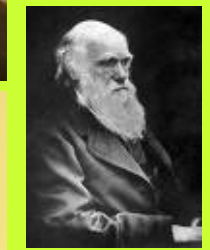
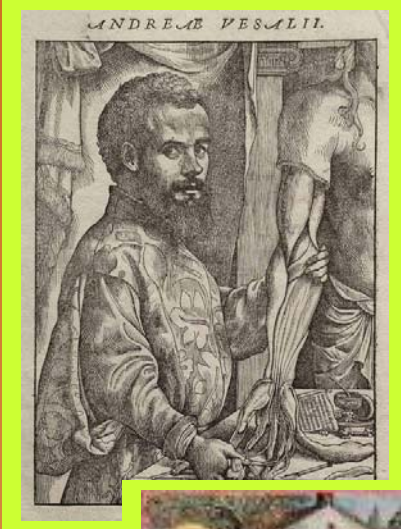


PRIMARY SOURCE MEDIA



"It is safe to say that microform will continue to be an important force in preserving archival and manuscript materials and making these materials more widely available to both experienced and novice researchers."

James Billington, Librarian of Congress

MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES COLLECTIONS

UPDATED MAY 2009

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1812–1924, Minutes and Correspondence

The Academy of Natural Sciences was established by a group of amateur scientists in 1812 to encourage scientific investigation, with emphasis on the taxonomy of plants, animals, and minerals. It emerged as one of the pre-eminent scientific institutions of the 19th century, counting among its members John James Audubon, Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, Joseph Leidy, Edward Cope, Charles Darwin, Michael Faraday and the Chevalier de Lamarck.

D1841. 38 reels.

Acid Deposition and the Environment: The Annual “Grey Literature” Environmental Reference Collection

Acid rain is a major environmental issue. This collection includes “grey literature” — a large body of information that lies outside the domain of the scientific journals and mainstream book publishers. The importance of data provided by these organizations cannot be overemphasized. It is vital in defining patterns and trends and in providing data from which potential and actual environmental effects can be assessed.

Part 1: The Basic Set to 1988. 347 fiche.

Part 2: 1989 Update. 63 fiche.

H-634.021. Complete Collection: 410 fiche.

American Medical Periodicals, 1797–1900

American Medical Periodicals, 1797–1900 offers more than 1,200 19th-century medical periodicals. These documents provide insights into important events in American medicine and their influence on medical practices, during a time that witnessed significant new advances in medicine and surgery.

1080. Complete Collection: 750 reels in 15 units.

American Natural History, 1769–1865

This collection, based on the “Bibliography of American Natural History 1769–1865” by Max Meisel, encompasses the writing from explorers’ journals and travelers’ accounts during American

frontier days. *American Natural History, 1769–1865* presents the writings of explorers and settlers who examined, identified and classified specimens of every sort — from animal and plant life to the varied aspects of geology. The records of such notable naturalists as John Charles Fremont, Matthew Calbraith Perry, Meriweather Lewis, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft and Zebulon Montgomery Pike, among others, have formed a descriptive literature that is an integral part of the written history of the United States. The material derived from Max Meisel’s work — articles on botany, geology, mineralogy, paleontology and zoology — has been collected from the numerous scientific journals, federal reports and publications of science organizations and societies that developed since the late-18th century in an effort to organize scientific inquiry. This constitutes nearly 300 articles, representing an extensive selection of Academy papers and periodicals.

Part 1: Periodicals. 204 reels.

Part 2: Geological Surveys. 30 reels.

Part 3: Reports of Exploration. 30 reels.

1090. Complete Collection: 264 reels.

The Bureau of Social Hygiene Project and Research File, 1913–1940

The Bureau of Social Hygiene (BSH) was formed in 1913 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and others for “the study, amelioration, and prevention of those social conditions, crimes, and diseases which adversely affect the well being of society.” With private funding, the BSH sponsored research, education, and publications in the areas of social welfare, eugenics, prostitution, vice control, narcotics, birth control, juvenile delinquency, criminology, and police organization. This microfilm edition reproduces the two most significant files maintained by the BSH, covering its projects and research interests.

S1846. 31 reels.

The Bush Administration and the AIDS Crisis

Since it was first mentioned in medical literature in 1981, AIDS has spread into nearly every nation on earth and has caused more widespread panic, fear, and concern than any other medical catastrophe in the twentieth century. This collection provides



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essential materials for understanding the response of the Bush Administration to the growing AIDS epidemic—the first time that large amounts of government funding and attention were given to the issue.

This microfilm collection contains correspondence from constituents concerning personal struggles with AIDS; AIDS and immigration; AIDS spending, research, and support groups; AIDS related events; hemophilia and AIDS; reports and surveys on AIDS; and the development and implementation of the Bush Administration AIDS policy. In addition, there are Congressional and constituent correspondence and memoranda focusing on the mandate and personnel of the Presidential Commission on AIDS, the international AIDS situation, reforming the INS policy on immigration of people with AIDS, local and state AIDS policies, AIDS testing, funding AIDS research, International AIDS Conferences, and reports on the spread of AIDS and AIDS prevention. Of special note is file on the National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome which contains a great deal of information on Earvin Johnson and Mary Fisher, two appointees to the commission.

D245351.

24 reels.

Dana Family Papers, 1859–1925

These papers relating to James Dwight Dana, 19th-century naturalist, mineralogist and geologist, contain his correspondence and papers documenting his teaching years at Yale University and his scientific voyages — on a Mediterranean excursion, 1833–1834, and as a member of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838–1842. Correspondents included Louis Agassiz, Harriet Dwight Dana, James Dana, Charles Darwin, Timothy Dwight, Sr., Asa Gray, Arnold Guyot, Benjamin Silliman, Sr. and Charles Wilkes. The papers of Edward Salisburg Dana, 1849–1935, are also included.

D3422.

9 reels.

Darwin, Huxley and the Natural Sciences

Darwin, Huxley and the Natural Sciences not only explores evolutionary theory, botany, geology and zoology, but also the historical understanding of the physical world, religion, politics, philosophy

and the dawning of the terms “survival of the fittest” and “social Darwinism.”

H-721.000. Unit 1: The Huxley Papers from the Imperial College Library, London. 35 reels.

H-721.001. Unit 2: The Huxley Papers from the Imperial College Library, London. 34 reels.

H-721.002. Unit 3: The Darwin Papers (Cambridge University Library) Manuscript Vol. 1 – Manuscript Vol. 119, 34 reels.

H-721.003. Unit 4: The Darwin Papers (Cambridge University Library and Down House, Kent) Manuscript Vol. 120 – Manuscript Vol. 186, 33 reels.

H-721.004. Unit 5: The Darwin Manuscripts (Cambridge University Library) Manuscript Vol. 187 – Manuscript Vol. 226. 47 reels.

Complete Collection: 183 reels.

Early American Medical Imprints, 1668–1820

Based on the National Library of Medicine’s “Early American Medical Imprints: A Guide to Works Printed in the United States, 1668–1820” by Robert B. Austin, this collection offers publications reflecting medical thought in America prior to 1821. Selected from the holdings of the College of Physicians Library in Philadelphia, the New York Academy of Medicine Library, the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda and numerous other libraries, these publications mark the beginning of American medical literature and history. *Early American Medical Imprints, 1668–1820* encompasses more than 1,600 titles of rare and fragile works not easily available from other sources. The collection presents writings by the trained physicians, clergy and educated persons dealing with the art of medicine of the times and includes many widely used American editions of works originally published abroad as well as American works.

1250.

105 reels.

Eli Whitney Papers

The correspondence and business records contained here relate to the development of the cotton gin and the manufacture of firearms employing a system of interchangeable parts. Included are land records related to the acquisition of property for a mill site, patents on inventions, account books, and other financial records,

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contracts and drawings concerning firearms production, estate records and family papers.

D3431.

7 reels.

FBI File on Albert Einstein

From the moment he entered the United States in 1933, Albert Einstein was under constant surveillance by the FBI, which was alarmed by his advocacy of peace through world government and his support for Zionism. This file chronicles the daily activities and findings of agents assigned to Einstein over the years.

S1764.

1 reel.

FBI File on J. Robert Oppenheimer

J. Robert Oppenheimer, chairman of the general advisory board of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), opposed development of the hydrogen bomb and supported international civilian control of nuclear weapons. This stance led to his investigation by the FBI, and in 1953 he was suspended from the AEC as an alleged security risk. The material in this file, consisting mainly of covertly taped telephone conversations, opened mail, and interrogations of colleagues and acquaintances, gives an interesting perspective on the American intellectual and scientific community of the early 1950s, as well as Oppenheimer himself.

S1761.

4 reels.

George Bird Grinnell Papers

This collection contains letterbooks, correspondence, and subject files, including photographs and writings, which document Grinnell's interest in Native Americans of the West; his role in the American conservation movement; his editorship of *Forest and Stream* magazine; and his participation in the National Audubon Society, Boone and Crockett Club, American Game Protective and Propagation Association and National Parks Association.

D3423.

47 reels.

Harvey Williams Cushing Papers, 1745–1965

A neurological surgeon, Harvey Williams Cushing advanced the treatment of gunshot wounds of the head during World War I and developed methods for the study and treatment of intracranial tumors. These papers consist of correspondence, subject files, diaries, and writings documenting his professional career at the Harvard Medical School and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston; his research on brain tumors; military service; prolific writings, including a 1926 Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Sir William Osler; and his ardent book collecting interests.

D3421.

159 reels.

History of Women Derivative

The History of Science, Health, and Women

The History of Science, Health, and Women contains monographs and primary sources devoted to the history and lives of women involved in medicine and science. Based on the History of Women collection, this new derivative also includes additional selections from *European Women's Periodicals* and *The Malthusian*. These materials facilitate research on how the medical institution has viewed, analyzed and written about women's health and the female body. The role of midwives and nurses is also covered through numerous titles, enabling students and researchers to evaluate how these professions came into being, how women understood their roles, and how they interacted with the medical institutions upon which they depended.

1464.

23 reels.

Othniel Charles Marsh Papers, 1817–1899

Charles Marsh was an American paleontologist who made extensive scientific explorations of the Western United States and who contributed greatly to knowledge of extinct North American vertebrates. Of special interest in this collection is the rather extensive correspondence Marsh carried on with many prominent scientists of the time, including Darwin, Leonard and Thomas Huxley, Simon Newcomb and Benjamin Silliman Sr. and Jr. The letters are arranged alphabetically by last

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name of the writer. In addition, this collection contains diaries, notebooks, school notes and other papers. Also included are materials relating to Marsh's education, his involvement in The Cardiff Giant Hoax, and his role in the Red Cloud Agency Controversy, which was precipitated by Marsh's observation and subsequent reporting of how local agents of the Bureau of Indian Affairs had issued short and shoddy rations to their charges.

D3552.

29 reels.

The Papers of Joseph Trimble Rothrock, M.D.

Joseph Trimble Rothrock (1839–1922), well known as “the father of forestry in Pennsylvania” is also distinguished for his contributions to North American botany. Closely associated with his Pennsylvania reforestation program are noteworthy endeavors to rally public opinion, obtain the cooperation of Pennsylvania's political leadership, and develop effective government–private sector collaboration in establishing and administering a reforestation program in a state that previously had no public wilderness or forest preserves. Additionally, Rothrock is credited with signal accomplishments in forestry education and the development of outdoor recreation opportunities. Rothrock's work in Pennsylvania largely led the way for similar programs in other states and in Canada. Prior to taking up the reforestation crusade, Rothrock was at the forefront of a major transition in botany from a largely taxonomic activity to plant physiology and pathology.

S3477.

34 reels.

The Papers of Robert Mills, 1781–1855

This microfilm edition, the first complete publication of Mills' papers and drawings, is significant for the history of American architecture and for early 19th century urban history and history of technology. This collection expands by 75 percent the documents on Mills accessible to scholars, and it triples the number of buildings with which he was known to be involved. Also includes correspondence to and from many prominent individuals of his day, including Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams and Isaac Hull; financial records; his

diaries, journals, and manuscripts; his books and pamphlets; and all of his located drawings.

S3198.

15 reels.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America Records, 1918-1974

From the holdings of the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College in Northampton, MA

This new microfilm series is a significant source of information on all aspects of the history of birth control and family planning including topics such as women's health issues; sex education; international population planning and policy; and the legal, political and social aspects of contraception and abortion.

“Every baby wanted and loved” (heading from August 25, 1941 exhibit on Planned Parenthood)

The Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA) has played an important historical role in making safe, effective family planning available to women and men across the country and the globe. With source materials collected here, researchers can explore the work of the PPFA and its predecessor organizations, national and international, in the areas of advocacy, medical research, legislative reform, public relations, as well as the work of individual administrators, staff, and affiliated organizations.

From family limitation to family planning – Researchers can track the history of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America as it moved from the largest birth control organization in the country to an organization that became committed to providing a broad range of programs related to reproductive health in both the national and global population.

Part 1: Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 1942-1962

Part 1 contains PPFA materials from 1916-1966 regarding Annual Meetings, Committees, Conferences, General Administration, Law and legislation arranged by state and Congressional Session, Literature, Mailings, Policies and programs arranged by subject including international work arranged by country and state work arranged by state.

248505.

29 reels.



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Part 2: Correspondence and Subject Files

Correspondence (1922-1974) from U.S. Government and individual arranged alphabetically as well as subject files (1920-1959) arranged alphabetically by subject including state contraception laws under Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst, arranged by state.

249554.

42 reels.

Part 3: Predecessor and Related Birth Control and Maternal Health Organizations

The American Birth Control League materials date from 1918-1942 and are organized into Annual Meetings, Conferences, General Administration, Literature. The Birth Control Federation of America (1937-1944), 1939-1942 Annual Meetings, Conferences, General Administration, Literature. Planned Parenthood- World Population, 1961- (1961-1969) literature, newsletters, reports, reprints, miscellaneous. And other related organizations (1924-1964) Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau, National Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control, National Committee on Maternal Health, National Committee for Planned Parenthood, International Planned Parenthood Federation.

249555.

Approx. 16 reels.

The Professional Correspondence of Franz Boas

The Professional Correspondence of Franz Boas (1858–1942), published exclusively in this microfilm edition, is a fundamental source for studying the history of anthropology in particular and American science in general. Over 50,000 items, dating from 1881 through 1942, are collected here, including correspondence with Margaret Mead, Albert Einstein, Alexander Bell, W. E. B. Du Bois, Felix Frankfurter, and Presidents Taft, Wilson and Roosevelt. This collection illuminates not only Boas' life and work, but also the social and political concerns associated with science in his day.

S1845.

44 reels.

Records of the Franklin Institute Committee on Science and the Arts, 1824–1900

Founded in 1824 in Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute was one of the first American organizations to encourage innovations in technology and science. The institute's Committee on Science and the Arts (CSA) was charged with promoting advances in "manufactures and the mechanic arts by assessing the quality of new inventions." Independent of the U.S. Patent Office, the CSA became a major clearinghouse for new developments in 19th-century technology. This collection includes complete files on each proposal: diagrams, illustrations, correspondence with inventors and the CSA's evaluation.

S1852.

28 reels.

Russian Archives: Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Soviet Genetics

In the early 1930s, as the forced "collectivization" of agriculture resulted in chaos and famine, Trofim Lysenko, an upstart plant breeder, developed a method to increase crop yields. His experiments yielded nothing and drew the criticism of Soviet geneticists. Lysenko ultimately stigmatized his foes as "enemies of the people." This collection documents the transformation of Russian genetics, and contains the complete papers of the leading Soviet geneticists during this era.

8007.000. Genetic Index Reel. 1 reel.

8001.007. Koltsov. 67 reels.

8001.003. Koshtoyants. 5 reels.

8001.004. Lepishinskaya. 15 reels.

8001.002. Lysenko. 31 reels.

8001.001. Present. 11 reels.

8001.006. Serebrovskii. 42 reels.

8001.005. Zavadovskii. 16 reels.

Complete collection: 188 reels.

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Science in World War II

This collection provides nine classic works on the efforts of U.S. scientists in the war. The first eight volumes tell the history of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, while the ninth volume presents a model of relations between the state and science.

S1665. **51 fiche.**

Scientific and Technical Periodicals

Considered the best access tool to European and American scientific literature of the 1800s, the Royal Society's bibliography indexes approximately 2,500 titles ranging from the most important scientific periodicals of the day to proceedings and transactions of societies. Papers are cited in physics, mathematics, natural history, physiology, geology, mineralogy and chemistry. Although general scientific journals have been published since the 1600s, the specialized scientific journals grew dramatically in the 19th century. Specialized journals encouraged the inclusion of critical comment directed toward journal articles, served as the primary medium of scientific communication, spread into rapidly developing fields of science, such as mechanical engineering, and recorded the progress of the Industrial Revolution.

1835. **200 reels in four units.**

Self-Help Groups and Health Information in Britain: The Annual "Grey Literature" Medical Reference Collection

This collection compiles the "grey literature" of self-help health care, tracking the explosion of self-help groups in the United Kingdom through the 1980s. These groups have published extensive information as a public service, and this collection gathers their output into an easily accessible resource.

H-634.651. Part 1: The Basic Set to 1988. **64 fiche.**

H-634.652. Part 2: 1989 Update. **51 fiche.**

Complete Collection: 115 fiche.

Special Subject Units from Sex Research: Early Literature from Statistics to Erotica

Sex as a factor in human existence appears as a theme in nearly every area of literature. The books within the four categories are taken from the Alfred C. Kinsey Institute for Sex Research, and date from 1700 to 1860. Modern readers are able to assess how much of contemporary life reflects a real "sexual revolution" and how much is really rooted in the past.

Sexual Behavior and Attitudes. **15 reels.**

Sex, Law and Medicine. **10 reels.**

Sex and Literature, **82 reels.**

Sex and the Humanities. **14 reels.**

1840. Complete Collection: 121 reels.

Studies in Global Crises

The International AIDS/HIV Crisis

This microfilm collection documents the U.S. and worldwide response to the threat posed by HIV/AIDS. The research behind the studies, reports, and analyses represents an exhaustive review of the facts, causes, and political, social, and economic implications of a phenomenon that threatens every region of the world.

The International HIV/AIDS Crisis assembles research studies that analyze the goals and strategies of fighting this worldwide epidemic. Theses studies, reports, and analyses were conducted by governmental agencies, private organizations under contract with the Federal government, and international organizations—including the Centers for Disease Control; World Health Organization; U.S. Agency for International Development; Johns Hopkins University; Macro, International; and National Institutes of Health. They represent the most rigorous and authoritative research on HIV/AIDS.



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The value of these materials is both immediate and historical. They provide up-to-date information on the global crisis, while documenting the manner in which HIV/AIDS has spread, efforts to control the epidemic, and its treatment methodology over more than two decades. These seminal studies are important now and will remain of value in the future.

249707.

Approx. 10 reels.

International Climatic Changes and Global Warming

For over the past 200 years, the burning of fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, and deforestation, have caused the concentrations of heat-trapping "greenhouse gases" to increase significantly in our atmosphere. These gases prevent heat from escaping to space, somewhat like the glass panels of a greenhouse. Greenhouse gases are necessary to life as we know it, because they keep the planet's surface warmer than it otherwise would be. But, as the concentrations of these gases continue to increase in the atmosphere, the Earth's temperature is climbing above past levels. Most of the warming in recent decades is very likely the result of human activities. Other aspects of the climate are also changing such as rainfall patterns, snow and ice cover, and sea level.

Primary Source Media's new microfilm collection documents the U.S. response to the threat posed by climatic change and global warming. The research behind the studies, reports, and analyses represents an exhaustive review of the facts, causes, and economic and political implications of a phenomenon that threatens every region of the world.

249709.

Approx. 10 reels.

Transactions (1793–1936) and Transactions and Studies (1937–1971) of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia

The college of Physicians of Philadelphia was America's first medical school and training hospital, and one of its most distinguished medical institutions. The college's publication, *Transactions*, was begun under the editorship of Dr. Benjamin Rush in 1793 and is the oldest continuing medical journal in the U.S. This

microfilm publication is the only available collection of the entire run of this journal through 1971.

S1872.

19 reels.

United States Sanitary Commission Records Series 1: Medical Committee Archives, 1861–1865, and Series 7: Statistical Bureau Archives, Camp Inspection Reports, 1861–1864

The collection appeals to medical historians, especially those researching the social aspects of war and soldiers' daily living conditions. A voluntary organization, the United States Sanitary Commission (USSC) provided medical and physical relief to Union soldiers during the Civil War. It was formed in 1861 by order of Simon Cameron (Secretary of War) and endorsed by President Abraham Lincoln, yet it depended on the efforts of supporting organizations — not the government — for funding. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the USSC had branches across the northeastern states and a department headquartered in Kentucky. Relief agents working for the USSC included women and blacks who often risked their lives treating soldiers. The USSC also established the "Soldier's Home" in Washington, which helped soldiers deal with the government bureaucracy and provided medicine and food.

S3357.

28 reels.

Walter Chauncey Camp Papers, 1866–1925

The papers of Walter Chauncey Camp, father of American football and the foremost authority on sports and physical fitness of his day, include correspondence with J.W. Heisman, Vance McCormick, Theodore Roosevelt, Amos Alonzo Stagg, Ray Tompkins, Caspar Whitney, and Fielding Yost. These letters and the official football rules and minutes of the American Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee trace the development of the sport. Major subjects documented include the history of American sports, athletics, and physical fitness.

D3420.

48 reels.

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Women and Medicine: Remedy Books, 1533–1865

Collected by the founder of the Wellcome Trust, Sir Henry Wellcome, the remedy books presented here for the first time are a moving, personal and under-utilized source of information about lay-medicine in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries in particular. Each of these 247 books are very obviously cherished, highly valued, inherited objects which handed down wisdom and tradition from mother to daughter. The heyday of domestic remedy books is the 16th and 17th centuries. By the mid- to late-18th century, medicine was becoming a male, scientific, professionally-regulated domain, and women were being disenfranchised. This may well have been to the benefit of many people's health as some of these recipes are positively dangerous. But these were centuries when most ailments were addressed by the lady of the house. The tradition and content of the collection is predominantly, but not exclusively, British (there are French, German and Italian examples within the collections as well).

70001.000.

35 reels.

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