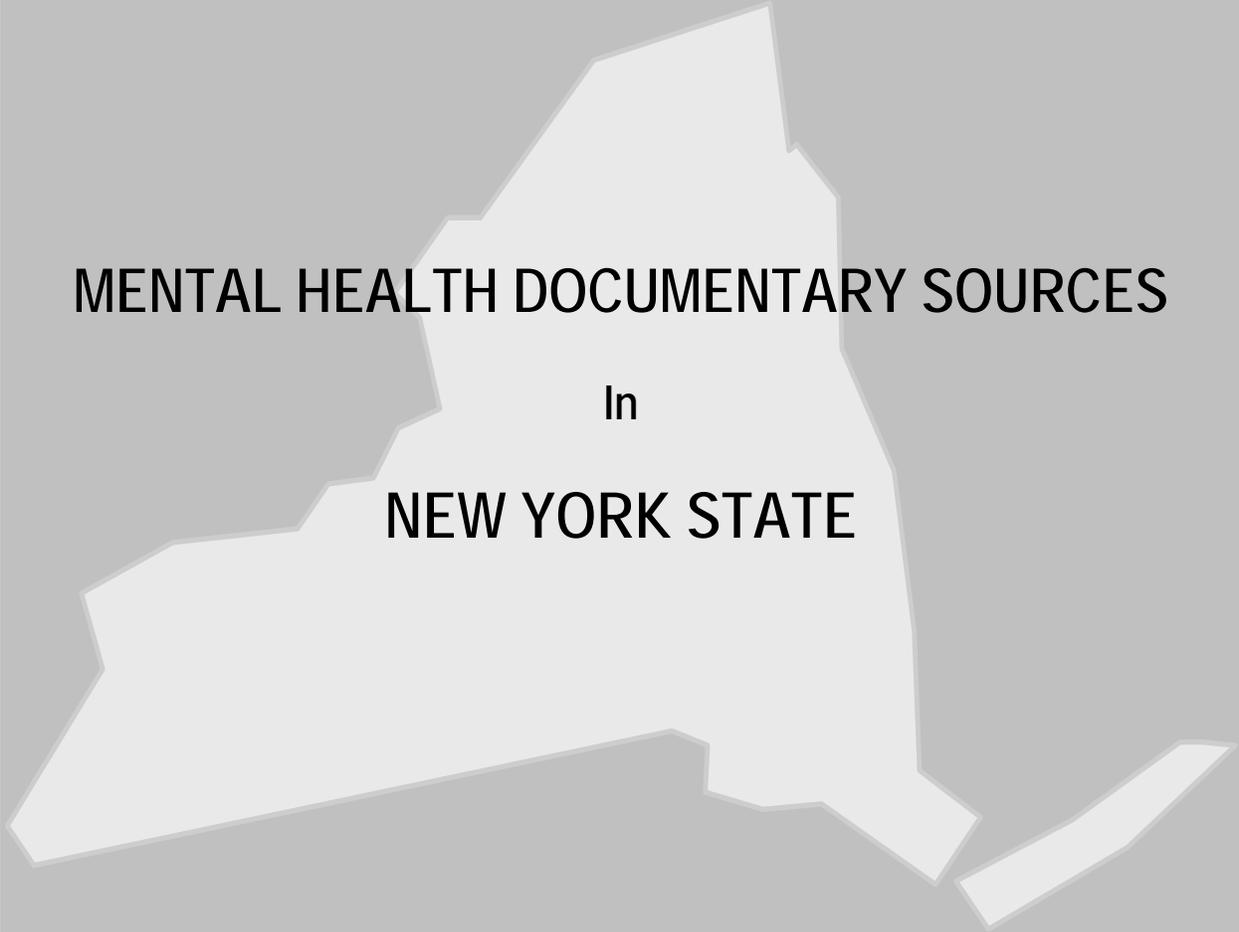


*PRELIMINARY GUIDE TO*



**MENTAL HEALTH DOCUMENTARY SOURCES**

**In**

**NEW YORK STATE**

New York State Education Department  
State Archives and Records Administration  
Publication Number 68

*New York Heritage Documentation Project*

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To the Citizens of New York:

The story of mental health and mental illness in New York is a compelling and critical part of our history as New Yorkers, but significant elements of that history are in danger of being lost. There is little information being saved that reflects—now or from the past—the lives of people and families coping with mental illness as well as the social workers, medical personnel, and support groups who provide services and assistance. Documentation of state, local, private and community institutions, research and treatment, and policy and legislation related to mental health and illness is similarly endangered. Much of this vital reservoir of information is being lost or destroyed, mostly from neglect, lack of understanding, or the absence of resources to save what needs saving. If unchecked, this deterioration will result in a shallow and uneven historical record that will leave critical parts of our history unknowable and untold.

The State Archives and Records Administration of the New York State Education Department has begun a statewide initiative, called **Rediscovering New York History and Culture**, that is working to ensure the equitable and comprehensive documentation and accessibility of all of New York's extraordinarily rich history and culture. As a critical part of that initiative, the **New York Heritage Documentation Project** is developing and testing an approach to documentation planning that will eventually help all sectors of New York's peoples and organizations find their important stories recorded in the history of New York.

The first topic area to be addressed in this ambitious project is the field of mental health and mental illness. The State Archives is working with people from many sectors of the community concerned with mental health—the people who create, care for, use, and are the subjects of historical records—to identify the issues, people, organizations, and events that are most critical to document in New York. The project will work to protect and preserve some of the most important materials, and it will raise public awareness of the value of an equitable and inclusive historical record of the field of mental health and illness.

The history of all New Yorkers must be preserved and made accessible. I urge all New Yorkers to join in the effort to rediscover New York's history and culture.

Sincerely Yours,

Richard P. Mills  
Commissioner of Education

A Preliminary Guide to  
**Mental Health Documentary Sources**  
In New York State

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*Compiled by the New York State Archives, a Division of the State Education Department,  
Albany New York.*

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Records Advisory Board in cooperation with the State Archives and Records Administration.  
It is funded in part by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission*



# Introduction

## **About this Guide**

This guide provides an overview of records relating to mental health currently held in archives, libraries, historical societies and governments around New York State. It is a work in progress.

In this booklet you will find descriptions of the mental health records we have discovered so far through searches of the statewide Historic Documents Inventory (HDI), the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), the general schedules for local governments, and Excelsior, the online catalog of the New York State Archives and State Library. We anticipate that additional resources will be identified as work in this area progresses.

This finding aid is being released during the course of the mental health component of the New York Heritage Documentation Project, which is developing a plan that will provide guidance to individuals, organizations, and government agencies working to preserve the extraordinarily rich documentation of mental health in New York. As the plan is implemented over time, more of the documentation will become available to researchers of all kinds, from scholars, physicians, policy makers, and other professionals to community and family members and citizen activists.

We hope that this guide will encourage further work to locate and make available additional archival resources that document mental health in New York. A more complete guide will be published later in the project as a booklet and on the State Archives web site ([www.sara.nysed.gov](http://www.sara.nysed.gov)), incorporating the records that will surely continue to be discovered in the coming months.

You can help us by letting us know about mental health documentation we may not yet be aware of. If you know of historical records, whether in a repository or still held by an organization or individual, please contact us with that information.

## **What is Mental Health?**

The primary focus of the mental health services is the prevention and treatment of mental disorders and the promotion of mental health. The mental health activities can be subdivided into numerous subject areas including the treatment and care of the mentally ill, the prevention of mental illness (through research, intervention, and education), the protection of the rights of mental health consumers (advocacy groups, governmental oversight), and the training of mental health professionals.

Mental health programs serve individuals with mental disorders and their caregivers, support those coping with the problems of daily life, and reach out to those at risk for mental illness.

A mental disorder is a "clinically significant behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual that is associated with present distress (e.g., a painful symptom) or disability (i.e., impairment in one or more important areas of functioning) or with a significantly increased risk of suffering death, pain, disability or an important loss of

freedom." (*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fourth Edition)*, p. xxi.) Common categories of mental disorders are schizophrenia, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, and sleep disorders. In very general terms, mental health refers to the ability to cope with the transitions, stresses, traumas, and losses that occur in all lives, in ways that allow emotional stability and growth.

For the purposes of this project, the definition of mental health does not include such related topics and issues as developmental disabilities and mental retardation or substance abuse.

### **A Word on Confidentiality**

State agencies and private institutions that deal with mental illness operate under strict legal and ethical codes to protect the privacy of individuals who are mentally ill or have official interaction with mental health service providers. The intent of this project is to make available the historical record of mental health as a vital part of New York's history while maintaining strict adherence to the law and to ethical principles regarding privacy.

We hope you find this guide interesting and useful, even in this preliminary and incomplete form, and we welcome your suggestions for additions to the archival record of mental health in New York. Feel free to contact us with your comments, questions, or suggestions:

New York State Archives,  
Cultural Education Center 9C71,  
Albany, NY 12230;  
sara@mail.nysed.gov;  
518-474-6926.

## New York State Archives

*Note: Records series that are restricted are marked with an "R." In some instances, it may be possible to examine these series. Contact the State Archives for more information.*

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

#### Office of Governor

*Current Functions.* The governor, as chief executive officer of the State, is responsible for ensuring that the laws of the State are carried out. The governor exercises executive power and authority over the administrative machinery of State government, including all departments, divisions, offices, bureaus, and commissions established by constitutional provision or by statute.

The governor acts as commander-in-chief of the State's military and naval forces; directs to the legislature an annual message concerning the condition of the State; recommends action to the legislature and approves or vetoes actions proposed by the legislature; convenes extraordinary sessions of the legislature, or of the senate only, when necessary; appoints, and may remove, heads of most State departments; prepares annually for the legislature a comprehensive State budget; and may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons to persons convicted of crimes (other than treason or impeachment cases).

*Organizational History.* New York's first constitution in 1777, and subsequent constitutions of 1821, 1846, and 1894, vested supreme executive power and authority in a governor. Colonial precedents for a governor as executive officer were the director general, who administered New Netherland under the Dutch from 1624 to 1664; and the royal governor, who administered the colony under the British until 1776. In April 1777, the Convention of Representatives of the State of New York (renamed the Fourth Provincial Congress) adopted the first State constitution, and two months later George Clinton was elected first governor of New York State.

New York's constitution of 1777 created the office of governor "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed" and "to transact all necessary business with the officers of government." The governor was required to report on the condition of the State at each legislative session, could convene the legislature in special session, prorogue it, and recommend matters for legislative consideration. The governor was designated commander-in-chief of the armed forces and could grant reprieves and pardons to persons convicted of crimes other than treason and murder. The constitution provided for the election of the governor by freeholders for a three-year term, with no limit placed on the number of terms an individual might serve.

Executive power was restricted by means of a system of checks and balances, including the legislature, a Council of Appointment, and a Council of Revision. The Council of Appointment, consisting of the governor and four senators elected annually by the assembly, selected nonelective public officials except those otherwise provided for in the constitution. The Council of Revision, made up of the governor, the chancellor of the State's equity courts, and the justices of the supreme court, exercised a veto power over bills passed by the legislature, but a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature could override a veto.

Both councils were abolished by the second State constitution of 1821. The legislature assumed the power of electing major government officials (the comptroller, attorney general, secretary of state, state engineer, and treasurer), but the governor retained the power to appoint other state officials with the consent of the senate. Veto power was now vested in the governor alone. The governor could no longer prorogue the legislature, and his term of office was reduced from three to two years. The power to grant pardons and reprieves was amended to exclude only treason and

impeachment cases. The other powers and duties of the governor were retained as they were described in the first constitution.

The third (1846) State constitution continued the governor's powers and duties as defined in the second constitution. Constitutional amendments in 1874 increased the term of office to three years, allowed the governor to veto individual items in appropriation bills, and provided that extraordinary sessions of the legislature could consider only matters recommended by the governor.

The fourth State constitution was approved by the voters in 1894 and remains today as the basic legal document of New York government. It continued previous constitutional definitions of the governor's powers and duties, but reduced the term of office to two years.

By the early twentieth century the executive branch of State government had grown to include nearly 200 administrative departments, boards, and commissions. Constitutional amendments in 1925 and 1927 significantly consolidated these administrative offices and expanded the power of the executive office. A 1925 amendment reduced the number of elective officials to four -- governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller, and attorney general (the latter two were first made elective posts by the 1846 constitution) -- and provided for the consolidation of all administrative agencies into not more than twenty State departments.

One of the authorized departments was the Executive Department. Two laws (1926, Chapter 546, and 1928, Chapter 676) defined the organization and duties of the Executive Department. It serves as the administrative department of the governor, and through it the governor supervises the activities of all other constitutional departments. The governor was authorized to establish, consolidate, or abolish additional executive department divisions and bureaus, and many such offices have been created or eliminated by executive order or statute since 1928.

In 1927, a constitutional amendment specified that the heads of all departments other than Audit and Control, Law, Education, and Agriculture and Markets be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, and that department heads may be removed by the governor as prescribed by law. Another amendment in 1927 required all departments to submit annually to the governor itemized estimates of necessary appropriations and required the governor then to submit to the legislature an executive budget containing a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues. In 1937, a constitutional amendment increased the governor's term of office to four years.

The governor and immediate executive office staff, consisting of the secretary to the governor, counsel to the governor, press secretary, appointments officer, and other administrative advisors and assistants, have been generally referred to (both before and after reorganization) as the executive chamber.

## OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

### General Agency-level Records

13682 Central subject and correspondence files, 1919-1954, 1959-1983.  
1,786 cu. ft. and 2,646 microfilm reels.

This series includes records of the following gubernatorial administrations:

Alfred E. Smith, 1919-1920, 1923-1928	101 cu. ft. (169 microfilm reels)
Nathan L. Miller, 1921-1922	17 cu. ft.
Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1929-1932	91 cu. ft. (219 microfilm reels)
Herbert H. Lehman, 1933-1942	106 cu. ft. (106 microfilm reels)
Thomas E. Dewey, 1943-1954	275 microfilm reels

W. Averell Harriman, 1955-1958	141 microfilm reels
Nelson A. Rockefeller, 1959-1973	520 microfilm reels
Malcolm Wilson, 1973-1974	57 microfilm reels
Hugh L. Carey, 1975-1982	915 cu. ft. (499 microfilm reels)
Mario M. Cuomo, 1983-1994	660 microfilm reels

A0283 Monthly reports and minutes of meetings of boards of managers of State institutions, 1902-1914.  
9.2 cu. ft. (129 volumes)

B1689 Governor's copies of reports of directors of mental health facilities to boards of visitors, 1983-1984.  
1 cu. ft. R

#### GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION APPOINTED TO REVIEW NEW YORK STATE'S ABORTION LAW

10996 Committee reports and public hearing transcript, 1968.  
.3 cu. ft.

#### DISCONTINUED COMMISSIONS

##### Commission on Cultural Resources

B1056 Photoprints of Mental Hygiene and State University of New York buildings, ca. 1970.  
.2 cu. ft.

##### New York (State). Commission to Investigate Provision for the Mentally Deficient

The Commission to Investigate Provision for the Mentally Deficient was created (Laws of 1914, Chapter 272) to examine the existing system for the care and training of the mentally deficient, including epileptics, and to make recommendations to the Legislature for improvement. The Commission was tied closely to the work of the State Board of Charities; Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary of the Board, was Chairman of the Commission and Commission staff used the Board's office and resources. The Commission submitted its final report to the Legislature in February 1915. The Commission gathered information from state custodial institutions, training schools, private charitable agencies, hospitals, and other institutions in New York and other states. Extensive public hearings were held throughout the state to collect evidence from state and local health officials, educators and researchers, police officials, corrections officials, private charity administrators, and others. Special surveys were distributed in New York to public schools to determine the nature and extent of special classes for mentally deficient students and to county prisons to determine the number of mentally deficient inmates in the prison population. The Commission also sponsored an extensive survey of mentally deficient persons in Westchester County that was carried out by local government officials and private agencies in the county. The Commission, in its 628-page final report, concluded that the care and training of mentally deficient persons should be viewed as a state government problem and that increased funding was needed to make improvements in the system. The Commission found that only 3,000 of the estimated 24,000 mentally deficient persons in New York were cared for under the present system. It further concluded that 25% of mentally deficient

persons were susceptible to criminal activity, thus adding further evidence for the need to segregate these people from the rest of the population. In its report, the Commission recommended that more money be provided for State Board of Charities programs, that state custodial facilities be expanded, and that several new institutions be built. It further recommended that more money be allocated for special programs and vocational training in public schools and for the establishment of a statewide clearinghouse to help identify persons needing special care and to ensure proper placement of mentally deficient persons in the custodial system.

#### Commission to Investigate Provision for the Mentally Deficient

- A4222 Correspondence and report files, 1914-1915.  
1 cu. ft.
- A4229 Letter books, 1914-1915.  
.5 cu. ft. (3 volumes)
- A4231 Administrative reports and meeting minutes, 1914-1915.  
.1 cu. ft.
- A4221 Institutional reference file, 1901-1914 (bulk 1911-1913).  
4 cu. ft.
- A4227 Mental deficiency reference file, 1905-1914 (bulk 1912-1914).  
.5 cu. ft.
- A4223 Public hearing testimony, 1914-1915.  
1 cu. ft. (5 volumes)
- A4228 Photographs of custodial institutions for the mentally deficient, ca. 1910-1914.  
1 cu. ft.
- A4224 Survey on public school classes for mentally deficient students, 1914.  
.2 cu. ft.
- A4225 Survey of mentally deficient inmates in county jails, 1914.  
.2 cu. ft.
- A4226 Survey of custodial institutions for the mentally deficient, 1914.  
.2 cu. ft.
- A4230 Day book, 1914.  
.1 cu. ft.
- A4233 Blank survey forms, 1914-1915.  
.1 cu. ft.
- A4232 Blank medical forms file, 1910-1914.  
.1 cu. ft.

#### World's Fair Commission

- A0569 Subject and meeting files and World's Fair exhibit design and building plans, 1937-1939.  
21 cu. ft.

#### **Executive Department Subdivisions**

#### **Governor's Office of Employee Relations**

*Current Functions.* The Governor's Office of Employee Relations (GOER) assists State agencies in dealing with labor issues and administers health and safety programs developed through collective bargaining agreements. GOER carries out the State's labor relations responsibilities as an employer in accordance with the Public Employees' Fair Employment Act (the Taylor Law) and other related statutes by negotiating collective bargaining agreements with recognized representatives of State public employees; assisting State agencies to interpret and administer negotiated agreements; helping to define the State's role as a public employer in matters before the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) and through the continuing contract arbitration process; supporting the appellate function of the Grievance Appeals Board in the review of noncontract-related grievances; and directly overseeing training programs and certain benefit areas for management/confidential (M/C) employees.

*Organizational History.* The Office of Employee Relations was created by the Laws of 1969 (Chapter 491). The office is headed by a director appointed by the governor. Its basic functions have remained unchanged since 1969, but it has assumed additional responsibilities such as providing partial funding (along with public employee unions) of employee training and development, health benefits, safety and health, and day-care programs.

GOER usually represents management on joint labor-management committees, which since the 1979 collective bargaining agreements with the unions representing State employees, have played an increasing role in the State's labor relations.

## GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

### General Agency-level records

11558 State employees strike hearing and determination files, 1972-1973.

17 cu. ft.

### Division of Contract Negotiations and Administration

16226 Correspondence, policy statements, and background materials relating to strikes, 1970-1981.

6 cu. ft.

## Commission on Quality of Care for the Mentally Disabled

*Current Functions.* This commission protects the health and welfare of the mentally ill, the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled, and alcohol and substance abusers by providing independent oversight and review of the operations of State and State-licensed programs serving these populations. It carries out this responsibility by reviewing the organization and operations of Department of Mental Hygiene facilities and programs to ensure a uniformly high standard of care for the mentally disabled; reviewing cost effectiveness of the management, supervision, and delivery of mental hygiene programs and procedures; investigating complaints of patients, residents, and employees of mental hygiene facilities, including allegations of patient abuse or mistreatment; training, orienting, and assisting members of boards of visitors of mental hygiene facilities as needed to help them effectively oversee the facilities; reviewing and, where appropriate, investigating deaths of patients in mental hygiene facilities operated or licensed by the State; and administering the State's federally funded Protection and Advocacy Program for the Developmentally Disabled, Client Assistance Program, and Protection and Advocacy Program for Mentally Ill Individuals.

*Organizational History.* The State Commission on Quality of Care for the Mentally Disabled was created by a law of 1977 (Chapter 655) to carry out oversight and review of mental hygiene programs and facilities as specified by the law. The governor also assigned the commission to administer the State's Protection and Advocacy Program for the Developmentally Disabled. As a condition of receiving federal funding under the 1975 Federal Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, states were required to have a system to protect and advocate the rights of the developmentally disabled. In 1984 the governor assigned the commission to administer the State's Client Assistance Program in accordance with a requirement in the Federal Rehabilitation Amendments that states have a system to assist disabled individuals receiving or requesting rehabilitation services. In 1986 the governor assigned the commission to administer the State's federally funded Protection and Advocacy Program for the Mentally Ill.

Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1985 established, on a trial basis, two Surrogate Decision-Making Committees (SDMC) to address the disturbing problem of long delays between the diagnosis and treatment of patients residing in state operated psychiatric and developmental centers. The SDMC serves as an alternative to the judicial process of obtaining informed consent for major medical treatments for patients not competent to make such a decision. The commission was assigned the responsibility for overseeing the SDMC pilot program which, since its inception, has proven successful and expanded to twenty counties.

The commission is comprised of three gubernatorial appointees overseeing the operation of two advisory bodies and seven bureaus.

### General Agency-level Records

- 19354 Chairperson's subject files, 1975-1998.  
5 cu. ft.
- 19355 Chairperson's daybooks, 1975-1998.  
5 cu. ft.
- 19356 Chairperson's articles and speeches, 1979-1994.  
1 cu. ft.
- 19357 "Special Project" files, 1975-1978.  
16 cu. ft.
- 19576 Surrogate Decision Making Committee files, 1986-1987.  
9 cu. ft. R

## Division of Parole

*Current Functions.* Parole is the process of releasing an inmate into the community prior to the expiration of the inmate's maximum sentence of confinement in a State correctional institution. In administering the State's parole system, the Division of Parole performs a number of functions. These include maintaining information on each inmate under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correctional Services; maintaining records on every person on parole; supervising inmates released on parole; conducting investigations in connection with alleged parole violations; and assisting inmates eligible for parole or on parole to secure employment, education, or vocational training. The division also performs similar functions in administering the State's conditional release program.

The Board of Parole is an administrative body within the Division of Parole. The board determines which inmates in a State correctional facility may be released on parole, when the release takes place, and under what conditions the parole is granted. The board also determines the conditions of release of inmates granted a conditional release. The board may revoke the parole or conditional release of any person under the division's supervision and may issue a warrant for the retaking of the person.

*Organizational History.* The Division of Parole traces its origin to an 1877 law (Chapter 424) empowering the superintendent of State prisons to appoint an agent at each State prison to assist inmates whose terms were about to expire to find suitable homes and employment. An 1889 law (Chapter 382) established a Board of Commissioners for Paroled Prisoners at each prison, composed of the agent, warden, chaplain, physician, principal keeper, and the superintendent of State prisons. Inmates who had served their minimum sentences could apply to these boards for parole. In 1901 (Chapter 260) these separate parole boards were discontinued and the State Commission of Prisons (created in 1894) was designated to serve in a dual capacity as Board of Commissioners for Paroled Prisoners. In 1908 (Chapter 239), the duties of this board were transferred to the newly created Board of Parole for State Prisons, consisting of the superintendent of prisons and two gubernatorial appointees.

Following the 1925-26 reorganization of State government, the Board of Parole for State Prisons was continued and made head of a new Division of Parole within the Department of Correction. The commissioner of correction replaced the superintendent of State prisons on the board. A 1930 law (Chapter 824) transferred the Division of Parole to the Executive Department, where its powers and duties remained the same. The Board of Parole for State Prisons was continued with three gubernatorial appointees as members. When the Department of Correction was reorganized as the Department of Correctional Services in 1970 (Chapter 475), the Division of Parole became an administrative unit of the new department. The restructured division included a State Board of Parole, which was assigned the power to decide cases and conditions of parole and to revoke parole. The Division of Parole was again separated from the Department of Correctional Services in 1977 (Chapter 904) and established as an independent Executive Department agency. The State Board of Parole was continued with the same membership.

## DIVISION OF PAROLE

B1556 Inmates chronological records, 1956-1957.

.2 cu. ft. R

## Department of Correctional Services

*Current Functions.* The Department of Correctional Services is responsible for the confinement and habilitation of approximately 52,000 inmates held at sixty-two State correctional facilities. The department confines offenders at appropriate security levels and maintains order through disciplinary action when necessary; fulfills the basic daily needs of inmates and provides necessary medical and dental care; and offers habilitation opportunities through academic, vocational, maintenance, and industrial programs. In addition, the department administers programs for inmates who require protective custody or specialized treatment for mental or physical handicaps or who have drug, alcohol, or emotional problems. Finally, the department helps inmates adjust to their eventual return to the community by allowing the release of qualified inmates on a temporary basis.

*Organizational History.* From the opening of the first State prison in 1797 until the present day, New York State's correctional system has had a wide influence on the direction of criminology and penology in the United States. Among the important early institutions established in New York State were: Newgate Prison (1797), Auburn Prison (1818), New York House of Refuge (1824), Sing Sing Prison (1828), Dannemora Prison (1845), Western House of Refuge (1849), Elmira Reformatory (1876), and Bedford Hills Reformatory for Women (1901). Newgate, Auburn, Sing Sing, and Dannemora were instrumental in the development of the nineteenth-century penitentiary movement throughout the country. In particular, the Auburn system of discipline -- congregate work by day, solitary separation in cells at night, enforced silence, lockstep formations, and severe corporal punishment -- served as a model for similar institutions elsewhere. Elmira Reformatory was the first adult reformatory in the country and precipitated a national reformatory movement. Elmira's innovative, highly publicized program included indefinite sentences based on conduct and performance, individualized treatment of inmates, and the extensive use of parole. In the development of reformatories for women, Bedford Hills was extremely important and its programs were emulated at many other institutions. Most influential were Bedford's programs for the scientific study of "feeble-mindedness" and "defective-delinquency" as causes of crime.

Until 1846, the State's corrections system was administered by a board of inspectors that in turn appointed wardens for each prison. The State constitution of 1846 established a single Board of Prisons to oversee all State prisons, and in 1876 this board was replaced by the Office of Superintendent of State Prisons.

The reorganization of State government in 1925-26 abolished the Office of Superintendent of State Prisons and created a Department of Correction headed by a commissioner appointed by the governor (Laws of 1926, Chapter 606). In addition to continuing the work of the superintendent of state prisons, the Department of Correction also assumed the functions of the State Board of Charities relating to correctional institutions. Since 1867, the State Board of Charities and its predecessor, the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, had been responsible for supervising correctional institutions (except prisons) and reformatories in the State.

The new department was comprised of four divisions: a Division of Administration, responsible for custody of inmates and maintenance of institutions; a Division of Prison Industries, supervising prison and reformatory production shops and farm work; a Division of Parole; and a Division of Probation. In 1930 (Chapter 824), the Division of Parole was transferred from the Department of Correction to the Executive Department.

In 1970 (Chapter 475), the present Department of Correctional Services was created. It consolidated the previous Department of Correction, the State Commission of Correction (established in 1926), and the Division of Parole. A companion 1970 law (Chapter 476) changed the

designation of most institutions to "correctional facility." Another 1970 law (Chapter 479) removed the Division of Probation from the new department and transferred it to the Executive Department. In 1972 (Chapter 399), the department's Division of Criminal Investigation was transferred to the newly formed Division of Criminal Justice Services in the Executive Department. In 1973 (Chapter 398), the Commission of Correction was also separated from the department and made an independent agency within the Executive Department. In 1977, administration of hospitals for mentally ill inmates was transferred to the Department of Mental Hygiene (Chapter 978) and the Division of Parole was again removed from the department and made an independent Executive Department agency (Chapter 904).

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### General Agency-level Records

17620 Inmate release files, 1956-1975.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 magnetic tape reel)

### Bureau of Records and Statistical Analysis

17619 Inmate "under-custody" statistical files, 1956-1975.  
4 magnetic tapes.

### Bureau of Research and Evaluation

19128 Facility population research files, ca. 1952-1984.  
2.3 cu. ft.  
19129 Daily prison population/capacity reports, 1976-1993.  
3.75 cu. ft. (61 volumes)

### Division of Administration

14610 Inmate case files, 1894-1981, bulk ca. 1925-1956, 1976-1980.  
3,954.3 cu. ft. R  
*Pertinent information is scattered throughout this series, but the following accretions may be particularly relevant:*  
14610-89A *Woodburne Correctional Facility inmate case files [ca. 1930-1970] (bulk 1935-1968)*  
315 cu. ft.  
14610-94C *Bedford Hills inmate case files (psychology files), [ca. 1930-1976]*  
9 cu. ft.

## Correctional Facilities

### ALBION STATE TRAINING SCHOOL (Albion Correctional Facility)

B0090 Psychological evaluation tests and reference information, 1952-1966.  
1 cu. ft. R

### DANNEMORA STATE HOSPITAL (Adirondack Correctional Facility)

A1505 Inmate data cards, 1900-1972.  
9 cu. ft. R

- A1502 Inmate commitment files, ca. 1900-1961.  
5 cu. ft. R
- B1680 Transfer records and daily census reports, 1911-1972.  
1 cu. ft. (5 volumes)
- B0149 Psychiatric examination case files, ca. 1968-1971.  
1.5 cu. ft. R
- A1503 Protestant chaplain interview files from Dannemora State Hospital and State prisons,  
ca. 1940-1973.  
.5 cu. ft. R

#### AUBURN PRISON (Auburn Correctional Facility)

- B1681 Director of Classification Clinic's correspondence, 1932-1933  
.2 cu. ft. R
- B1686 Psychiatric and psychological statistical reports, 1964-1965.  
.1 cu. ft. R
- B0065 Psychological evaluation reports, ca. 1935-1942.  
1.5 cu. ft. R
- B0085 Psychological evaluation tests, 1938-1961.  
4.5 cu. ft. R
- B0010 Psychological examination reports, 1955-1962.  
3 cu. ft. R

#### CLINTON PRISON (Clinton Correctional Facility)

- B0123 Medical and psychiatric diagnostic files, 1934-1967.  
132 cu. ft. R

#### FISHKILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

- A1525 Admission and discharge registers, 1949-1977.  
.3 cu. ft. (2 volumes)
- A1523 Inmate transfer register, 1973-1977.  
2 volumes.
- A1526 Correction officers' observation log, 1975-1976.  
.2 cu. ft. (1 volume) R
- A1527 Security check registers, 1974-1977.
- A1506 Daily ward log report books, 1972-1977.  
2 cu. ft. (18 volumes) R
- A1514 Physical examination and ward transfer registers, 1957-1977.  
.2 cu. ft. (2 volumes) R
- A1511 Nurse's register, 1975-1977.  
.2 cu. ft. (2 volumes) R
- A1513 Log of inmate visits to physicians, 1974.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 volume) R
- A1508 Assault registers, 1965-1977.  
.2 cu. ft. (3 volumes) R

- A1515 Search logs, 1977.  
.4 cu. ft. (4 volumes)
- A1518 Special watch logs, 1976-1977.  
.2 cu. ft. (11 volumes) R
- A1509 Suicide attempt register, 1967-1976.  
.2 cu. ft. (1 volume) R
- A1507 Visitor log books, 1959-1977.  
1 cu. ft. (6 volumes)
- A1510 Yard visitor log, 1976-1977.  
.2 cu. ft. (1 volume)
- A1519 Requisition log, 1976.  
.2 cu. ft. (1 volume)
- A1516 Inmate clothing registers, 1964-1977.  
.6 cu. ft. (6 volumes)
- A1520 Clothing room log, 1975.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 volume)
- A1517 Packages received registers, 1969-1976.  
.3 cu. ft. (3 volumes)
- A1528 Inmate trip register, 1975-1976.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 volume)
- A1512 Certificates of search from Matteawan State Hospital and Fishkill Correctional Facility, 1971-1975.  
.1 cu. ft.

#### MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL (Fishkill Correctional Facility)

- A1504 Inmate identification cards, ca. 1938-1956.  
2 cu. ft. R
- A1501 Inmate identification files, 1934-1974.  
36 cu. ft. R
- A1500 Inmate case files from Matteawan and Dannemora State hospitals, ca. 1880-1960.  
230 cu. ft. R
- A1522 Commissary register, 1963-1965.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 volume)
- A1524 Inmate medical prescription registers, 1964-1967.  
.3 cu. ft. (2 volumes) R

#### WESTERN REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN (Albion Correctional Facility)

- B0089 Psychiatric and psychological statistical reports, 1959-1971.  
1 cu. ft. R
- B0091 Psychological evaluation reports, ca. 1960-1970.  
4 cu. ft. R

## WESTFIELD STATE FARM (Bedford Hills Correctional Facility)

## Reformatory Division

B1022 Inmate record cards, ca. 1929-1940.  
1 cu. ft. R

**Department of Health**

*Current Functions.* The Department of Health is responsible for safeguarding the health of New York State's residents. The department has direct authority over all health care institutions in the State covered by the Public Health Law, including hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, and many home-care providers. To protect the welfare of patients, the State certifies all health care institutions and sets standards governing nearly every aspect of health-facility operation. The department administers programs to monitor the cost of health care services. In carrying out these mandates, the department develops reimbursement methods and sets the rate each health facility will be paid for services to patients covered by Medicaid. It also audits health care facility costs and fees and reviews the financial implications of health-facility construction and expansion. Finally, the department is responsible for statewide planning to assure that State health care resources are efficiently allocated.

The department is responsible for preserving the health of New York State's residents through education, research, and prevention of accidents and diseases. Programs administered by the department range from prenatal care and teen counseling to monitoring the purity of drinking water and assessing the health threat of toxic contaminants. Research is another major function of the department. Clinical, laboratory, and epidemiological studies are focused on such public health problems as birth defects, health staffing needs, and cancer. Other research efforts aim to improve laboratory testing methods.

The department monitors skilled health professionals throughout the State and identifies underserved areas for training support programs. It also oversees the medical conduct of physicians and takes disciplinary action against individuals who violate medical professional law.

The Department of Health is responsible for maintaining records of every birth, death, marriage, and divorce that occurs in the State, and for operation of an adoption registry. The department operates three health institutions: Roswell Park Center Institute in Buffalo, a cancer care and research facility; the Veterans Home in Oxford, a residential long-term-care facility; and Helen Hayes Hospital in West Haverstraw, a medical rehabilitation and research facility.

*Organizational History.* In the colonial and early statehood periods, public health issues were handled by localities, if addressed at all. On a few occasions, the legislature was involved in establishing quarantine regulations, particularly for New York City. In 1832, the legislature required all port cities, villages, and villages along the State canal system to appoint health officers and establish health boards. A more general public health law was passed in 1850, requiring all towns, villages, and cities (except the cities of New York and Brooklyn) to set up health boards and designate public health officers. These officials were responsible for regulating local sanitary conditions and providing for the control and prevention of contagious diseases.

A State Board of Health was created in 1880 (Chapter 322) to undertake a variety of health-related activities, including researching diseases and their causes; promoting public health; supervising the registration of vital statistics; and investigating the effect of localities, employment, and other conditions on public health. These responsibilities were strengthened and expanded in 1885 (Chapter 270) as the State board was mandated to report on the incidence of certain infectious

or epidemic diseases, to investigate complaints of health threats made by citizens, and to issue orders or regulations on health issues and impose penalties for violations.

In 1901 (Chapter 24), the State Board of Health was replaced by a Department of Health, headed by a commissioner appointed by the governor. In addition to assuming the duties of the State Board of Health, the department was responsible for inspecting public structures and works, hearing complaints regarding health problems stemming from canal water overflow, and exercising the powers of a local board of health in communities where none existed. A Public Health Council, consisting of the commissioner of health and six gubernatorial appointees, was established in 1913 (Chapter 559). It was charged with establishing and maintaining the Sanitary Code, which dealt with any matter affecting the security of life or health, and the preservation and improvement of public health.

The Department of Health was continued following the 1925-26 constitutional reorganization of State government, with the addition of jurisdiction over the Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases (later renamed Roswell Park Memorial Institute), which had been established in 1911 for the study and treatment of cancer and allied diseases. In addition, the department was given responsibility for establishing and maintaining hospitals for specific diseases. As a result, in 1931 the department assumed responsibility from the Department of Social Welfare for the supervision of the Raybrook Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis (established in 1900 and closed in 1970), and the Women's Relief Corps Home, transferred from the Department of Social Services in 1971. The Department of Health also operated the Kidney Disease Institute (established 1965), the Birth Defects Institute (established in 1966), and the Burns Care Institute (established 1970).

In 1960, a State Hospital Review and Planning Council, consisting of 31 members appointed by the governor, was established to cooperate with regional hospital councils in reviewing applications for the construction of new hospital facilities and insuring that hospital services are adequate in all areas of the State. This council was directed to make reports and recommendations to the commissioner of health, the Public Health Council, and the Health Planning Committee. The latter was an interdepartmental body created by Executive Order in 1975 to advise the governor on health policy matters, and was dissolved in 1985.

When the Department of Environmental Conservation was created in 1970, it assumed from the Department of Health the primary responsibility for monitoring and regulating water and air pollution and waste management. The Department of Health remains responsible for assessing the health consequences of such contaminants.

In 1977 the Department of Health was reorganized into two major offices: the Office of Health Systems Management and the Office of Public Health. The Office of Health Systems Management was assigned all regulatory activities including the delivery of health care by institutions and individual providers. The Office of Public Health assumed responsibility for all traditional public health activities including research, disease control, and coordination of local public health activities.

The AIDS Institute was established in 1983 within the department to develop public policy and administer State-funded research, education, and support services related to AIDS. The New York State Task Force on Life and the Law was created in 1984 to evaluate ethical, legal, and public-policy implications stemming from major advances in medical science and technology.

#### INTERDEPARTMENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES BOARD

The Board was created by Laws of 1956, Chapter 191 as a demonstration project with a four-year lifespan. Its function was to plan and develop new health and mental health programs in which two

or more state agencies had direct concern. Its members were the Commissioners of Health, Social Welfare, Mental Hygiene, Education, Labor, and Corrections; the chairs of the Youth Commission, Board of Parole, and Workmen's Compensation Board; and the Executive Director of the Joint Hospital Survey and Planning Commission. The Board's mandate specified development of programs for alcoholism, mental retardation, rehabilitation, and services for emotionally disturbed children and the aged. Additional responsibilities were added through legislative action, Executive Chamber request, outside agencies' requests, and Board members' initiatives. They included narcotic addiction, health and welfare aspects of housing, dental health services, health education and health-cost financing for the aged, demonstration centers for mental retardation diagnosis and parent counselling, and studies of chiropractic licensing, orthoptic technician standards, and "Baby nurse" training programs in New York City.

The Board functioned through annually appointed committees which prepared comprehensive reports on state programs in specific service areas, recommended studies and demonstration projects, reviewed other studies and projects, and provided the resources of its members for Board activities. The Board also was authorized to enter contracts for studies and to create short-term advisory committees. An executive staff headed by a director operated from Department of Health offices. In 1960, following the recommendations of the Temporary State Commission on Coordination of State Activities, Governor Rockefeller issued Executive Order #1, replacing the IHRB with the Interdepartmental Health and Hospital Council. The IHRB's program functions were transferred to the Departments of Health and Mental Hygiene.

#### Committee on Rehabilitation

B1112 Minutes and reports, 1956-1959.  
1 cu. ft.

### **Department of Mental Hygiene**

*Functions.* The Department of Mental Hygiene was established in 1926 to protect the mental health of the people of New York State. To meet the specific needs of diverse client groups, the department has operated since 1977 through three autonomous offices: the Office of Mental Health, the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services.

*Organizational History.* For the first fifty years of the State's history, local governments and private agencies were responsible for the care of New York State's mentally ill. In 1836 (Chapter 82), the legislature authorized the construction of the State's first mental health institution, the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, which opened in 1843. By 1890, the State had opened nine additional asylums for the mentally ill. Local governments were responsible for expenses of inmates at these asylums and many local governments also continued to confine the mentally ill in jails and poorhouses. In 1867 (Chapter 951), the legislature established the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities to inspect and report to the legislature on all publicly funded charitable and custodial institutions. Legislation in 1873 (Chapter 571) replaced this board with a new State Board of Charities, mandated licensing of public and private institutions for the mentally ill, and created the Office of State Commissioner in Lunacy. This commissioner's office was abolished in 1889 (Chapter 283) and replaced by an independent State Commission in Lunacy consisting of three gubernatorial appointees. The commission was empowered to license, regulate, and investigate public and private institutions providing care for the State's mentally ill; to maintain a record of judges and medical

examiners legally qualified to order commitments; and to register all the insane in custodial care. The 1894 State constitution subsequently transferred the responsibility for inspecting mental institutions from the State Board of Charities to this commission.

In 1890 (Chapter 126), the State took on the entire responsibility for the care of New York State's mentally ill. The State thereby began providing for the care of all indigent mentally ill at State expense in State institutions and prohibited their confinement in jails and poorhouses. In 1912 (Chapter 121), the commission was renamed the State Hospital Commission and was given responsibility for the administration of the State's mental hospitals. In 1918 (Chapter 197), State supervision of care for the mentally handicapped was further centralized with the creation of the State Commission on the Feeble-Minded. Renamed the State Commission for Mental Defectives in 1919 (Chapter 633), it supervised the care of "mentally defective" persons at five State special-care institutions.

A Department of Mental Hygiene was established in 1926 (Chapter 584) as part of the 1925-26 constitutional reorganization of State government. The new department took over all the functions of the State Hospital Commission and the State Commission for Mental Defectives, which were abolished. A Division of Mental Disease was assigned the oversight of State hospitals for the mentally ill.

Although the organization of the department remained essentially the same until 1966, changes in the 1950s began a shift to a decentralized approach to care for the mentally ill. In 1954 (Chapter 10), the legislature established community mental health boards and provided for partial State funding of local mental health services. The federal Community Mental Health Act of 1963 provided additional funding for community mental health centers, and further State legislation strengthened the role of local governments and community-based services in New York State throughout the 1970s. As a result of decentralization, patient population in large State mental institutions declined over 60 percent from 1955 to 1975.

During this same period, State programs began reflecting the growing societal awareness of the problems caused by alcoholism and drug abuse. In 1966 (Chapter 192), the Narcotic Addiction Control Commission was created within the department to supervise the operation of alcohol and narcotics-addiction treatment centers and to coordinate community rehabilitation and prevention programs. In 1973 (Chapter 676), this commission was renamed the Drug Abuse Control Commission and two years later (Laws of 1975, Chapter 667) the commission was replaced by the Office of Drug Abuse Services.

In 1977 (Chapter 978), the Department of Mental Hygiene was divided into three autonomous agencies: the Office of Mental Health, the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (comprised of two autonomous divisions: the Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse and the Division of Substance Abuse Services). The previous administrative structure of the department was heavily weighted in favor of mental health programs, and it was difficult for programs in mental retardation and alcoholism/substance abuse to receive proper attention. In addition, the previous department structure continued to emphasize institutional care of the mentally ill and was unable to effectively support the growth of needed community care. This significant new legislation created the new units to function independently with complete responsibility for planning and administering their respective programs. In 1992 (Chapter 223), the Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse and the

Division of Substance Abuse Services were consolidated into one Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services. The three autonomous offices are each headed by a commissioner.

Although there is no central authority within the department, several mechanisms coordinate the work of the autonomous offices and divisions. An Inter-Office Coordinating Council coordinates the care of the multiply disabled and department research efforts and assists in administering local assistance programs. The Council for Mental Hygiene Planning formulates statewide goals and objectives for the care and treatment of the mentally disabled. In addition, advisory councils established by each office or division review any matters relating to their specific programs.

## DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

### General Agency-level Records

A1110 Departmental reorganization records, ca. 1978.

4 cu. ft.

A0764 Research files for a department history, 1941-1948.

7 cu. ft.

## STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

B1441 Medical certificates of lunacy, 1890.

.5 cu. ft. (1 volume)

B1432 Annual reports, 1892-1908.

2 cu. ft. (13 volumes)

## STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION

B1660 Hearing transcripts and investigation reports, 1910-1914, bulk 1910.

.75 cu. ft. (9 volumes)

## Office of Mental Health

*Current Functions.* The function of the Office of Mental Health is to ensure the availability of appropriate and cost-effective mental health services to the people of New York State. It establishes and monitors the immense system of decentralized care, treatment, and rehabilitation of the State's mentally ill. The office performs several major activities to meet its mandate. The office operates 31 State psychiatric facilities caring for an average of 17,000 patients each day. Twenty-two of these facilities are for adults, six care for children and adolescents, and three serve forensic patients. In addition, the office directly operates small residential-care facilities in the State. The office regulates and licenses over 1,000 mental health programs operated by local governments and private agencies that serve over half a million people each year. The office plans and directs this decentralized system, monitors program quality, and provides financial oversight. The office conducts research on the causes and treatment of mental illness through two major research institutes. The office also administers federal funds for mental health programs in New York.

*Organizational History.* The Office of Mental Health was created in 1977 (Chapter 978) as one of three autonomous offices established within the restructured Department of Mental Hygiene. The office has continued the department's previous functions of caring for the State's mentally ill while further expanding services to clients in community-based programs.

**OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH**

## General Agency-level Records

- 14231 Patient case files, ca. 1843-1938.  
201 cu. ft. (671 volumes) R
- 20200 Patient admission lists, 1908-1974.  
74 cu. ft. (447 volumes) R
- B1366 Administrative reports and seven-day leave reports for State psychiatric centers, 1982.  
2 cu. ft.

## Office of Counsel

- 12045 Legal files, 1972-1986.  
122 cu. ft. R
- 12046 Legislative files, 1962-1979, bulk ca. 1964-1975.  
5 cu. ft.

## Bureau of Planning Coordination

- B1365 Statewide mental health plan development schedules, 1979-1981.  
2 cu. ft.

## Bureau of Planning and Evaluation Research

- 14230 Survey of patient characteristics data files, 1981-1985.  
1 cu. ft. (71 microfilm reels)

## Public Affairs Office

- 19131 Photographs of facilities, staff, and patients at mental health institutions, 1954-1975.  
32 cu. ft. (ca. 2,000 photographs and 1,500 negatives)

**Hospitals and Psychiatric Centers****BUFFALO PSYCHIATRIC CENTER (Buffalo State Hospital)**

- 11663 Correspondence and report files, 1881-1968, bulk 1899-1931.  
45 cu. ft.
- B1384 Director's Administrative Correspondence, 1895-1931, bulk 1895-1919.  
65 cu. ft.

**MOHAWK VALLEY PSYCHIATRIC CENTER (Utica Psychiatric Center/Marcy Psychiatric Center)**

- B1582 Historical files, 1849-1996.  
12.25 cu. ft.
- B1560 Photographic images of mental health patients, staff, and facilities, ca. 1900-1990. R  
9.75 cu. ft. (ca. 8,000 photos, 4,000 negatives, 750 slides, and 5 CDROMs)
- B1584 Sudden death, accident, and escape reports, 1919-1986, bulk 1919-1940, 1982-1986. R

.9 cu. ft.

B1585 Newsletters, 1957-1994.

3.25 cu. ft.

#### Utica Psychiatric Center

B1557 Patient and employee x-ray log books, 1938-1980.

1.75 cu. ft. (25 volumes) R

B1581 Training and publicity motion pictures and videotapes, 1930-1989.

2 cu. ft. (13 items)

#### Marcy Psychiatric Center

B1538 Board of Visitors' visiting book, 1934-1985.

.5 cu. ft. (1 volume)

B1540 Issues of "Marcy News" newsletter, 1968-1976.

.4 cu. ft.

#### Utica State Hospital

B1465 Record of commitments, 1883-1886.

1 cu. ft. (1 volume) R

B1543 Record of commitments, 1896-1897.

.3 cu. ft. (2 volumes) R

B1485 Patient indexes, 1849-1903.

1 cu. ft. (3 volumes)

B1481 Admission, discharge, parole registers, 1843-1985.

6 cu. ft. (including 15 volumes) R

B1488 Prescription register, 1889-1893.

.25 cu. ft. (1 volume) R

B1541 Physician's daily reports, 1885-1902.

.6 cu. ft. (5 volumes) R

B1592 Patient diagnosis meeting notes, 1926-1932.

2 cu. ft. (8 volumes) R

B1588 Shock therapy treatment log, 1948-1949.

.1 cu. ft. (1 volume) R

B1487 Daily reports and census records, 1857-1955.

1.25 cu. ft. (5 volumes)

B1583 Weekly census reports of veterans, 1922-1930. R

.25 cu. ft.

B1589 Ward inspection reports, 1953-1954.

.1 cu. ft. (2 volumes) R

B1593 Statements and transcripts on incidents involving alleged staff misconduct or neglect of duty, 1926-1929. R

.1 cu. ft. (ca. 30 incident reports)

B1479 Annual reports, 1843-1964.

2.6 cu. ft. (58 volumes)

B1491 State Commission in Lunacy policy and meeting records, 1889-1932.

1.5 cu. ft. (7 volumes)

B1539 Superintendent's correspondence, 1842-1948, bulk 1943-1946.

1 cu. ft. (including 3 volumes) R

B1504 Meeting minutes of "Director's Cabinet", 1988-1995.

- 1 cu. ft.  
B1484 Board of Managers meeting minutes and visiting books, 1842-1985.  
1.75 cu. ft. (8 volumes)  
B1490 State Commissioners in Lunacy visiting books, 1889-1913.  
.3 cu. ft. (2 volumes)  
B1502 Board of Visitors sign-in logs, 1902-1995.  
.5 cu. ft. (2 volumes)  
B1497 Daybooks and journals, 1842-1891.  
1 cu. ft. (3 volumes)  
B1492 Contracts and specifications, 1888-1895.  
.25 cu. ft. (1 volume)  
B1494 Blotters and requisition books, 1881-1903.  
.75 cu. ft. (4 volumes)  
B1501 Coffee and Spice Department ledger, 1898-1902.  
.25 cu. ft. (1 volume)  
B1482 Personnel application records, 1896-1909.  
.5 cu. ft. (2 volumes)  
B1558 Bindery and printing records, 1850-1936.  
1.3 cu. ft. (including 5 volumes)  
B1559 School of Nursing records, 1896-1980, bulk 1920-1980.  
8.25 cu. ft.

#### New York State Lunatic Asylum

- B1486 Certificates of insanity, 1884-1886.  
.25 cu. ft. (1 volume) R  
B1493 Matron's ledger, 1860-1864.  
.25 cu. ft. (1 volume)  
B1498 Ledger, 1842-1847.  
.3 cu. ft. (1 volume)  
B1499 Order book, 1866-1886.  
.5 cu. ft. (2 volumes)  
B1483 Employee payroll records, 1856-1869.  
.25 cu. ft. (1 volume)  
B1496 Construction journals, 1838-1846.  
.7 cu. ft. (3 volumes)  
B1495 Construction expense ledger, 1838-1839.  
.25 cu. ft. (1 volume)  
B1489 Visitors' book, 1842-1847.  
.25 cu. ft. (1 volume)  
B1480 "The Opal" patient newsletter, 1851-1860.  
2 cu. ft. (21 volumes)  
B1500 Reference copy of published statistics on British insane, 1844.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 volume)

#### WILLARD PSYCHIATRIC CENTER (Willard State Hospital)

##### Willard Psychiatric Center

- B1470 Administrative records, 1874-1977.  
5.5 cu. ft.

- B1478 Fiscal records, 1891-1984.  
2.5 cu. ft.
- B1475 Director's photograph and news clipping file, 1970-1979.  
2 cu. ft.
- B1440 Historical background and research files, 1869-1987.  
5 cu. ft.
- B1429 Medical certificate of lunacy (commitment) papers, 1869-1927.  
14.2 cu. ft. R
- 19069 Medical records, ca. 1892-1939.  
185.75 cu. ft. R
- B1434 Annual reports of state commissions and institutions overseeing the mentally ill, 1887-1938.  
.2 cu. ft. (4 volumes)
- B1436 Board of Visitors' reports, 1905-1995.  
7.4 cu. ft.
- B1503 Meeting minutes of regional mental health facilities directors, 1980-1991.  
1 cu. ft.
- B1442 Willard documentary images, 1880-1993, bulk 1930-1993.  
18.25 cu. ft. (ca. 4,500 photographs, ca. 9,000 negatives, ca. 1,900 slides, ca. 275 lantern slides, and 2 motion pictures) R
- B1477 Hospital chaplain's records, 1954-1988.  
2 cu. ft.

#### Willard State Hospital

- B1474 Clinical records, 1885-1891.  
.75 cu. ft. (4 volumes) R
- B1462 Autopsy reports, 1895-1967, bulk 1906-1964.  
4.5 cu. ft. R
- B1472 Clinical laboratory records, 1915-1968.  
.75 cu. ft. R
- B1456 Admission and discharge registers, 1869-1996.  
3.5 cu. ft. (16 volumes) R
- B1473 Ward admission, transfer, and census books, 1929-1975.  
.25 cu. ft. (4 volumes) R
- B1459 Patient indexes, 1869-1962.  
4 cu. ft. (7 volumes) R
- B1457 Parole registers, 1886-1964.  
1 cu. ft. (6 volumes) R
- B1460 Personnel records, 1869-1962.  
2 cu. ft. (8 volumes)
- B1467 Employee hospital records, 1926-1928.  
.1 cu. ft. (ca. 30 records) R
- B1463 Staff notes on patient diagnosis, 1929-1935.  
.3 cu. ft. (2 volumes) R
- B1464 Minutes of Committee on After Care, 1906-1938.  
.25 cu. ft. (2 volumes) R
- B1468 Correspondence, 1893-1927.  
.75 cu. ft. (4 volumes) R
- B1430 Court papers relating to patients' legal matters, ca. 1900-1925.

- 1 cu. ft. R
- B1476 Ward inspection reports, 1885-1900.  
.5 cu. ft. (3 volumes)
- B1469 Visitation and inspection records, 1889-1965.  
1.5 cu. ft. (5 volumes) R
- B1458 Daily reports and census records, 1869-1955.  
2.5 cu. ft. (8 volumes) R
- B1433 Annual reports, 1867-1972, bulk 1869-1927.  
2 cu. ft. (77 volumes)
- B1471 Ward inventory, 1969.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 volume)
- B1445 Willard State Hospital School of Nursing records, 1917-1977.  
1.5 cu. ft. (ca. 1,300 photographs)
- B1453 Newsletters, 1957-1980.  
1.5 cu. ft.
- B1461 Scrapbooks, 1875-1902.  
1 cu. ft. (6 volumes)

#### Willard Asylum for the Insane

- B1466 Employee payroll records, 1869-1878.  
.25 cu. ft. (1 volume)

### **Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities**

*Current Functions.* The Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities is charged with developing a comprehensive and integrated system of services for New York State citizens with mental retardation and developmental disabilities. The office operates 16 developmental centers that provide intensive care for approximately 6,800 clients. The office also funds and regulates a network of State and voluntary community-based services consisting of approximately 22,000 residential beds and outpatient services supporting another 43,000 clients. In addition, the office provides respite, crisis intervention, and other support services for the 16,000 families who presently care for disabled family members at home. The office also operates the Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities, which performs basic research into the causes of developmental disabilities, provides laboratory and clinical services, and prepares materials for public and professional education.

*Organizational History.* The Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities was created in 1977 (Chapter 978) as one of three autonomous offices established within the restructured Department of Mental Hygiene. While continuing the Department of Mental Hygiene's previous functions in mental retardation services, the office's autonomy allows it to develop programs and funding specifically designed to meet the needs of New York State's mentally retarded and developmentally disabled population as the State's mental health system becomes increasingly community-based.

#### OFFICE OF MENTAL RETARDATION AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

##### **Schools and Developmental Centers**

SYRACUSE DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER (Syracuse State School)

## Syracuse State School

B1699 Publications and newsletters, 1942-1960, bulk 1950-1957.

.2 cu. ft.

## **The Board of Social Welfare**

*Current Functions.* The Board of Social Welfare is responsible for overseeing the quality of State policies and programs relating to child and adult care to protect the welfare of needy and dependent persons. It does this by visiting and inspecting public and private agencies caring for the aged, the disabled, neglected or delinquent children, and other dependents; reviewing and making recommendations to the governor and legislature regarding quality of supervision exercised by State and local supervisory agencies; studying State policies and programs affecting child and adult care and advocating their improvement; and conducting special human services studies as requested by the governor.

*Organizational History.* The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, established in 1867 (Chapter 951) to visit and inspect public almshouses and all charitable and correctional institutions (except prisons) receiving State aid, was the first State supervisory body to coordinate public welfare programs. Before this, public assistance programs were independently operated by county and town authorities and private agencies. The board consisted of eight gubernatorial appointees, one from each judicial district.

The board was renamed the State Board of Charities in 1873 (Chapter 571). The board was enlarged to eleven members, with one additional member from Kings County and two additional members from New York County. Its powers were extended to all (public or private) institutions for the insane and to charitable, correctional (except prisons), and reformatory institutions whether or not they received public funds. The board licensed all insane asylums and visited each institution before issuing a license. This licensing function was transferred to the State commissioner in lunacy in 1874 (Chapter 446). In 1889 (Chapter 283), the board's remaining supervisory duties relating to insane asylums were transferred to the newly established State Commission in Lunacy.

Article VIII of the Constitution of 1894 made the Board of Charities a constitutional body responsible for the supervision, visitation, and inspection of all charitable, correctional, and reformatory institutions except those supervised by the Commission in Lunacy or the Prison Commission. The State Charities Law of 1896 (Chapter 546) limited the board's supervision to institutions receiving State aid but extended its authority to dispensaries. Another member from New York County was added, enlarging the board to twelve members.

The Poor Law of 1896 repealed most previous poor laws and clarified the role of local poor relief officers and the board's duties regarding the poor. The board was to administer laws concerning the poor; investigate conditions of the poor and plan for their relief; advise and regulate almshouse managers on their management, the treatment of inmates, and related issues; visit and inspect almshouses; and approve plans and designs for almshouse construction. The superintendent of State alien and poor and the county superintendents of the poor were to report to the board annually.

The constitutional reorganization of State government in 1925-26 transferred the board's responsibilities for supervision of mental health and correctional facilities to the new departments of

Mental Hygiene and Correction. A 1926 law (Chapter 651) established the Department of Charities with the Board of Charities as its executive body. The department assumed the board's functions except for that of visitation and inspection, which the board retained.

In 1929 (Chapter 654), the board was renamed the Board of Social Welfare, and the department was renamed the Department of Social Welfare. The board was reorganized in 1936 (Chapter 873). The twelve-member, eight-year term board was abolished, and the governor appointed a new fifteen-member, five-year term board. The board had power to appoint and remove a commissioner of public welfare, and its role toward public welfare institutions and officials became more regulatory and less administrative. The board was to make rules regarding administration of social welfare programs; determine the principals upon which the State and local governments would provide public relief; advise local welfare institutions and officials; establish general rules for the functioning of institutions; and inspect institutions. The board's inspection function was further clarified by a constitutional amendment in 1938.

The 1940 law (Chapter 619) combining the Public Welfare Law and the State Charities Law continued the board as the executive body of the Department of Social Welfare with authority to establish public-assistance policies and advise local welfare officials and agencies.

In 1971 (Chapter 110) the board was removed from the Department of Social Services (which had been renamed in 1967) and established as a separate agency in the Executive Department. The department's Bureau of Proprietary Organizations, which had the power of approval of certificates of incorporation for public welfare agencies and institutions, was removed from the Department of Social Services and placed under the board. The power to name a commissioner of social services was transferred from the board to the governor. The board's authority to regulate the administration of local public assistance was transferred to the Department of Social Services, and its direct supervision of child- and adult-care institutions was transferred to other State agencies. The board continued to exercise its traditional, constitutional activities relating to the visitation, inspection, and setting of standards for institutions and agencies caring for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children; the aged; indigent; disabled; and disadvantaged.

A 1977 law (Chapter 669) further clarified and expanded the board's responsibility to act as an independent overseer of institutions under its purview; to review, report, and make recommendations concerning implementation of State policies and programs for child and adult care; and to monitor the quality of administration of these programs by responsible State and local agencies. The board's responsibility for regulation of charitable fund raising (begun under a 1956 law) was transferred to the Department of State.

## BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE

### General Agency-level Records

- 14251 Minutes of the Board and the Committee of the Whole, 1867-1987.  
27 cu. ft.
- A3257 Charities regulation reference file, 1927-1932.  
.1 cu. ft.
- B1302 Litigation files, 1962-1978.  
3 cu. ft.

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

Photographs of custodial facilities in New York and other states, [ca. 1890-1915]

1 cu. ft.

Microfilm is available at the New York State Archives through inter-library loan. These photographs are of public custodial facilities in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They include: exterior building views; interior building views; facility grounds; institutional residents; and institutional staff. These are mounted and unmounted photographs. Most photographs are identified by subject and institution. The State Commissioner in Lunacy, under the Board of Charities' direction, prepared a report on treatment of the insane in other states. These photographs appear to have been gathered for that report. Folder list. Descriptions of some individual photographs exist as separate records. To identify these records, do an RID search on NYSV87-a326 in the VIM file. Agency record NYSV86-a354 describes the history and functions of the Board of Social Welfare resulting in creation of record series. Agency record NYSV87-a302 describes the history and functions of the Board of Charities resulting in creation of record series.

## General Administrative Records

- A1977 Correspondence, 1867-1902.  
26.7 cu. ft. (30 microfilm reels)
- A3103 List of incorporated charities' officers' addresses, 1870.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 microfilm reel)
- A3104 Lists of physicians, 1871.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 microfilm reel)
- A0010 Printed reports, 1884-1915.  
.4 cu. ft.

## Reports of Charitable Institutions and Organizations

- A1986 Annual reports of dispensaries, 1869-1896.  
1.7 cu. ft. (25 volumes) (3 microfilm reels)
- A1984 Annual reports of incorporated charities, 1870-1871.  
.3 cu. ft. (2 volumes) (1 microfilm reel)
- A1985 Annual reports of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, 1873-1896.  
4 cu. ft. (24 volumes) (12 microfilm reels)
- A1982 Questionnaires on hospital accommodations of county poorhouses, 1881.  
.2 cu. ft. (1 volume) (1 microfilm reel)
- A1981 Annual reports of hospitals, 1873-1896.  
2 cu. ft. (20 volumes) (4 microfilm reels)
- A1988 Annual reports on poorhouses and almshouses, 1869-1896.  
1.3 cu. ft. (28 volumes) (3 microfilm reels)
- B1530 Census summaries and transmittal letters of select almshouses, 1900-1914, bulk 1900-1904.  
.2 cu. ft.

## Reports of Dependents

- A1978 Census of inmates in almshouses and poorhouses, 1875-1921.  
96.6 cu. ft. (225 microfilm records) R

- B1524 Census of children in county poorhouses, 1881.  
.2 cu. ft. (1 volume)
- A1987 Examinations of dependents in county and city institutions, 1874-1875.  
6 cu. ft. (82 volumes) (11 microfilm reels)
- A1979 Census of non-institutionalized insane and idiots, 1871.  
1 cu. ft. (16 volumes) (3 microfilm reels)
- A1990 Registers of tramps applying for relief, 1875-1876.  
1.3 cu. ft. (6 volumes) (2 microfilm reels)
- A1989 Register of insane in county poorhouses, 1871.  
1 cu. ft. (1 volume) (1 microfilm reel)
- A1980 Register of children removed from poorhouses, 1873-1874.  
.2 cu. ft. (1 volume) (1 microfilm reel)
- A1991 Reports on institutionalized epileptics, 1895.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 volume) (1 microfilm reel)
- A1992 Reports on non-institutionalized epileptics receiving public relief, 1895.  
.2 cu. ft. (6 volumes) (1 microfilm reel)
- A3154 Albany County Alms House daily reports of admissions and discharges,  
1903-1904.  
.2 cu. ft.
- B1527 Forms book, ca. 1900  
.2 cu. ft. (1 volume)

#### Visits and Investigations

- A3105 Reports of visits to institutions, 1878-1879.  
.1 cu. ft. (1 volume) (1 microfilm reel)
- A3155 Investigation background files concerning the International Sunshine Society,  
1909-1916.  
.3 cu. ft.
- A1983 Records of an investigation into the administration of the Rensselaer County  
Almshouse, 1905-1906.  
.2 cu. ft. (2 volumes) (1 microfilm reel)
- A3156 Hearing transcripts of the Strong Investigation of charges against the State Board  
of Charities, 1916.  
.2 cu. ft.

#### Photographs

- A1993 Photographs and floor plans of charitable institutions, ca. 1867-1903.  
5 cu. ft. (5 volumes) (1 microfilm reel)
- A1994 Photographs of custodial facilities in New York and other states,  
ca. 1890-1915.  
1 cu. ft. (1 microfilm reel)
- A1995 Photographs of proposed site for the State Training School for Boys, ca. 1908-1909.  
1.3 cu. ft. (1 microfilm reel)

## Temporary War Emergency Agencies

### War Council

*Functions.* The War Council was organized to coordinate war-related efforts necessary to ensure State and national defense during World War II. The council undertook a variety of activities, including conducting research on defense issues, especially those relating to supplying materiel for the war effort; providing the civilian population with civil defense training; administering federal rationing and price control; ensuring an adequate labor supply in war-production industries; and coordinating war efforts among State agencies and local war councils.

*Organizational History.* Governor Herbert H. Lehman appointed a State Council of Defense in 1940, consisting of representatives of industry, agriculture, labor, commerce, and public utilities. It became a statutory body the following year (Laws of 1941, Chapter 22). Following the passage of the New York State War Emergency Act (Laws of 1942, Chapter 445), the Council of Defense was replaced by the New York War Council, a temporary State commission. It was composed of the governor, certain legislative leaders, and 10 gubernatorial appointees.

The War Council actively coordinated war-related efforts in State government and cooperated with the federal government and local governments as well. The War Emergency Act had authorized the formation of local war councils; the councils were not mandatory but if formed were responsible to the State council. Over 100 local war councils were formed in counties and cities throughout the State, and their activities were assisted and monitored by field representatives who worked for the various agencies within the War Council. Eventually over 30 War Council agencies and programs were developed, many relating to either civilian protection or war-related production, and most falling under one of three main divisions: the Division of Civilian Protection; the Division of Civilian Mobilization; and the Division of Industry, Labor, and Agriculture. By war's end, agricultural programs were separated from this last division and congregated under the Emergency Food Commission. The Salvage Division acted as a cooperating agency under the War Council's aegis. The War Council was terminated in 1947.

### WAR COUNCIL

#### General Agency-level Records

A4284 Hospital staff draft status classification and recruit screening files, 1941-1945.

1 cu. ft.

A4320 State Education Department war programs coordinator's files, 1937-1943.

2 cu. ft.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

*Current Functions.* The primary function of the New York State Legislature is to make laws. Article III of the State constitution vests the legislative power of the State in the senate and assembly. The legislature has nearly total control of the legislative process and is completely responsible for its own proceedings. There are, however, constitutional limits that prohibit the legislature from enacting certain types of laws. It may not pass laws that hinder the right of people to peaceably assemble or petition the government or that curtail freedoms of speech or press. The legislature also may not pass certain types of private or local laws (such as those changing a person's name or moving a county seat), and it may not grant divorces, annul court decisions, or audit claims made against the State.

Article IX of the State constitution requires the legislature to provide for the government of counties, cities, and incorporated villages. The legislature enacts general laws relating to localities, but legislation relating to a single locality generally can be passed only with the authorization of the locality.

The legislature passes resolutions that serve as formal statements of opinion or determination concerning a wide variety of matters. Legislative resolutions do not have the effect of law. Resolutions are used, for instance, to adopt internal rules, adjourn from annual sessions, adopt proposed constitutional amendments, establish legislative commissions, and issue congratulations on accomplishments of others.

The legislature is responsible for reviewing administrative action to ensure that it conforms to legislative intent and authorization. In performing this function, the legislature audits agency programs, investigates fiscal aspects of agency programs, and monitors agency rule-making activities. Various legislative committees also monitor and review the operations of those agencies that fall under the committee's area of responsibility.

Another major function of the legislature is to review the governor's annual budget. This function expanded in the 1970s and 1980s and increased the authority of the legislature in the governmental process. In reviewing the executive budget, the legislature may reduce a specific amount of money requested but may not increase a request. Any additional funding sought by the legislature must be added as a separate line item subject to veto by the governor. The legislature also has an electoral function. The senate and assembly are the sole judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their members. While it rarely occurs, either house may refuse to seat any person whom a majority of its members finds unqualified. The legislature is responsible for electing its own officers. The legislature also elects members of the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York.

Legislators provide a variety of services to their constituents. In particular, they intervene on behalf of their constituents with a State agency or local government to ensure that some need is being addressed.

The legislature has broad powers in ratifying proposed federal constitutional amendments referred to it, proposing State constitutional amendments, and convening constitutional conventions.

The senate is responsible (State constitution, Article V, Section 4) for reviewing and approving the governor's appointments of heads of most State agencies, members of boards and commissions, and judges of the court of appeals and court of claims.

The assembly has the authority (State constitution, Article VI, Section 24) to vote articles of impeachment against certain judicial and State officials. Upon an impeachment vote by a majority of the assembly, a court of impeachment is formed consisting of the president of the senate,

members of the senate, and judges of the court of appeals. This court can vote to convict and remove these officials from office.

Other specific functions performed by the legislature include channeling federal grants to State agencies and loaning funds to public corporations.

Through standing and select committees and joint legislative commissions, the legislature gathers information from individuals and constituent groups to make more informed decisions concerning appropriate legislation.

*Organizational History.* The legislature can trace its origins to several representative councils that met during the 1640s and 1650s, the period of Dutch rule in New Netherland. The director general of the colony, assisted by an appointed council, held exclusive executive, legislative, and judicial authority. In 1641, representatives chosen by the people met and called for this authority to be limited. Over the next several years, similar meetings were called to represent popular interests before the colony's director general. In 1664, an Assembly was called by Peter Stuyvesant to consider the current state of affairs in the colony. However, England took control of New York before this assembly was able to develop into a source of authority distinct from the appointed leaders.

Under the English governor Thomas Dongan, a representative assembly was convened in 1683. The first session of this assembly enacted a Charter of Liberties and Privileges, which called for certain basic rights, such as trial by jury and protection of property. The charter was approved by the royal governor but was vetoed in England. In 1686, King James II dissolved the assembly. In 1690, during a period of unrest, Jacob Leisler and his supporters organized an assembly, but this attempt was disallowed a year later.

A 1691 law (Chapter 10) finally established a continuing representative colonial assembly, which continued in existence throughout the colonial period until it was dissolved by Governor Tryon in 1776. The importance of this assembly grew as it gradually gained control over the province's taxation and expenditures. During this period, an appointed Governor's Council continued in existence, exercising both legislative and judicial functions.

In the Revolutionary era, the colonial assembly gave way in authority to the Provincial Congress. When the assembly refused to send delegates to the Second Continental Congress in 1775, the Provincial Congress convened and appointed delegates to the Continental Congress. This Provincial Congress also approved the Declaration of Independence on behalf of New York and proclaimed itself to be the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York. In 1777, this convention approved a State constitution.

This constitution vested supreme legislative power in a two-house legislature. The lower house, the assembly, was roughly modeled on the colonial assembly. It consisted of 70 members representing 14 districts who were to be elected annually by adult males meeting stipulated property requirements. The upper house, the senate, included 24 members representing four districts. The senate had power equal to that of the assembly although property-holding requirements for electors were higher and senators were to have four-year terms of office. The legislature was given broad governmental authority that has continued essentially unchanged to the present day. The powers of the legislature, however, were limited by two councils. The Council of Revision, including the governor, four supreme court justices, the chancellor, and four senators, had the authority to review and approve all bills passed by the legislature. Vetoed bills could be overridden by the legislature. The Council of Appointment, which included the governor and four senators, made appointments to nonelective government positions.

Constitutional revision in 1822 eliminated the councils of revision and appointment. The new constitution gave the governor veto power over legislation, although the veto could be overridden by a two-thirds vote of each house. The chief officers of the State, including the secretary of state, attorney general and comptroller, were to be selected by the legislature. Property-holding qualifications for voting were retained for blacks, but virtual universal suffrage was established for white males. The number of assembly members increased to 128 and the number of senators was set at 32.

A new State constitution of 1846 determined that senators and assembly members were thereafter to represent single-member districts and that the term of office for senators was to be two years. The new constitution reduced the legislature's appointive powers by making the secretary of state, attorney general and comptroller elective offices. The constitution also increased the power of the legislature in other areas, especially in regard to the operations of the State's municipal and county governments.

The 1894 State constitution mandated that there be 150 assembly members and at least 50 senators. The number of assembly members has remained at 150 while the number of senators has increased to 60. The electorate now includes all persons 18 years of age or older who have been residents of the State for three months prior to an election.

Leadership in the legislature is centered in the speaker of the assembly and the senate majority leader who control the organization and most of the important functions of their respective houses. One function of the speaker and majority leader is to appoint the chairpersons of the assembly and senate standing committees. A major part of the work of the legislature is accomplished through these committees. These committees are organized around a subject area or based on a functional responsibility. Subcommittees often exist to divide the work of larger committees. In addition to standing committees, select committees are often appointed to help the legislature on a temporary basis. The legislature also uses joint legislative commissions to support legislative work, particularly by allowing special long-term attention to certain areas of concern to legislators. In the 1970s, these commissions replaced joint legislative committees that previously had done similar work.

## SENATE

### *Member Offices*

Senator (1965-1990 : James H. Donovan)

L0013 New York (State). Legislature. Senate. Senator (1965-1990 : James H. Donovan).  
Hearing files, 1974-1992.  
4 cu.ft.

### *Other Senate Records*

L0214 Records of confirmation of gubernatorial appointments, 1936-1990.  
6.75 cu. ft. (including ca. 10,000 cards)

**JUDICIAL BRANCH**

*Records documenting mental health issues are scattered throughout record series generated by the New York State Unified Court System and predecessor courts. Users should consult with the State Archives before commencing research.*

## Office of Mental Health and Its Facilities Statewide

As this preliminary guide goes to press, the Office of Mental Health is conducting an extensive inventory of the documentary records housed in its home office and in the state psychiatric centers and other facilities throughout New York State. The results of the inventory and subsequent analysis of the records will be recorded here in the final version of this guide.

## Local Government Resources

Students, teachers, historians, recipients of care and their families as well as physicians and health care professionals interested in researching mental health activity in New York will find records created by local governments useful resources for their studies. Local government records document many of the interactions of citizens with local or regional mental health service providers. While local government records are created to document specific functions and activities of government entities and are not originally intended necessarily for individual research, many can contain information on individuals and specific programs or services. However, much of the information created in both private and government-sponsored mental health programs is deemed confidential and protected under New York State's Personal Privacy Protection Act. In New York's municipal governments (cities, towns) and counties, certain administrative records such as minutes of meetings, policies, procedures, monthly and annual reports and various financial records can provide insight into how mental health services were developed, funded and provided.

In order to find and use potential records, the researcher will need to locate the appropriate department within the local government (such as the county or municipal department of mental health or local government sponsored hospital with a mental health unit) and discuss information needs with the department's records management officer.

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## Historical Records Repositories in New York State

Collections located in a preliminary search of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) and the Online Cataloging Library Center (OCLC)

### *Albany Medical College Archives*

Albany Medical College Archives, Shaffer Library, New Scotland Avenue, Albany, New York 12208

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#### **Medical Biography Collection, 1824-1983.**

38.0 linear feet

Clippings, articles, biographies, photographs, and illustrations, with an occasional letter or manuscript concerning important individuals in the history of medicine, arranged alphabetically, 1824 to the present. Items of note include manuscripts from the by Dr. Rufus Blakeman of Greenfield, Connecticut, on physiology, bloodletting, temperance, perception, and other topics; medical recipe book of Benjamin B. Fredenburgh of Coeymans, New York, 1824-c.1870; and correspondence of Dr. Willis R. Whitney of General Electric Research Department, 1920-48, concerning research collaboration between G.E. and Albany Medical College, medical cases, the subconscious, and his vacations.

### *Albert Einstein College of Medicine*

D. Samuel Gottesman Library, Archives, Bronx, NY

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#### **Albert Einstein College of Medicine.**

Records, [ca. 1948-1985]

ca. 130 cubic ft.

Records of the College and its related departments and affiliated institutions, including Stern College for Women, Teacher Institute for Women, Rabbi Isaac Elchanon Theological Seminary, Bernard Revel Graduate School, Sue Golding Graduate Division of Medical Sciences, Lincoln Hospital/Mental Health Services, Soundview-Throggs Neck Community Mental Health Center, Yeshiva University, and Montefiore Hospital. Materials include newsletters, catalogs, annual reports, news clippings and releases, special reports, and photographs. Records also include the minutes and committee reports of the Executive Faculty Committee (1955-1969) and Senate (1969-1984); and the personal files of former faculty members, consisting of resumes or curriculum vitae, addresses, reports, photographs, and certificates.

Catalog.

### *Bellevue Hospital Medical Library and Archives*

Bellevue Hospital Center. Bellevue Hospital Medical Library and Archives, New York, NY

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#### **Bellevue Hospital. Psychiatry Division.**

Records, [ca. 1940-1970]

24 cubic ft.

Unsorted correspondence between the Psychiatry Division and the New York City Department of Hospitals discussing different methods of dealing with patients concerning release plans, modes of outpatient treatments and facilities available, as well as various kinds of psychiatric tests. Location:.

**Bellevue Hospital.**

Minutes and Board of Trustees letters, 1864-1986.

39 linear ft.

Numerous volumes containing minutes of the Executive Committee, 1864-1986; and minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1887-1953. Minutes provide information on hospital rules, as well pharmacy reports and monthly reports concerning alcohol used for medication, and the day-to-day activities of the hospital. Also, lists and statistics of acquired insanities and dementia and disposition of these cases. Rules and regulations for doctors and nurses regarding of treatment of patients, appointments of staff, and reprimands. Collection also contains letters written by the Board of Trustees to hospital personnel, the administration, and vendors, early 1900s.

***Brooklyn College***

Brooklyn College. Special Collections, Brooklyn, NY.

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**Bender, Lauretta, 1897-**

Papers, 1896-1966, 1930-1960 (bulk)

12.5 cubic ft.

Child psychiatrist. Dr. Bender is a prominent child psychiatrist and author of articles and books on the subject. She has served on various civic organizations and committees for child welfare, and has been affiliated with the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. She is the developer of the Bender Test, a psychological test. Papers include professional correspondence with others prominent in psychiatry and related fields including Margaret Mead, Ernest Harms, and others; correspondence about patients, about lecture engagements, 1951-1956, and some personal correspondence. Also included are photos of herself, including a small album from her Rockefeller Fellowship in Amsterdam, 1926-1927; some early family photos, 1890's; photos of colleagues; typescripts of her writings including book reviews, articles, a 1946 radio program "The Influence of Radio, Motion Pictures, and Comics on Children;" and studies including studies of children in wartime, 1940's, the effects of comic books on juvenile delinquency, and Father Divine and his followers. Newsletters, minutes, memos, and correspondence document Bender's involvement with the League for Emotionally Disturbed Children, 1951-1958; Society for Biological Psychiatry, 1956-1966; American Academy of Child Psychiatry, 1952-1960; American College of Psychiatrists, 1953; THE NERVOUS CHILD (quarterly periodical); and the National Mental Health Foundation, 1948-1949. Conferences with which she was involved such as the joint meeting of the Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology and the American Psychiatric Association, Tokyo, 1963, and the International Congress for Psychiatry, Zurich, 1958, are documented with correspondence, photos, and memos. Incorporated into this collection are two manuscripts of Bender's father, John O. Bender (1868-1936), a lawyer: A TREATISE ON THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION and THE COMING OF THE NEW DEMOCRACY, 1933. Also included are papers of Bender's husband, Dr. Paul Ferdinand Schilder, b. 1886, also a psychiatrist. These include typescripts of published and unpublished books and articles; correspondence, some in German; case histories and notes on patients; research notes; clippings, reports, and correspondence concerning the 1935 controversy between Dr. S.S. Goldwater, New York City Hospital Commissioner, and Dr. Menas S. Gregory, head of the Psychiatric Division at Bellevue Hospital; and materials concerning Dr.

Schilder's controversy with the New York Psychoanalytic Society in 1935. Some personal material such as an autobiography, photos, and a diploma from the University of Vienna, 1909, is also included. Some correspondence is in German. Use is restricted to permission of Dr. Lauretta Bender, or her lawyer after her death.

***Brooklyn Historical Society***

128 Pierrepont Street Brooklyn, NY 11201

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**Engelhardt, David M.**

The first one hundred years of psychiatry at the College of Medicine: presented at the scientific meeting of the Department of Psychiatry, Jan. 25, 1961

***Brooklyn Public Library***

Brooklyn, N.Y.

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**Brooklyn Council for Social Planning.**

Records, [ca.1933]-1957.

10.5 cubic ft.

The Brooklyn Council for Social Planning was originally called the Brooklyn Social Planning Committee. It was founded in 1933 to be a coordinating and planning body for Brooklyn social welfare and health agencies. It was concerned with such issues as public health, the homeless, children and youth, and unemployment.

Records consist of administrative records which include correspondence, news releases, and records of committees, 1933-1951. Also included are the minutes of BCSP's Mental Hygiene Committee, 1936-1956, Puerto Rican Committee, Puerto Rican Steering Committee, 1952-1957, and the Health Careers Committee, January-April 1956. Five scrapbooks contain clippings gathered by a clipping service about the Council's concerns.

Also material on and correspondence with other social welfare agencies both in and out of New York City including the N.Y.C. Board of Education, N.Y.C. Dept. of Health, N.Y.C. Housing Authority, N.Y.C. Youth Board, N.Y.C. Police, the Juvenile Aid Bureau, City Planning Commission, and N.Y. State Commission against Discrimination, 1948-1957. Also the Association of Boro Councils, Bronx Welfare Council, Community Council of Greater New York, Council of Social Agencies (Philadelphia), Welfare and Health Council of N.Y.C.; and the Queensboro Council for Social Welfare, 1953-1957. Included in this collection is one notebook of minutes, 1936-44 of the Brooklyn Health Council.

***Columbia University. Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library.***  
 Drawings and Archives Collection, New York, N.Y.

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**Columbia University architectural drawings, [ca. 1888-1957]**

The present location of Columbia's Morningside Heights Campus was designed by the firm of McKim, Mead & White. Construction was begun in 1897. It was built on the site of the former Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.

Included are architectural drawings, surveys, maps, and site proposals, for Columbia's Morningside Heights Campus, designed primarily by McKim, Mead & White. Other architects represented include Adams and Woodbridge; Arnold Brunner (who designed the School of Mines); Eggers and Higgins; the Columbia University Buildings and Grounds Department; Howells and Stokes (designed St. Paul's Chapel); Reinhard, Hofmeister and Wahlquist; and James Gamble Rogers. Drawings for buildings no longer in existence or never constructed and drawings for later alterations, are included. Architectural drawings of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, and surveys of the asylum site prepared for Columbia, 1888-1894. Also included are site plans and proposals, surveys, and maps, ca. 1890s-1910s, showing the surrounding area, including such institutions as the Jewish Theological Seminary, St. Luke's Home, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Grant's Tomb, and others. Drawings for the Womans's Hospital in the State of New York (designed by Allen and Collens, erected 1903, demolished in the 1970s), ca. 1903-1914, are also included. This building was used to house the Columbia School of the Arts in the 1960s since it was located near the campus.

McKim, Mead & White drawings found in this collection are in addition to other Columbia University drawings found in the McKim, Mead & White collection of architectural records and drawings.

Inventories.

***Columbia University Oral History Research Office***

Columbia University., Box 20, Room 801 Butler Library, New York, NY 10027.

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**Abramovich, Teodora.**

Reminiscences of Teodora Abramovich: oral history, 1991.

Transcript: 36 leaves.

Forms part of: Northside Center for Child Development project.

Psychologist. Early career as psychiatrist in Argentina; work at Rusk Institute, 1955; therapist, Northside Center for Child Development [Northside]; close relations of Northside staff and clients; patient base in Harlem: living conditions, importance of family and school to treatment; treatment of children with schizophrenia and elective mutism; volunteer, Women's House of Detention; changes in Northside operations and atmosphere with retirement of Mamie Clark; recollections of Mamie Clark, subsequent directors. Interviewed by Jonathan S. Lee.

Gift of Dr. Teodora Abramovich.

Access: Closed until 1996.

Name index available.

Copyright by The Trustees of Northside Center for Child Development, 1991. Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

**Adler, Kurt A., 1905-**

Reminiscences of Kurt A. Adler: oral history, 1978.

Transcript: 39 leaves. Tape: 2 cassettes.

Forms part of: Austrian project. Psychiatrist. Childhood; interests of parents Alfred and Raissa Adler in socialist, political, and intellectual affairs; their attitudes towards World War I; United States Army neurologist and psychiatrist, World War II; German prisoner of war patients; Adler Institute and Adler Clinic. Interviewed by Rose Stein. Access: Open. Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information. Name index available. Other authors: Stein, Rose, interviewer.

**Basith, Ekbal.**

Reminiscences of Ekbal Basith: oral history, 1991.

Description: Transcript: 33 leaves.

Forms part of: Northside Center for Child Development project.

Psychiatrist. Family, India; internship, Pakistan; immigration to United States, 1957; residency, St. Louis; M.D., child psychiatry, New York Medical College; research with Stella Chess, 1963-1965; involvement with League School, Brooklyn; reaction to segregation; psychiatrist, Northside Center [Northside]: recollections of Mamie Clark and staff, working atmosphere, classical family therapy, day school concept, adolescent and pre-teen girls' group, Northside representative at workshops and conferences, steering committee, changing problems in community; member, New York City AIDS Task Force.

Interviewed by Jonathan S. Lee.

Gift of Dr. Ekbal Basith.

Access: Closed until 1996.

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Name index available.

**Bowman, Karl Murdock, 1888-1973.**

Reminiscences of Karl Murdock Bowman: koral history, 1968.

Transcript: 102 leaves.

Psychiatrist. Medical education and early practice; psychiatric treatment for soldiers, 1917-1919; Jungian and Freudian influences; Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Bellevue Hospital; American Psychiatric Association: president, 1944-1945, internal politics, use of shock treatment; chemical and organic aspects of mental disease; relation of law to mental disorders: RESEARCH ON ALCOHOLISM, SEXUAL DEVIATION, NARCOTICS; Leopold-Loeb trial; Langley Porter Clinic, 1941-1956. Recollections of teachers, students, and colleagues. Interviewed by Alden B. Mills. Contributed by Alden B. Mills, Sacramento, CA. Access open. Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information. Name index available.

**Clark, Kenneth Bancroft, 1914-**

Reminiscences of Kenneth Bancroft Clark : oral history, 1976.

Transcript: 407 leaves. Tape: 11 reels.

Psychologist, educator; interviewee married Mamie Phipps Clark.

Family background, childhood and education, Howard University, 1936, PhD, Columbia University, 1940; teaching career at City College; with wife Mamie, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People witness on psychological damage of racial segregation; founding of Northside Center for Child Development, 1946; political clashes involving Harlem Youth Opportunities; impressions of Adam Clayton Powell, Malcolm X; DARK

GHETTO, 1965; establishment of Metropolitan Applied Research Center, 1967; federal and local education commissions; American Psychological Association, 1972, presidential address and aftermath.

Interviewed by Ed Edwin.

Access: Closed.

Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Clark, Mamie Phipps, 1917-1983.**

Reminiscences of Mamie Phipps Clark : oral history, 1976.

Transcript: 100 leaves. Tape: 1 reel.

Child psychologist; interviewee married Kenneth B. Clark. Arkansas childhood; BS, MS, Howard University; PhD., Columbia University, 1946; Riverdale Children's Association; founding of Northside Center, 1946; child psychology with underprivileged urban children; relationship of community and Northside Center; impressions of Adam Clayton Powell.

Interviewed by Ed Edwin.

Access: Closed. Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available

**Collins, Joseph, 1866-1950.**

Reminiscences of Joseph Collins: oral history, 1949.

Transcript: 62 leaves. Miscellaneous papers relating to oral history.

Neurologist. New York medicine and psychiatry, 1888-1912; publishers and authors, 1912-1930; Sir William Osler; Henry James; James Joyce. Interviewed by Allan Nevins, Dean Albertson, and Fredrick Dupee.

Access: Open.

Copyright by the Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, 1972.

Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

Microfiche copy available for purchase. (Columbia University oral history collection, part I, published by Meckler Publishing, Westport, CT).

**Davies, Stanley Powell, 1894-1985.**

Reminiscences of Stanley Powell Davies: oral history, 1981.

Transcript: 138 leaves. Tape: 4 cassettes.

Forms part of: Community Service Society project. Social welfare executive. Childhood experiences in Pennsylvania, family background; Bucknell University, A.B., 1912; studying economics at Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania; Columbia University, Ph.D. in sociology, 1923; staff of Surgeon-General of the Army in World War I; executive secretary of the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the New York State Charities Aid Association, 1919-1923; changing sociological attitudes and practices toward mental disabilities in the 1920's; Professor of Sociology, Bucknell University, 1923-24; general director of the Charity Organization Society; work for Community Service Society, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York State Mental Health Association, the New York City Office of Mental Hygiene, and many other mental health organizations. Interviewed by Vida S. Grayson.

Underwritten by the Community Service Society, New York, and NY.

**Eberstadt, Walter.**

Reminiscences of Walter Eberstadt: oral history, 1991.

Transcript: 34 leaves.

Forms part of Northside Center for Child Development project.

Investment banker.

Childhood and educational background; association with Northside Center for Child Development [Northside], 1960s- ; personal interest in minority problems; Northside: personalities, interests of board members, problems with attracting interest, relations with Harlem community, educational, counseling services, unionization of staff, 1971, financial problems, tensions between Mamie Clark and psychiatric staff; search for Mamie Clark's successor. Interviewed by Jonathan S. Lee.

Gift of Walter Eberstadt.

Access: Closed until 1996.

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Name index available

**Evarts, Josephine, 1901-1983.**

Reminiscences of Josephine Evarts: oral history, 1980.

Transcript: 317 leaves. Tape: 6 reels.

Physician; interviewee married Charles N. Demarest. Family background, childhood in Vermont; Vassar, 1920-24; College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, N.Y., 1924-28; internship, Bellevue Hospital, 1928-29; medical practice in Kent, Connecticut, and Millerton, New York; association with Sharon Hospital, 1929-81 and Harlem Valley Psychiatric Center, 1968-71; views on doctors' fees, alcohol and drug addiction, medical ethics and research, care of elderly.

**Ervin-Tripp, Susan, 1927-**

Reminiscences of Susan Ervin-Tripp: oral history, 1983.

Tape: 1 cassette.

Forms part of: Spencer Foundation project. Psychologist. Interviewed by Isabel S. Grossner.

Underwritten by the Spencer Foundation, Chicago, IL.

Access: Closed. Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce.

Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Felix, Robert H., 1904-**

Reminiscences of Robert H. Felix : oral history, 1963.

Transcript: 73 leaves.

Forms part of: Health sciences project. Psychiatrist. Family background, medical education; psychiatric residency; work in Missouri psychiatric hospital and Federal Narcotics Farm; responsibilities as Public Health Service Chief of Mental Hygiene Division; establishment, growth of national Institute of Mental Health; conceptualizing community-based mental health programs; establishment of Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry; Public Health Service and Congressional pressures on National Institute of Mental Health programs; mental health research programming.

Interviewed by Harlan B. Phillips.

Underwritten by the National Institutes of Health; gift of Dr. George Rosen, Yale University.

Access: Written permission required from interviewee.

Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

Other authors: Phillips, Harlan B., interviewer.

**Hartmann, Heinz, 1894-1971.**

Reminiscences of Heinz Hartmann : oral history, 1963.

Transcript: 145 leaves. Tape: 4 reels.

Forms part of: Psychoanalytic movement project.

Psychoanalyst. Early education, Vienna; development of interest and training in psychoanalysis in Berlin and Vienna; analysis by Sigmund Freud; early associations with leading figures in European and American psychoanalytic movement; EGO PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PROBLEM OF ADAPTATION, 1939; effect of ego metaphysical writings on current psychoanalytic theory and technique; New York Psychoanalytic Institute; collaborative work with Drs. Rudolph Loewenstein and Ernest Kris.

Interviewed by Bluma Swerdlhoff.

Underwritten by the New-Lands Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Access: Open except for certain pages. Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce.

Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Jacobsen, Carlyle, 1902-1974.**

Reminiscences of Carlyle Jacobsen : oral history, 1964.

Transcript: 59 leaves.

Forms part of: Health sciences project. Medical psychologist. Education; experimental psychology projects; anthropoid experiment station; professor of medical psychology, Washington University, 1938; role of medical education in psychology; student health service in preventive medicine; administrative work, University of Iowa, 1946; Public Health Service counsels; program development for State University of New York, 1950; administration of institutional grant policies and expenditures; importance of research grants to development of medical education; political facets of grantsmanship.

Interviewed by Harlan B. Phillips.

Gift of Dr. George Rosen, Yale Medical School, New Haven, CT.

Access: Open. Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Jersild, Arthur Thomas, 1902-**

Reminiscences of Arthur Thomas Jersild : oral history, 1967.

Transcript: 255 leaves.

Psychologist, educator. Education, South Dakota and Nebraska; Teachers College, 1929; consulting psychologist to Columbia Broadcasting System, 1935-48; Institute for Educational Leadership in Japan, 1948-49; school consultant; impressions of educators James Russell and William Russell, William H. Kilpatrick, and Edward G. Thorndike.

Interviewed by Thomas F. Hogan.

Access: Open.

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 Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.  
 Microfiche copy available for purchase. (Columbia University oral history collection, part I,  
 published by Meckler Publishing, Westport, CT).

**Jones, Barbara.**

Reminiscences of Barbara Jones: oral history, 1990.

Transcript: 48 leaves.

Forms part of: Northside Center for Child Development project.

Secretary, fundraiser. Childhood and early education, Pittsburgh; University of Pittsburgh;  
 acquaintance with Kenneth and Mamie Clark through mutual friend; Secretary to Mamie  
 Clark, 1948-1979, Northside Center for Child Development [Northside], continuation of  
 duties following Mamie Clark's resignation, 1985; additional responsibilities in fundraising;  
 variety, scope of fundraising arrangements; egalitarian work environment, fairness of sliding  
 scale fees; board/ staff parties, sense of community; jump in staff size with move to  
 Schomburg building; changes in policy with the arrival of Medicaid; weathering of financial  
 crises; Northside's approach, reputation, influence in the field.

Interviewed by Jonathan S. Lee. Gift of Barbara Jones.

Access: Closed until 1996.

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 required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Kaufman, Ralph.**

Reminiscences of Ralph Kaufman: investiture, 1968.

Transcript: 29leaves.

Forms part of: Mount Sinai Hospital project. Psychiatrist. Contributed by Albert S. Lyons,  
 New York, NY.

Access: Open.

Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Klineberg, Otto.**

Reminiscences of Otto Klineberg : oral history, 1984.

Transcript: 121 leaves. Tape: 4 cassettes.

Psychologist. Early education; growth in interest in social psychology; PhD in psychology,  
 Columbia University, 1927; cultural influences on psychology, intelligence tests; work  
 concerning racial differences, IQ test performance in American blacks; UNESCO 1948-49,  
 World Federation for Mental Health; work at University of Sao Paulo, Sorbonne;  
 recollections of various psychologists and anthropologists, including Jean Piaget and  
 Margaret Mead. Interviewed by Robert W. Rieber. Underwritten by the Graduate School of  
 the City University of New York and the Department of Psychology, Columbia University.

Access: Open.

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Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Kolb, Lawrence, 1881-1972.**

Reminiscences of Lawrence Kolb: oral history, 1963.

Transcript: 73 leaves.

Forms part of: Health sciences project. Psychiatrist, administrator. Family, educational background; Public Health Service work with New York Psychiatric Institute; medical director on Ellis Island, 1913-19; 1920s drug and alcohol addiction study, Hygienic Laboratory; administration of narcotics hospital, research lab, Kentucky; Director, Division of Mental Hygiene, United States Public Health Service, 1938-44; push for National Institute of Mental Health, community centers; role of World Wars in medical research; aging and mental health study.

**Kolb, Lawrence Coleman, 1911-**

Reminiscences of Lawrence Coleman Kolb : oral history, 1977.

Transcript: 156 leaves. Tape: 1 reel.

Forms part of: Psychoanalytic movement project. Psychiatrist. Education; work in neurology with Adolf Meyer; work with war neurosis as Navy psychiatrist, World War II; analysis with Frieda Reichmann; director of research, National Institute for Mental Health, 1946-49; teaching activities and psychotherapeutic work with amputees, Mayo Clinic, 1949-54; development of theory of personality sets; association with New York Psychiatric Institute; establishment of Washington Heights Community Mental Health project; beginnings of Columbia Psychoanalytic Clinic, its training program; expansion of psychoanalytic influence in medical schools; student unrest, 1960s, at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center; impressions of Harry Stack Sullivan, Frederick Peterson, David Levy, Kevin Cahill. Interviewed by Bluma Swerdloff.

Underwritten by the New-Lands Foundation, New York, NY.

Access: Open.

Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Levison, Bea, 1918-**

Reminiscences of Levison, Bea: oral history, 1990.

Transcript: 58 leaves.

Forms part of: Northside Center for Child Development project.

Psychologist. Family and educational background; association with Northside Center for Child Development [Northside]; importance of education for psychological development, approaches to schizophrenia, design of special education programs; family services for Northside clients, parental involvement; changes in Northside staff, orientation and finances during 1960s and 1970s; unionization of staff, 1971.

Interviewed by Jonathan S. Lee.

Gift of Bea Levison.

Access: Closed until 1996.

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Name index available.

**Lourie, Reginald Spencer, 1908-**

Reminiscences of Reginald Spencer Lourie : oral history, 1982.

Transcript: 35 leaves.

Forms part of: Infant development project.

Physician, psychiatrist. Family; background in bacteriology, pediatrics; residency Psychiatric Institute of New York, 1938; Navy psychiatrist, World War II; work at New York City baby clinics; research at University of Rochester, 1946-48, Children's Hospital, Washington DC, 1948--: patterns in infant training, electroencephalogram diagnosis, eye movements under stress; frontiers and problems in pediatric psychiatry; education of doctors; women's liberation. Interviewed by Richard M. Polsky. Underwritten by the National Center for Clinical Infant Programs, Washington, DC.

Access: Open.

Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**McGill, William James, 1922-**

Reminiscences of William James McGill : oral history, 1980.

Transcript: 467 leaves. Tape: 9 reels.

University president, psychologist. Education, New York, N.Y., Fordham 1939-43; early work experience; Ph.D. Psychology, Harvard, 1952; Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Columbia University Department of Psychology, 1956-65; University of California, Santa Barbara, to build Department of Psychology there, 1965, Chancellor, 1968-70: anti-war and racial unrest, student strike; President of Columbia University, 1970-80: state of the university in 1970, impressions of trustees, faculty, administrators, problems of finance, administration, student unrest, community relations; fund raising; building programs on Morningside Heights and at Health Center; Faculty House, President's House; Arden House meeting, 1975; Rockefeller Center lease; Chairman, Commission for the Eighties; comments on the future of education, scholars and educators, Columbia University.

Interviewed by Henry Graff.

Underwritten by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Access: Closed until June 30, 1990 or death, whichever is later.

Permission required to cite, quote, or reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Meyers, Edna O.**

Reminiscences of Edna O. Meyers: oral history, 1991.

Transcript: 54 leaves.

Forms part of: Northside Center for Child Development project.

Psychologist. Childhood in Harlem; founder, New Dance Group, 1932; recollections of Northside Center for Child Development [Northside]: first associations with Northside through counseling of son, subsequent remedial work as reading therapist, chief psychologist: development of new approach to learning assessment, teaching through brain training; experiences counseling in Harlem public schools; description of home environment of typical Northside client; character of Harlem neighborhood in early 1950s; division of responsibility among social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists at Northside: comparisons of philosophies, approaches to jobs; role of Board of Directors in promotion, fund-raising; recollections of Kenneth and Mamie Clark.

Interviewed by Jonathan S. Lee.

Gift of Dr. Edna O. Meyers.

Access: Closed until 1996.

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Name index available

**Oettinger, Katherine Brownell, 1903-**

Reminiscences of Katherine Brownell Oettinger : oral history, 1983.  
Transcript: 329 leaves. Miscellaneous papers relating to oral history.

Forms part of: Women in the federal government project. Original oral history held by: Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, MA 02138. Social worker, government official; interviewee married Malcolm H. Oettinger, Sr. Family background, childhood and education; early professional practice, activities in field of mental health; marriage and family; community activities, Works Progress Administration Nursery Schools; care of children in wartime, child guidance clinics; National Mental Health Act of 1946; Pennsylvania Bureau of Mental Health, 1950-54; Dean, Boston University School of Social Work, 1954-57; Chief, United States Children's Bureau, 1957-68: relations with administrative staff, six Health, Education, and Welfare secretaries, Congress, four presidential transitions, commissioners, technical personnel; 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1968-69; consultant to international organizations.

**Paisley-Cleveland, Lisa, 1950-**

Reminiscences of Lisa Paisley-Cleveland: oral history, 1990.  
Transcript: 44 leaves.

Forms part of Northside Center for Child Development project.

Psychiatric social worker. Family; psychology degrees from Howard University, New York University; work with drug-addicted patients, women with psychiatric problems at Arthur C. Logan Memorial Hospital; psychiatric social worker at Northside Center for Child Development [Northside], 1975- : union negotiations, organization of Northside, enrollment process, kinds of services; Northside in contrast to other mental health agencies: family-oriented approach, understanding racism and oppression as underpinnings of psychological and educational difficulties, influence of education level on self-esteem; Northside's need for larger political role in community, more effective strategies for communication and outreach. Interviewed by Jonathan S. Lee.

Gift of Lisa Paisley-Cleveland.

Access: Closed until 1996.

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Name index available.

**Rado, Sandor, 1890-1972.**

Reminiscences of Sandor Rado : oral history, 1965.  
Transcript: 317 leaves.

Notes: Forms part of: Psychoanalytic movement project.

Psychoanalyst. Early education, Hungary; M.D., 1915; education as a psychoanalyst; work with Sigmund Freud and Sandor Ferenczi; faculty member of Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute, 1923-31; Karl Abraham; managing editor, INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER PSYCHOANALYSE and IMAGO; the United States and organization of a psychoanalytic

institute on the Berlin model; educational director, New York Psychoanalytic Institute, 1931-41; comments on the evolution of psychoanalytic theory and technique.

Interviewed by Bluma Swedloff.

Underwritten by the New-Lands Foundation.

Access: Open.

Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce.

Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Riess, Bernard.**

Reminiscences of Bernard Riess : oral history, 1988.

Transcript: 181 leaves. Tape: 6 cassettes.

Psychologist. Family life in Harlem, 1907-1927; education in New York City and later teaching there; Psychology Department at Hunter College, New York, 1928-1952; New School for Social Research; research director, Children's Court treatment project, 1947; activity in New York State Psychology Association; Housatonic Mental Health Center, Lakeville, Connecticut; fund raising for Russian War Relief, World War II; American Labor Party, Westchester County; civil rights activity; travels; family life.

Interviewed by Sharon Zane.

Underwritten by sons of the interviewee.

Access: Open.

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Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Name index available.

**Stevens, Rutherford, 1911-**

Reminiscences of Rutherford and Mildred Stevens: oral history, 1991.

Transcript: 89 leaves.

Forms part of Northside Center for Child Development project. Physician.

Interviewed by Jonathan S. Lee.

Gift of Rutherford and Mildred Stevens.

Access: Closed until 1996.

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Name index available.

Early childhood and education, Philadelphia; B.A., Howard University, 1932; M.D., Howard University, 1939; Officer, World War II, 1939-1945; difficulty in obtaining Medical Officer status because of race; Medical Officer, 1941-1945; Army Neuropsychiatric Consultation program; early Army integration efforts; Menninger's Psychiatric Clinic, early experiences: psychoanalysis, work with patients; move to New York: private practice; Northside Center for Child Development [Northside]: lack of interest in out-patient psychiatry after World War II, attitudes toward psychiatry of blacks and whites, attitudes of Kenneth Clark and others toward analysis, lay therapists; meeting of prospective spouse at Northside; work with children at Northside; Northside's lack of size, resources; Mildred Stevens' recollections of early Northside's diversity, high ideals; Northside's reputation; shared recollections of various children.

***Columbia University Rare Books and Manuscripts Library***

Butler Library, New York, NY 10027

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**Folks, Homer, 1867-1963.**

Papers, 1890-1963.

ca. 6,000 items (27 boxes, 1 oversized portfolio)

Social worker. Papers and correspondence relating to Folk's activities with the Red Cross after World War I, as a special agent to the military governor of Cuba in 1900, and as president of the New York State Probation Commission, 1907-1917. The collection also reflects his interest in mental hygiene, the care of neglected and delinquent children, tuberculosis, and public health and welfare.

**Franzblau, Rose Nadler, 1905?-1979.**

Papers, [ca. 1930]-1978.

ca. 66,000 items (132 boxes, 15 oversize items)

Psychologist and syndicated newspaper columnist. (Columbia University M.A., 1931; Ph.D., 1935). In her NEW YORK POST column, "Human Relations," in magazine articles, and on radio and television, Dr. Franzblau applied the principles of Freudian theory to the problems of her readers from 1949 until 1976. Earlier she had been a specialist in personnel management for the United Nations and the U.S. Government. She was also active in philanthropy and a financial backer of Broadway plays. Papers containing correspondence, manuscripts, notes, radio scripts, letters asking Franzblau's advice, clippings, memoranda, announcements, photographs, tape recordings, records, books, pamphlets, and memorabilia. She kept the vast number of letters asking her advice and the typescripts of her replies. Among the cataloged correspondents are Ann Landers, Jo Mielziner, Dorothy Schiff, and Abigail Van Buren. Contents list.

**Howard, Jane, 1935-**

Papers, ca. 1930-1984.

25 linear ft (ca. 31,000 items in 52 boxes & 6 card file boxes).

Jane Temple Howard, journalist and author. Correspondence, manuscripts, drafts, notes, photographs, and printed material. Included are files relating to articles which she researched and wrote while on the staff of LIFE MAGAZINE, especially on popular figures in current literature and the arts. There are also research files and typescripts for her books: PLEASE TOUCH, A DIFFERENT WOMAN, and FAMILIES. Among the correspondents are: Paul Bowles, Agnes de Mille, Ken Kesey, and Hope Cooke Namgyal. ADDITION: Research files for FAMILIES & research files, typescripts, and note cards for MARGARET MEAD. Deposited by Jane Howard, 1979, 1985, & 1989. Permission to publish materials must be obtained in writing from the Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts. Contents list, 11p.

**Lieberman, E. James, 1934-**

Papers, 1949-1995.

3 linear ft. (ca. 960 items in 8 boxes).

E. James Lieberman (1934- ), psychiatrist and authority on the psychotherapist Otto Rank, 1884-1939. Correspondence, manuscripts, seminar papers, tape cassettes, and printed materials. The collection includes the first and final drafts of Lieberman's Acts of Will; The Life and Work of Otto Rank (New York: The Free Press, 1985), as well as his research files

for the book. There is also a heavily annotated ms. translation by J. J. Taft of Rank's Daybooks (Diaries). Other correspondence, conference papers, lecture notes, and inscribed books have been added. Gift of E. James Lieberman, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1992, & 1997. Available for faculty, students, and researchers engaged in scholarly or publication projects. Permission to publish materials must be obtained in writing from the Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts. Box list, 1 p. See also Ms Coll/Rank; Ms Coll/The Otto Rank Association; Ms Coll/Robinson, V.P.; Ms Coll/Taft, J.J.

**McGill, William J. (William James), 1922-**  
Papers, 1929-1979

23 linear ft (ca. 34,150 items in 56 boxes and 1 oversize folder).

Professor of psychology, 1956-1965, and later President of Columbia University, 1970-1980. Correspondence, memoranda, notes, speeches, scientific data, photographs and printed material. Half of the collection relates to McGill's research and writing in the fields of experimental and mathematical psychology, particularly in the psychology of perception, and contains drafts of papers, notes, class materials and works by others. Also included are files relating to McGill's chairmanship of the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Public Broadcasting, files pertaining to his participation on the New York State Special Advisory Panel on Medical Malpractice, and some papers from his chairmanship of the psychology department, and later chancellorship, of the University of California, San Diego. Some personal correspondence and documents are also included. Among the cataloged correspondence are John W. Gardiner, Edward M. Kennedy, Margaret Mead, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Jonas Salk, and Beverly Sills. Gift of William J. McGill, 1980. Transfer from the President's Office, 1984. Permission to publish materials must be obtained in writing from the Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts. Contents list, 6p.

**Mitchell, Wesley Clair, 1874-1948.**

Papers, 1898-1948.

42 boxes.

Mitchell's diaries for 1905 to 1948 are available only on microfilm.

American economist, teacher. Professor of economics at Columbia University, 1913-1919 and 1922-1944. Professional correspondence, diaries, unpublished articles, lecture notes, and abstracts of Mitchell. Subjects include economic theory and its history, business cycles, money, national planning, anthropology and psychology, and published material by Clair and others. Calendar index.

**Mobilization for Youth.**

Records, [ca. 1958]-1970.

ca. 10, 500 items (29 boxes)

Social service agency operating on the Lower East Side of New York City. Mobilization for Youth was conceived in 1957 and formally founded and funded in 1961.

Correspondence, minutes, memoranda, reports, project proposals, financial records, and related printed materials documenting various social services focused on community development, the elimination of poverty, and the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. Among its programs are manpower and training services such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps, a remedial education and work program, and the New Careers Program, providing both instruction and on the job training; individual, group, and family services such as counseling and supportive services for juvenile delinquents; and mental

health services. The correspondence is with city, state, and federal agencies as well as private social service organizations. Correspondents include John V. Lindsay. Also, files for Bertram M. Beck, Executive Director, the Board of Directors, the various committees, and project funding activities.

Contents list.

### **Otto Rank Association**

Papers, 1934-1993.

23 linear ft (ca.11,600 items in 55 boxes).

The Otto Rank Association was planned by J. Jessie Taft and founded by Virginia P. Robinson in 1965 to foster and develop interest in the writings of Otto Rank, the psychoanalyst, to promote further exploration of his concepts and their meaning for art, literature, psychology, psychotherapy, and the history of culture through publication, translation, discussion, and research; and to establish an information center regarding these and related writings. Otto Rank was an early associate and later opponent of Sigmund Freud. The Association was dissolved in 1983. Correspondence, manuscripts, minutes, lists, and legal documents, financial records, publicity materials, and printed items. Among the correspondents are: Anna Freud, Ernst L. Freud, Erich Fromm, Ernest Jones, Rollo May, Karl Menninger, Henry Miller, and Anaïs Nin, a frequent lecturer at meetings. There are 117 letters from Nin discussing her lecture tours and the publication of her diaries. Gift of the Association, 1984-1986. Gift of Anita J. Faatz, 1990. Gift of Gunther Stuhlmann, 1993. Permission to publish materials must be obtained in writing from the Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts. Contents list, 4p.

### **Polier, Justine Wise, 1903-1987.**

Legal research files, 1970-1976.

5 linear ft. (ca. 2,000 items in 10 boxes).

Photocopies.

Justice in the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, 1934-1962, Judge of the New York State Family Court, 1962-1973. Polier was affiliated with the Children's Defense Fund and the Field Foundation (Barnard A.B., 1924).

Legal briefs, opinions, depositions, notes, memoranda, correspondence, and miscellaneous printed material of Polier. The materials are primarily photocopies of court documents which Polier assembled in the course of monitoring legal precedents for the Children's Defense Fund and the Field Foundation. Among the topics covered in the files are abortion, discrimination, education, foster care, juvenile justice, mental health, and parental rights.

Contents list.

Available for faculty, students, and researchers engaged in scholarly or publication projects. Collection is shelved offsite and requires 48 hours for access.

Permission to publish materials must be obtained in writing from the Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts.

### **Rank, Otto, 1884-1939.**

Papers, 1903-1988, 1903-1940.

18 linear ft. (ca. 2,650 items in 40 boxes and 1 flat box).

Rundbriefe (Boxes Ib, IIa, IIb, IIc); General correspondence (Box Ia); "Lohengrin Sage," "Incest Motif," "Art and Artist," and "Genetic Psychology" are on microfilm. Psychotherapist and one-time associate of Sigmund Freud. The collection consists of: (1) A group of early

materials written between 1903-1905, before Rank met Freud. This includes 4 daybooks, a notebook of dreams, a notebook of poems, the manuscripts of "Der Kunstler;" (2) Correspondence between Freud and Rank between 1906-1924, including the controversy over THE TRAUMA OF BIRTH. 40 a.l.s. from Freud and typed copies from Rank, with a few letters to and from Ferenczi; (3) Copies and some originals of the circular letters by members of the inner circle, Ernest Jones, Abraham, Eitingon, Ferenczi, Rank and Freud, 1920-1924; (4) Original handwritten manuscripts, typed copies, notes and corrections of Rank's major works; (5) Rank's own listing and comments on his writings and publications (to 1930); (6) Rank's published works--20 titles. Mrs. Simon, formerly the wife of Otto Rank, presented a group of manuscripts by and about him including the introduction and part of the text of his last book BEYOND PSYCHOLOGY. The original manuscript of Freud's MASSENPSYCHOLOGIE UND ICH-ANALYSE with the published English translation by James Strachey; and two other Freud manuscripts. Helene Rank Velfort, his daughter, has presented a group of books from his library which contain many revisions and annotations. English and German.

**Schroeder, Theodore Albert, 1864-1953.**

Papers, [ca. 1950]-1952.

60 items (2 boxes)

Schroeder was a lawyer by profession, who devoted his life to the development and dissemination of his theory of "evolutionary psychology." Correspondence, documents, books, pamphlets, and clippings pertaining to Schroeder. The majority of the letters are from Schroeder to his friend and patron, Mrs. Ethel Clyde, and to his publisher, Lesley Kuhn, of Psychological Library. Topics covered include psychology, obscenity, and censorship.

**Sherwin, Oscar, 1902-1976.**

Papers, 1926-1974.

4.5 linear ft (ca. 3,500 items in 9 boxes).

Historian, professor of English at the City College of New York. Columbia University B.A., 1922; M.A., 1928. Correspondence, manuscripts, notes, course materials, illustrations, family items, and printed materials of Sherwin. The manuscripts are largely of unpublished material, but are of some published works like THE ENCOMPASSING MIRROR. The majority of the collection consists of Sherwin's notes on various literary and historical topics including among others Dryden, Pope, and Swift. Course materials are from his classes at City College. The illustrations are some of those considered for use in his publications. Family items include college papers by his son James, notebooks kept by his wife, Stella, during a period of mental illness, and Sherwin's reflections upon her condition. The printed materials consist of periodical articles and reviews by Sherwin and reviews of his books.

Contents list.

Available for faculty, students, and researchers engaged in scholarly or publication projects.

Collection is shelved offsite and requires 48 hours for access.

Permission to publish materials must be obtained in writing from the Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts.

**Woodworth, Robert Sessions, 1869-1962.**

Papers, 1906-1962.

19 linear ft (ca. 12,500 items in 38 boxes).

Psychologist. He was Professor of Psychology at Columbia University 1903-1958. Correspondence, manuscripts, notes, documents, subject files, financial records, course materials, photographs, and printed materials. Woodworth's professional correspondence is with colleagues, scholars, students, the Columbia University Psychology Department, professional organizations, the Archives of Psychology, the National Academy of Sciences, the Psychological Corporation, and publishers. His own set of psychology subject headings include both general and specific topics such as behavior, color, experimental psychology, learning, memory, perception, personality, sensation, etc. These files contain manuscripts, notes, psychological tests, test data, revisions, for his monographs and other research materials. In addition to the subject files, there is some general, personal and family correspondence; manuscripts of his articles, lectures, addresses, curricular materials, biographical files and photographs. The printed materials consist of his personal collection of reprints of psychological literature arranged according to his own subject headings; reprints by colleagues, some inscribed and signed with his annotations; and books from his library, some of which contain his markings and comments. Gift of the estate of Robert S. Woodworth via the Psychology Department, 1988. Permission to publish materials must be obtained in writing from the Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts. Contents list, 2p.

*Cornell University, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections*  
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, NY

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**American Journal of Psychology.**

Records, 1948-1965.  
31 cubic ft.

Working papers (manuscripts and correspondence) of individual issues of the American Journal of Psychology. Includes Karl Dallenbach - Edwin G. Boring correspondence. Box list. American Journal of Psychology. Records, #2997.

**Cornell, Ethel Letitia, 1892-1963.**

Papers, 1906-1964.  
3 cubic ft.

Psychologist, New York State Education Department. Cornell University Class of 1914. Correspondence, articles, reports, proceedings of meetings, bibliographies, and other items pertaining to intelligence testing and the nature of intelligence, exceptional children, growth studies, the characteristics of high school students, language usage of high school students, early secondary education in New York State, mental health, the certification and role of the school psychologist, the New York State Psychological Intern Training Program, the American Psychological Association, and the New York State and American Associations of Applied Psychology, and to related topics. Also, Miss Cornell's examination books and notes from courses at Cornell (1911-1914) and Columbia University (1915-1917); her creative writing and other non-scientific manuscripts (ca. 1906-1910); certificates and diplomas (11 items, 1906-1948); and various blocks and drawings used in psychological testing.

**Dallenbach, Karl M., 1887-1971.**

Papers, 1895-1969.  
17.4 cubic ft.

Psychologist, professor. Cornell University Ph.D. 1913; Karl M. Dallenbach taught at Ohio State University from 1915 to 1916, and at Cornell from 1916 to 1948. He left Cornell, and taught at the University of Texas until his retirement in 1969. He became editor of the *American Journal of Psychology* in 1926 and remained editor until 1967. Dallenbach authored more than 400 articles and monographs on such subjects as sensation, attention, perception, cutaneous sensibility, taste, smell, memory, cognition, forgetting and the perception of the blind. Documenting his research in psychology, particularly in attention, sensation, and memory, and his other professional activities is correspondence with Harold J. Bachmann, Madison Bentley, Morton E. Bitterman, C. P. Boner, Edwin G. Boring, Albert P. Brogan, Forrest Lee Dimmick, Isidore S. Finkelstein, Goldwin Goldsmith, J. Stanley Gray, G. Stanley Hall, Margaret C. McGrade, Max F. Meyer, Robert B. Morton, Edwin B. Newman, Theophilus S. Painter, Leo J. Postman, Harry H. Ranson, Thomas A. Ryan, E. C. Sanford, Maryvenice E. Stewart, Edward B. Titchener, Walter S. Turner, Margaret Floy Washburn, Harry P. Weld, Logan Wilson, and others; administrative records produced while he was head of the Department of Psychology at the University of Texas, Austin, include reports on buildings and budgets, research reports, staff and annual reports, minutes of staff meetings, and correspondence with academic organizations; records concerning his editorship of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY* include statements on editorial policy decisions, correspondence on printing and advertising, financial and subscription records, and manuscripts and galley proofs; other professional papers include reprints of colleagues' articles, notes and articles on perception and facial vision, published biographical articles on Edwin G. Boring and Edward B. Titchener, and photographs of colleagues. His personal correspondence with members of his family concern property settlements and management, the establishment of a John W. Dallenbach fellowship, and his genealogical research on the Dillenbach-Dillenbeck-Dallenbach family. Unpublished guide. Described in *DOCUMENTATION NEWSLETTER*, Vol. 2, No. 2, Fall 1976.

**Ford, Mary, 1907-**

Oral history, 1964.

Ithaca, N.Y.: New York State College of Home Economics Project.

153 pp. transcript.

Psychologist. Transcript of an interview with Ford conducted by Dolores Greenberg, February 4, 1964. Topics include her early training at Wellesley; interest in psychology; student experiences at the University of Toronto; recollections of doctoral studies at the Institute of Child Welfare in Minnesota; attitudes toward projective techniques in the 1930s; early application of the Rorschach test to young children; work of Cornell's Family Life Department in the 1930s; problems associated with placing a department of child development and family relationships in a college of home economics; relations with other departments of the University; sources of funds for research; aims of the graduate program; quality of graduate students; parent education movement; impressions of William Blatz, Florence Goodenough, John Anderson, Ethel Waring, Marie Fowler, Katherine Reeves, Flora Thurston, Flora Rose, Helen Monsch, and Helen Vandervort; comments on the nursery school at Cornell and the nursery school movement in the United States; development of the Department of Child Development and Family Relations; effects of Kurt Lewin's work at Cornell; research programs and their role in the nursery school; Mrs. Monsch's infant feeding program; role of the nursery school in helping underprivileged and minority groups; changes

in extension methods and orientation in recent years; and the development of a teacher certification program for nursery school teachers at Cornell.  
Restricted.

**Gibson, James Jerome, 1904-**

James J. Gibson papers, 1922-1980.

14.6 cubic ft.

Professor of psychology, Smith College, 1929-1949; Cornell University, 1949-1979. Professional papers include extensive drafts, notes, outlines, and occasional letters related to colloquia, conferences, courses, lectures, seminars, and symposia given at Smith College and Cornell; also, magazine articles, newspaper clippings, notes, and pamphlets for a course on propaganda planned for 1939. Gibson's experimentation and research papers include drafts, notes, and correspondence in many areas of perceptual psychology including aviation, perspective, and physiological optics. Documentation for published material includes drafts and typescripts of articles, books, essays, short papers, diagrams, original sketches, photographs, and tables; also, annotated reprints by Gibson and other prominent psychologists. Correspondence includes letters to and from the Houghton Mifflin Company and LEONARDO magazine concerning Gibson's writing career; with groups such as the National Academy of Sciences, the Symposium of Oral Sensation, and the Research Career Award; and with Rudolf Arnheim, Jacob Beck University of Oregon), Edwin G. Boring (Harvard University), James Bosma (National Institute of Dental Research), Michelangelo Fluckiger (with a recommendation from Jean Piaget), E. H. Gombrich, Mary Henle, Gunnar Johansson, David N. Lee, William Mace (University of Texas) Norman Malcolm (Cornell University), Frank J. Malina (founder and editor of LEONARDO magazine), Fabio Metelli (Italy), and Albert Michotte. Joseph M. Notterman (Princeton Advisory Council), Joseph Royce (Center for Theoretical Psychology), and Robert E. Shaw (University of Connecticut). Also, Gibson books annotated by Gibson. Unpublished guide. James Jerome Gibson Papers, #14\23\1832. .

**Hazzard, Florence Woolsey, 1903-1992.**

larence Woolsey Hazzard papers, 1819-1976, 1925-1965 (bulk)

1.4 cubic ft., 1 reel positive, 1 reel negative microfilm.

In part, photocopies and typescript copies.

Original Eliza Mosher papers held by Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, MI.

Author, psychologist. Florence Woolsey Hazzard received a Ph.D. in psychology from Cornell University in 1929.

Correspondence, manuscripts of writings, notes and bibliographies, printed matter, photographs, and other papers dealing mainly with Hazzard's studies of eminent American women, including an unpublished work "Women Pioneers in Democracy"; unpublished biography of Dr. Eliza Mosher "Heart of the Oak," 394 pp. manuscript on microfilm; short biographical sketches of Cornelia Hancock, Julia Ward Howe, Alice Freeman Palmer, Lucy Stone, and Harriet Tubman, as well as Elizabeth Blackwell, Amanda Sanford Hickey, Dr. Mosher, and other women physicians; material on the Worlds Center for Women's Archives and the women's rights movement in the United States; other women represented include Abigail Adams, Susan B. Anthony, Angelina and Sarah Grimke, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Emma Willard, and many others. Chief correspondents include Mary Ritter Beard, Carrie Chapman Catt, Edward Bradford Titchener, and Marjorie White.

Also included are miscellaneous and personal papers of the Hazzard family, materials on the disposition of the Emily Howland papers; microfilm of photographs, letters, and printed materials concerning Emily Howland; and papers pertaining to Florence Hazzard's work in psychology, especially odor perception.

**Lenneberg, Eric H., 1921-1975.**

Papers, 1959-1976.

11 cubic ft., 10 tape recordings.

Professor of psychology, neurobiology. Eric H. Lenneberg was a professor of psychology and neurobiology on the Cornell University faculty from 1968 until his death in 1975. Includes drafts, promotional material, author's permissions, and reviews for BIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF LANGUAGE; research material; unpublished drafts; course material, including some for a course on the brain and behavior; glass slides of brains; correspondence and other general files; tape recordings of lectures by Lenneberg and of speech samples and patients in Germany; and related papers of Eric H. Lenneberg.

**Murray, Elsie, 1878-1965.**

Papers, [ca. 1896]-1965.

32.4 cubic ft.

Psychologist. Cornell University Class of 1904, Ph.D. 1907; professor of psychology at Sweet Briar, Vassar, Wells, and Wilson Colleges; research associate at Cornell University; director of French Azilum, Inc. and the Tioga Point Museum, Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Correspondence, test forms and materials, research and testing notes, drafts of scientific writings, and printed and mimeographed matter pertaining to the studies and publications of Dr. Murray and fellow psychologists on color blindness and various aspects of color vision. Dr. Murray's color studies for the Office of Naval Research, color perception tests and apparatus, the aesthetics of color, intelligence and other mental tests, and the activities of the Inter-Society Color Council, the New York and American Psychological Associations, and other professional organizations; also, printed and mimeographed materials pertaining to French Azilum and to the Tioga Point Museum and local history, manuscripts and notes pertaining to Murray's interest in music, poetry, and social psychology, photographs, manuscripts of her unpublished fiction, and newspaper clippings on many subjects. In addition, personal correspondence, diaries (1919, 1921-22, 1924, 1928-34, 1940), accounts, her journal (1926-27) as secretary of the Cornell University Music Department, and her class notes as student and professor. Correspondence with Karl M. Dallenbach and Joseph Peterson mainly concerns publication of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY; among the other correspondents are Frank Allen, Madison Bentley, Edwin G. Boring, Forrest Lee Dimmick, Knight Dunlap, Dean Farnsworth, James J. Gibson, Walter F. Grether, J.P. Guilford, Samuel P. Hayes, Dorothea and Leo Hurvich, Deane B. Judd, Sidney M. Newhall, Dorothy Nickerson, R.W. Pickford, Lars-Gunnar Romell, Howard C. Warren, Harry P. Weld, Christian A. Ruckmick, and manufacturers of psychological testing apparatus. In addition, letters (1965) to Mrs. Toby Clarey from Dallenbach, Dimmick, Hurvich, Nickerson, Weld, and Frank S. Freeman, in answer to her request for reminiscences of Dr. Murray for a CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS article.

Box list.

Described in REPORT OF THE CURATOR AND ARCHIVIST, 1962-66.

**Ogden, Robert Morris, 1877-1959.**

Papers, 1889-1959.

11.5 c.f.

Psychologist. Robert M. Ogden specialized in educational psychology and aesthetics, and served as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University from 1923 to 1945. He was an early proponent of Gestalt psychology. Correspondence pertaining to Ogden's work as a psychologist, author, and educator and to his membership in various scientific societies. Includes personal and family correspondence; financial records; notes, essays, drafts, reviews, reprints, and printed material on psychology, aesthetics, and philosophy; Cornelliana and student notebooks; photographs; a few small puzzles; accounts of the Mrs. John S. Dorsey estate; and photographs and drawings used in *THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ART*. Also, correspondence and essays concerning Andrew Dickson White, his diaries, and the early history of Cornell; and a Civil War mess kit.

Box list.

Described in *REPORT OF THE CURATOR AND ARCHIVIST*, 1958-62.**Spinner, Francis E.**

Francis E. Spinner papers, 1802-1875.

.7 cubic ft.

Treasurer of the United States during the Lincoln administration, and originator of fractional currency issues. Letters dealing with the New York State Supreme Court of Herkimer County, including bills of judgment, letters of discharge, orders of transportation, and inventories of Supreme Court furnishings; an account book for Spinner when he was sheriff of Herkimer County; also letters of a military content dealing with the 5th Brigade of the New York State Militia, including bills from Aylesworth and Holmes of Utica; also, letters dealing with construction and personnel matters of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, on whose planning commission Spinner served.

Also, correspondence with Edwin D. Morgan, Thurlow Weed, William P. Fessenden, and with Benson J. Lossing concerning the origin of the United States Treasury seal. Also, correspondence with Morgan discussing Horace Greeley, and the Grant administration; and a letter from H. Bostwick concerning the Auburn State Prison. Includes family correspondence, particularly of John Peter Spinner, and material on Spinner's change from the Democratic to the Whig Party

**Trethaway, Patricia Houghton.**

Patricia Houghton Trethaway papers, 1977-1997.

1 c.f.

Subject files, correspondence, reports, newsletters, clippings, agendas, minutes, financial records, publications, and other material relating to Pat Trethaway's work in mental health services in Tompkins County, New York; includes "A Historical Narrative - Amy and Manic Depression," an account of the life and struggles with mental health of her mother, Amy Houghton. Includes reference to the Tompkins County Mental Health Board and Association, community residences and hostels for developmentally disabled adults, and Hospicare of Ithaca, New York.

**Willcox, Bertram F., 1895-**

Papers, 1919-1961.

Description: 3 cubic ft.

Professor of law, lawyer. Bertram Francis Willcox received a B.A. from Cornell University in 1917 and an LL.B from Harvard University in 1922. He taught at Cornell from 1946 to 1967, serving as McRoberts Professor in the Administration of Law from 1954 to 1967. Prior to his teaching career, he practiced with Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight and was a partner in Schurman, Wiley & Willcox and successor firms, 1923-1943.

Bound volumes of his class notes as a law student at Harvard, 1919-1922. Also, survey responses from, with copies of acknowledgement letters to various New York City and upstate judges and doctors, 1960-1961, from the Special Committee on the Study of Commitment Procedures of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Cornell Law School. Bertram F. Willcox served as director.

**Willard Asylum (Ovid, N.Y.).**

Willard Asylum (Ovid, N.Y.) miscellany, [ca.1855-1918].

.4 cubic ft.

Scrapbook also available as a photocopy.

The Willard Asylum opened in 1869 as the first asylum in New York State to provide long term care to the insane. Includes a scrapbook of news clippings regarding the Willard Asylum, four reprints concerning Dr. John B. Chapin, 28 photographs of the asylum, and PICTORIAL ALBUM OF THE WILLARD ASYLUM, 1869-1886 (published history by Wayne E. Morrison, Sr., 1978, with photographs).

***Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations***

Catherwood Library, Kheel Center for Labor-Management Documentation and Archives, Ithaca, N.Y.

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**Inter-University Labor Education Committee.**

Series 3, Subseries 4. Files of the Utica, N.Y. project, 1952-1954.

1 linear ft.

Forms part of: Inter-University Labor Education Committee. Series 3. Files of the Cornell University project.

The Inter-University Labor Education Committee (1951-1957) was created to promote cooperative educational programs between labor unions and the eight participating universities.

Consists of the records of the Cornell University project conducted in Utica. Includes memoranda, reports, letters and statements regarding union activities in the capital district, contacts with social agencies, projects in mental health, community relations, joint community projects of New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (NYSSILR) and the Utica Federation of Labor, training conferences in implementing community action, classes in public speaking for community communication, research on problems in community relations, public education, techniques in interviewing, and child and family guidance

**National Institute of Labor Education.**

Series 6. Mental Health Project files, 1959-1966.

6 linear ft.

Forms part of: National Institute of Labor Education. Records.

The National Institute of Labor Education's Mental Health Project (1959-1966) was directed by Robert Reiff (chief psychologist, Jewish Board of Guardians) and funded by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. Its purpose was to study the possible development

and implementation of a program of mental health education, training, and research in labor unions.

Includes materials generated by and about the National Institute of Labor Education's Mental Health Project, regarding union mental health programs and mental health research and education in universities.

Includes reports, letters, programs of workshops, pamphlets, and memoranda regarding the planning and administration of mental health programs in New Jersey, New York, Maryland, California, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri; mental health research and education conducted by the universities of Wisconsin, Cincinnati, Connecticut, Minnesota, Puerto Rico, and Columbia University, Cornell University, Pennsylvania State University, and Rutgers University; and mental health programs for the United Automobile Workers, United Rubber Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the New York Hotel Trade Council, the Sidney Hillman Health Center of New York, the New York Shipping Association, the International Longshoremen's Association, and the Retail Clerks Psychiatric Clinic.

Also, news releases and bulletins of the National Association of Psychiatric Hospitals, American Medical Association, National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, the American Psychological Association, the American Psychiatric Association and NILE Mental Health Program. In addition, administrative documents, grant proposals, and proposals for research. Also, position and research papers pertaining to mental health programs for low income groups, collective bargaining issues relating to job security for mentally ill workers, mental health programs relating to labor and low income groups, development of a labor mental health program, mental health and negotiated health and welfare plans, the financing of mental health services and facilities, a rehabilitation project for union members released from psychiatric hospitals, technological unemployment and the human factor, long range planning for psychiatric care, the sociology of occupations and professions, and community workers' education programs.

### **National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees.**

Series 1, Subseries 3. Delegates and organizers interviews, 1975-1980.

5 transcripts (115 p.).

Forms part of: National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees.

Oral history interviews. Series 1. Executive officers and staff interviews. The unedited oral history interviews of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees discuss the evolution of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union drugstore local, representing pharmacists and drug clerks in New York City (known as Local 1199 and District 1199) into an international union of non-professional and professional workers in voluntary and non-profit health institutions, including hospitals, clinics and nursing homes, as well as drugstores.

Includes five interviews of delegates and organizers from Bronx, Maimonides and Brooklyn Methodist Hospitals and the Pennsylvania area. Individuals interviewed include Joseph Brown (chief steward, Engineering Department, Bronx Hospital); Nellie Morris (steward, Central Supply, Maimonides Hospital); Kay Tillow (organizer, Pennsylvania area); Birnbaum and Boswell (delegates, Guild Division, Maimonides Mental Health Center); and various individuals participating in the 1976 picketing of Brooklyn Methodist Hospital.

Topics discussed include respondents' personal backgrounds; social and cultural activities of 1199; networks of friends and family members; Elliott Godoff's personality and political

background; volunteer and scab labor; public opinion of hospital strikes; workers' consciousness among various ethnic groups; strikebreaking tactics of hospital administrators; 1199's image of supporting under-privileged minority workers; red-baiting of 1199 leaders; and hospital administrators' anti-union tactics.

Other topics discussed include pluralism in internal union politics; black and Puerto Rican union leadership; the militancy of union membership; the role of delegates and organizers in union administration; leadership roles of Leon Davis, Doris Turner, Moe Foner, Jesse Olson, and Elliott Godoff; the manner in which delegate, chapter, and assembly meetings are conducted; discipline of union members; the political consciousness of union leaders, members and workers; organizing Catholic hospitals and the role of nuns as administrators; the influence of Catholic Church doctrines on health care policies of Catholic hospitals; black, Puerto Rican and women workers' identification with 1199; the crucial role of Guild and Nursing Division members in the operation of hospitals; the racial composition of Guild and Hospital Divisions; dissent among Guild members; establishment of the Nursing Division and craft identification; and the union's reaction to layoffs and budget cuts in New York hospitals.

Issues relating to Maimonides Hospital include the history of unionism at that institution; working conditions; labor-management relations under Teamsters Local 237; the conduct of collective negotiations; grievance procedures; the organizing strategy of Elliott Godoff; alleged discrimination by supervisors against workers for union activity; the organizing of nursing, dietary, and housekeeping departments; the conduct of organizing meetings and picketing; cooperation between management and union; wages; the ethnic composition of hospital staff; the management of hospital finances; layoffs; the effects of the unionization of Maimonides on the League of Voluntary Hospitals; the political viewpoints of Maimonides staff; job security; conflicts between ethnic groups; community support for strikers; the conflicts between community groups', unions' and workers' interests; the participation of ethnic groups in demonstrations; and the reaction of 1199 leadership to the coalition of workers and community groups.

### **National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees.**

Series 2, Subseries 1. Division director's records, part b, 1939-1970, bulk 1950-1970.

Subseries 1, parts a and b: 3.5 linear ft.

Forms part of: National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees. Records. Series 2. Drug Division records.

Records of a drugstore local of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union which itself became a national union of health care workers.

Primarily business records on organizing campaigns, collective negotiations and collective agreements, and the correspondence of George Glotzer (division director) and Leon Davis with union members, officers, affiliated labor organizations, professional associations, government agencies, and various committees and organizations concerning the drug industry, health insurance, union social policies and union political policies.

Correspondence with Senator Hubert H. Humphrey and Senator Eugene McCarthy on their Presidential election campaigns (1968); with Norman Hurd (director, New York State Budget) on the boycott against medicaid price cuts in prescriptions (1969); with the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene and New York State Department of Civil Service, Division of Classification and Compensation, on the Taylor Act, civil service employment for pharmacists, wages, hours of work and working conditions in the drug industry and drugstores, and union organizing in the public sector (1967-1969); with the New York State

Department of Labor on collective bargaining, summer jobs, on-the-job training, and publications (1946-1950); and with the Consumers League of New York on migrant workers in New York State (1957).

**Wolf, Benjamin H., b. 1909.**

Series 1, Subseries 2. Employers N-P, 1952-1975.

Series 1, Subseries 1, 2 and 3: 43 linear ft.

Forms part of: Wolf, Benjamin H. Arbitration papers.

Series 1. Arbitration, mediation and factfinding reports. Arbitrator, labor mediator and attorney; visiting professor, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University. Consist of documentation of cases arbitrated or mediated by Wolf, involving companies or employers with names beginning with letter N through P. Materials consist of notes, correspondence, decisions and awards, hearings transcripts, briefs and exhibits used as evidence.

State of New York cases include: State of New York Departments of Mental Hygiene, Agriculture and Markets, Health, and Transportation and New York State hospitals at Rockland and Willowbrook vs. Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) (1972-1975) on issues of improper personal conduct, discipline, negligence, dismissal, fringe benefits, and insubordination; New York State Department of Correctional Services and New York State Office of Parks and Recreation vs. AFSCME (1973-1974) on issues of discipline and dismissal; and State University of New York vs. Senate Professional Association (1973-1974) on issues of tenure, seniority, and impasse in collective negotiations.

***Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul***

De Paul Provincial House, 96 Menands Road, Albany, NY 12204

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**Astor Home for Children, Rhinebeck, New York.**

Astor Home for Children, Rhinebeck, New York records, 1952-1983.

3.5 cubic ft.

Collection concerns Astor Home and other social service programs for emotionally disturbed children and their families in Dutchess and Bronx Counties. Materials on the Astor Home include minutes of Board meetings, 1953-81; correspondence, 1952-72; annual reports, 1953-68; auditor's reports, 1961-81; historical sketches, chronologies, and photographs. Materials on programs in Dutchess and Bronx Counties, (including St. Anthony House in the Bronx) include correspondence; grant forms; records of social service programs, group homes, and Headstart program; and clippings, 1976-82.

**Laboure Center, Boston, Massachusetts.**

Laboure Center, Boston, Massachusetts records, 1907-1983.

2.5 cubic ft.

Records of Columbus Day Nursery, established in 1907, and its successor Laboure Center which includes Early Childhood Services, Visiting Nurse Service, Family Life Education Department, and Mental Health Clinic. Included are correspondence on the beginning of Columbus Day Nursery, 1907; registers of children in the Nursery, 1907-25; labor records of women, 1912-24; diaries, 1948-64; clippings, reports, brochures, and photographs on the

Nursery and the Laboure Center, 1907-64; and reports, correspondence, and chronicle of the activities of the Visiting Nurse Service, 1949-57.

**Providence Retreat, Buffalo, New York.**

Providence Retreat, Buffalo, New York records, 1860-1967.

1.0 cubic ft.

Formerly known as Providence Lunatic Asylum, and Providence Insane Asylum. Records of Providence Retreat, a psychiatric hospital, including minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1860-1967; correspondence concerning the Sisters and their work, 1892-1904; administrative records, 1860-1948; wills, deeds, title searches, mortgages, and financial reports, 1880-1942; newspaper clippings, biographies, and histories, 1897-1940; and photographs, 1880-1940.

***Franklin D. Roosevelt Library***

511 Albany Post Road, Hyde Park, NY 12538

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**Eleanor Roosevelt oral history transcripts (part 1),**

1977 1980

68 items.

The description of this collection is continued in the next entry. Transcripts of interviews with Minnewa Bell, Robert S. Benjamin, Otto Berge, Viola W. Bernard, John R. Boettiger, Dorothy S. Bowles, Gilbert Calhoun, Catherine F. Connell and Gabrielle O'Neill, Maureen Corr, Archie H. "Tubby" Curnan, Jonathan Daniels, Vladimir Dedijer, Oscar A. DeLima, Helen Gahagan Douglas, Olin Dows, Elizabeth B. Drewry, Clark Eichelberger, Steward Elliott, Marguerite Entrup, May Thompson Evans, Harold Farley, Martha Gellhorn, Nina Roosevelt Gibson, Anne Ward Gilbert, James Frederick Green, Edna P. Gurewitsch, Grania Gurievitch, Gabriele Gutkin, Diana Hopkins Halsted, James A. Halsted, and W. Averell Harriman. Other people interviewed include Elizabeth and John Hight, Joan Morgenthau Hirschhorn, Anna Rosenberg Hoffman, Diana Roosevelt Jaicks, Janet Roosevelt Katten, Gordon Kidd, Frank S. Landolfa, Trude W. Lash, Mary Lasker, Estelle Linzer, and James I. Loeb.

**Roosevelt, Anna, 1906-1975.**

1886 1974

34 linear ft.

Family and personal correspondence, articles and speeches, printed material, clippings, and other papers, filed by subject or correspondent. Subjects include American Civil Liberties Union, Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, Franklin D. Roosevelt Warm Springs Memorial Commission, National Committee on Household Employment, United Nations Association of the United States of America, U.S. Commission on Human Rights, U.S. Interdepartmental Committee on the Status of Women, U.S. National Youth Administration, U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, U.S. President's Commission on the Status of Women, and Wiltwyck School, a residential treatment facility for disturbed boys in Esopus, N.Y. correspondents include James MacGregor Burns, George T. Bye, David and Maude (Hall) Gray, Averell Harriman, William Hassett, William MacKenzie King, Esther Lape, King Olav of Norway, Justine Wise Polier, Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Adlai E. Stevenson, and Harry S. Truman. Daughter of Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt; associate editor and columnist, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*; owner *Arizona Times*; b. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt; married 1st Curtis B. Dall; 2nd John Boettiger; 3rd James A. Halsted.

***Hofstra University, Long Island Studies Institute***  
 Hempstead, N.Y.

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**Floyd-Jones family.**

Papers, 1806-1970, 1806-1889 (bulk)  
 ca. 5 cubic ft.

Town of Oyster Bay (N.Y.) family.

Papers of Henry O. Floyd-Jones (1792-1862), his wife Helen Watts (1792-1872), their children Sarah Floyd-Jones (1818-1900), Henry Floyd-Jones (1820-1849), Charles Floyd-Jones (1817-1874), Delancey Floyd-Jones (1826-1902), Helen Watts Floyd-Jones (1827-1855), and Edward Floyd-Jones (1823-1901), and their respective families. Includes receipts, deeds, military papers, bills, correspondence, accounts and account books, inventories, insurance policies, agreements, clippings, legal papers, wills and estate papers, leases, scrapbooks, poetry manuscripts, and memorabilia.

Subjects include money, health, visits, deaths, genealogy, land transactions, politics, Delancey's career at West Point, Delancey's travels in the Far East (1880's), school, social life, clothing, marriages, and business matters such as buying and selling merchandise, livestock, canals, railroads, and business failures. Of note are letters concerning Henry Floyd-Jones's (1820-1849) health while at a mental hospital in the 1840's. Also included are correspondence, bills, receipts, accounts, and building plans for Grace Church, 1844-1865; letters to Alexander Campbell from Dr. Joshua Fisher giving medical advice, 1828-1829, from his nephew John Campbell complaining of difficulties of life as a clerk in New York City, 1826, and other personal letters, 1822-1831; and daybook of the Pelie Fishing Club, 1891.

Item/folder lists.

**Queens County (N.Y.). Local Visiting Committee.**

Records, 1873-1934.  
 14 v.; .5 cubic ft.

The Committee, known as the Nassau County Local Visiting Committee after Nassau County split from Queens County, inspected public institutions. Records include minutes, account books, reports, and miscellaneous letters, lists, and other records relating to conditions in public institutions such as the Queens County Jail, various almshouses, Barnum Island Hospital, Mineola Insane Asylum, Children's Temporary Shelter (Mineola), and Nassau Hospital; with several reports on widows' pensions, outdoor relief, and dependent children.

Item list.

***Hudson River Psychiatric Center Historical Association***  
 Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

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**Hudson River Psychiatric Center (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.)**

Miscellaneous records, 1868-1987.  
 ca. 10 linear ft.

The Center, originally named the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, first admitted patients in October 1871. The first superintendent was Dr. Joseph M. Cleveland. Annual reports, 1868-1987; sample volumes of typical hospital records, 1892-1917, including a case book on patient treatment, records of patients' possessions, treasurer's monthly reports, requisitions of patient supplies, outgoing correspondence, and accounts from on-site poultry

and dairy operations; architectural drawings of hospital buildings; and certificates, programs, clippings, and other memorabilia.

**Hudson River Psychiatric Center Historical Association (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.)**

Photograph collection, [ca. 1870]-1983.

ca. 200 items.

Photoprints pertaining to the Hudson River Psychiatric Center. Subjects include the original hospital building and subsequent construction of hospital buildings, the grounds, patients, staff, facilities, the nursing school, craft workshops, activities and programs, and parades.

***Kings Park Psychiatric Center Medical Library***

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**Kings Park Psychiatric Center (Kings Park, N.Y.)**

Medical Library.

Historical collection, 1902-1985 (bulk 1925-1936)

ca. 1 cubic ft.

Kings Park Psychiatric Center was founded in 1885 as an annex to the Kings County Lunatic Asylum and was administered by the Kings County Board of Supervisors. The Asylum was taken over by New York State in 1896, and was known as Kings Park State Hospital until the 1970s, when the name was changed to Kings Park Psychiatric Center. Photographs of Kings Park Psychiatric Center, including pictures of buildings and roads under construction, 1920s and 1930s; interiors of offices, shops and laundry; staff members and staff activities, including sports teams and costume balls, 1930s; craft items made by patients; gardens and farms on the hospital property; doctors working with patients; and meetings and conferences. Also, articles, reports, memoranda, schedules, booklets, conference proceedings, clippings, and other items relating to Kings Park Psychiatric Center, the School of Nursing at the Hospital, 1898-1976, other mental health facilities in New York State, and mental health in general.

***Mercy Hospital Library***

218 Stone, Watertown, New York 13601

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**Mercy Hospital.**

Mercy Hospital. Archives, 1898-1983.

5.0 cubic ft.

Mercy Hospital, administered by the Sisters of Mercy and founded in 1894, was known as St. Joachim's Hospital until 1925; a nurses training school was part of the hospital from 1905-70. Materials pertaining to the hospital include scrapbooks of clippings, 1917-70; photographs of hospital buildings, personnel, medical staff, hospital scenes, and ceremonies, 1898-1982; correspondence, architectural drawings, and clippings concerning hospital expansion, the Community Mental Health Center, and the Madonna Home, 1954-75; speeches, press releases, pamphlets, brochures, and rules and regulations, 1928-74; hospital newsletters, bulletins, and other publications, 1967-83; histories of the hospital, 1950-71; an article, c.1945, by Sr. Margaret Mary Curran on the nursing service of the Sisters of Mercy during the Crimean War and the American Civil War; and miscellaneous reports on hospital rates, 1967-80, and planning, 1968-80.

Materials pertaining to the Nursing School include an evaluation book on student nurses, 1907-11; student duty roster, 1909-25; report on the nursing school, 1940; architectural

drawings, correspondence, minutes, reports, and clippings concerning McAuley Hall, 1950's; annual reports, 1940-65; booklets, handbooks, and commencement programs, 1920-70; class pictures and other photographs, 1907-70; scrapbooks, 1907-69; minutes, financial records, and newsletters of the Nurses Alumnae Association, 1908-68; and histories of the school, 1954-70.

Permission required.

***New York Academy of Medicine***

1216 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10029

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**New York Academy of Medicine. Committee on Public Health.**

Records, 1911-1968.

ca. 12 cubic ft.

Included are minutes, reports, and miscellaneous documents. Also, correspondence concerning alcohol and narcotics addiction, various diseases, autopsies, air pollution, Bellevue Hospital, birth control, blood banks and blood donors, clinics, death certificates, drugs, hospitals, legislation, mental health, New York City Dept. of Health, nurses and nursing, cancer, poliomyelitis, and other topics. Correspondents prominently represented include George Baehr, Leona Baumgartner, Charles Frederick Bolduan, Charles Loomis Dana, Haven Emerson, Sigismund Schulz Goldwater, James Alexander Miller, John Levi Rice, Alvin Leroy Barach, Frederick Randolph Bailey; Walter Belknap James, George William Kosmak, Charles Norris, William Hallock Park, and Ernest Lyman Stebbins. Also included is correspondence of Executive Secretaries Dr. Edward Henry Lewinski Corwin and Dr. Harry Daton Kruse; and letters from Alfred Charles Kinsey and from Margaret Sanger, ca. 1921-1929, concerning birth control.

Index to correspondents and subjects.

**New York Academy of Medicine. Salmon Committee on Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene.**

Records, 1927-1977.

ca. 7.5 cubic ft.

Records consist of correspondence, minutes, agendas, reports, financial statements, grant applications, curriculum vitae of applicants, and lectures. Prominently represented correspondents include Francis J. Braceland, C. Charles Burlingame, Paul O. Komora, David M. Levy, Nolan D.C. Lewis, Adolf Meyer, William L. Russell, and Edwin G. Zabriskie. Correspondence largely concerns arrangements for the "Salmon Lectures." Other topics are medals, and general business.

Inventory.

**Schilder Society for Psychotherapy and Psychopathology (New York, N.Y.).**

Records, [ca. 1935]-1981.

ca. 2.8 cubic ft.

This group met to discuss "divergent viewpoints on psychotherapy and psychopathology." Its founder and first president was Dr. Paul Schilder.

Minutes, membership applications, and financial statements, 1943-1953; dues book, 1943-1948; constitution and bylaws, 1943; and correspondence, 1912-1981, concerning publications by Dr. Schilder (1941-1945), the future of the Society (1979-1981), and general

Society business. Miscellaneous reports, invitations, programs, membership lists, and minutes are included. Also included are account books, 1935-1947, of the Society. Card catalog.

***New York Academy of Sciences***

New York, N.Y.

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**New York Academy of Sciences.**

Sections records, 1894-1952.

.8 cubic ft.

Correspondence pertaining to the various sections or branches of scientific study of the Academy. Information concerns plans for meetings, nominations for officers, some abstracts of papers delivered, and minutes. Sections represented by records are Biology, Psychology, Anthropology, Geology and Mineralogy, Physics and Chemistry, Mathematics and Engineering, and Oceanography and Meteorology.

Inventory work sheet.

***New York Psychoanalytic Institute***

New York Psychoanalytic Institute. Abraham A. Brill Library, New York, NY.

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**Bornstein, Berta, 1899-1971.**

Papers, [ca. 1930-1954]

ca. 4.8 cubic ft.

Child psychoanalyst.

Papers include Bornstein's notebooks, notes, reprints, manuscripts, and typescripts of papers, lectures, and discussions on various psychoanalytic topics, particularly child psychology and phobias. Also, reading lists, evaluations, and typescripts of lectures, mostly on child psychology, from courses she taught at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute and other institutions.

English and German.

Inventory.

**Edelheit, Henry, 1920-1981.**

Papers, 1947-1981.

ca. 2 cubic ft.

Psychoanalyst.

Edelheit was a lecturer, instructor, and training analyst at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, and its Secretary from 1974 to 1976. Edelheit's class materials including reading lists, correspondence, course critiques, discussion and other notes, and papers, 1950-1975; manuscripts of his writings with related notes and clippings, 1962-1977; notes on various psychoanalytic topics on which he was working, 1957-1979; reprints and photocopies of his papers, 1960s-1970s; correspondence, reports, programs, and papers, 1970-1980, generated by Edelheit's affiliations with the American Psychoanalytic Association, the International Psycho-Analytical Association, the Center for Advanced Psychoanalytic Studies, Rapaport-Klein Study Group, Institute for Psychoanalytical Training and Research, and the Psychoanalytic Association of New York; and miscellaneous photographs, drawings, and a travel diary, 1961. Also, correspondence and memos, 1957-1981, between Edelheit and the New York Psychoanalytic Institute and the New York Psychoanalytic Society concerning committees, appointments, meetings, and other matters; and general correspondence, 1947-

1981. Correspondents include Henry W. Brosin, Daniel Dervin, Renee Fuller, Gordon G. Globus, Joyce McDougall, James C. Manley, and Rene Major's correspondence with Dr. Ernest Kafka accompanied by Edelheit's notes, 1978.

Restricted to qualified researchers who must apply to the A. A. Brill Library's Archives Committee.  
Inventory.

**Freud, Anna, 1895-**

Papers, 1941-1984.

Description: .4 cubic ft.

Child psychoanalyst (1895-1982).

Anna Freud's correspondence with the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, 1950-1966; typescripts of unpublished papers, 1948-1968; tickets, invitations, and clippings from lectures she gave, 1950-1968; a transcript of a meeting of the Ernest Kris Study Group, Sept. 26, 1957, and a memo, Sept. 16, 1957, concerning suggested readings for the group; reprints of scientific writings, 1944-1967; reviews of her books, 1943 and 1965; clippings about her, 1941-1967; and a manuscript of an address delivered at a meeting of the Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, 1964. Topics of Anna Freud's papers were child psychiatry, and psychoanalysis. Also, a program of a memorial tribute to Anna Freud, with a video recording of the tribute, 1984.

Inventory.

**Geleerd, Elisabeth R. (Elisabeth Rozetta), 1909-1969.**

Papers, 1927-1969 (bulk 1945-1969).

6 linear ft.

Forms part of the repository's Sigmund Freud collection.

Psychoanalyst.

Correspondence, memoranda, mss. of articles and speeches, reports, lecture notes, patient case files, financial and legal papers, photographs, and other papers, relating chiefly to Geleerd's psychoanalytic practice in New York, N.Y.; her involvement in the American Psychoanalytic Association, the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, and the New York Psychoanalytic Society, especially in the areas of child analysis and of educational and professional standards for analysts; and her writings on various psychological topics.

Includes a small amount of material relating to Geleerd's work at the Menninger Clinic and Southard School, Topeka, Kansas. Correspondents include Princess Marie Bonaparte, Dorothy T. Burlingham, Anna Freud, Marjorie Harley, Otto Isakower, Ernest Jones, Robert P. Knight, Margaret Mead, Karl Menninger, William C. Menninger, and Geleerd's husband, psychoanalyst Rudolph Maurice Loewenstein.

In English, Dutch, and German.

Gift of the Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., 1982.

Finding aid in the repository.

**New York Psychoanalytic Institute.**

Historical records, 1927-1946, 1931-1946 (bulk)

5.6 cubic ft.

The New York Psychoanalytic Institute was founded in 1931 as the training arm of the New York Psychoanalytic Society. In 1946 it split off to become a separate organization. Records include minutes of the Society and Institute's joint board of directors, 1932-1945; minutes of

the Institute's membership meetings, 1933-1945; legal and financial documents, 1927-1964; and correspondence, minutes, and reports, registration lists, schedules, announcements, examinations, lecture transcripts, and course evaluations of the extension school, of the Educational Committee, 1928-1946. Also, correspondence and financial reports, 1931-1939, of Monroe A. Meyer generated by his duties as Secretary of the Society, Secretary of the Educational Committee, Treasurer of the Society and Institute, and Executive Director of the Institute. Samuel Atkins is represented by correspondence, 1939-1946, generated by his duties as Executive Director of the Institute, Treasurer and Secretary of the Institute, and Secretary of the Educational Committee; and Atkins' notes and case reports of psychiatric examinations he conducted for the Selective Service Board, 1943-1944.  
Inventory.

**New York Psychoanalytic Institute.**

Pictorial collection, [ca. 1929-1980]

ca. .8 cubic ft.

Photographs, paintings, and drawings depicting analysts Abraham Karl, August Aichan, Franz Alexander (1929), Adolf Baginsky (1980), Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley-Hill (Owen) and his wife (1929), Eugen Bleuler, Peter Blos (1971), Leonard Blumgart, Berta Bornstein, and Abraham Arden Brill (1929, 1939). Also, a film of a New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute meeting, May 8, 1954, with Anna Freud and others; and a 1957 TV program, "Conversations with Ernest Jones," in which Jones is interviewed by Lionel Trilling.

Preliminary inventory.

**New York Psychoanalytic Institute.**

Records, 1945-1979, 1946-1965 (bulk)

6.4 cubic ft.

A little less than half of the collection consists of records, 1946-1979 of the Institute's Educational Committee. Included are correspondence, mostly of the Committee's Secretary, Merrill Whitney, and memos concerning general matters such as advisement, curriculum, policies, and scheduling; announcements, attendance lists, individual evaluations, registration lists, and catalogs, 1951-1955, of the School of Applied Psychoanalysis; and the establishment of various new groups including a psychoanalytic training clinic and school at Columbia University, the Psychoanalytic Training Center at Kings County Hospital (SUNY Psychoanalytic Institute), the William Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry, and the Philadelphia Association for Psychoanalysis. The rest of the records consist of board of trustees minutes, 1945-1961; minutes of meetings of the membership, 1946-1962; correspondence and financial documents of the Treasurer, 1946-1963; annual reports of the Institute, 1947-1972; and correspondence of Presidents and Secretaries. Presidents include Adolph Stern, Phyllis Greenacre, Rudolph Loewenstein, Ruth Loveland, and Annie Reich, 1946-1958. Also, brochures, announcements, reports, and minutes, 1945-1963, generated by fund raising and public relations activities; lectures, correspondence, invitations, and reprints, 1951-1957, resulting from the Freud Anniversary lectures; minutes, bibliographies, correspondence, and manuscripts of the Linguistics Study Group, 1962-1974; and correspondence and minutes, 1955-1977, of various Institute and ad hoc committees.

Inventory.

**New York Psychoanalytic Institute. Treatment Center.**

Records, 1933-1970.

.8 cubic ft.

Treatment Center records include minutes, correspondence, and reports, 1933-1952; clippings, 1946-1949, concerning the Treatment Center; application for a license, 1955; statistic concerning the Treatment Center, 1959-1970; and correspondence of Dr. Marion Kenworthy, M.J. Rockmore, and Leo Stone. Correspondence concerns such topics as the Gifted Adolescent Project, 1955-1957, fund raising, staff appointments, and certification (with the State University of New York - SUNY).

Inventory

**New York Psychoanalytic Society.**

Historical records, 1911-1984, 1911-1946 (bulk)

4.4 cubic ft.

Records include minutes of regular and special meetings of the membership, 1911-1946; drafts and final copies of constitution and bylaws, ca. 1925-1984; and correspondence, financial documents, meeting agendas and announcements, and membership lists of the Society's Presidents and Secretaries, 1919-1946. Presidents represented include Abraham A. Brill, Bertram Lewin, Adolph Stern, Leonard Blumgart, and Sara Bonnett. Also, correspondence, minutes, reports, bills, blueprints, press releases, clippings, programs, and resolutions resulting from the funding and construction of the Society's building on East 82nd Street, 1939-1946; fund raising and public relations activities, 1931-1943; relationships with the International Psychoanalytic Association, 1912-1946, and the American Psychoanalytic Association, 1924-1946; the medical ethics case of Gregory Zilboorg, 1941-1942; and schisms, particularly those that concerned Karen Horney and Edward Glover, 1941-1944. Of note are Wilhelm Reich's refusal to attend a Society meeting due to his controversial position, 1941; and president Bertram Lewin's 1936 cable to Secretary of State Cordell Hull requesting U.S. intercession concerning Nazi confiscation of books published by the Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag.

Inventory.

**New York Psychoanalytic Society.**

New York Psychoanalytic Society/New York Psychoanalytic Institute records of joint activities, 1933-1973.

2 cubic ft.

Correspondence, minutes, photographs, invitations, studies, reports, bills, and memos of various committees and temporary activities participated in jointly by the Society and Institute. These include the Committee for a Statue of Freud, 1947; Mount Sinai Hospital Project (plans for a clinic), 1964; Committee to Study Unauthorized Training, 1953-1955; House Committee (concerning the building on 82nd Street shared by the Society and Institute), 1945; Joint Committee to Plan Conference, 1968-1973; and Joint Committee on Member Workshops, 1970-1972. Other joint activities represented are the Emergency Service Fund, announcements and correspondence, ca. 1943, (established to aid members in the armed services and their families); and correspondence and minutes, 1943, concerning the establishment of the BULLETIN OF THE NEW YORK PSYCHOANALYTIC INSTITUTE AND SOCIETY. Miscellaneous printed material from various other psychoanalytic societies is included. Of note is correspondence, 1933-1942, concerning the rescue of analysts from Germany and Eastern Europe during World War II and their establishment in the U.S. Analysts whose cases are discussed here are Ernst Simmel, Erich Fromm, Fanny Von Hahn, and Emil Oberholzer.

Inventory.

**Pappenheim, Else.**

Papers, 1936-1983.

.4 cubic ft.

Psychoanalyst. Unpublished manuscripts of three lectures delivered by Dr. Pappenheim at the Oral History Workshop of the Midwinter Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association, 1976-1983. Topics are "On the origin of psychiatry and pediatrics during the last century in Vienna," 1983; "Remarks on training at the Vienna Psychoanalytic Institute," 1981; and "The Baltimore years: December 1938-January 1941," 1976. The last two lectures are autobiographical. Also included are a transcript of an oral history interview conducted by Sanford Gifford with Dr. Pappenheim, 1977, and reprints of eight published articles, 1936-1975, by Dr. Pappenheim.

English and German.

Inventory.

Other authors: Gifford, Sanford.

**Wittels, Fritz, 1880-1950.**

Papers, [ca. 1897-1949]

ca. 2.6 cubic ft.

Psychoanalyst, disciple of Freud.

Diaries and notes on reading, 1913-1944; a biography of Wittels by Poldi Goetz Wittels, and other biographical notes and writings; manuscripts of Wittels' writings, 1897-1949, including papers and monographs largely on psychoanalytic topics, a play, an autobiography, book reviews, miscellaneous reprints, and clippings; and slides used with his paper "Idolatry and Rejection of Women in Prehistoric Art." Correspondence, 1943-1949, concerns personal and professional matters including Wittels' teaching career at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. Correspondents include Paul Federn, Phyllis Greenacre, Emeline P. Hayward, Mark Kanzer, David Margolis, Clara Mayer, the New School of Social Research, Arthur Pell, Richard Pestalozzi (Consulate General of Switzerland in New York City), and Rudolf Urbantschitsch.

English and German.

Inventory.

***New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center Archives***

525 East 68th St, 25th Floor New York, NY 10021

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**Amsden, George S., 1870-1966.**

Papers, 1899-1942, 1920-1942 (bulk)

Description: ca. 7.3 linear ft.

Psychiatrist. Amsden was Psychiatrist-in-chief of New York Hospital-Westchester Division and professor of psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College. Notebooks; "Notes on Wasserman Reaction," 1910; autopsy reports, 1905-1914; correspondence from patients and relatives; case histories; patient notes; date books; and miscellaneous records concerning Bloomingdale Asylum and Payne Whitney Clinic.

Patient records are restricted.

Card catalog.

**Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbott.**

New York Hospital building specifications, 1929-1952.

1.8 linear ft.

Architectural firm hired by New York Hospital. Mechanical specifications, carpentry specifications, electrical and lighting specifications for the construction of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, 1929-1932. Also, specifications for alternations to the Payne Whitney Clinic, 1952.

Register.

Card catalog.

**Earle, Pliny, 1809-1892.**

Papers, 1828-1880.

.3 linear ft.

Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum. Earle helped introduce humane methods and attitudes into the work of mental asylums. Papers include correspondence received, 1840-1880, almost entirely from Superintendents of insane asylums; a profile of Earle, 1828; and recollections of Earle's stay in Paris. Also, Earle's HISTORY, DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS OF THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM, 1848.

Card catalog.

**McKnight, William K., 1911-**

Papers, 1955-1973.

1.7 linear ft.

Physician. Physician-in-Charge, Mental Health Clinic, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, Westchester Division; Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Cornell University Medical College.

News clippings, reprints, correspondence, and annual reports concerning the Westchester psychiatric division of New York Hospital and its outpatient department, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Lectures, articles, and reports concerning occupational mental health and the history of psychiatry. Also, some audio recordings, lecture notes, and miscellaneous photographs.

Register.

**New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.**

Photograph collection, 1860-1985.

ca. 58 cubic ft.

Photograph collection of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, including photographs of people associated with the Hospital and Medical Center; administrators, departments, class photographs, dinners, receptions, commencements; illustrations of disciplines; buildings, New York Hospital, surrounding neighborhood, Bloomingdale and Westchester Division; School of Nursing scrapbooks and class photographs; personal photographs removed from papers and collection. Also, photonegatives.

Subjects: Psychiatric hospitals -- New York (N.Y.)

**New York Hospital. Society. Bloomingdale/Westchester Division Committee.**

Minutes, 1808-1937.

7.3 linear ft.

Microfilm available. This Committee of the Board of Governors was responsible for the administrative, legal, and staffing decisions of the psychiatric division of the New York Hospital.

Minutes of the Committee, reflecting the changes in treatment of the mentally ill.

**New York Hospital. Society. Office of the President.  
Records, 1906-1972, 1946-1965 (bulk)**

5.8 linear ft.

The Bloomingdale Asylum, a psychiatric division of the New York Hospital, located at 116th Street and Broadway, opened its doors on June 1, 1821. The Asylum was devoted to the study and treatment of mental disorders. In 1894 the hospital moved to its present location in White Plains, Westchester County, N.Y. In 1910 the Board of Governors of New York Hospital changed its name to Bloomingdale Hospital. In 1936 it changed to its present designation, "the New York Hospital-Westchester Division." The Bloomingdale Committee succeeded the Asylum Committee in 1895. In 1939, the Committee changed its name to the Westchester Division Committee, which merged with the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Committee in 1968. This Committee is now referred to as the Psychiatric Committee.

Correspondence, created when George Lockhart Rives served as President of the Society of New York Hospital, primarily concerning the Bloomingdale Asylum, 1906-1916; miscellaneous correspondence created when Edward Wright Sheldon served as President of the Society, the majority concerning construction of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, 1923-1934; and records created during the period when Hamilton Hadley served as Vice-President and President of the Society, including papers on the affiliation between New York Hospital and the Hospital for Special Surgery, papers from the Fund for Medical Progress, 1961-1966, and the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center Foundation, Inc. Also, the study, RECONNAISSANCE REPORT OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL (Cresap, McCormick and Paget, 1954) commissioned while Hadley was president.

Restricted for 25 years in part.

Register.

Card catalog.

**Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic (New York, N.Y.). Office of the Medical Director.**

Records, 1936-1982.

4.6 linear ft.

The Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic is a clinical department (Dept. of Psychiatry) of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Records of the Medical Director of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, primarily during the years when Dr. Richard N. Kohl served in that position. Correspondence and reports concerning Medicare standards and the Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Hospitals. Also, files on nursing, social service, occupational therapy and recreational therapy departments of Payne Whitney.

Restricted for 25 years.

Register.

***New York Public Library, Dance Collection***

40 Lincoln Center Plaza, New York, NY 10023

**Alberts, Louise.**

A survey of expert opinions on subjective rhythm.

[New York] 1937.

iii, 44 l. 29 cm.

"Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Education 280. 7, 8 0 (Problems of physical education) [New York University]" Bibliography: l. 42-44.

***New York Public Library, Rare Books and Manuscripts***

Rare Books & Manuscripts Division, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018]

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**Fromm, Erich 1900-**

Erich Fromm papers, 1929-1949, bulk (1932-1949)

Originals: 10 linear feet (24 boxes). Copies: 21 microfilm reels.

Erich Fromm (1900-1980) was a psychoanalyst, author, educator, and social philosopher. He was born in Frankfurt, Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1934. In New York Fromm was associated (until 1939) with the International Institute for Social Research. Fromm authored numerous books including *Escape from Freedom* which won him acclaim as an author of great brilliance and originality. Papers reflect Fromm's career as author, psychoanalyst, scholar, educator, and social philosopher and document his academic associations and activities, his writings and research at the International Institute for Social Research, and to a lesser extent at Sarah Lawrence College; his theoretical contributions to psychology, sociology, social psychology, and psychoanalysis; and his relationship with notable American scholars who were influenced by his work. His earlier career in Europe is touched upon by a few papers relating to his university lectureships in Germany and to his sojourn in Switzerland in 1932. Papers also reflect to some extent the plight of European Jews several of whom sought Fromm's aid in emigrating from France, Germany and Poland just before the outbreak of World War II. Apply in Special Collections Office. Series 7 closed until 2049. Finding aid available in repository.

**Scholer, Gustav, 1851-1928.**

Gustav Scholer papers, 1855-1929, bulk (1887-1920)

3 linear feet (8 boxes, 1 package)

Gustav Scholer (1851-1928) was a German-American physician who served as coroner of New York City. He worked for various hospitals, held public health positions, served as a contract surgeon in the U.S. Army in World War I, was examining surgeon for the U.S. Bureau of Pensions, and was active in German-American and civic organizations.

Collection consists of correspondence, minutes, reports, medical records, writings, photographs, and printed matter documenting Scholer's work as a physician and his participation in German-American societies. Correspondence includes letters written to and by Scholer in his capacity as coroner and as manager of Manhattan State Hospital (Manhattan Psychiatric Center on Ward's Island); others relate to his organizational activities and his efforts to aid Germans and Austrians during World War I. Medical records are from the New York Coroner's Office, Manhattan State Hospital, and U.S. Bureau of Pensions. Other medical records and papers contain birth and death certificates, Scholer's teaching notes and prescription records. His membership papers include correspondence and materials pertaining to New York Turn Verein, Arion Society and other organizations. Also, writings of Scholer and Dr. Joseph B. Mauch; photographs of disasters, such as the General Slocum Steamship disaster, that Scholer attended as coroner; and printed ephemera.

Materials in German and English with a few documents in Eastern European languages.

Apply in Special Collections Office.

Patient records/correspondence restricted for 75 years from date of issue.

Finding aid available in repository.

**Schroeder, Theodore Albert, 1864-1953.**

Theodore Schroeder papers, ca. 1846-1945.

3 linear feet (6 boxes)

Correspondence, writings and printed ephemera relating to Mormonism available on microfilm; New York Public Library. Theodore Albert Schroeder (1864-1953) was an American lawyer, author and specialist in evolutionary psychology. When he lived in Salt Lake City he became an expert on the Mormon religion. After moving to New York City to pursue his legal career, he lectured on sociology, psychology and free speech and wrote books and articles. He was a co-founder of the Free Speech League and was legal consultant to the Medico-Legal Society of New York. Collection contains correspondence and writings of Schroeder, Mormon documents, photographs, and printed matter. Schroeder's correspondence concerns Mormonism, political matters and publishing. Writings consist of some articles, essays and notes but represent only a fragment of his total output. Mormon documents include letters to Brigham Young from his wives and other letters to and from James Cobb about the origins of the Book of Mormon. Also, three of Schroeder's law books, photographs, newsclippings, and printed ephemera. Apply in Special Collections Office. Finding aid available in repository.

**Wertheimer, Max, 1880-1943.**

Max Wertheimer papers, 1885-1943, bulk (ca. 1926-1943)

7.5 linear feet (11 boxes)

Max Wertheimer (1880-1943) was a German psychologist, philosopher and co-founder of Gestalt psychology. From 1912 to 1918 at the university in Frankfurt, he formulated the Gestalt theory with Wolfgang Köhler and Kurt Koffka. In 1933 Wertheimer emigrated to the United States, where he assumed a professorship at the New School for Social Research in New York City. He was also a guest lecturer at Princeton and Columbia universities. He wrote a number of essays and articles, and from 1921 to 1935 edited and published the multilanguage journal *Psychologische Forschung*. His only book-length work, *Productive Thinking*, was published posthumously in 1945.

Collection consists of Max Wertheimer's professional and personal papers, as well as papers of his father, Wilhelm Wertheimer, and his colleague Erich Moritz von Hornbostel. Max Wertheimer papers include incoming letters, lectures, original typescript and related materials for his book, notes on experimental and social psychology, writings by other scholars with Wertheimer's annotations, sketches, and photographs. Wilhelm Wertheimer papers consist of correspondence, newsclippings and printed matter concerning his lectures on the warehouse question and sugar industry in Bohemia. Von Hornbostel papers include his correspondence with musicologists and ethnologists, manuscripts and copies of abstracts for scholarly articles, musical notes, and book reviews.

Materials in German, English, Czech, French, and Russian; many manuscript notes in German shorthand Gabelsberger.

Apply in Special Collections Office.

Finding aid available in repository.

***New York Public Library, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture***

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**James Weldon Johnson Community Centers, Inc. (New York, N.Y.)**

James Weldon Johnson Community Centers, Inc. records 1942-1988 (bulk 1948-1970)  
11 lin. ft.

James Weldon Johnson Community Centers, Inc. was established in 1948 by a coalition of community service organizations and settlement houses, including Community Service Society and Union Settlement Association, to provide social services to residents of James Weldon Johnson Houses, a New York City Housing Authority project in the East Harlem area of Manhattan. In 1952 the agency became a member of United Neighborhood Houses of New York, Inc., an umbrella organization of settlement houses. By the late 1950s the agency offered programs for all East Harlem residents, including day care, english classes, athletics, theater arts, and a mental health clinic. The expansion of cultural programs was a major focus of the agency's work during the 1960s. Mildred Zucker worked as Executive Director of the settlement from its founding until 1970. During the 1970s and '80s several programs were discontinued or were taken over by other agencies. In the mid-1990s the agency offered day care, Head Start, referral services and a small library.

The records include correspondence, memoranda, minutes, program files, newsclippings, brochures, administrative records, reports, funding proposals, executive director files, and photographs. They document the agency from its founding and provide evidence of economic and social conditions, political activity, philanthropy and social work in East Harlem over a forty year period, with a strong emphasis on the 1950s and 1960s.

Donated by James Weldon Johnson Community Centers, Inc., 2/1/95.

There are no restrictions on access to the collection.

Finding aid available.

Photographs transferred to the Photographs and Prints Division

**Lafargue Clinic (New York, N.Y.)**

Lafargue Clinic records, 1946-1958.

1.2 lin. ft.

Low cost mental health clinic established in 1946 in Saint Philips Episcopal Church in Harlem. Records consist of correspondence, memoranda, material regarding the establishment and operation of the clinic, statistics, texts of speeches, news clippings about the clinic, and news clippings by or about the professional staff. Much of the collection consists of patient case records and personnnel records.

Patient case records and personnel records are restricted.

Partial inventory.

Photographs transferred to the Photographs and Prints Division.

Records transferred to the Moving Image and Recorded Sound Division.

***Oneida Historical Society***

1608 Genesee St., New York, NY 13502-5425

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**Uticana Collection. Local Histories, 1897-1981.**

8 items

Numbers in parentheses are accession numbers. 'One Hundred Years of Amusement in Utica, 1807-1906', by Carroll T. Waldron (AMU.1); 'The Beginnings of Utica', by T. Wood Clarke (HIS.1); 'Pent-Up Utica', by Williams and Devereux (HIS.1); 'The Story of Utica', by I.P. Bielby (HSK.1); 'Utica and the Sauquoit Valley', by A.J. Norton (HSK.1); reminiscences of

Utica by Elizabeth Bell Brown, 1897 (HSK.1); oral history of Oneida Street, 1981 (81); and 'Historical Sketch of the New York State Lunatic Asylum of Utica' by Richard U. Shearman, 1942.

***New York State Library, Manuscripts and Special Collections***  
Albany, N.Y.

**Allen, William W., 1829-1866.**

Personal documents, 1841-1866.

2 folders.

Forms part of William W. Allen papers.

Personal Documents 1841-1866. Included in this series are several items of an exclusively personal nature relative to W.W. Allen. Included are Allen's license to preach, a letter from Allen to Rev. Mr. Smith inviting him marry Allen to Cornelia Niles, account sheets of the accounting the estate of J.O. Allen, the rules of the Flat Brook Literary Society written in Allen's hand, a description of Canaan by Allen written in 1841, a photograph of Allen, the registration paper for Allen's commitment to the NYS Lunatic Asylum, and the bill for Allen's coffin.

Unpublished guide available in repository.

**Psychological Association of North Eastern New York.**

Papers and records, 1971-1984.

2 boxes.

The collection comprises two Hollinger Boxes of material generated by the organization between 1971 and 1984. The kinds of records include minutes of meetings, secretary's notes, correspondence, membership lists, and publicity materials. It was incorporated officially in 1983 as a professional organization for psychologists.

Container listing available in repository.

**Schermerhorn, James B.**

Letters from the Alexander family, 1836-1845.

2 items.

Schermerhorn was a close friend of Jonathan Alexander while he lived at Schenectady, N.Y. Two letters from Jonathan Alexander and his daughter Anna Alexander Muzzy. The letter from Jonathan was written at Carroll, N.Y. and details a state of extreme mental depression that he is going through. The letter provides an interesting example of mental processes of the severely depressed. The letter from Anna related the story of her father's death and discusses her own depression. This letter was also written at Carroll

**Vincent family.**

Papers, 1873-1890.

1 box.

A family from Trenton, Oneida County, N.Y. A small collection of personal letters between the members of the Vincent family. A majority of the letters are addressed to Sophia P. Vincent, the mother, and were written by her children, Arthur B., Cora W. and Minnie. Arthur moved to Barry, Illinois in 1875. A significant portion of the letters are from Minnie to her mother. Minnie worked in the State Lunatic Asylums in Utica and Buffalo and often

discusses her work activities and the conditions at these places. Cora worked as a school teacher, but seems to have been somewhat of a problem for her mother due to her behavior. The letters describe important current events, weather, travel plans and other matters of a personal nature. They provide an insight into the social life of a small central New York town.

No finding aids are currently available.

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***New York University, Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives***

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**Jonas, Gilbert.**

Papers, 1962-1969.

1.9 linear feet.

Gilbert Jonas was born in 1930 and he began his work in public relations in 1955 in New York City. Jonas's association with AFSCME grew out of his relationship with Jerry Wurf, District Council 37's Executive Director at the time (Wurf later became International President of AFSCME from 1964-1981). Jonas's public relations firm, which began working for DC 37 in 1962, prepared and placed press releases for the union in local and national media outlets.

Jonas's firm again worked for Wurf in 1968-69, to assist with the development of District Council 50. Jonas's work with DC 50 pertained to the State Mental Hospital Workers, who held a strike in November, 1968.

The collection reflects Jonas's various activities related to AFSCME District Councils 37 and 50. The DC 37 materials are primarily from 1962-1963, and the DC 50 materials are from 1968-1969. A large portion of the materials consist of press releases and correspondence with members of the press. Some materials included do not relate to either District Council, but include general materials on labor.

A significant body of the collection consists of newspaper clippings relating to the Mental Hospital Workers strike.

Unpublished finding aid available, folder level control.

Gift of Gilbert Jonas, June 1987.

**Union of State Employees. Local 382 (N.Y.)**

Records, 1937-1983.

.66 linear feet.

The Union of State Employees originated among clerks in the Claims, Underwriting, and Actuarial departments of the State Insurance Fund and was first chartered by the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees in February, 1937. It was called the "Jewish" union because the majority of the activists were Jewish. Six months after joining AFSCME, the local joined the State County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO as Local 45. During its first year 500 of 800 employees in the State Insurance Fund enrolled in the union, but subsequent political infighting between Stalinist and Trotskyist minority factions impeded membership gains. The majority, characterized as New Deal Democrats, eventually prevailed with the election of George J. Levine during World War II.

After the war, the SCMWA went into the United Public Workers which combined membership in the State Insurance Fund, Workers Compensation Board and State Department of Labor as one chapter in Local 1099, UPW. Six months before the UPW was expelled from the CIO, the chapter bolted, becoming the Union of State Employees (Independent). When the CIO set up the Government and Civic Employees Organizing

Committee, USE received a charter to organize state employees throughout the state of New York as Local 382.

When the AFL and CIO merged, Local 382 joined Council 50 of AFSCME which spearheaded organizing among New York State employees. Council 50 was led by Al Wurf, whose brother Jerry had more success on the municipal level through District Council 37. Council 50 faced strong competition from the Civil Service Employees Association, regarded by AFL-CIO affiliates as a company union. At its height in 1969, Council 50 could claim 15-18,000 members to CSEA's 100,000. When the Taylor Law provided for collective bargaining rights for state employees, five units were established: professional, administrative, operating, correction and mental hygiene. Council 50 (which became AFSCME Council 82) won only Correction; CSEA won the other four. Although the rest of Council 50 withered away, Local 382 continued to exist as an independent despite the fact that CSEA had bargaining rights for the State Insurance Fund. Local 382 worked sub-rosa to represent employees and served as a gadfly to further state employees' rights. The local claims an important role in winning health insurance for state employees.

In 1972 Local 382 began an affiliation drive with the Service Employees International Union with the idea of calling another election to challenge CSEA. The campaign was initiated by John Kraemer, a Department of Labor employee and former president of Council 50. CSEA successfully kept its four units in 1972. SEIU Local 382 was defeated again in 1975 with a closer vote. With the backing of the SEIU and the AFT, it succeeded in winning the professional unit in 1978. It planned to try for the administrative unit, but as a defensive measure, CSEA joined AFSCME in 1979. Local 382 was absorbed by the Public Employees Federation (SEIU) representing professional, scientific and professional employees of the state of New York. Local 382 disbanded in 1982.

The records of the United State Employees reflect Local 382's activities over 45 years, with the bulk of the material spanning 1938-1978. The local's operations with several major affiliates-- the State, County and Municipal Workers of America-CIO (1938-1947), the United Public Workers-CIO (1947-1948), the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (1956-1973) and the Service Employees International Union (1973-1978) as well as its independent phase (1950-1956) are documented through newsletters, leaflets, press releases, clippings, and correspondence. Several of the older papers in the collection are in very fragile condition. Wartime newsletters are scant and dates for many leaflets could only be estimated. There are no documents extant for the critical postwar phase before the union went independent, 1948-1950. In general, correspondence files are thin, while minutes and other routine materials which would document internal union operations are not included in the collection.

Unpublished finding aid available, folder level control.

Gift of William Ginsberg, former union treasurer, in October 1985

### ***Rockefeller Archives Center***

The Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York 10591-1598

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#### **Cohn, Alfred E. (Alfred Einstein), 1879-1957.**

Papers, 1920-1954.

60 cubic ft.

Restrictions: 16 cubic ft. of the material is processed and open for research; 44 cubic ft. is restricted pending processing. The collection contains administrative records, clippings, correspondence (both personal and professional), manuscripts of 'Minerva's Progress' (1946) and 'Burden of Disease' (1950), notes, photographs and reprints. Alfred E. Cohn, one of the

first cardiologists in the United States, became an associate and assistant physician at the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in 1911. He became a leader of the laboratory and clinical service devoted to the study of heart disease, a position he held until his retirement in 1944. Register available at the Center. Forms part of the Rockefeller University archives.

**Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.**

Archives. 1918-1930.

58 cubic ft.

Restrictions: None. The collection consists of minutes and docket, financial and administrative material, papers relating to individual appropriations, general information files and correspondence. There is little material after 1930. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial was formed in 1918 by John D. Rockefeller and was named by his late wife. Intended to contribute realistically to improvements in public welfare, the LSRM operated from the office of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. with a fluid program until 1922, when Beardsley Ruml was named director and developed a long range program. In 1929, the LSRM was consolidated with the Rockefeller Foundation and made a final grant of \$10 million to the Spelman Fund of New York to continue still active LSRM grants that the RF could not programmatically administer. The main Advisory Committee file is in the Rockefeller Family archives, Office of the Messrs. Rockefeller, Boards series. This collection is located at the Rockefeller Archive Center also. Register available at the Center. Card index available at the Center. The LSRM collection was deposited with the Rockefeller Foundation archives in 1929 by the LSRM, processed by the RF archivist in 1969 and transferred to the Rockefeller Archive Center in 1975.

**Office of the Messrs. Rockefeller.**

General files. 1890-1961.

580 cubic ft.

Restrictions: Portions restricted. Consult the archivists. This collection documents the activities and interests of three generations of the John D. Rockefeller family. Photocopy services available for on site researchers. Authorization to publish extended passages must be requested separately. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. joined his father's personal office on October 1, 1897, and became his father's closest associate in the growing philanthropic activities of the office. Although Mr. Rockefeller, Sr. made only occasional visits to the office after 1897, he maintained close contact with it's activities. In 1897, there were seven employees in the office, by 1960, the number had grown to over 200. John D. Jr.'s five sons joined the office during the 1930's. Under the guidance of Rockefeller, Jr. and a small number of close associates, the office supervised a growing number of diversified philanthropies. During his lifetime he gave over \$550,000,000 to many charitable projects. Registers available at the Center. Card catalog available at the Center. The General Files were assembled in the Rockefeller Family offices in New York at 26 Broadway and at Room 5600, 30 Rockefeller Plaza. Formally organized in the Rockefeller Family archives in 1954, transferred to the

**Rockefeller Family. Winthrop Rockefeller.**

Papers, 1960-1972.

American Microfilm, Kansas City, Missouri, October 26, 1978.

264 reels microfilm.

Restrictions: Record groups 1, 2, 5 and 6 are closed until February 22, 1998. Included in the collection is material on campaigns, intergovernmental affairs, proclamations, Arkansas schools and commissions, counsel files, legislative session files, and state agency files. The Jeanette E. Rockefeller

**Rockefeller Foundation.**

Administration, Program and Policy records, 1913-1989.

194 cubic ft.

Restrictions: Material more than 20 years old is open. This record group of the Rockefeller Foundation archives includes correspondence, memoranda and reports reflecting the decisions made and agendas established by the officers and trustees as well as the day to day details of running the Foundation. The material documents the RF's initial interest in a field and the development of a strategy to support it, including consultant's reports, investigations and surveys. Included is a 21-volume history of the Foundation's programs (1909-1939). Photocopy services available for on site researchers. Authorization to publish extended passages must be requested separately. Register available at the Center. Index available at the Center. Forms part of the Rockefeller Foundation archives. Location: The Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York 10591-1598

***State University of New York at Buffalo***

University Archives, 420 Capen Hall, Amherst Campus, Buffalo, New York 14260

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**Eugene L. Gaier.**

Eugene L. Gaier papers, 1951-1966.

1.0 cubic ft.

Professor, psychologist. Typescripts of published articles, book reviews, papers read at scholarly meetings, and miscellaneous research progress reports. Gift of Professor Eugene L. Gaier, n.d. Container list. Subjects: Psychology.

**Daniel Bell Leary, 1886-1946.**

Daniel Bell Leary, 1886-1946 papers, 1920-1932.

0.2 cubic ft.

Educator. Three pamphlets by Leary published by the University of Buffalo: 'A Group-Discussion Syllabus of Sociology', 1920; 'A Group-Discussion Syllabus of Psychology', 1922; and 'Philosophy of Education: A Study of Fundamentals', 1923; and a typescript draft with corrections of book, THE SEARCH FOR SALVATION: A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF RELIGION, 1932. Item list.

**Irving Phillips Lyon, 1870-1944.**

Irving Phillips Lyon, 1870-1944 papers, 1899-1919.

0.2 cubic ft.

Reprints. Professor, clinical pathologist. Reprints of articles by Lyon, 1899-1910, 1919; printed abstracts of papers by Lyon and others read at meetings of the Association of American Physicians, 1907-1911; list of nominees for membership in the association, 1910, with professional positions and publications; and 1909 letter to Lyon from Morton Prince

concerning psychopathology and psychotherapeutics. Gift of Mary P. Lyon, 1980. Container list.

***State University of New York at Stony Brook.***

Melville Library, Department of Special Collections and Archives, Stony Brook, N.Y.

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**Fields, David Noah.**

Papers, 1958-1978.

9 cubic ft.

Restricted.

Attorney specializing in forensic psychiatry, with a special focus on mental disability and the law.

Papers related to service in New York and Pennsylvania. Fields served at the Long Island Research Institute associated with the Department of Psychiatry at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, funded through the New York State Department of Mental Health.

***Syracuse University Archives***

George Arents Research Library, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York 13210

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**Chancellor's Office.**

Chancellor's Office. Annual Reports to the Chancellor, 1909-1974.

21.3 linear feet

Annual reports to the Chancellor from the Dean of Men and predecessor offices, 1929-52; the Department of Athletics and Physical Education, 1950-61; Department of Physical Education for Women, 1949-58; Evaluation Service Center, 1949-51; Psychological Services Center, 1949-52; Psychological Research Center, 1952-54; Dean of Utica College, 1951-57; Business Manager of Utica College, 1949-58; University Libraries, 1949-60; University College, 1951-61; and Health Services, 1949-60. Also reports of Vice Chancellor John Olson, 1949-60; Institute of Independent Research, 1950-54; the Syracuse University Development Committee, 1929-31; and from other colleges, schools, and departments.

**Faculty and Staff, Matthew J. Wayner.**

Faculty and Staff, Matthew J. Wayner papers, 1962-1964.

2.6 linear feet

Professor of psychology. Correspondence, memoranda, proposal and contract, program, papers presented and discussions, addresses, notices to participants, notes, news releases, photos, diagrams, and graphs related to the Florida State University Conference on 'Thirst in the Regulation of Body Water', Tallahassee, Florida, May 1-3, 1963. Location:.

**Szasz, Thomas Stephen, 1920-**

Papers, 1949-1992.

50.0 linear ft.

American psychiatrist, born in Budapest, Hungary. Correspondence, typescript and published articles, books and essays, galley proofs, legal files, photographs, awards, and printed material about Szasz. Gift of Thomas S. Szasz. Restricted in part. Unpublished guide. Location: George Arents Research Library for Special Collections at Syracuse University, Manuscript Collections. Bird Library, Room 600, Syracuse, New York 13244-2010.

**Weiss, Frederick A.**

Weiss, Frederick A papers, 1926-1963, 1940-1963 (bulk).

3.5 linear feet

Psychologist. Reprints of articles, notes, and typescripts; most articles appeared in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOANALYSIS. Unpublished guide. Location: Syracuse University, Special Collections, George Arents Research Library, E. S. Bird Library, 6th Floor, Syracuse, New York 13210.

***University at Albany, State University of New York.***

University Libraries, M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives.

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**Civil Service Employees Association, Local 1000.**

Records, 1937-1989

43 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

Founded in Albany, N.Y., in 1910 as the Association of State Civil Service Employees, the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) took its current name in 1946. In spite of New York's Taylor Law and its prohibitions against strikes by state employees, CSEA engaged in the first strike by the state's public employees in 1972. In 1978 the CSEA undertook a trial affiliation with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) as Local 1000. CSEA became a permanent member of AFSCME, which in turn is the largest member of the AFL-CIO. [Since the early 1930s, CSEA has represented most of the people employed by the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene/Office of Mental Health.]

The records of the Civil Service Employees Association span from 1933 to 1988. The records include minutes of meetings, legal files, subject files, and records of resolution or motion.

***University of Rochester***

Rush Rhees Library, Department of Rare Books, Manuscripts and Archives, Rochester, NY 14627

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**Juvenile Delinquency Case Studies, 1947(ca.).**

1 vol.

Case studies on juvenile delinquency by an unknown author, with foreword by Superintendent of New York State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, New York.

**Ira Solomon Wile, 1877-1943.**

Ira Solomon Wile, 1877-1943 papers, 1894-1943.

8.0 cubic ft.

Physician. Articles, speeches, unpublished writings, and correspondence; pamphlets, articles, and correspondence about birth control, including many letters from Margaret Sanger; research data on physiological, psychological, and cultural aspects of right- and left-handedness; and other published material on pediatrics and mental hygiene. Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Ira S. Wile. Register.

***University of Rochester-School of Medicine and Dentistry***

Edward G. Miner Library, 601 Elmwood Ave., Rochester, New York 14642

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**Letter Collection, 1795-1955.**

140 items (ca.)

Letters of physicians and others, with emphasis on yellow fever and cholera. Writers include Henry Burden, Nicolas Chervin, Willem Einthoven, William Osler, Omer van der Stricht, and Lillian D. Wald. There are also letters on smallpox at Montezuma, New York, 1832-33; letters of Thomas J. Paterson on water cure at Cuba, New York, 1848-49; of Amariah Brigham, 1843, on conditions at the New York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica; of William Ferguson, 1837, on malaria and yellow fever in the West Indies; of Joseph T. Pitney, 1850, on tracheotomy at Rochester; and of Louis Valentin, 1805, on contiguousness of yellow fever at Marseilles. Card catalog.

**Medical Society of the County of Oneida.**

Medical Society of the County of Oneida records, 1807-1918.

0.4 cubic ft.

Bylaws, minutes, reports of the secretary and treasurer, committee reports, lists of members and officers, obituaries and eulogies, fee bills, certificates, lists of books in library, and correspondence. Also papers presented at meetings, printed material, and a report on condition of idiots and the insane in the towns of Whitestown and Marcy. Purchase. Folder list. Bulletin, E. G. Miner Library, December 1976.

**New York State Commission in Lunacy.**

New York State Commission in Lunacy. Scrapbook, 1892-1896.

1 vol.

Orders and notes of the commission.

**Frances Holsopple Parsons, 1893-**

Frances Holsopple Parsons, 1893- papers, 1902-1978.

0.3 cubic ft.

Mrs. Parsons was a child psychologist with the Rochester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and with the Child Guidance Center at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. Correspondence and reports of Rochester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 1921-53; minutes and reports of Rochester Guidance Center, later the Rochester Child Guidance Clinic, 1939-66; and other material on day care service and treatment of emotionally disturbed children in Rochester. Also miscellaneous correspondence and historical papers on child care and mental hygiene in Rochester.

Gift of Frances H. Parsons.

Register.

***Yivo Institute for Jewish Research***

Yivo Institute for Jewish Research, New York, NY

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**Niederland, William G., 1904-**

Papers, [ca. 1940-1969]

.8 linear ft.

Psychiatrist. Includes detailed psychiatric studies of survivors of concentration camps and unpublished articles and lectures relating to the "survivor syndrome," which was identified by Dr. Niederland. Yivo collections are in Yiddish, Russian, Polish, English, Hebrew, and other European and non-European languages.

**Shatzky, Jacob, 1894-1956.**

Papers, 1912-[ca. 1969]

ca. 10 linear ft.

Historian, writer, lecturer, lexicographer, bibliographer, editor. Shatzky was a leader in the American branch of Yivo, director of the Research Library of the New York State Psychiatric Institute, and lived in Poland and the United States. Papers concern Shatzky's interest in Jewish history, Yiddish literature, theater, and psychiatry, as well as his involvement with Yiddish cultural organizations in the United States, South America, and elsewhere. Includes correspondence with Jewish literary, cultural, and political figures, and communal leaders including Ber Borochov, Boris Tomashevsky, Solomon Grayzel, Aaron Glanz-Leyeles, H. Leivick, Joseph Opatoshu, Isaac Bashevis Singer, Menahem Boraisa, Samuel Niger, Kalman Marmor, Mark Wischnitzer, Max Weinreich, and Emanuel Ringelblum. Correspondence with organizations, societies, and publishers. Family correspondence. Notes and photostatic copies for Shatzky's book, HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN WARSAW, volumes 1-3, New York, 1947-1953, and volume 4 which is unpublished. Topics relate to the rabbinate; community council; local organizations; Yiddish literature, art, and culture; education; industry, trade, and banks; political movements; and charities. A short unpublished version of A HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN WARSAW, from its beginnings to 1896. Notes, manuscripts, and correspondence relating to the SHATZKY BUKH (THE SHATZKY BOOK), edited by E. Lifshutz, Yivo Institute for Jewish Research, 1957. Clippings of Shatzky's writings, as well as reviews and articles about Shatzky, 1910s-1960s; manuscripts and notes for articles by Shatzky on topics in Jewish history and Yiddish folklore and literature. Materials, including biographical sketches, for the LEKSIKON FUN DER NAYER YIDISHER LITERATUR. Materials relating to Shatzky's work, MORRIS ROSENFELD, IN LIKHT FUN ZAYNE BRIV (MORRIS ROSENFELD IN THE LIGHT OF HIS LETTERS), New York, 1936. Bibliographies, on cards relating to early Yiddish literature in print; topics of medical interest in Jewish history; Judaica; theatralia; psychiatry and Jews; and the American Jewish press. Also, personal documents and posters and lecture announcements. Yivo collections are in Yiddish, Russian, Polish, English, Hebrew, and other European and non-European languages. Inventory.

## Historical Records Repositories in Other States

Collections located in a preliminary search of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) and the Online Cataloging Library Center (OCLC)

### *American Philosophical Society Library*

105 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

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#### **Davenport, Charles Benedict, 1866-1944.**

Papers, 1874-1944.

ca. 45,000 items (43 linear ft.).

Charles B. Davenport was a biologist and director of the Department of Genetics at the Carnegie Institution of Washington (1904-1934).

This collection contains extensive correspondence, lectures (3 boxes), diaries (1878-1942), student notebooks, and family correspondence (1893-1942, 23 folders).

This is a rich collection focusing on biology, genetics (animal and plant), and particularly on the development of eugenics in the United States. Davenport was in the forefront of the eugenics movement from his position as director of the Department of Genetics at the Carnegie Institution of Washington at Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. The impact of eugenics on American society, and elsewhere in the world, is extensively documented in his letters to individuals, and with the societies and organizations he assisted or corresponded with, such as the American Breeders' Association, American Eugenics Society, American Society of Naturalists, Committee on a Study of the American Negro, Galton Society (see also the extensive correspondence with William K. Gregory), Eugenics Society (see Mrs. Sybil Gotto correspondence), International Congress of Eugenics, International Federation of Eugenic Organizations, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, and the Pan-American Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture. There is also correspondence and papers relating to the Station for Experimental Evolution and the Eugenics Record Office at the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

There are miscellaneous volumes and papers as well, such as the "Harvard Papers," written by Davenport's students, W. B. Cannon and Herbert S. Jennings. There is also a substantial series relating to a long-range study carried out at Letchworth Village, Thiles, New York (under New York State's Department of Mental Hygiene).

Presented by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1965.

Table of contents (28 p.) available in the repository.

### *American Psychiatric Association*

Washington, D.C.

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#### **National Assembly on Mental Health Education (1958 : Ithaca, N.Y.)**

Records, 1956-1961.

.5 linear ft.

Held under the auspices of the American Psychiatric Association. Correspondence, reports, lists, pre-meeting statements, working papers, and other records relating to the assembly.

Acquired through the efforts of Robert L. Robinson.

Finding aid published in: National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United States, microfiche 4.38.71.

#### **Pilgrim, Charles Winfield, 1855-1934.**

Papers, 1906-1909.

.25 linear ft.

Psychiatrist, of New York.

Correspondence from Dr. Pilgrim's term as secretary of the American Psychiatric

Association chiefly relating to dues payments, new memberships, and meeting arrangements.

Finding aid published in: National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United States, microfiche 4.38.99.

**Shoenfeld, Dudley D. (Dudley David), 1893-1974.**

Papers, 1926-1958.

.5 linear ft.

Psychiatrist, of New York, N.Y.

Papers relating to Shoenfeld's involvement with the New York City Mayor's Commission on Marijuana and other substance abuse and juvenile delinquency issues. Includes material relating to the New York Academy of Medicine Commission on Medical Jurisprudence and a ms. psychiatric study of the Lindbergh kidnapping case.

Gift of Dr. Shoenfeld's family, 1974.

Finding aid published in: National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United States, microfiche 4.38.100.

***College of Physicians of Philadelphia***

Historical Collections of the Library, 19 South 22nd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

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**Caldwell, George O. (George Otis), 1859 or 60-1905.**

Papers, 1884-1894.

1 v. (232 p.) and 9 items (.1 linear ft.)

One volume of George O. Caldwell's student notes, 1884-1885, on surgical lectures of J. Williston Wright in the Medical Dept. of the University of the City of New York, with notes on materia medica and an 1887 hospital formulary, probably used at Female Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, N.Y. Also includes nine letters, 1891-1894, from Caldwell to his fiancée, Annie C. Roche, written from the New York City Asylum for the Insane at Central Islip; letters concern the asylum, Caldwell's experiences on staff, treatment of insane patients, and personal matters.

George O. Caldwell, Scranton, Pa., physician, was born in 1859 or 1860 and was a native of Nashua, N.H. He received an M.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1886 and was on the staff of the New York City Asylum for the Insane at Central Islip during the early 1890s. By 1900, he had opened a medical practice in Scranton. George O. Caldwell died on 18 Nov. 1905.

***Harvard University, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Schlesinger Library.***

Cambridge, Mass.

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**Glatzer, Henriette T., 1906-**

Papers, 1908-1997 (inclusive).

2.5 linear ft.

Notes: The first woman and first psychologist to be elected president of the American Group Psychotherapy Association, Henriette T. Glatzer introduced group therapy to adolescents' and mothers' groups at a time (1939-1940) when this therapeutic approach was not yet well established. She was also a pioneer in working with transference and countertransference in

group therapy. An assistant clinical professor at Einstein College of Medicine (1971-1977), she was a training analyst and senior supervisor at the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health in New York City.

Collection includes correspondence, reprints of her articles, thesis, papers, case notes, speeches, and photographs.

Gift of Henriette T. Glatzer, 1997.

Case notes are closed until Jan. 1, 2026.

Unpublished finding aid; most Schlesinger Library finding aids are also available in the National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United States (Chadwyck-Healey, 1984-).

Electronic finding aid available:

<http://oasis.harvard.edu/bin/findaid-idx.cgi?type=HTML&rgn=EAD&id=sch00030>

### **Kidder family.**

Papers of the Kidder-Hayes family, 1931-1945 (inclusive).

.75 linear ft.

Margaret Kidder was one of three children born to Emily Fielder (Bliss) and William Magee Kidder, a Wall Street broker. She graduated from Miss Porter's School in 1916, and in 1934 married Alexander Hayes, who was trained as a mechanical engineer at Cornell (1914) and later worked on Wall Street. The couple lived in New York City and had one daughter. They were separated in the 1940s. Margaret K. Hayes was hospitalized for mental illness during this period.

Collection consists of correspondence between Kidder and Hayes, 1931-1945.

Gift of Sarnia Hayes Hoyt, 1994.

Unprocessed but available for research

### **Vocational Adjustment Bureau.**

Records, 1919-1953 (inclusive).

1 linear ft.

The Vocational Adjustment Bureau (or Vocational Adjustment Bureau for Girls) began in 1919 as the Committee on Vocational Guidance and Employment, a part of Jewish Big Sisters. By 1922 the demand for guidance and placement services had grown so much that the committee was reorganized into VAB, a city-wide, non-sectarian organization under the direction of Blanche Ittleson (1875-1975).

Among its purposes were: "to conduct investigations into vocational opportunities for sub-normal and maladjusted girls; [and] to conduct a placement bureau for them." VAB provided training workshops, employment in its own workshops, placement services, and psychological and vocational tests.

By the late 1920s VAB had a full-time psychologist as director; merchandise produced in the workshops was sold in department stores. In 1936 it proposed an experiment "to educate teachers in mental hygiene practices." By 1941 the workshops had closed; by the fall of 1942 VAB was no longer working with female clients but concentrated on vocational rehabilitation for men "rejected by and discharged from the armed forces because of mental and nervous disabilities." This project continued under the supervision of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (NCMH); rehabilitation of veterans was transferred to other agencies by the fall of 1944. Joint minutes of VAB and NCMH continue through 1949; the last meeting of VAB was probably held in January 1951.

Collection contains administrative records; correspondence; studies, reports, and printed material about VAB's work by staff and graduate students; studies and reprints on related mental hygiene and vocational education issues; and miscellaneous reprints, clippings, and photographs.

The bulk of the records is in Series II and consists of correspondence, studies, and printed material documenting VAB's activities, from descriptions of girls' circumstances, to reports on the development and operation of the sheltered workrooms and on mental hygiene work in public schools. Administrative and financial records, and correspondence, are incomplete.

Gift of the estate of Blanche F. Ittleson, 1987-1988.

Unpublished finding aid.

***Library of Congress, Manuscript Division***

Washington, D.C

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**Clark, Kenneth Bancroft, 1914-**

Papers, 1897-1994 (bulk 1935-1990).

168,500 items. 487 containers. 196 linear ft.

Afro-American psychologist and educator. Correspondence, memoranda, subject and project files, speeches and writings, transcripts of interviews and testimony, book drafts, minutes, reports, administrative, academic, and financial records, printed matter, and secondary background material. The bulk of the collection (1935-1990) relates to Clark's career as a psychologist and professor at the City College of New York, his contributions to the Afro-American civil rights movement and equal educational opportunities, and his various consulting firms, especially Metropolitan Applied Research Center, a group he organized in New York, N.Y., to advocate for the urban poor and disadvantaged. Topics include the psychological effects of racial discrimination and segregation, school integration, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, riots in Harlem, New York, N.Y., the integration of public schools in Little Rock, Ark., and the work of psychologist Otto Klineberg.

Clark's work with his wife, child psychologist Mamie Phipps Clark, with whom he founded the Northside Center for Child Development, New York, N.Y., is also documented. Other affiliations represented include Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited (HARYOU), Intergroup Committee on New York's Public Schools, Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Child Labor Committee, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. Also includes records of the Central Division, Brooklyn, N.Y., of Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association (1922-1962). Correspondents include Gordon W. Allport, Hubert T. Delany, Alfred Lee McClung, Gardner Murphy, A. Philip Randolph, Louis L. Redding, and Elizabeth Avery Waring.

Gift, Kenneth B. Clark, 1973-1995.

Finding aid available in the repository.

Microfilm edition only, Addresses, reports, and additional material, no. 16,005.

**Loewenstein, Rudolph Maurice.**

Papers, 1919-1975 (bulk 1962-1973).

10.3 linear ft.

Forms part of the repository's Sigmund Freud collection.

Psychoanalyst and author; b. 1898; d. 1976. Correspondence, memoranda, writings, minutes, reports, patents, biographical information, photographs, and other materials, relating chiefly

to Loewenstein's work as a psychoanalyst in the United States and his involvement in the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, New York Psychoanalytic Society, and other psychoanalytic organizations. Topics include defense mechanisms, the ego, free association, phallic passivity, psychoanalytic theory, and Sigmund Freud. Includes a draft of Loewenstein's book, *Christians and Jews: A Psychoanalytic Study*. Correspondents include Princess Marie Bonaparte, K.R. Eissler, Princess Eugenie, Anna Freud, Marjorie Harley, Jean Jeanès, Lawrence S. Kubie, Max Lévy-Mate, Arthur Miller, Guy de Rothschild, Raymond de Saussure, Vercors, and Loewenstein's wife, psychoanalyst Elisabeth R. Geleerd. In English, French, and German.

Gift of the Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., 1977.

Finding aid in the repository.

**Niederland, William G., 1904-**

Papers, 1810-1982 (bulk 1952-1982).

6.8 linear ft.

Psychoanalyst, author, and educator. Correspondence, writings, lectures, patient files, research files, and other papers, relating chiefly to Niederland's career in the field of psychoanalysis as author, clinician, and educator. Includes material relating to his work on creativity, paranoia, physical disfigurement, psychogeography, and the concept of the "survivor syndrome" developed from his study of Holocaust survivors. Also includes material relating to his private practices and positions at health facilities in New Jersey and New York, and work as a professor at Downstate Medical Center, N.Y. (1952-1977); together with minutes, case presentations, and memoranda from the New York Psychoanalytic Institute Kris Study Group, research materials relating to Heinrich Schliemann, and artwork of Dietlind Kinzelmann with comments by Niederland. Correspondents include Jacob A. Arlow, Lotte Köhler, Bertram D. Lewin, Ella Lingsen, Wolfgang Loch, and Jacques M. Quen.

Gift of William Niederland, 1982-1983, and Sigmund Freud Archives, 1987.

Finding aid in the repository.

**Rogers, Carl R. (Carl Ransom), 1902-**

Papers, 1913-1989 (bulk 1960-1987).

59.2 linear ft.

Psychologist, psychotherapist, and educator; d. 1987. Correspondence, family papers, writings, book files, notes on workshops and other meetings, project files, academic files, research files, transcripts of psychotherapy sessions, and administrative papers, documenting Rogers's career, with the bulk of the collection relating to his association with the Center for Studies of the Person, La Jolla, Calif., and his work as a proponent of humanistic psychology, client-centered psychotherapy, the human potential movement, encounter group methods, and the interdisciplinary application of psychological principles. Also documented are his years at the Rochester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Rochester, N.Y., and the Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, La Jolla, Calif., and his academic career at the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin--Madison. Correspondents include his children, medical educator David E. Rogers and psychologist Natalie Rogers, and his biographer, Howard Kirschenbaum. Other correspondents include Charles Devonshire, Richard Farson, Car Foster, T. Len Holdstock, William T. Powers, Orienne Strode, Gay Swenson, Reinhard Taush, and Tô Thòi Anh.

Gifts of Carl R. Rogers, 1977-1982, and Valerie Henderson, Center for Studies of the Person, La Jolla, Calif., 1988.

Motion picture films and video and sound recordings transferred to the repository's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

Photographs transferred to the repository's Prints and Photographs Division.

Finding aid in the repository.

**Wertham, Fredric, 1895-1981.**

Papers, 1818-1986 (bulk 1945-1975).

85.1 linear ft.

Psychiatrist and author. Correspondence, memoranda, writings, speeches and lectures, reports, research notes, patient case files, psychiatric tests, transcripts of court proceedings, biographical information, newspaper clippings, drawings, photographs, and other materials, relating chiefly to Wertham's career as psychiatrist, author, and lecturer. Topics include abused children, censorship, civil rights, the physiological effects of drugs, freedom of speech, juvenile delinquency, pornography, race relations and racism, sex crimes, violence, including that in comic books, mass media, motion pictures, and television, and violent crime. Includes materials relating to Wertham's testimony as an expert witness in desegregation cases; his work with the Lafargue Clinic, a psychiatric clinic for Afro-Americans, and the Quaker Emergency Service Readjustment Center for sexually maladjusted individuals, both in New York, N.Y.; and his art collection, particularly paintings by El Lissitzky. Also includes notes, drafts, and related materials for Wertham's major works, including *Seduction of the innocent* (1954); patient case file, correspondence, and writings by or about Wertham's patient, psychoanalyst Horace Westlake Frink, and correspondence between Frink and Sigmund Freud; and correspondence, writings, and other papers relating to Wertham's mentors, Emil Kraepelin and Adolf Meyer, and his Lafargue associate, Hilde Mosse.

Correspondents include Taylor Caldwell, Emil A. Gutheil, Langston Hughes, Ernest Jones, Alfred C. Kinsey, Ida Macalpine, Thomas Mann, Arthur Miller, Ella Winter, and Richard Wright.

Gift of the estate of Florence Hesketh Wertham, 1987-1988.

Access restricted. Finding aid in the repository.

***Rutgers University Libraries***

New Brunswick, N.J.

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**Stanford, Thomas Naylor.**

Papers, 1773-1865; (bulk 1818-1860).

4 v. and 2 boxes.

Bookseller and publisher, of New York, N.Y.; b. 1796; d. 1865. Correspondence (1815-1860), chiefly with Stanford's brother-in-law, Rev. James Chapman, rector of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N.J.; letters concerning *Swords' Pocket Almanac*, a serial published by Stanford's firm, containing statistical and other data of the Episcopal Church; correspondence (1777-1837) of Rev. John Stanford, in part relating to his service as chaplain to various New York City penal and insane institutions; and other papers.

Acquired 1944 and 1954.

*University of Pennsylvania, School of Nursing, Center for the Study of the History of Nursing*

307 Nursing Education Building, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6096

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**Fagin, Claire M.**

Oral history interview, 1982 June 10.

8 videocassettes.

Forms part of: Claire M. Fagin Papers.

Claire M. Fagin received her B.S. from Wagner College School of Nursing in Staten Island, New York, (1948), an M.A. from Teacher's College, Columbia University, and a Ph.D. from New York University (1964). Her dissertation, "The Effects of Maternal Attendance During Hospitalization on the Behavior of Young Children", received national attention. She served as the director of the graduate program in Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing at New York University from 1965 to 1969. She then served as chair and professor of the department of nursing at the Herbert Lehman College of the City University of New York from 1969 to 1977, during which time she developed a new baccalaureate nursing program that prepared nurses for primary care practice. In 1977, Fagin assumed the position as Dean of the School of Nursing of the University of Pennsylvania. Under her leadership as Dean at the University, the School of Nursing became a well-known and respected institution, visible both domestically and internationally.

Among her many accomplishments are her appointments as the director of the Health Professions Institute of Lehman College and the Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center (1975); as the first female board member of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company; as president of the American Orthopsychiatric Association; and as advisor for the World Health Organization. Fagin is also the editor of several acclaimed books in the fields of psychiatric and pediatric nursing, including *FAMILY CENTERED NURSING IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY: TREATMENT IN THE HOME AND NURSING IN CHILD PSYCHIATRY*. She has written numerous scholarly articles and papers and has given many speeches. Fagin retired as Dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing in 1991 to assume the presidency of the National League of Nursing.

These video tapes document Claire Fagin's career from one of her first jobs at Bellevue Hospital on Staten Island New York as a psychiatric nurse for teenage delinquents to her position as the Dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing. Highlights of the interview include Fagin's instrumental role in merging mental health and psychiatric nursing and her "rooming in" study on dependency and withdrawal in children in a hospital setting which made Fagin famous.

Also detailed in the interview is Fagin's tenure as head of the nursing school at Lehman College in Bronx, New York--the obstacles that she had to overcome in order to implement her program; the actual implementation of her plans; the healthy conflicts that were a normal part of the job; and finally her reasons for leaving the school to become Dean of the nursing school at Penn. Fagin then describes the nursing school when she first arrived Philadelphia in 1977--a weak nursing faculty, low visibility on campus--and the changes and programs that she instituted such as replacing nursing professors who did not have their doctorate degrees, developing a nursing research center and starting a nursing doctorate degree program.

In addition, Fagin talks about topics such as the type of nurses that she tries to develop, that is, the "political nurse", one who has the skills to change aspects of her environment that she does not like. Also discussed are the affects of the women's movement on nursing and the debate in nursing over whether the bachelor of science degree should be the minimum degree requirement for nursing.

The tapes also provide information about Fagin's personal life such as her marriage, the adoption of her two children, and her attempts to be "superwife" and "supermother".

Claire M. Fagin Oral History Interview, Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania.

**Fagin, Claire M.**

Papers, 1926-1992.

10 linear ft.

Claire Fagin received her B.S. from Wagner College School of Nursing in Staten Island, New York (1948), M.A. from Teacher's College, Columbia University, and Ph.D. from New York University (1964). She served as Director of the Graduate Program in Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing at New York University from 1965 to 1969, and later as chair and professor of the Department of Nursing at the Herbert Lehman College of the City University of New York from 1969 to 1977, during which time she developed a new baccalaureate nursing program that prepared nurses for primary care practice. In 1977 she assumed the position of Dean of the School of Nursing of the University of Pennsylvania. Among her many accomplishments are her appointments as President of the American Orthopsychiatric Association, member of the Institute of Medicine, advisor for the World Health Organization, and the first female board member of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company. Fagin is the editor of several acclaimed books in the fields of psychiatric and pediatric nursing, including FAMILY CENTERED NURSING IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY: TREATMENT IN THE HOME and NURSING IN CHILD PSYCHIATRY. She has written numerous scholarly articles and papers and given many speeches. Fagin retired as dean of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Nursing in 1991, but still assumes the presidency of the National League of Nursing.

This collection spans Fagin's professional life, including her coursework as a master's and doctoral student, as well as course materials she prepared as a faculty member at Lehman College. Included is an extensive collection of her articles and speeches, illustrating many of Fagin's interests. A good deal of files from her tenure as Dean of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Nursing are represented, as well as papers from her tenure as President of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. Included as well are personal papers and photographs, correspondence, and an interesting chronicle of New York City's West Side Urban Renewal Project through her involvement in her local block association.

Unpublished finding aid in repository.

Claire M. Fagin Papers, Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania.

**Mereness, Dorothy A.**

Papers, 1910-1991.

3 linear ft.

Entering nursing in 1941, after several years spent teaching upon graduation from Case Western Reserve University, Dorothy Mereness became prominent in the emerging field of psychiatric nursing. She was involved with the early National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH) and, after completion of graduate study at the University of Pittsburgh, went on to publish articles and textbooks, notably ESSENTIALS OF PSYCHIATRIC NURSING. Mereness also set up a graduate program, of which she was head, at New York University and served as dean at the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing. Over the course of her career, Dorothy Mereness stressed the importance of psychiatric teams.

This collection includes correspondence, memorabilia, printed material, reports, subject files, speeches, and three dimensional objects documenting her career as a psychiatric nurse, dean of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Nursing, and executive director of the Pennsylvania Nurses' Association, District 1.

Dorothy Ann Mereness Papers, Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania.

*Wayne State University, Walter P. Reuther Library, Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs*  
Detroit, Mich.

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**Frank, Lawrence K. (Lawrence Kelso), 1890-1968.**

Papers, 1922-1968.

5.5 linear ft.

Social scientist and lecturer.

Correspondence, mss. and reprints of writings, clippings, reports, and other materials, relating to Frank's career, including his interest in education, psychology, and child development, and his activities as consultant for Friends World College, a private Quaker institution, Huntington, N.Y., and as a member of American Association for the Advancement of Science. Correspondents include Barry Commoner. Other persons represented include Margaret Mead.

Gift of Merrill-Palmer Institute, 1982.

Finding aid in the repository.

*Yale University Library, Manuscripts and Archives*

Box 208240, New Haven, CT 06520-8240

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**Burrow, Trigant, 1875-1950.**

Trigant Burrow papers, 1875-1984 (inclusive), 1903-1950 (bulk)

42.50 linear ft. (102 boxes)

Trigant Burrow, pioneer American psychoanalyst and founder of group psychoanalysis, graduated from Fordham University in 1896. He received a M.D. from the University of Virginia in 1899 and a Ph.D. in experimental psychology from Johns Hopkins University in 1909. He studied under Carl Jung, opened analytic practice in 1910, and began group laboratory experiments in 1923. He was president of the American Psychoanalytic Association, 1925-1926; scientific director of The Lifwynn Foundation, 1927-1950; and the author of four books.

The papers contain correspondence, memoranda, manuscripts and other papers on the professional career and personal life of psychiatrist and psychoanalyst Trigant Burrow. The papers document Burrow's group laboratory research, the activities of The Lifwynn Foundation, the research of important colleagues like Hans C. Syz and Charles Baker Thompson, and such subjects as doctor-patient and interpersonal relations. The papers include extensive family and personal correspondence, a complete set of Burrow's published writings, drafts of manuscripts, and copies of unpublished and unfinished writings. Major correspondents include Sherwood Anderson, Sigmund Freud, Carl G. Jung, Alfred Korzybski, D. H. Lawrence, Adolf Meyer, Sir Herbert Read, Clarence Shields, and Leo Stein.

Gift of The Lifwynn Foundation, 1983, 1984, and 1995; and the estate of Hans Syz, 1991 and 1993.

Boxes 46-49 and 63 are restricted until 2003.

Copyright has been retained by The Lifwynn Foundation.  
Unpublished finding aid in repository.

**Lifwynn Foundation.**

Lifwynn Foundation records, 1924-1995 (inclusive).  
42.25 linear ft.

The Lifwynn Foundation for Laboratory Research in Analytic and Social Psychiatry was established in 1927 to provide an institutional setting for the pioneer group research originated by Trigant Burrow. Burrow established an experimental community to investigate the pathology of "normality," and the investigators were included as elements in the social fabric to be observed. In addition to Burrow, the Lifwynn Foundation founders included Hans Syz and Clarence Shields.

The records consist of the Lifwynn Foundation's correspondence, organizational files, research data, financial records, and copies of the foundation's publication, Lifwynn Correspondence, which provides a forum for scholars interested in exploring the nature of contemporary social neurosis. Also included in the records are materials from the files of Clarence Shields, William E. Galt, and Charles B. Thompson.

Gift of the Lifwynn Foundation, 1995 and 1999.

Box 13 of Accession 96-M-59 is closed to research until 2003.

Materials in box 25 of Accession 1999-M-082 are closed for seventy-five years from the date of creation, 2026-2064.

Donor retains copyright.

Unpublished finding aid is available in the repository.

Related material: Trigant Burrow Papers (MS 1370). Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library.

Related material: Hans Syz Papers (MS 1624). Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library.

**Macdonald family.**

Macdonald family papers, 1808-1922 (inclusive)  
2 linear ft. (5 boxes)

James Macdonald: physician specializing in mental disorders; superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, N.Y., ca. 1832-1838; founded Sanford Hall Institution, 1844.

Eliza Harris Miller Macdonald; wife of James Macdonald; with her brother-in-law managed Sanford Hall after 1849.

James Allen Macdonald: vice-president of United Verde Copper Company and other companies; in 1887 became president of Sanford Hall Corporation. Eliza Macdonald: in 1887 became secretary of Sanford Hall Corporation. Principal figures in the papers are James Macdonald, his wife, Eliza Harris Miller Macdonald, and two of their six children: James Allen and Eliza. Included in the papers are family correspondence, household and travel bills and receipts, as well as the business papers of the Sanford Hall Institution, a private mental hospital operated by the family.

The bulk of the papers consists of personal letters to Eliza Harris Miller Macdonald and records of the Sanford Hall Institution (1845-1915).

Unpublished finding aid in repository.

**Mahler, Margaret S.**

Margaret S. Mahler papers, 1822-1987 (inclusive), 1924-1985 (bulk).

82 linear ft. (185 boxes)

Margaret Schoenberger Mahler was born in Sopron, Hungary on May 10, 1897. She was educated in Hungary and Germany and received her medical degree from the University of Jena in 1922. In 1938 she emigrated to the United States, settling in New York City. Mahler's clinical research included studies of children with tic syndrome (Gilles de la Tourette's disease), studies of symbiotic child psychosis, and studies of normal separation-individuation of child development. Mahler died in October 1985.

The papers consist of correspondence and subject files, presentation files, writings, photographs, videotapes, audiotapes and film documenting Margaret Mahler's career as a child psychoanalyst, clinical researcher, and author. The papers highlight Mahler's American career beginning in 1938 until her death in 1985. The materials encompass Mahler's varied research topics, her professional activities at the international, national, regional and local levels, and her writings. Materials relating to her professional work in Europe prior to 1938 are limited. Mahler's major correspondents include psychoanalysts, social workers, child development theorists, editors, and publishers of her books and articles. These papers do not include the raw data from her studies. The papers document Mahler's personal life through correspondence with her relatives in war-time and postwar Hungary, through photographs, a scrapbook, postcards, and family papers.

Gift of Margaret S. Mahler, 1979, the Margaret S. Mahler Psychiatric Research Foundation, 1983, 1987, 1988, and Dr. Fred Pine, 1997.

Series IX, Foundation Materials, and Appendix B: Restricted Materials are closed to researchers.

Unpublished finding aid is available in the repository.

### **Syz, Hans C.**

Title: Hans Caspar Syz papers, 1911-1991 (inclusive).

36.75 linear ft.

Hans C. Syz was born on August 1, 1894 in Zürich, Switzerland. He completed medical training in Zürich, Munich and Geneva before coming to the United States in 1921 to do clinical work and research in physiological psychology at the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at Johns Hopkins University. In 1923 he began to participate in the 'living laboratory' organized by Trigant Burrow. In 1927 he became secretary of the newly-founded Lifwynn Foundation for Laboratory Research in Analytic and Social Psychiatry in Westport, Connecticut. Syz served as an officer of the foundation for sixty-four years, and in 1951 succeeded Burrow as its president. Syz assembled a comprehensive collection of 18th-century European porcelain which he donated to the Smithsonian Institution in 1964. He died on May 29, 1991, in Greens Farms, Connecticut.

The papers consist of correspondence, reading notes, writings and research materials relating primarily to Hans C. Syz's career as secretary and president of the Lifwynn Foundation. The papers provide information on the formation and development of the Lifwynn Foundation, as well as research and writing by staff members and students. Syz's work as a psychiatrist in New York and Baltimore hospitals is also documented, as are his activities as a collector of 18th-century Western European porcelain.

Gift of the estate of Hans Syz, 1992-1994.

Boxes 77 and 78 and folder 91 in Manuscripts Common Folio box 5 are restricted until 2026 June 1.

Mrs. Hans Syz holds the literary and other property rights to the published and unpublished papers of her husband during her lifetime, after which they become the property of her sons,

Stephan B. Syz and John D. Syz. Requests for permission to publish should be directed to Stephan B. Syz.

Unpublished finding aid is available in the repository.

Hans Caspar Syz Papers. Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library.

Related material: Trigant Burrow Papers, MS 1370. Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library.

Related material: Lifwynn Foundation Records, MS 1681. Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University