1937-1962"

### Alfred Perkins

Professor Emeritus, Department of History, Berea College.  
"A Biography of Edwin Rogers Embree"

### Jonathan Rees

Associate Professor, Department of History, Colorado State University.  
"The Rockefeller Plan and the Problem of Industrial Relations"

### Teresa Richardson

Associate Professor and Chairperson, Department of Educational Studies, Ball State University.  
"Social Change and the Role of Philanthropy: John D. Rockefeller 3rd in Search of a Synthesis of Values, Youth and Family Planning, 1945-1978"

### Katharina E. Rietzler

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University College London.  
"American Foundations and the 'Scientific Study of International Relations' in Europe, 1920-1939"

### Darlene Sadlier

Professor, Spanish & Portuguese, Indiana University, Bloomington.  
"The Good Neighbor Films, 1942-1946"

### Pierre-Yves Saunier

Researcher, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Lyon, France.  
"Philanthropic Webs: Rockefeller Nursing and Medical Education Programs in Lyon, 1918-1940"

### Jagdish N. Sinha

Reader (Associate Professor), Department of History, Rajdhani College, University of Delhi, Raja Garden, New Delhi, India.  
"The Rockefeller Foundation and Development of Science in India: The First Fifty Years of Endeavor"

### Christi Smith

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Sociology, Indiana University.  
"Creating Categories of Deservedness: Philanthropic Decision-Making for the South from the End of the Civil War to Jim Crow"

### Elta Smith

Ph.D. Candidate, Public Policy, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.  
"Rice Research and Global Governance"

### Benjamin Soskis

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, Columbia University.  
"The Problem of Charity in Industrial America, 1865-1915"

### David Stradling

Associate Professor, Department of History, University of Cincinnati.  
"The Nature of New York: An Environmental History of the Empire State"

### Yiyou Wang

Ph.D. Candidate, Visual Arts and Theatre, School of Interdisciplinary Arts, Ohio University.  
"Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller 3rd and the Changing Market for Chinese Art in a Cross-cultural Context"

## Scholars-in-Residence

### Stephen Casper

Research Fellow, University College London, United Kingdom.  
"Trans-National Liaisons: Anglo-American Biomedical Research, 1938-1948"

### Shizue Hinokawa

Professor, Faculty of Commerce, Takushoku University, Japan.  
"Rockefeller Foundation Support for Cyclotron Development in Copenhagen in the 1930s"

### Rose Thevenin

Associate Professor, Department of History, Division of Social Sciences, Florida Memorial University.  
"Knowledge In The Mind: Education in Florida, 1879-1941"

## The Philanthropist and the Explorer: John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Richard E. Byrd

What makes an American hero – the towering home runs of Babe Ruth, the courage and valor of Amelia Earhart, the thunderous left hooks of Jack Dempsey, the four gold medals of Jesse Owens, the other worldly achievements of John Glenn? They can all lay claims to that title, but only one person in history has had three New York City ticker-tape parades held in his honor: Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (JDR Jr.) met and corresponded with Richard Byrd long before the first strands of celebratory paper filled the Manhattan skyline. Rockefeller was not particularly interested in supporting or funding exploration or the developing industry of aviation, yet he developed a long personal friendship with Byrd and his wife Mary. His involvement in Byrd's activities began in 1925 in response to a personal request made by Edsel Ford, who had pledged \$15,000 to support an arctic expedition that Byrd was planning with experienced arctic explorer Robert A. Bartlett. At Ford's request, JDR Jr. agreed to make a matching pledge. Unfortunately, Byrd's plans fell apart. "My negotiations with the Goodyear people [regarding the use of a blimp] were so unsatisfactory that I had to call off the project this year," he explained in an April 4, 1925 letter to Ford. "However, I immediately made plans to carry out my project with Heavier-than-air craft. Mr. Donald McMillan [sic] changed his plans so that they are more or less the same as mine, except that he is not as likely as I to make a dash to the Pole in addition to the unexplored territory." And with a keen sense of the career he was developing, Byrd opened the door for future exploration: "I will be able

to gain on this trip considerable knowledge of flying over the Polar Sea and in the Arctic regions which will be of great value to me in the future, and in case there is still left next year much to do for science I trust that you will still hold out to me the fine offer you made this year."

With MacMillan commanding their joint mission, the 1925 expedition faced many obstacles, both natural and man made. As historian David H. Grover points out, "the 1925 expedition was significant in several respects. It marked the first productive use of aircraft in Arctic exploration by Americans, and it thrust Byrd into the limelight as spokesman for the role of aviation in such efforts."

In 1926, armed with the lessons learned from his difficult venture with MacMillan, Byrd set out to plan his own expedition to the Arctic. Ford and JDR, Jr. again pledged their support, ultimately providing \$30,000 each for the expedition. Byrd also obtained additional funds from Vincent Astor, Thomas Ryan and others. At a pre-cast-off gathering on Astor's yacht, JDR Jr. proudly proclaimed the expedition's importance: "This expedition will perhaps do more than open up the Arctic. It may be a factor in promoting world peace. As nations become closer, friendship between them increases." With Rockefeller in attendance to support the mission, the *Chantier* steamed out of New York Harbor on April 5, 1926 and reached King's Bay, Spitsbergen on the Arctic Circle on April 29, 1926. On May 8, 1926, Byrd and pilot Floyd Bennett hurtled down the airstrip in their Fokker tri-motor aircraft (named *Josephine Ford* after Edsel Ford's daughter). Evidently too heavy to take off, the Fokker skidded into a snow drift at

the end of the strip. "We took off hundreds of pounds of fuel to lighten the load, dug out of the snowdrift and taxied the *Josephine Ford* up the hill to try again," Byrd wrote. Slightly after midnight on May 9, the Fokker finally took off. After 8 hours and 25 minutes in the air, at 9:02 AM, the *Josephine Ford* passed over the North Pole and landed successfully back at King's Bay at 4:30 PM. The triumphant crew steamed back into New York City on June 23, 1926, for the first of Byrd's three ticker-tape parades.

But as is the case so often with heroes, Byrd's apparent achievements also brought controversy. For decades debate has waged about whether the *Josephine Ford* indeed reached the Pole or even truly attempted to reach the Pole. Critics refer to a variety of potentially suspect log book entries and recorded calculations, as well as an oil leak that may have required Byrd to alter his flight plan and fall short of reaching the pole based on the total flight time. In 1996, Byrd's diary of the trip was "discovered" by Chief Archivist Raimond Goerler in the Byrd collection at the Ohio State University Byrd Polar Research Center. The diary entitled "1925" contains evidence that Byrd, at the very least, certainly believed that they had reached the North Pole, and did not in anyway attempt to deceive or falsify their accomplishments, but whether they actually did accomplish the feat is still certainly in question.

While the Rockefeller Family Archives does not contain much direct information regarding the expedition or the details of the flight, the files do contain personal correspondence between Byrd and JDR Jr. written during the expedition, radiograms and telegrams of congratulations, including that of A.H.G. Fokker,

## Archival Notes

and correspondence regarding Edsel Ford.

The life of an explorer also included many months of extensive travel to raise funds for the next adventure, and Byrd spent many of his non-exploring days traveling the country on the lecture circuit. While many of these lectures centered on the presentation of lantern slides of scenes from previous trips and his plans for future expeditions, his lectures, books and articles also gave him an opportunity to focus on other important topics and goals. "I speak of aviation as an instrument of commerce and of peace rather than war," he wrote to JDR Jr. One of his common interests with JDR Jr. was the advancement of international relations and peaceful discourse and cohabitation between countries. In fact, when Byrd set out in 1927 to accomplish the first transatlantic flight, one of his stated goals for the flight was the advancement of peace and harmony between countries.

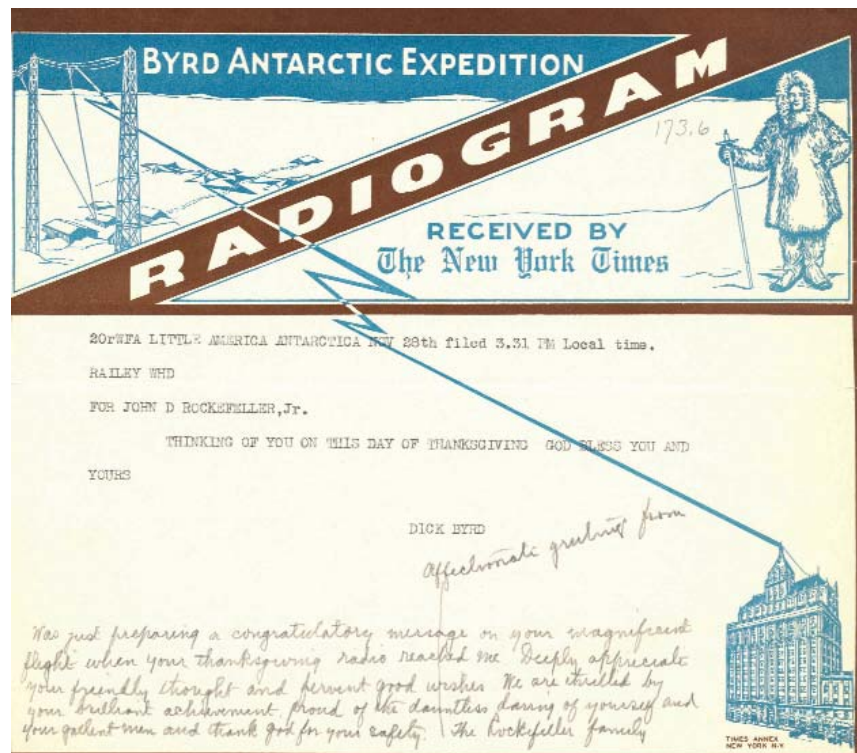
Unfortunately, this flight once again highlighted the dangers and uncertainties of an explorer's endeavors. A crash during early flight preparation damaged the aircraft *America* and seriously injured planned flight pilot Floyd Bennett. "We are so dreadfully sorry about your accident," JDR Jr. wrote. "Who could have imagined such a serious mishap with the plane practically on the ground. We are hoping that your injuries are slight and that they will soon be mended." Bennett was replaced in the cockpit by Bert Balchen, who had been a member of Amundsen's North Pole expedition in 1926. Byrd and crew ultimately began the transatlantic flight from Roosevelt Field, NY on June 29, 1927, concluding with a perilous crash landing in the water off the coast of Normandy, France on July 1, 1927 approximately forty days after Charles Lindbergh's famous flight in the *Spirit of St. Louis*. At his wife's request, Byrd postponed his Antarctic expedition

for one year, to rest and recover from the injuries and failures of 1927.

After being named Byrd's second in command for the upcoming Antarctic expedition, Floyd Bennett became gravely ill with lobar pneumonia at Jeffrey Hale Hospital in Quebec, Canada. Upon learning of his severe condition, JDR Jr., the officers of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Institute and the Daniel Guggenheim Fund used their substantial resources in an

correspondence with Lindbergh, Byrd, Dr. Alvan L. Barach and Dr. Delaney at Jeffrey Hale Hospital. The available archival material also documents some of the publicity and subsequent controversy generated by this unsuccessful life-saving mission.

In November of 1927 Raymond B. Fosdick strongly urged JDR Jr. to support Byrd's Antarctic expedition with an anonymous \$50,000 contribution. "I confess I am rather moved by this appeal," Fosdick



Thanksgiving messages exchanged between Admiral Richard E. Byrd and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in 1929. Rockefeller was among the financial supporters of Byrd's explorations, and the two developed a lasting friendship.

attempt to save his life. The Rockefeller Institute donated anti-pneumonia serum, and Charles Lindbergh was enlisted to immediately fly the serum from New York to Quebec. Unfortunately, despite the incredibly quick delivery of the serum, Floyd Bennett died on April 25, 1928. The Rockefeller Family Archives contains correspondence, telegrams and press clippings regarding Bennett's condition,

wrote. "The South Pole represents the last unknown bit of territory on the Earth's surface, and here is a young fellow who is proposing to make the adventure with the same spirit that animated men like Sir Francis Drake, Walter Raleigh and others of that glorious 16th Century crowd....When it is not merely a fool-hardy exploit but a carefully prepared scientific expedition, it seems to be eminently worth-

while....The real objective is the scientific expedition itself. I have talked with Isaiah Bowman, head of the National Geographic Society, over the telephone, and he tells me that the expedition is from a scientific point of view the most important project his Society has ever backed." With this glowing recommendation, as well as the additional backing of Edsel Ford and the National Geographic Society, JDR Jr. ultimately anonymously contributed more than \$150,000 for the expedition.

By all accounts Byrd's 1928-1930 Antarctic expedition was a great success. Perhaps its greatest scientific accomplishments were the technological advancements in transportation and communication. Byrd's expedition was the first to utilize a comprehensive combination of airplanes, snowmobiles, an aerial camera and a variety of communication resources, including radio communications with the U.S and New Zealand. The use of this technology enabled the crew to view and/or map thousands of miles of the continent that had never before been witnessed by human eyes, taking more than 1,600 aerial photos over an area of 150,000 square miles. The aerial surveys also helped develop and advance the science of glaciology, spearheaded by the expedition's glaciologist L.M. Gould.

One of the highlights of the trip was the January 27, 1929 discovery of the "Rockefeller Mountains." Byrd's official announcement of the find read: "There are several who had faith and befriended our expedition from the beginning when things were most difficult, and who have subsequently come to our rescue when we have gotten in a hole. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. is one of those men – a man who with his great power stands for progress, steady as a rock in the chaos and turmoil of life. So his character and name both reminded me of those rocky peaks sticking their heads above the

snow....so it seemed proper to name this group of peaks the 'Rockefeller Mountains'."

Of course, Byrd's crowning Antarctic achievement, and the aspect of the expedition that certainly received the most newspaper and radio coverage in the U.S., was the successful completion of the first ever flight over the South Pole. Byrd, pilot Bernt Balchen, radioman Harold June, and aerial photographer Ashley McKinley flew over the South Pole in their Ford trimotor aircraft aptly named the *Floyd Bennett* shortly after midnight on November 29, 1929.

The folders pertaining to the Byrd expeditions in the Rockefeller Family Archives contain ample evidence that JDR Jr. and Byrd had much more than a *business* relationship: they truly developed a long-term friendship. The correspondence includes numerous congratulatory letters back and forth, holiday greetings and gifts, nights spent by the Byrds at the Rockefellers' home in Pocantico Hills, gifts to JDR, Jr. and his sons from Byrd's various adventures, including an eiderdown coat, several American flags (including a flag carried on the North Pole flight, the transatlantic flight and the first Antarctic expedition), a sled from the Arctic expedition, and a preserved emperor penguin. Byrd also lectured and showed his lantern presentation to the Rockefeller family and the Pocantico community, the Park Avenue Baptist Church bible class, and David Rockefeller and his classmates at the Lincoln School.

After Byrd's successful Antarctic expedition, JDR Jr. did not intend to continue financing additional trips and he made his intentions known to Raymond Fosdick: "This is a field of endeavor which of itself does not appeal to me. It has been the personal element which has influenced me to cooperate with Commander Byrd, but I should not be inclined to contribute toward a third trip." While their friendship and

correspondence continued, from this point forward JDR Jr. no longer financed Byrd's endeavors. Byrd successfully completed four more trips to the Antarctic, the most famous of which was his second trip in 1933-1935. In the winter of 1934 he spent five months alone manning an advanced base research station. During this solitary winter Byrd was almost killed by carbon monoxide poisoning from his only source of heat, the hut's stove. This experience later became the central theme in his best-selling autobiography entitled *Alone*. And it also supplied JDR Jr.'s most meaningful gift from Byrd: "The little cross which hung over your bunk in that hut and which you gave me in Maine last summer; I have kept constantly on my bureau," Rockefeller wrote to Byrd in December 1935. "Often have I been on the point of writing to thank you again for it. I found it impossible then, as I do now, to express adequately in words the deep feeling which this gift aroused in my heart. That you should have cared to have me have this symbol of the spiritual strength and power which sustained you during those long days of loneliness, physical debility and uncertainty as to the outcome, was an indication of the depth and sincerity of your friendship which I shall never forget."

Through these words JDR, Jr. acknowledged the true character of a hero – courage, valor, selflessness, generosity, perseverance, dedication, love and respect for his work, family and fellow human beings. He found all of these attributes in one man: Richard E. Byrd. **RAC**

*Robert Battaly*  
Archivist



## The Population Council and Family Planning in Morocco

After World War II, population expansion in the Third World became a topic of great concern. Rapid advances in technology and communication, improvements in agriculture, sanitation, and disease control drastically reduced infant mortality rates and increased life expectancies. Nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America experienced unprecedented population growth rates that were not matched by increases in their GNPs.

Philanthropic organizations became increasingly troubled, anticipating that their efforts to improve the standard of living of various populations in the international community would be negated by such rapid growth.

In 1952 one such philanthropist, John D. Rockefeller 3rd, strove "to improve the quality of people's lives, to help make it possible for individuals everywhere to develop their full potential" by funding the creation of the Population Council, an international organization that has made tremendous progress in raising awareness about problems of population and public health. The Council's impact throughout the world can be seen in the documentation provided by its records at the Rockefeller Archive Center.

The Population Council's assistance to Morocco offers an interesting case study. An examination of the Moroccan efforts to implement a successful family planning program provides intriguing insights concerning the affect of technological change upon a developing society, political and social transformations in post colonial societies, and the process of changing values that allows the acceptance of family planning by mainstream society.

In 1966, the Moroccan government appealed to the Population Council for assistance in implement-

ing a program that would stem its rapid population growth. The Moroccan government became particularly concerned about its growing population after a 1965 report by the Ministry of Planning calculated the economic repercussions of such growth on education, housing, employment and other social factors. For comparison, the report also included population projections based on a decline in the birth rate, and demonstrated the tremendous economic gains the country might experience if the growth rate decreased to 2.5% by 1985 from over 3.1% in 1965. Also influencing the Moroccans' decision to embark on a family planning project were representatives of the World Bank, who pointed out that Morocco's economic growth was being equaled or exceeded by population growth, and the success of the Tunisian Family Planning Program, which had started in 1964. As a result, the Moroccan government began a family planning program with assistance from the Ford Foundation, the Population Council, the Agency for International Development, and UNFPA.

On July 1, 1967, King Hassan II signed a law that removed all restrictions on the publicity and sale of contraceptives and established a legal framework for a demographic policy, creating the High Commission on Population as well as local commissions to elaborate on and coordinate the demographic policy.

Even before the Moroccan Government removed the last legal road block towards establishing a national Family Planning Program, the Population Council had begun its work, sending advisors and conducting surveys to assess the relative success a family planning program might enjoy in Morocco. The Population Council's "Knowledge, Attitude and

Practice" (KAP) survey, conducted in 1966-1967, sought to determine the general knowledge about contraception as well as attitudes towards it and methods used. The initial results of this survey from urban areas indicated generally favorable attitudes toward the use of contraceptives, particularly among couples with three or more children, but the knowledge and practice of contraception was extremely limited. Only a third of rural women knew, or admitted to knowing, that they could avoid pregnancy, yet about fifty percent of the rural women who took part in the survey expressed an interest in learning more about contraception, and nearly half said they wanted the government to provide family planning services. This apparent positive attitude and interest in learning more about family planning, combined with general desire for smaller families, led the Population Council staff to feel that their optimism was well founded. Yet the Family Planning Program encountered obstacles from both the logistics typical of new nations, and also from lasting effects of Morocco's traditional conservatism.

The Family Planning Program was incorporated into Morocco's Ministry of Health in order to take advantage of the many health centers distributed throughout the various provinces. The Population Council was active in Morocco from 1966 through 1974. During that time, it helped create many institutions and a trained professional class of medical and paramedical workers capable of implementing family planning practices as they slowly became accepted by the larger society. The Population Council funding was essential in sending professionals to various international conferences and workshops and in providing the necessary materials to promote edu-

cational seminars within Morocco as well. The Family Planning Program introduced the teaching of the physiology of reproduction and of contraceptive methods at the Faculty of Medicine and through training courses in the pilot center of the Maternity Hospital in Rabat. There, the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics conducted research on injectable contraceptives and on new types of IUDs. The Population Council assisted the Moroccan Family Planning Program in distributing documents, audiovisual aids, and medical equipment throughout the provinces and embarked on a condom distribution program. With the assistance of US AID, the Moroccan Family Planning program created the Family Planning Reference Center, which gave specialized advice to those with medical problems, served as a provincial center for training doctors and paramedical personnel in family planning, and worked to educate new mothers and post-abortum cases. The Population Council also assisted the Ministry of Health in its demographic studies by providing trained statisticians to help compute and analyze the data collected.

Despite these achievements, advances in population control and family planning fell far short from meeting the original goals and expectations of the Population Council. By 1970, Population Council advisors stationed in Morocco were complaining of the widening gap between the capabilities of the Family Planning Program and the goals for it spelled out by the Ministry of Planning's first Five-Year Plan. Evidently one flaw in Morocco's Family Planning Program was the lack of inter-ministerial coordination and the failure to fully integrate the program into the Ministry of Health. The task of reducing the population growth rate, deemed a national emergency by 1971, went far beyond the means

given to the Ministry, yet coordination throughout the government was necessary in order to realize the new demographic policy. The Ministry of Public Health failed to elevate family planning to the high priority necessary to meet the goals set forth by the Ministry of Planning. Moreover, few of the ministry's personnel had knowledge of or training in family planning, and it competed with other issues crucial to securing the public health of the nation. By 1973, both Moroccan Health officials and Population Council advisors recognized the need for greater coordination as well as a separate department concentrating on family planning, and they attempted to correct those deficiencies. The next Five Year Plan included provisions to reform the High Commission on Population and to create a center dedicated solely to family planning issues.

Although the KAP surveys had indicated that women, at least privately, were open to family planning, the use of contraceptives, as a public issue, remained largely taboo. Moreover, opposition parties, both Leftist and traditionalist, vehemently attacked family planning. The Leftist Party believed that better economic development and a fairer distribution of resources was needed to remedy Morocco's problems. The most vocal opposition came from the right, where Allal el Fassi, the established leader of the Istiqlal Party, which had led the fight for independence, used the family planning program as a political weapon to embarrass the government. Consequently, the government attempted to distance itself from the family planning program, refused to endorse it publicly during its formative and crucial years, and did nothing to dispel popular myths and fears concerning contraception. This was especially true after the July 1971 coup d'etat, which forced King Hassan II to step down and create a

coalition government. The shaky government often set aside family planning for less divisive issues. For example, the Congress on "Islam and Family Planning," held in Rabat at the end of 1971, was viewed as highly successful by the Population Council and the Ministry of Health, but it gave the opposition an opportunity to set forth arguments against family planning, and angry articles appeared in the press. The government, trying to work with the opposition at the time, paid no attention to the conference and did not respond to the opposition's allegations.

The government's failure to clearly and firmly take a strong public stand in support of family planning along with the meager positive press coverage given to family planning issues was extremely damaging to the growth of the family planning movement in Morocco during its nascent years. Population Council advisors pointed to a number of failures that created a social environment which was not favorable to family planning: traditional Islamic values regarding family size, role of women, desire for male children, lack of communication on sexual matters, early marriage, women's fears of losing their husbands in case of reduced fertility, and colonial pro-natalist policies in medical and higher education and social legislation. Often, the success of a province's family planning program depended solely on the dedication of the Provincial Chief Physician and consequently on the priority he gave to the program. French Roman Catholicism's traditional opposition to contraception had influenced the beliefs of many doctors who worked in Morocco during the colonial era, and consequently many women were not given information about or access to family planning. Thus, during these early years, the medical community did little to dispel women's fears concerning contraceptive measures, and rumors

continued to abound about the side effects of contraception. The absence of an educational program on population issues made it difficult to overcome resistance. Moroccan medical jargon, which called IUD insertions "stérilité (sterility), indicating an irreversible process, and the fact that a woman's sterility is just cause for divorce according to Moroccan law and customs, did not help to dispel concerns about contraception. Additionally, the few informative articles that were published failed to reach much of the rural population as a result of high illiteracy rates. Much information could be conveyed only verbally, but without the public support of officials, family planning remained a virtually unmentionable topic.

Early in 1974 the Population Council slowly began to withdraw its advisors from Morocco and had terminated support by 1976. While the progress of the program initially did not match their expectations, the Population Council's assistance allowed for the growth of what became a highly successful endeavor. By 1973, many reforms had begun to correct the disorganization, lack of coordination, and lack of trained administrative and medical personnel. Early that year, the Moroccan Family Planning Program received a boost with the appointment of Dr. Adberrahman Touhami as the new Minister of Health. He was a young physician with public health experience at the health center and provincial level. His new appointment and the energy that he brought to it reflected a larger social change that was occurring within Morocco, as a new generation of civil servants attained power in other ministries in the provinces. This new generation embraced the need for family planning programs and instituted many innovative ways to inform the public about the value of family planning and its methods. As a result, interest in family planning

spread throughout the government as well as the private sector. By then, the people who the Population Council and Ministry of Health had helped train were reaching positions of influence.

In recent years, family planning in Morocco has reached unprecedented levels of success. The 2003-2004 Demographic and Health Survey found that Moroccan women were having 2.5 children on average – three fewer births than the average recorded in 1980. The change has been particularly dramatic among women living in rural areas, where fertility declined from 6.6 births in 1980 to 3.0 births in 2004. This decline in fertility is largely attributed to the increasing proportion of women who are delaying marriage until they reach their mid-twenties as opposed to their mid to late teens. Socio-economic improvements also are helping to contribute to a desire for smaller families. By the end of the 1990s, Morocco had made such impressive gains in family planning and maternal and child health that USAID, the country's largest grant donor in family planning and reproductive health, decided to phase out its direct assistance to the country's health, population, and nutrition sector. In 2003, the Moroccan Ministry of Health started to purchase contraceptives without any financial contribution from donors and partners in development. While the Population Council did not achieve all it had hoped in Morocco, it made crucial contributions to initiating a program that has now attracted international attention as a result of its rapid success in promoting understanding of women's and reproductive health issues. **RAC**

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## Grant-in-Aid Program for 2008

The Rockefeller Archive Center's annual Grant-in-Aid Program offers support to scholars in any discipline who are engaged in research that requires extensive use of the archival collections housed at the Center. Thirty-seven scholars from around the world received funding from this program in 2007 (see pp. 12-13).

For program details and application materials, see the RAC home page at <http://archive.rockefeller.edu/>. Applications must be postmarked or sent via email by November 15th, and the grant recipients will be notified by April 1st. **RAC**

## RAC Workshop Program

In the past year the Rockefeller Archive Center sponsored two productive workshops. The first was an Academic Steering Committee planning meeting for "Between Power and Knowledge: Towards a History of Latin American Intellectual Elites from the Wars of Independence to the 1970s," a project that will result in a two-volume book. The second workshop, "Private Wealth, Public Welfare: Philanthropy and Social Knowledge in a Transatlantic World," brought together an international group of scholars to explore the innovative work being done in the history of philanthropy, social science, and social welfare.

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

## Got Good Milk? The Rockefeller Institute and New York's Milk Supply, 1901-1902

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research was established by John D. Rockefeller in 1901 as the first institute in the United States dedicated solely to the mission of medical research, and initially, in the form of medical research for the benefit of public health. Amongst the Institute's newly created Board of Scientific Directors was Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of the New York City Board of Health. Through his work at the Board of Health, Dr. Biggs became acquainted with the contemporary problems of infant sickness and mortality which were affecting the city's population, particularly in the tenement districts.

One early attempt to combat the problem was through the establishment of milk stations, which monitored milk quality, by New York philanthropists such as Nathan Straus. Additionally, the Board of Health, under the direction of Dr. Biggs, was studying the condition of milk upon delivery in varied locations throughout New York City. However, Dr. Biggs desired a comparative scientific study to determine the effect of the milk stations upon the quality of the milk itself. Included in this potential study would be an examination into the type of bacteria present in the milk, as well as possible means by which the bacteria could be eliminated from the milk product.

At the first meeting of the Institute's Board of Scientific Directors on May 25, 1901, an initial grant of \$2,400 was awarded to the New York City Board of Health for the purpose of a survey of both milk transportation and distribution, as well as its relationship to the health of children, particularly infants. Under the guidelines of the grant, salaries

would be provided for a bacteriologist, a biochemist, as well as inspectors for the dairies and institutions that were to be a part of the survey. The survey, to be conducted at the Board of Health's laboratories, consisted of five areas of observation and study:

- I. The sanitary conditions of the farms and creameries supplying the city with milk.
- II. Railway transportation and city delivery.
- III. The condition of the milk on delivery, as to the number and variety of bacteria present.
- IV. The effect of milk of various degrees of purity on the health of infants and young children in institutions and tenements during hot weather.
- V. To what degree both the dealer and the farmer could be depended upon for voluntary cooperation in improving the milk supply.

One of the first steps of the investigation was to track the life cycle of the milk, beginning at the various dairies and creameries. According to a report produced by the survey, over one and a half million quarts of milk were delivered into New York City each day, sometimes coming from as far as 300 miles away, and from five different states. A systematic investigation of the farms, creameries and depots identified a few farms that had good working conditions, but an even greater number that needed vast improvements. One example noted in the report was of a milk depot in New Jersey that provided approximately 100 quarts of milk to the city each day. According to the report, milk from the creamery was stored in a small room in a converted stable within three cooling vats. The

floor was of partially packed earth and wood and appeared to the investigators as though it had not been cleaned for some time. Separately, it was noted that the milk cans, once cleaned in lukewarm water, were placed next to the area containing both the dirty cleaning water and the privies. These cans were then being returned to the dairies without further cleaning.

After surveying the production facilities, the investigators examined both the transportation and distribution centers, and the quality of the milk in those locations in relation to their bacterial content. (Bacteria is present in all milk, but as the milk ages the bacterial content rapidly rises, a condition exacerbated by high temperatures, which explains why disease-related problems would increase in the summer months.) The investigators determined that the safest milk would have a bacterial content of less than 100,000 bacteria per teaspoon. However, their survey found that in the worst areas, particularly in the groceries of the tenement districts, the milk contained anywhere from 4 to 600 million bacteria. The bacteria were often found to be of the type associated with unclean facilities, but also included the presence of germs such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis and diphtheria. This occurrence was traced back to the unsanitary methods of those handling the milk at the processing and distribution centers, as well as the poor conditions of transportation vehicles, such as railroad cars without any method of cooling where milk was stored for up to 8 hours at a time on occasion.

The final aspect of the initial stage of the survey was a study of infants and the effect of the milk on their



overall health. For the study, the investigators selected infants from three different areas of the city being fed on cow's milk alone. Each area was then broken down into two groups, with one half continuing to purchase milk from the local grocery, whilst the other group would receive special milk which had been examined by the investigators and furnished by selected companies that had met their approval for sanitary conditions. The results of these investigations were very much what the investigators were expecting to find, namely, that children who drank the special milk had fewer instances of serious illness and managed an overall positive weight gain during the study. On the other hand, those who received the milk from the groceries fared much worse, with numerous cases of serious illness and death reported amongst them.

Upon completing the initial stages of the survey, the investigators focused their attention on constructive measures which could be used to alleviate the problems. On the most basic level, this meant making simple improvements in the cleanliness and methods used in the production, transportation and distribution of the milk. Steps would include regular cleaning of the animals and the facilities, installation of concrete flooring and the prevention of employees who were ill (or who had family members who were ill) from coming in contact with the milk. Also recommended was the purchase of sterilization equipment and implementation of refrigeration to ensure that the milk would be kept at a cool temperature to slow bacterial growth.

Another recommendation on the part of the survey was the creation of a certified milk program. Those farmers and milk dealers who complied with the suggestions of the survey group and whose facilities met with the approval of the Health Department during a series of

subsequent visits would then be referred to the Milk Commission of the County Medical Society whereby they would be issued a certificate stating that they were certified. Furthermore, a labeling system would be created wherein those that continued to uphold the standards would be able to place labels on their milk stating that it had been inspected and approved by the Milk Commission. Those dealers who went beyond the basic requirements and took extra precautions could additionally receive a special label stating that it was certified by the Commission, thereby advertising the higher quality of their milk.

The researchers noted that the Milk Commission had no legal standing to enforce changes, and as such, the cooperation of the milk dealers was essential. Since the enforcement would lead to additional costs for dealers, their cooperation was uncertain. Researchers noted, however, that in many cases the milk dealers willingly complied, despite their costs. One reason for this was a matter of pride. The investigators during the survey selected a few creameries and related facilities to be used as examples of quality enterprises. These creameries ended up being a source of pride for the owners, which led others in the area to emulate them. An even more tangible draw for the creamery owners was a willingness by the public to purchase the certified milk despite its increased price. Those dealers selling the certified milk found that they not only recouped the cost of the alterations but increased profits as well.

The survey resulted not only in the establishment of the certified milk program, but also influenced efforts of the city to improve food quality. Not long after the survey was published, the City of New York agreed to use the fees acquired from the milk certification program to furnish the salaries of four

inspectors, who would have authority from the State Department of Health to visit farms and make recommendations. The report also influenced the United States Department of Agriculture, which was conducting its own investigation into the nation's milk supply and published a bulletin in 1903.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research did not continue their funding of the milk project after the initial survey, though many of its staff continued their involvement in the campaign for pure milk via the New York Milk Committee and through related research. For example, Simon Flexner studied the *Shiga bacillus*, which was a causative factor in dysentery and the "Summer Scourge" that afflicted infants.

The milk survey was part of the Institute's original goal to apply scientific study to public health. However, as time went on, the Institute moved away from the area of public health (an area that the Rockefeller Foundation became highly involved in after its formation in 1913), and instead turned its focus onto the pure research aspect of science, with the hope that their work would in time have a practical application to the public, such as the development of a vaccine for meningitis, or later, the creation of the AIDS cocktail therapy. Nonetheless, in the minds of Rockefeller and the Board of Scientific Directors, the milk survey achieved the goals set out for it; namely, to assist in a new direction of discussion regarding the state of the milk supply in New York, and the use of scientific methods to provide purer milk. The milk survey was a public relations success for the fledgling Institute. **RAC**

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An image from the AIA Photograph Collection: "Vegetable farming methods in the Andes still call for the use of the wooden plow and oxen for plowing. This field in Tachira in which a crop of cabbage and cauliflower had already been produced during the year was being prepared for a second crop of tomatoes and carrots. Some farmers attempt triple cropping during a season in this area."

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From the Rockefeller Family Archives

The explorer Richard E. Byrd shows John D. Rockefeller, Jr. one of the navigational instruments he would use on the polar expedition on which he was about to embark, April 5, 1925. See the article about the relationship between the explorer and the philanthropist on page 14.

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