

Guide to the Charles M. Grossman Papers 2008-027

Finding aid prepared by Karen Peterson, Ian Terrell, Jeff Colby

This finding aid was produced using the Archivists' Toolkit

December 27, 2013

Describing Archives: A Content Standard

Oregon Health & Science University Historical Collections & Archives
2008
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<u>Box 38 Artifacts V-Notebooks</u>	75
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Summary Information

Repository	Oregon Health & Science University Historical Collections & Archives
Creator - Creator	Grossman, Charles Milton, M.D.
Title	Charles M. Grossman Papers
Date [inclusive]	1942-2011
Extent	40.0 Linear feet
Location	R440, Old Library, Historical Collections & Archives, Oregon Health & Science University. See "Separated Materials for exceptions.
Language	English
Language of Materials	The bulk of the collection is in English. However, due to Dr. Grossman's extensive travels in China and Europe , there is correspondence and artifacts as well in Chinese, Korean, German, Russian, Swedish and other languages.
Material Specific Details- Prints	The Grossman collection contains a number of photographic prints scattered throughout. These include: B1/F29 Personal Papers- color prints banquet, the Craig family, a b/w portrait of Grossman, and a negative of Dr. Grossman. B1/F31 Mrs. Mildred "Midge" Morse B2/F5 Medicine I- Staff of New Haven Hospital, Connecticut, 22 3x5 b/w prints. 1944 B3/F6 Medicine II-2 b/w prints patient x-rays in file on mushroom poisoning. B3/F3 Pictures with Patient Health Information (PHI). B3/F6 2 4x5 b/w prints patient X-rays with mushroom poisoning. B3/F13 Medicine II- Professional correspondence has a b/w 3x5 print of a specimen of bone in heart. B3/F16 Packet 5 glass lantern slides and 1 35mm slide of poison mushroom. B4/F7 Medicine III-A negatives of chromatograms (57). B6/F1 PHI prints. B6/F6 Ten Year Survivals (PHI) B6/F18 More PHI prints.

B6/F24 Medicine V-Carl J. Hopkins, 2 8x10 color prints. B10/F10 PSR I-2 8x10 b/w prints in Trilateral Conferences file of Swedish hosts at Umea, labeled "Gunnel and Tage". B17/F6 IPPNW I-Cologne conference, b/w prints of Bernard Lown, Eugeni Chazov, and one unidentified person. B19 2 transparencies and 9 35mm slides (PHI). B25/F12 China Tours I-Douglas Fir project, 1 color print of Grand Park clearcut (1983). B27/F9 China Tours III-USCPFA Board member Ellen Williams & family, 1 color print. B30/F14 China Tours VI-Grossman as US-China Friendship Ambassador (2011), 2 color prints of Grossman at conferment ceremony. B30/F15 China Tours VI-Miscellaneous China prints; group tour portraits, individual and small groups (1974-85). B32/F8 DPRK- Sec of State Albright's trip to Pyongyang, 3 color prints and 4 slides of the American fleet of vehicles, (2000).

**Material Specific Details-
Related Images** An attempt has been made to create live links with images from the Digital Resource Library. In case of live link failure, cut and past URL into a browser.

Preferred Citation

Charles Milton Grossman Papers, Accession No. 2008-027, Oregon Health & Science University, Historical Collections & Archives

Administrative/Biographical History Note

Charles, Milton Grossman, M.D. (1914-2013). Born 1914 December 23 in New Jersey. Attended school in New York and interned at Yale University. New York University appointment to teaching staff June 1, 1940, with title Christian A. Herter Fellow in Medicine. Came West in 1944 to practice at Kaiser Hospital. Lived in the hills above Linnton, research at the University of Portland for 21+ years. Instructor University of Oregon Medical School; appointment as Clinical Instructor in Medicine at UOMS, letter from Dr. Baird notifying Grossman of appointment October 10, 1947. Moved to Portland from Vancouver in 1950. Two children Peter and Lindsay, late wife Helen "Frosty" Frost. His medical career has seen him involved in interesting medical cases such as first use of penicillin clinically, mushroom poisoning, and blood work leading to patents on an early dialysis machine. Dr. Grossman wedded a medical career with one of social activism. He worked on a wide variety of labor, social and community health issues. After 1980 he became a co-organizer of the Portland chapter of Physicians for Social Responsibility. In this capacity he took a leading role in establishing contacts in Europe and China during the days of detente. He helped organize multiple tours to China and North Korea (DPRK) and was essential in facilitating medical and nursing exchange programs between East and West. His work in getting the attendance of Chinese medical representatives in international meetings got him the Schweitzer Prize in 1989. He died July 17, 2013.

Medical Practice Note

Private practice downtown Portland – internal medicine specialist; Instructor in Medicine – Yale University; Teaching staff, NYU 1940; Kaiser- Permanente, 1944; Assistant in Physiology – Loma Linda; Clinical Instructor, University of Oregon Medical School 1947; Research Associate, Department of Chemistry , University of Portland – 1959-1980; Staff – Holladay Park Hospital (1947-1993) Staff – Good Samaritan – 1970 -2013.

Memberships

Albina Committee for the War on Poverty American Association for the Advancement of Science American Federation for Clinical Research City Club of Portland – first legally elected a Democratic precinct committee woman Evans F. Carlson Friends of China Interagency Welfare Crises Committee – chairman from 1969-1981 (founded 1969 January 20). International Physicians for the Prevention of

Nuclear War (IPPNW) Linnton Community Center for many years - president of the 6 years and served on its board of directors Multnomah County Welfare Advisory Committee – vice chairman Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) – president Oregon Chapter Portland Academy of Medicine US-China People's Friendship Association Western Society for Clinical Research Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Honors

Citizen of the Year, Portland Oregon- Oregon Social Workers Association, 1980. Albert Schweitzer Peace Achievement award – International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War – Hiroshima, Japan Summer 1989. Peace Ambassador, People's Republic of China 2012

Scope and Content

39 boxes worth of materials plus artifacts. Wide variety of papers, reprints, travel brochures, correspondence, news clippings, reports, magazine articles, ephemera, bound volumes, A/V materials and miscellany.

Arrangement

Collection is arranged in series: Personal, Medical, Physicians for Social Responsibility, International Physicians for Prevention Nuclear War, Hanford, Social Welfare, Social Activism, and China. Within each series chronologically, and alphabetically by subject within date ranges.

Arrangement Chinese Names

Chinese naming conventions are often confusing for Westerners. Differing systems of Romanization of Chinese to Latin script during the 20th century contribute to this. Also the political upheavals of the Great Cultural Revolution added new conventions which even obscured gender. Generally speaking the older Wade-Giles form of naming includes a hyphen, as in "MaoTse-tung". Increasingly this is replaced by the Pinyin form, which tends toward a more phonetic spelling, loses the hyphen and often capitalizes the previously hyphenated part of the name, as in "Mao Ze Dong". These differences will be apparent as both forms, or variations of them are utilized. Chinese names traditionally start with surname first. This format has been followed except in cases where the individuals have Westernized their names.

Administrative Information

Publication Information

Oregon Health & Science University Historical Collections & Archives 2008

Revision Description

2011

Restrictions on Access Note

The collection is open to the public. No special equipment is needed to access the materials

Conditions Governing Reproduction and Use Note

The OHSU Historical Collections & Archives is the owner of the materials and makes available reproductions for research, publication, and other uses. Written permission must be obtained from the OHSU HC&A before any reproduction use. The OHSU HC&A does not necessarily hold copyright to all of the materials in the collections. In some cases, permission for use may require seeking additional authorization from the copyright owners.

Processing note

Materials were inventoried as delivered by Dr. Grossman. He passed July 2013.

Related Materials

Separated Materials

Dr. Grossman's microscope and coal miner's clock are located with other artifacts in the Old Library 1st floor cage. Visiocardette electro-cardiograph machine is in the Medical Museum, BICC 107A.

Controlled Access Headings

Corporate Name(s)

- Evans F. Carlson Friends of the People's Republic of China.
- Evans F. Carlson Friends of the People's Republic of China. -- Administration
- IPPNW-International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War.
- Physicians for Social Responsibility.
- U.S. China Peoples Friendship Association. -- Administration
- U.S.-China People's Friendship Association.

Genre(s)

- Activism-Social
- Articles and Reprints
- Artifacts
- Biography
- Briefs, Legal
- Broadsides
- Brochures
- Bulletins, News
- Correspondence
- Newsletters

Geographic Name(s)

- China
- Oregon

Occupation(s)

- Internal medicine
- Physicians--Oregon

Personal Name(s)

- Adler, Solomon, 1909-1994 -- Correspondence
- Alley, Rewi, 1897-1987
- Bao, Zhen Mai
- Blankfort, Michael, 1907-1982 -- History
- Carlson, Evans Fordyce, Brigadier General, U.S.M.C., 1896-1947
- Cassel, Christine, MD
- Chazov, Evgeni, M.D. -- Correspondence
- Chen , Cheng, M.D.
- Chen, Mu Sheng
- Chung, Warren Yip, B.S., 1920-1997 -- Archives
- Coe, Virginius Frank, 1907-1980 -- Correspondence
- Don, De Yao, M.D.
- Epstein, Israel, 1915-2005 -- Correspondence
- Falk, Joy Hume, 1917-1986 -- Correspondence
- Greenfield, Del, 1915-2007
- Guo, Tong, M.D.
- Hatem, George, M.D., 1910-1988
- He, Xie Ge, M.D.
- Huang, Hua, 1913-2010 -- Correspondence
- Huang, Ming Sheng, M.D.
- Liu, Baiyu, 1916-2005 -- Correspondence
- Liu, Dan, M.D.
- Liu, Qing Huai, M.D.
- Liu, Xie He, M.D.
- Lou , Wei Ci, M.D.
- Lou, Ding An, M.D.
- Lown, Bernard, M.D. -- Correspondence
- Metcalfe, James, M.D.
- Metcalfe, James, M.D. -- Archives
- Morse, Mildred Martha "Midge" Downey, Mrs., 1901-1994 -- Correspondence
- Morse, Wayne L., Senator, 1900-1974
- Morse, Wayne L., Senator, 1900-1974 -- Correspondence
- Muller, Hans, M.D., 1915-1994 -- Correspondence
- Nussbaum, Rudi, 1922-2011 -- Correspondence
- Pauling, Linus, B.S., Ph.D., 1901-1994
- Peters, John Punnet, M.D., 1887-1955
- Phillips, Jordan, M.D., 1923-2008 -- Correspondence
- Ping, Yu

- Rotblat, Joseph, 1908-2005 -- Correspondence
- Schuman, Frederick L., 1904-1981 -- Correspondence
- Service, John Stewart, 1909-1999 -- Correspondence
- Sha, Ya Mei, M.D.
- Tan, Lin
- Thomasson, Catherine, M.D.
- Tu, Liang Ying, M.D.
- Wang, Huang Ren, M.D.
- Wang, Wei, M.D.
- Wu, Chieh Ping, M.D.
- Wu, David
- Wu, Jianying (Betty)
- Wu, Ya Fei, Ph.D.
- Wu, Yanmin (Amy), M.D.
- Xie, Su Su, M.D.
- Yao, Fei Xiong, M.D.
- Yao, Pei Yi, Ph.D.
- Yen, Ping
- Zhang , Qing

Subject(s)

- Activists-Peace
- Activists-Political
- Colleges and Universities
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea (N. Korea)
- Environmental Activism
- Environmentalism
- Hiroshima Day
- Iraq War
- Medicine and Health
- News article
- Nobel Peace Prize
- Nuclear Disarmament
- People's Republic of China
- Physicians for Social Responsibility
- PSR Day
- University of Oregon Health Science Center - Faculty
- University of Oregon.Medical School
- UOMS Faculty
- World War II

Other Finding Aids

2003-002 Alice M. Stewart Collection 2010-007 Physicians fir Social Responsibility 2012-009 Henry D. Barker Papers 2012-010 Joy Spalding Collection on the Physicians for Social Responsibility

Box 1 Personal Papers

Collection Inventory

Box 1 Personal Papers 1937-2010

F1 Curriculum Vitae

F2 Deposition in Union Case Involving Brother Leo 1937

F3 Family Correspondence 1937-1987

F4 Jobs 1938-1989

F5 Non-Medical Licenses & Certifications 1940-1947

F6 Personal Correspondence 1940-1947

F7 Student Loans 1941

F8 Personal Finances 1941-1949

F9 World War II Correspondence 1943-1946

F10 US Army Medical Corps 1944

F11 Tax Information 1944-1948

Box 1 Personal Papers

F12 Correspondence to Government & Politicians 1944-2009

F13 US Navy Commission 1945

F14 Auto Accident Insurance Claims 1945-1946

F15 Newsclippings 1945-1958

F16 Insurance 1945-1970

F17 Non-Medical Official Correspondence 1945-1980

F18 Tax Information 1948-1964

F19 Private Practice Tax Information 1950-1978

F20 Auto Expenses 1952-2009

F21 Passaic High School Class of 1930 Reunion Program 1955

F22 Personal Correspondence 1954-1995

F23 White House Invitation 1965

F24 Awards 1980-1985

F25 Schweitzer Award Congratulations 1989

Box 2 Medicine I

F26 Grossman 90th Birthday 2004

F27 Grossman 95th Birthday 2009

F28 Meeting Paul Robeson 1943 2010

F29 Photographs 1948-2010

F30 Helen Frost ("Frostie") Grossman (1917-2002) 2002

F31 Senator Wayne & Mildred Morse 1951-1985

Box 2 Medicine I 1935-1950

F1 Professional Memberships 1935-1996

F2 Professional Correspondence 1942-1960

F3 Equipment & Drugs Invoices & Correspondence 1942-1953

F4 Medical Licenses & Certificates 1943-1947

F5 Photographs New Haven Hospital Staff 1944

F6 Penicillin & Pericarditis 1944-1945

F7 Northern Permanente Hospital 1944-1950

Box 2 Medicine I

F8 Lobar Pneumonia Paper North Permanente 1945

F9 Plasma Phosphatide Research 1945-1964

F10 "How Progressive is Psychoanalysis?" 1946

F11 Southern Permanente Hospital Fontana CA 1946-1947

F12 Expert Witness 1946-1968

F13 Job Recommendations 1946-1990

F14 Information Requests 1946-1997

F15 Cancer Research Fellowships 1948-1949

F16 Patient Lists Kaiser-Permanente 1947-1978

F17 Public Health Care & Insurance Programs 1947-1983

F18 Syllabus Seminar in Medical Care Administration 1948

F19 Holladay Park Hospital Lecture 1949

F20 Doctor's Clinic 1949-1950

F21 Cancer Research Liver Glycine Correspondence 1950-1952

Box 3 Medicine II

F22 Supply Invoices 1950-1953

F23 Northwest Society Clinical Research 1950-1959

Box 3 Medicine II 1950-1963

F1 Glycine Liver Research 1950-1959

F2 Private Practice Office Leases & Plans 1950-1986

F3 Nels Peterson PHI 1950-1991

F4 Physician's Forum 1951

F5 Expert Witness Criminal Cases 1952-1964

F6 Mushroom Poisoning 1953-1973

F7 Clinical Case Reports Mushroom Poisoning 1954

F8 Grossman's Office Expenses 1954-1973

F9 Expert Witness Hanks Murder Trial 1955-1957

F10 Study of Serum Phospholides 1956-1963

F11 John Punnet Peters (1887-1955) Biography 1958

Box 4 Medicine III

F12 Dr. Carl Hopkins on Medical Education 1959

F13 Contractor-Witness Disability Cases 1962-2008

F14 Professional Correspondence 1962-1969

F16 Czechoslovak Medical Exchange Students 1963-1967

F17 Slides Galeria Venanata no date

Box 4 Medicine III 1964-1968

F1 Pharmaceutical Legislation Clippings 1964

F2 Blood Platelet Grant 1964-1965

F3 Northwest Society Clinical Research Membership Lists 1964-1967

F4 East Bloc Correspondence & Visits 1964-1990

F5 In Vitro Incorporation p32 Orthophosphate I 1965-1966

F6 In Vitro Incorporation p32 Orthophosphate II 1966-1967

F7 In Vitro Incorporation p32 Orthophosphate III Print Media 1965-1966

F8 Biosynthesis Phospholipids 1967

Box 5 Medicine IV

F9 Berlin Symposium Erythrocytes 1967-1968

F10 Sephadex & Blood Filtration 1967-1976

F11 "Succinate Dependence" 1968

F12 Patent Request Artificial Kidney 1968

F13 Dialysis Patent Material 1968-1973

Box 5 Medicine IV 1968-1978

F1 Home Dialysis 1968-1969

F2 Artificial Kidney Contracts I 1970-1971

F3 Artificial Kidney Contracts II 1970-1971

F4 Patent Application 1970-1973

F5 Artificial Kidney Final Report 1971

F6 "Behind the Scenes" 1972

F7 Sample Patient Record John Malone PHI 1972

F8 Patent Blood Filtration Apparatus 1973

Box 6 Medicine V

F9 Holladay Park Hospital Druggist's Strike 1973

F10 Grant Ultrafiltration Device 1974

F11 Extraction Blood Toxins Dog Experiments 1976-1977

F12 Holladay Park Hospital Meeting Minutes 1977

F13 Holladay Park Compensation for EKG Testing 1977

F14 Soviet Physicians Tour Portland 1977-1978

F15 Alumni Notes 1978-2011

F16 Howard K. Schachman 1978-1990

F17 Professional Correspondence 1972-1975

F18 Bibliography 2009

Box 6 Medicine V 1981-2009

F1 Holladay Park Medical Committee Meetings 1981

F2 "Erlebnis Berlin: Kunstler Sehen Berlin" 1981

F3 Dr. Rapaport's Visit from East Germany (DDR) 1983

Box 6 Medicine V

F4 Visiting Chinese Nursing Students 1983-1985

F5 Chinese Medical Exchange Students 1983-1987

F6 "Ten Years Survival" Study PHI 1985

F7 Dr. Michael Blain's Radiation Studies 1985-1995

F8 Arthur Sackler Obituary 1987

F9 Draft Articles Serum Cholesterol 1987-1991

F10 Medical Staff Credentials 1993-1997

F11 Workman's Compensation Claim Johnny Richey PHI 1998-2009

F12 Disability Determination Services Case Worker 2001

F13 Medicine & Global Survival 2001-2002

F14 Dean's Luncheon 87th OHSU Alumni Scientific Meeting 2002

F15 Wistar Institute 2002

F16 Big Pharma & Education 2002

F17 Dr. Monte Greer (1922-2002) 2002

Box 7 Medicine Grossman Reprints

F18 Sargent, Verda PHI 2002

F19 Bibliography Dr. Keith I. Marton 2002

F20 "Compassion's Way" by Dr. Ralph Crawshaw 2002

F21 Witness Workman's Compensation Claims 2002-2009

F22 Dr. Grossman Bibliography 2008

F23 "What Happened to the Pioneers?" (of Permanente) circa 2008

F24 Dr. Carl Hopkins 2009

F25 Professional Correspondence 1982-1991

F26 Letters to the Editor-Medical 1983-2004

Box 7 Medicine Grossman Reprints 1944-2009

F1 Correspondence About Publications 1945-2009

F2 Nitrogen Metabolism in Acute Infections 1944

F3 Pneumococcal Pneumonia: A review of 440 Cases 1945

F4 Pneumococcal Pericarditis 1945

Box 7 Medicine Grossman Reprints

F5 Effect of Amino Acids in Serum & Urine Creatine 1945

F6 The Oral Temperature in Office Practice 1946

F7 Homologous Serum Jaundice 1946

F8 Lobar Pneumonia in the Shipbuilding Industry 1946

F9 Incorporation C14 Glycine into Protein by Human liver slices 1951

F10 Incorporation C14 Glycine & S24 Sulfate 1953

F11 Conversion Glycine to Serine by Human Liver Tissue 1953

F12 Effects of Testosterone & Other Steroids 1953

F13 Protein Research 1953

F14 "Eggs Scrambled with Disaster" by Charles Milton Grossman, M.D. (unpublished) 1953

F15 Mushroom Poisoning: A Review of the Literature 1954

F16 Incorporation Glycine-1-C14 rejection letters 1955

F17 On the Solubility of Rat Liver Phosphatid in Acetone 1959

F18 Half-life of Human Platelet Phosphatide 1960

Box 7 Medicine Grossman Reprints

F19 Preservation & Photography of Rhodamine 6g Stained Lipid Spots 1960

F20 Possible Errors in Use of p323 Orthophosphate 1963

F21 Enzymatic Characteristics In Vitro Incorporation p32 1965

F22 In Vitro Incorporation p32 Orthophosphate into Phosphatidyl 1966

F23 Succinate Dependence 1968

F24 Mature Erythrocyte & Lipid Biosynthesis 1968

F25 Dessicant-induced Ultrafiltration Across Artificial Membranes 1972

F26 Posttraumatic Ossification of the Myocardium 1974

F27 Letters to the Editor & Small Communications 1984-2009

F28 Serum Cholesterol Variations in Individual Patients 1988

F29 Evidence Against Serum Cholesterol Causing Atherosclerosis 1990

F30 Thyroid Dysfunction and Cancers Among Downwinders 1995

F31 "First Use of Penicillin in the United States" 2008

F32 A Secret Wartime Visit to UOMS 1942 2009

Box 8 Reprint Requests

F33 Ode to a Medical Librarian 2009

F34 Growing Up With Geriatrics 2010

F35 Prospectus for the Use of Radioiodine no date

Proceedings Western Society Clinical Research vol IV 1952

Program Eighth Annual Meeting Western Society Clinical Research 1955

Thrombosis et Diathesis Haemorrhagica March 15 1965

Folia Haematologica 1968

Box 8 Reprint Requests 1941-2004

F1 Reprint Requests 1944-2009

F2 Reprint Requests Postcards 1953-1966

F3 Reprint Requests Postcards 1987-1992

F4 Reprints Assorted Medical Topics 1945-1986

F5 Public Health Reprints 1962-2003

F6 Coronary Disease reprints 1977-1988

Box 9 Bound Volumes

F7 Reprint Request Postcards 1954-1961

F8 Reprint Request Postcards 1952-1957

Box 9 Bound Volumes

Health Care in Czechoslovakia by Dr. Josef Plojhar 1958

Die Humboldt Universitat Gestern Heute Morgen 1960

Warszawa Obudowana Varsovie Reconstruite 1963

4th Annual Contractor's Conference Artificial Kidney Program 1971

Radiochemistry of Iodine 1977

Nuclear War by Mistake 1985

100 Jahre Roentgen 1995

Physician's Resource Guide 2011

List of Fellows in Cancer Research for American Cancer Society 1954

List Participants Xth Congress International Society of Haematology 1964

Society & Natural Resources vol. 17(6) 2004

Box 10 Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) I

Box 10 Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) I 1980-1988

Arrangement note

"Board Affairs" includes all materials regarding PSR Board, including occasional meeting minutes. "Board Meetings" are only the meeting minutes and materials directly related to them. "Campaigns" includes all other materials—correspondence, reports, releases, clippings, pamphlets, brochures, posters and other ephemera relating to PSR activities.

General note

This series reflects the activities of the Portland Chapter of Physicians for Social Responsibility between 1980-2010 and its interactions with the national organization.

F1 Portland Chapter Early Days 1980-1982

F2 "Medical Consequences of Nuclear War" Symposium 1980-1982

F3 Physicians for Social Responsibility Day Portland Oregon 1985 December 10

F4 Newsclippings 1985-1999

F5 Board Meetings 1986

F6 Chapter & Regional Affairs 1986-1987

F7 Soviet Physicians' Portland Tour 1987

F8 PSR Affairs 1987

Box 11 PSR II

F9 Board Meetings 1987

F10 Trilateral Conferences 1987-1991

F11 Board & House of Delegates Meetings 1988

F12 Campaigns 1988

F13 "The Great Debate" National Meeting Washington D.C. 1988

F14 Membership Recruitment Drive 1988

F15 Publications & Articles 1988

F16 PSR Affairs 1988-1989

Box 11 PSR II 1989-1993

F1 "Redefining National Security" National Meeting 1989

F2 House of Delegates Meetings 1990

F3 Campaigns 1990

F4 Newsclippings 1990-2002

F5 Gulf War 1990-1991

Box 12 PSR III

F6 National Organization Staff 1990-1996

F7 Board of Directors Manual 1991

F8 National Board Meeting Atlanta GA 1991

F9 International Committee PSR 1991

F10 Board Meetings 1991-1992

F11 Brochures 1991-1992

F12 Board of Directors Manuals 1992-1994

Box 12 PSR III 1993-1996

F1 Board of Directors Reports 1993

F2 Campaigns 1993

F3 National Meeting Potomac MD 1993

F4 Chapter Directories 1994

F5 Board of Directors Rreports 1994-1995

F6 Campaigns 1994-1995

Box 13 PSR IV

F7 Board Affairs 1995-1996

F8 Stock Portfolio 1995-1998

F9 PSR Programs 1995-1996

F10 Board Meetings 1996

F11 Reports & Releases 1996

Box 13 PSR IV 1996-2009

F1 Board Affairs 1996-1997

F2 Campaigns 1996-1997

F3 Fall-out Studies 1997

F4 Board Meetings 1999

F5 Campaigns 1999

F6 Lead Testing 1999

F7 Board Meeting 2001

F8 Newsclippings 2001-2009

Box 14 PSR V Publications

F9 Event Rental Agreement 2002

F10 Press & Radio Contacts 2002

F11 Board Affairs 2003

F12 Campaigns 2003

F13 Dr. Sidel Visits Portland State University 2003

F14 Board Meetings 2004

F15 Campaigns 2003

F16 Depleted Uranium Report 2005

F17 Examples of Pledge Drive solicitation letters 2004-2006

F18 Board Affairs 2008

F19 Oregon PSR Board Report 2009

Box 14 PSR V Publications 1980-2010

F1 Early Publications PSR 1980-1986

F2 "Crucible of Despair" 1982

Box 15 Grossman vs. City of Portland

F3 Environmental & Health Updates 2003-2004

F4 Folded Crane 1986-2010

F5 Health Bulletins 1995-2001

F6 PSR Monitor 1985-1987

PSR Newsletter 1981-1985

F8 PSR Reports 1984-2008

F9 "The 1993 Campaign for a Nuclear Test Ban" 1993

Die Wirkung niedriger Strahlendosen (The Effects of Lower Doses of Radiation) 2001

Hanford Site Environmental Report 1996

Box 15 Grossman vs. City of Portland

General note

Materials relating to the 1990 arrest of Dr. Grossman while protesting at the 1990 Rose Festival; his trial, initial judgement; appeal and eventual settlement with City for c. \$20,000.

F1 Rose Festival Protest Arrest 1990-1995

F2 Summary Judgement 1992

Box 16 Grossman vs. City of Portland

Box 16 Grossman vs. City of Portland 1990-1995

F1 Civil Suit Appeal 1992-1995

F2 Appeal & Settlement 1992

F3 Original Summary Judgement Papers 1992

F4 Correspondence and Pre-trial order 1990-1991

F5 Objections to Summary Judgement 1992

F6 Police Documentation & Appeal

F7 Briefs and Invoices 1990-1992

Box 17 International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) 1983-1989

F1 New Zealand Chapter 1983-1989

F2 "Digest of Nuclear Weaponry" 1984

F3 5th Congress Budapest 1985

F4 Nobel Peace Prize 1985

Box 18 IPPNW

F5 IPPNW Report 1985-1988

F6 6th Congress Cologne 1986

F7 Chernobyl 1986

F8 Trilateral Physician's Meeting Uppsala 1986

F9 Nuclear Testng Moratorium 1986-1987

F10 7th Congress Moscow 1987

F11 Soviet-American Physician Exchange 1988

Box 18 IPPNW 1988-2003

F1 Annual Report 1988-1989

F2 9th Congress Hiroshima 1989

F3 Annual Report 1989-1990

F4 Gulf War 1990-1991

F5 10th Congress Stockholm Part 1 1991

F6 10th Congress Stockholm Part 2 Resolutions 1991

Box 19 Hanford Studies

F7 10th Congress Stockholm Part 3 Reports 1991

F8 "Radiation & Cancer in Wales" 1994

F9 "Dioxin, Hospitals & Medical Response" 1995

F10 "Beyond a Weapons Mythology" 1999

F11 "Instead of Nuclear Weapons" 2002

F12 ABM Treaty Lobbying 2002-2003

F13 Joseph Rotblat 2012

F14 Alice Mary Stewart (1907-2002) Obituaries 2002

F15 Scandinavian meetings-large brochures and maps 1986-1989

F16 Scandinavian meetings-conference materials 1986-1989

Box 19 Hanford Studies 1995-2007

F1 Hanford Downwinders Action Group 1993-1994

F2 Hanford Health Information Network 1993-1994

F3 "Thyroid Dysfunctions & Cancers Among Downwinders" 1995

Box 20 Social Welfare I

F4 "Malignancies Among Hanford Downwinders" 1997

F5 Hanford Downwinders Survey Part 1 1998-2001

F6 Hanford Downwinders Survey Part 2 1998-2001

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F1 Welfare Newsclippings 1962-2003

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F2 Linnton Community Center 1964-2002

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F4 ACWPC Proposals & Minutes 1965

F5 ACWPC Minutes & Early Programs 1965

F6 Volunteers of America Draft Work Program 1965

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Box 21 Social Welfare II

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F5 Food Stamps 1972-1980

F6 Interagency Welfare Crisis Committee (IWCC) 1973-1983

F7 Women, Infants, & Children (WIC) Program 1974

F8 Welfare Study 1974-1977

F9 IWCC Telephone Survey 1975

F10 IWCC Minutes & Reports 1976

F11 IWCC Minutes & Reports 1976-1977

F12 IWCC Financial Statements 1977-1984

F13 Grossman Testimony Oregon Ways & Means Commission 1977

F14 "Welfare, Wages, or What?" Conference 1976-1977

F15 Delaware Cash Reserve Account 1982

Box 22 Social Activism

F16 Town Hall TV Program 1982

F17 Leprosy: A Sickness of the Mind no date

F18 Concerned Health Providers 1983

F19 George A. Russill Community Service Award 1984-1985

F20 Health Bridge Northwest 1991

F21 Mature Aging Program Clark College 1998

F22 Artificial Hormones 2007

F23 Community Awards Nominations 2002

Box 22 Social Activism 1945-2009

F1 Civic Unity League 1945

F2 Minutes National Committee Progressive Party Meeting 1949

F3 The National Health Service in Great Britain 1949

F4 Social Medicine in Western Europe 1951

F5 Dr. Linus Pauling 1952-1996

Box 22 Social Activism

F6 United World Federalist Policy 1953

F7 Dr. John P. Peters 1955

F8 Powell-Schuman Sediton Case 1957

F9 Wednesday Luncheon Forum 1957-1959

F10 Scientists' Committee Radiation Information (SCRI) circa 1961

F11 The Movement: Documentary of a Struggle for Equality 1964

F12 Letters to the Editor 1964-1995

F13 Oregon Bipartisan Committee Vietnam 1966

F14 Senators and Doctors for Morse 1968

F15 Abortion 1972

F16 Federation of American Scientists (FAS) 1975

F18 Sales Tax

F17 Frederick L. Schuman (1904-81) 1976-1981

F19 US & Central America: Ben Linder Conference 1987

Box 22 Social Activism

F20 Ken Fitzgerald 1989

General note

Fitzgerald was editor of the Oregon Grange Bulletin and old friend.

F21 Drug Legalization 1989

F22 Joy Hume Falk & H.O.P.E. 1989

F23 Activist Clippings

F24 Violence & Militarism 1991

F25 ACLU Exhibit "Faces of Liberty" 1993

F26 Focus on Mature Learning 1994

F27 School of the Americas 1997-1998

F28 Iraq Newsclippings 2002-2004

F29 Terrorism 2005

F30 Science for Democratic Action 2006-2007

F31 "Physician Devotes Career to Social Responsibility" 2008

Box 23 Evans Fordyce Carlson and the Friends of China

F32 Labor Issues 1985-2009

F33 Health Care All: A Life in Social Medicine no date

F34 Technical Assistance for Community Services(TACS) no date

F35 Student Busing no date

F36 "Awareness & Expression of Our Social Responsibility" 1990

Box 23 Evans Fordyce Carlson and the Friends of China 1937-1996

F1 BG Evans Fordyce Carlson (1896-1947) 1975-1989

Biographical/Historical

Brigadier General Evans Fordyce Carlson (26 February 1896 – 27 May 1947) was the famed U.S. Marine Corps leader of the World War II "Carlson's Raiders". He is renowned for the "Makin Island raid" on August 17, 1942 and their "Long Patrol" (aka Carlson's patrol) from November 4, 1942 to December 4, 1942 behind Japanese lines on Guadalcanal, in which 488 Japanese were killed, 16 Raiders were killed and 18 wounded, during the Guadalcanal campaign. Carlson is also credited with introducing the term "Gung-ho" as it is most popularly used today. Evans Carlson was born on 26 February 1896 in Sidney, New York, the son of a Congregationalist minister. He ran away from his home in Vermont in 1910 and two years later disguised his age to enter the United States Army.[1] Service in the U.S. Army

During his first enlistment in the Army, he served in the Philippines and Hawaii. He was discharged in 1916 as a "top" or first sergeant. Less than a year later, he returned to the Army and participated in the Mexican punitive expedition.

During World War I, he saw action in France, and was awarded a Wound Chevron (later exchanged for the Purple Heart) for wounds received in action.[citation needed] He was commissioned a second

Box 23 Evans Fordyce Carlson and the Friends of China

lieutenant in May 1917, and made captain of field artillery in December 1917. He served in Germany with the Army of Occupation. He was discharged from the Army in 1921. Early Marine Corps career

Carlson's famed career as a Marine started in 1922 when he enlisted as a private. In 1923, he was again commissioned a second lieutenant. After duty at MCB Quantico, Virginia, he sailed for Culebra, Puerto Rico in 1924 and remained there five months before being ordered to the West Coast for duty with the Pacific Fleet. Applying for aviation training in 1925, he went to Naval Aeronautical Station Pensacola, Florida, for instruction, but was subsequently returned to duty with ground units. He served another tour of foreign shore duty from 1927 to 1929 at Shanghai, China. Nicaragua

Carlson was ordered to Nicaragua in 1930 as an officer in the Guardia Nacional. A first lieutenant at the time, he earned his first Navy Cross for leading 12 Marines against 100 bandits in a night attack to break up a threat to his garrison. He was also commended for his actions following the 1931 earthquake at Managua, and for performance of duties as Chief of Police in 1932 and 1933. Friendship with the Roosevelts

Returning to the United States in 1933, Captain Carlson served as executive officer of the Marine Corps Detachment at President Roosevelt's alternative White House and vacation retreat at Warm Springs, Georgia where he became closely acquainted with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his son James. Second and third China tours

After his Warm Springs tour Carlson was posted to the 4th Marines in Shanghai. Shortly afterward he was transferred to the Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peiping, China, where he served as Adjutant and studied the Chinese language. In 1936, he returned to the United States via Japan. At home he served at Quantico while attending Marine Corps Schools, and studying International Law and Politics at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

He went back to China for the third time in 1937 as an official student of the Chinese language and as a military observer with Chinese forces. There he was afforded the opportunity to learn the tactics of the Japanese soldier.

He met Edgar Snow in China and read Snow's *Red Star Over China*. This encounter led him to visit the Chinese communist troop headquarters in northern China, where he met Chinese Communist leaders such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping. Traveling thousands of miles through the interior of China with the communist guerrillas, often on foot and horseback over the most hazardous terrain, he lived under the same primitive conditions. He was impressed by the tactics used by Chinese Communist guerrillas to fight Japanese troops.

Box 23 Evans Fordyce Carlson and the Friends of China

When he left China in 1938, he was commended by the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet for his services. He was so impressed with the danger of Japanese aggression in the Far East that in 1939 he resigned his commission as a captain in order to be free to write and lecture on that subject. When the danger he foresaw neared reality in 1941, he applied to be recommissioned in the Marine Corps and was accepted with the rank of major. World War II Carlson's Raiders LtCol Carlson after the Makin Island Raid

A year later, in 1942, he was placed in command of the Second Marine Raider Battalion with the rank of lieutenant colonel, a new combat organization whose creation he influenced. The organization and discipline of the 2nd Raiders was modeled on that of the communist armies that he had observed during his time in China. Because of his relationship with President Roosevelt and the president's son, Captain James Roosevelt, a Marine reserve captain who authored a letter to the Commandant of the Marine Corps proposing the creation of the Raiders, the Marine Corps authorized the creation of the Raiders despite misgivings about Carlson's philosophy.[1][2]

In the United States military there is a sharp caste-system divide between officers and enlisted personnel, and even experienced noncommissioned officers were expected to be subservient to even the newest, greenest second lieutenant. Carlson's experience in having gone back and forth between officer and enlisted status in both the Army and the Marine Corps convinced him that this was not in the best interests of the service. Carlson saw the Communist approach as superior. Leaders were expected to serve the unit and the fighters they led, not to be served. Responsibility, not privilege, would be the keyword for battalion leadership when the Second Raiders formed up. Using an egalitarian and team-building approach, Carlson promulgated a new way for senior NCOs to mentor junior officers and work with the officers for the betterment of the unit. Even more controversial in concept, Carlson gave his men "ethical indoctrination," designed to "give (his men) conviction through persuasion," describing for each man what he was fighting for and why.[2] LtCol Carlson is decorated by Adm Chester W. Nimitz, on 30 September 1942.

Of more lasting importance to the Marine Corps, Carlson also changed the organization of his squads, eschewing an eight-man squad dictated by the Marines in favor of a 10-man squad composed of a squad leader and three 3-man "fireteams", each containing a BAR, a Thompson, and an M1 rifle.[2]

Carlson's leadership of the Second Raiders in the Makin Raid, 17 August 1942, earned him a Gold Star in lieu of a second Navy Cross. A second Gold Star was awarded him for heroism and distinguished leadership on Guadalcanal in November and December of that year.

Box 23 Evans Fordyce Carlson and the Friends of China

On March 15, 1943, the four raider battalions were placed under the control of the newly created 1st Raider Regiment, commanded by the former commander of the 3rd Raiders, Col. Harry B. Liversedge. A week later Carlson was relieved as commander of the 2nd Raiders by Lt. Col. Alan Shapley, an officer of much more orthodox thinking, and made executive officer of the 1st Raider Regiment. Within a month Shapley had reorganized the 2nd Raiders into a traditional organization, and Liversedge then standardized the organization of the four raider battalions along the lines of the 1st Raider Battalion, although all adopted the 3-fireteam squad-organization concept pioneered by Carlson, which was soon adopted by the Marine Corps as a whole.[3] Later service in the Pacific

Carlson was soon ordered back to the United States for medical treatment of malaria and jaundice, and served as a technical advisor to Walter Wanger's *Gung Ho!: The Story of Carlson's Makin Island Raiders* (released December 1943). He subsequently returned to Tarawa as an observer. In its November 1943 engagement he was cited for volunteering to carry vital information through enemy fire from an advanced post to division headquarters.

He was wounded during the 1944 Saipan operation while attempting to rescue a wounded enlisted radioman from a front-line observation post, and was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Purple Heart. Retirement

Physical disability resulting from the wounds received on Saipan caused Carlson's retirement on 1 July 1946. He was advanced to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list at that time for having been specially commended for the performance of duty in actual combat.

On 27 May 1947, at age 51, Carlson died as the result of a cardiac ailment at Emmanuel Hospital, Portland, Oregon. He had been living in Brightwood, Oregon, since his retirement. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Peggy Tatum Carlson, and a son by a previous marriage, Evans C. Carlson.

General Carlson is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evans_F._Carlson

F2 Carlson Articles and Speeches 1937-1940

F3 A Three Month Diary: Behind Enemy Lines in North China 1938 1992

Box 23 Evans Fordyce Carlson and the Friends of China

F4 Carlson correspondence with Edgar Snow 1938-1943

F5 Carlson correspondence with Pres. Roosevelt 1942-1944

F6 Carlson correspondence with wife 1943

F7 Evans F. Carlson FBI file (1943-47) 1993

F8 Evans F Carlson Medical Record 1947

F9 Correspondence on Carlson's End 1947

F10 Dr.Charles Grossman & Carlson 1947 1987

F11 Clippings & Articles on Carlson 1947-1990

F12 Bylaws Evans. F. Carlson Friends of China 1974

F13 U.S. Marine Raiders Association 1983-1997

F14 The Raider Patch (newsletter of the Raider Association) 1988-1991

F15 A Guide's Graveyard Reminiscence 1988

F16 Harmonica & Dagger (Carlson biography) 1991

F17 "Braiding the Cord" (Marine Corps Gazette) 1991-1995

Box 24 Old China Hands

F18 Notes Carlson slideshow 1994

F19 1996 Carlson 100th Birthday Celebration 1995-1996

F20 Carlson book orders 1975-1990

F21 Carlson Miscellany no date

Box 24 Old China Hands**Arrangement**

This section is arranged alphabetically by surname.

F1 Solomon Adler (1909-1994) 1982

Biographical note

Solomon Adler (August 6, 1909 — August 4, 1994) was an economist who worked in the U. S. Treasury Department, serving as Treasury representative in China during World War II. He was identified by Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley as a Soviet intelligence source and resigned from the Treasury Department in 1950. After several years teaching at Cambridge University in England, he returned to China in the 1950s and was a resident there from the 1960s until his death, working as a translator, economic advisor, and possibly with the Central External Liaison Department, a Chinese intelligence agency. Solomon Adler was born on 6 August 1909 in Leeds, England. The Adler family was originally from Karelitz, Belarus, moving to Leeds in 1900. Solomon Adler was the fifth of ten children; the oldest was Saul Adler, who became a well-known Israeli parasitologist.[1] Adler studied economics at Oxford and University College, London. He came to the United States in 1935 to do research. In 1936 he was hired at the Works Progress Administration's National Research Project, but soon moved to the Treasury Department's Division of Monetary Research and Statistics, where he worked with Harry Dexter White for the next several years.[2]

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He became a naturalized United States citizen in 1940. In 1941 he was posted to China, where he remained as Treasury representative until 1948. His reports from China to Treasury secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr. during the war years were widely circulated and played an important role in shaping American wartime economic policy toward China.[3]

In 1949, Adler was the subject of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation. He resigned before the case was resolved and returned to Britain, where he taught for several years at Cambridge University. When his American passport expired after three years, he was denaturalized and lost his American citizenship.[4] Adler moved to China by 1960.[5] In addition to his work on economics, Adler was a member of the group translating Mao Zedong's works into English.[6]

When the United States reestablished diplomatic contacts with China in 1971, Adler renewed his American citizenship. He died in Beijing on August 4, 1994, two days before his 85th birthday.

Espionage Allegations

In 1939, Whittaker Chambers identified Adler to then-Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle as a member of an underground Communist group in Washington, D.C., the Ware group. Chambers correctly identified Adler as then serving in the General Counsel's Office at the Treasury Department, from which, Chambers said, Adler supplied weekly reports to the American Communist party.[7][8] In 1945, Elizabeth Bentley identified Adler as a member of the Silvermaster group.[9] A 1948 memo written by Anatoly Gorsky, a former NKVD resident in Washington D.C., identified Adler as a Soviet agent designated "Sax." [10] This agent, transliterated "Sachs (Saks)" appears in the Venona decrypts supplying information about the Chinese Communist through both Gorsky and American Communist Party head Earl Browder.

In addition to his contacts with U.S. espionage groups, while serving as Treasury attache in China in 1944, Adler shared a house with Chinese Communist secret agent Chi Ch'ao-ting [11] and State Department officer John Stewart Service, who was arrested the following year in the Amerasia case.

Together with Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and V. Frank Coe, Director of the Treasury's Division of Monetary Research, Adler strongly opposed a gold loan program of \$200 million to help the Nationalist Chinese Government control the inflation that took hold in unoccupied China during World War II. Inflation in China between 1943 and 1945 was more than 1,000% per year, weakening the Nationalist government in China. This inflation helped the Communists eventually come to power in China, and in later years White, Coe, and Adler were accused of having deliberately fostered the Chinese inflation by obstructing the stabilization loan.[12]

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According to a Chinese work published in 1983, from at least 1963 on Adler worked for China's Central External Liaison Department, an agency involved in foreign espionage.[13] Adler's apartment in Beijing was also provided to Adler by the Liaison Department, which would indicate that the Department was Adler's work unit.[14] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solomon_Adler

F2 Rewi Alley (1897-1987) 1977-1989

Biographical/Historical

Rewi Alley, Lùyì Àilí, QSO, MM (2 December 1897 – 27 December 1987), was a New Zealand-born writer, educator, social reformer, potter, and member of the Communist Party of China.

Rewi Alley was a prolific western writer about 20th century China, and especially about the Communist revolution. He dedicated 60 years of his life to the cause of the Communist Party of China, and was a key figure in the establishment of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, and technical training schools, including the Peili Vocational Institute, better known as the Bailie Vocational Institute in Beijing. The schools is now known in English as the Beijing Bailie University. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rewi_Alley

F3 Roland Berger (1937-?) 1981

Biographical/Historical

Roland Berger (born November 22, 1937, in Berlin) is a German entrepreneur, consultant and philanthropist. He is the founder and Honorary Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the international strategy consulting firm Roland Berger Strategy Consultants which he established in Munich, Germany, in 1967. He has been a close advisor of Gerhard Schröder, beginning when Schröder was the Minister-President of Lower Saxony and continuing through his tenure as Chancellor of Germany. Berger reportedly declined an offer to become Minister of Economy in 1998 when Schröder became Chancellor because he wanted to remain independent. Roland Berger is also the founder of the Roland Berger Foundation for Human Dignity.

Furthermore, Roland Berger is a founding partner of London-based RiverRock European Capital Partners (formerly BLM Partners) which he established with Florian Lahnstein, Gero Wendenburg and

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Jason Carley. The controversial Thomas Middelhoff left the firm in November 2010. In November 2012 Michel Péretié, former CEO of the Corporate and Investment Banking Division of Société Générale until January 2012, joined RiverRock. He is also Chairman Germany on the International Advisory Board of Blackstone Group and serves as a member of the Advisory Council of FIAT Group and INSEAD. He is also a member of the supervisory board of the pharmaceuticals and healthcare company Fresenius SE. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roland_Berger

F4 Michael Blankfort (1907-1982) 1982

Biographical/Historical

Michael Seymour Blankfort[1] (December 10, 1907 – July 13, 1982) was an American screenwriter, author and playwright. He served as a front for the blacklisted Albert Maltz on the Academy Award-nominated screenplay of *Broken Arrow* (1950). He was born in New York City and died in Los Angeles. Film career The Writers Guild of America, West, in its 1991 restoration of credit for the *Broken Arrow* screenplay to Maltz, expressed "a strong statement of appreciation for the courage of screenwriter Michael Blankfort" for his action in fronting for Maltz, in which Blankfort "risked being blacklisted himself to help his friend". Among his own screenplays were *The Juggler* (1953) and *The Caine Mutiny*. He was president of the Writers Guild of America, West from 1967 to 1969 and won the Guild's Valentine Davies Award (along with Norman Corwin) in 1972. He also served on the Board of Governors of The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences from 1969 to 1971. Art collection

Michael Blankfort and his wife Dorothy Stiles Blankfort were among the founding members of the Los Angeles Contemporary Art Council, a group of prominent local art collectors connected to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. The Blankforts donated over 400 pieces of art to the museum, including works by Yves Klein, Willem de Kooning and Arshile Gorky. Author of "*The Big Yankee: The Life of Carlson of the Raiders*". Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1947. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Blankfort

F5 Carlson Guides Tour 1988 1985-1988

F6 Frank Coe (1907-1980) 1973-1979

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Biographical/Historical

Virginius Frank Coe (1907–June 2, 1980) was a United States government official who was identified by Soviet defectors Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers as being an underground member of the Communist Party and as belonging to the Soviet spy group known as the Silvermaster ring. Born in 1907 in Richmond, Virginia, he attended public schools in Tennessee, Alabama, and Chicago. He attended the University of Chicago, earning his bachelor of philosophy in 1926 and continuing graduate work into 1928. From 1928 to 1930, he was a member of the staff of the Johns Hopkins University Institute of Law, returning to the University of Chicago as a research assistant and to write his thesis from 1930 to 1933. From 1933 to 1934, he was a member of the staff of the Brookings Institution. In the summer of 1934, he was a consultant in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury Department; in the summer of 1936 and spring-summer 1939, he was again a consultant at the Treasury. From the autumn of 1934 until the spring of 1939, he taught economics at the University of Toronto, remaining a member of its staff on leave for several years thereafter (in his testimony, Coe says "4, 5, or 6 years"). Beginning in 1939, he worked adviser to Paul McNutt, then head of the Federal Security Agency, and in 1940 as assistant to Leon Henderson in the Office of Price Administration (then known as the National Defense Council).

Late in 1940, he returned to the Treasury Department as an assistant director of monetary research, where he stayed for about a year, during which he was special assistant to the United States Ambassador in England. In 1942, he became Executive Secretary of the Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada and an assistant to the Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare (later renamed the Foreign Economic Administration). In late 1944/early 1945, Coe was named Director of the Division of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department, serving as technical secretary at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire in 1944, he accepted a position as Secretary of the International Monetary Fund in 1946, his successor at Treasury being Harold Glasser.

Coe resigned from the Fund in December 1952 after public calls were made by Congress for his ouster. The IMF announced his resignation on December 3, 1952. Allegations and evidence of espionage

The evidence against Coe stems from his being named by two defected spies and ex post examinations of his career.

In 1939, former Communist underground courier Whittaker Chambers named Coe to then-Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle as a communist sympathizer who was providing information to the Ware group.

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In 1948, former NKVD courier Elizabeth Bentley, testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee, mentioned Coe, whom she remembered as one of several important Treasury officials who passed on information to Silvermaster.

Called before the HUAC (chaired by Congressman Karl Mundt), Coe denied under oath having ever been a member of the CPUSA. Subsequently, he was questioned intensely in the IMF about his activities, but he was not sanctioned or removed from his duties.[8] In late 1952, he was called before a Grand Jury in New York (presided over by Senator Herbert O'Connor) and then before the McCarran Committee on December 1, 1952, both of which were investigating alleged Communist affiliations of U.S. citizens working for the United Nations and other international organizations. On the latter occasion, he declined to answer the question whether he was a member of the Communist Party on Fifth Amendment grounds, citing the example of Alger Hiss's conviction for perjury.

His final appearance before McCarthy's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI) came on June 5 and 8, 1953, chaired by then Senator Karl Mundt.

Nominally, the investigation was into interference with negotiations to devalue the Austrian schilling in November 1949 as the Soviets had apparently been profiting from the black market. U.S. officials with the European Cooperation Administration (the Marshall Plan aid agency) reported that a command came via a ticker-tape telecon to break off negotiations at the last minute. The telecon, which was with an anonymous person at the State Department, cited Coe in his capacity as Secretary of the IMF as the source of the order. (In truth, the devaluation had been discussed by and was supported by the Executive Board of the IMF.)

The PSI ascertained that Coe could not have been the source of the communication as he was in the Middle East at the time, and quickly turned to investigating Coe's alleged Communist activities. Coe, who consulted constantly with his lawyer Milton S. Friedman, maintained his fifth-amendment plea, stating at one point that he did not want to see the blacklist extended to include those who had helped him in his search for work.

The subsequent report of the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security stated: "Coe refused to answer, on the grounds that the answers might incriminate him, all questions as to whether he was a Communist, whether he was engaged in subversive activities, or whether he was presently a member of a Soviet espionage ring. He refused for the same reason to answer whether he was a member of an espionage ring while Technical Secretary of the Bretton Woods Conference, whether he ever had had access to confidential Government information or security information, whether he had been associated with the

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Institute of Pacific Relations, or with individuals named on a long list of people associated with that organization."

Regarding his policy actions, it is often mentioned that Coe, together with Treasury Secretary Harry Dexter White, opposed President Franklin Roosevelt's gold loan program of \$200 million to help the Nationalist Chinese Government stabilize its currency in 1943. However, White's documents indicate while he favored giving economic assistance, he had concerns that cash assistance might be misused or fall into enemy hands.

Arlington Hall cryptographers identified the Soviet agent designated "Peak" in the VENONA as "possibly" Coe, but there is no clear reason for the identification (one secondary sources suggests it was because there was no additional information on Peak). The decrypt in question reports that five reels of Peak's documents concerning U.S.-British Lend-Lease negotiations were en route to Moscow.

A recent investigation into the KGB archives claims that files show Coe to have been a Soviet agent. However, the authors do not quote or reproduce the documents in question and at least one scholar argues that their testimony should be suspended until the primary sources become available. Later career

Blacklisted, deprived of his passport (in late 1949), and prevented from traveling to neighboring countries (June 1953), Coe sought work abroad, eventually finding a sponsor in the People's Republic of China, where he joined a circle of expatriates working with the government. In 1962, he was joined by Solomon Adler in the circle.[17] Coe participated in Mao's Great Leap Forward,[citation needed] a plan for the rapid industrialization and modernization of China. His works include articles justifying the Rectification campaign. Death

Coe died in Beijing, China on June 2, 1980. The New China News Agency listed the cause of his death as a pulmonary embolism and indicated that government officials visited him often during his illness. His brother indicated that he had undergone surgery for cancer eight months earlier. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Coe

F7 Israel Epstein (1915-2005) 1982-2002

Biographical/Historical

Israel Epstein (April 20, 1915 in Warsaw, Poland – May 26, 2005 in Beijing, China) was a naturalized Chinese journalist and author. He was one of the few foreign-born Chinese citizens of non-Chinese

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origin to become a member of the Communist Party of China. Israel Epstein was born on April 20, 1915 in Warsaw, which was at the time under Imperial Russian control (now the capital of Poland). His father had been imprisoned by the authorities of czarist Russia for leading a labor uprising and his mother had been exiled to Siberia. Epstein's father was sent by his company to Japan after the outbreak of the World War I; when the German Army approached Warsaw, his mother and Epstein fled and joined him in Asia. With his family experiencing anti-Jewish sentiment in several places, in 1917, Epstein came to China with his parents at the age of two and they settled in Tianjin (formerly Tientsin) in 1920. Journalism

Israel Epstein began to work in journalism at age 15, when he wrote for the Peking and Tientsin Times, an English-language newspaper based in Tianjin. He also covered the Japanese Invasion of China for the United Press and other Western news agencies. In the autumn of 1938, he joined the China Defense League, which had been established by Soong Ching-ling, Sun Yat-sen's widow, for the purpose of publicizing and enlisting international support for the Chinese cause. In 1941, he faked news about his own death as a decoy for the Japanese who were trying to arrest him. The misinformation even found its way into a short item printed in the New York Times.

After being assigned to review one of the books of Edgar Snow, Israel Epstein and Snow came to know each other personally and Snow showed him his classic work *Red Star Over China* before it was published.

In 1934, Epstein married Edith Bihovsky Epstein, later Ballin, from whom he was divorced in the early 1940s. In 1944, Epstein first visited Britain and afterwards went to live in the United States with his second wife Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley for five years. During this time, he worked for *Allied Labor News* and published his book *The Unfinished Revolution in China* in 1947. His book was enthusiastically reviewed in *The New York Times* by the influential U.S. State Department adviser, Professor Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins University. In 1951 Communist defector Elizabeth Bentley testified to the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that "Israel Epstein had been a member of the Russian secret police for many years in China." Many years later, his wife, Ms. Cholmeley, would become known to a generation of Chinese language students in China and around the world as a contributor to one of the most widely used Chinese-English dictionaries published in the PRC. After Ms. Cholmeley's death in 1984, Israel Epstein married his third wife, Wan Bi. *China Today* magazine

In 1951, Soong Ching-ling invited him to return to China to edit the magazine *China Reconstructs*, which was later renamed *China Today*. He remained editor-in-chief of *China Today* until his retirement at age 70, and then editor emeritus. During his tenure at *China Today*, he became a Chinese citizen in

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1957 and a member of the Communist Party of China in 1964. In 1955, 1965 and 1976 Epstein visited Tibet, and based on these three visits in 1983 published the book "Tibet Transformed." Imprisonment During the Cultural Revolution, on charges of plotting against Zhou Enlai, he was imprisoned in 1968 in the north of Beijing in Qincheng Prison, where he was subjected to solitary confinement. In 1973, he was released, and Zhou apologized. His privileges were restored. Despite his 5 years imprisonment, he remained loyal to the ideals of Communism until his death. Israel Epstein was elected as a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an advisory body, in 1983. Honours

During his life, Israel Epstein was honored by Zhou Enlai, Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, and Hu Jintao. His funeral was held at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries, in Shijingshan District, Beijing on June 3, 2005 at 9:30 A.M. The ceremony was attended by many officials, among them President Hu Jintao, Premier Wen Jiabao, as well as Politburo Standing Committee members Jia Qinglin and Li Changchun. After the service, his body was cremated. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel_Epstein

F8 Talitha Gerlach (1896-?) 1986

Biographical/Historical

Tribute to Talitha Gerlach

Name: Talitha Gerlach Place of Birth: Pittsburgh, PA Place of Death: Shanghai, China Ethnicity: German Formal Education: B.A. Social Economics, Butler College, 1920 Job Title: Student Adviser with USYWCA. USYWCA dispatched her to Chinese YWCA 1926 Affiliations: Served as Acting Secretary General-China Welfare Fund Awards: 1986 Certificate of Honor -Shanghai;1987 honorary permanent resident certificate, Shanghai; 1988 named 10 most newsworthy women; 1988 Camphor Tree Prize for maternal and child welfare,Shanghai; 1989 badge by municipal government Shanghai; 1989 certificate of honor from State Council People's Republic of China; 1991 named "people's friendly ambassador" Interests: Women and children of China suffering from "bound feet" practice. Called the practice inhumane and a perversion of beauty. <http://www.nwhm.org/get-involved/chronicles/women/talitha-gerlach/>

Box 24 Old China Hands

Women and children of China suffering from "bound feet" practice. Called the practice inhumane and a perversion of beauty.

F9 George Hatem, M.D. (Ma Hai Deh) (1910-1988) 1975-1988

Biographical/Historical

Ma Haide pinyin: Mǎ Hǎidé; (September 26, 1910 – October 3, 1988), born Shafick George Hatem in Buffalo, New York, USA, was an ethnic Lebanese Chinese doctor. Shafick George Hatem was born into a Lebanese-American family in upstate New York. His father Nahoum Salaama Hatem moved to the United States from the village of Hammana in the Metn mountains of Lebanon in 1902, to take a job at a textile mill in Lawrence, Massachusetts. In 1909, on a trip to Lebanon, Nahoum married Thamam Joseph, a woman two years younger from the village of Bahannes.[1]

George Hatem's parents were of Maronite background.[1] Some older sources claim that the family was of Syrian Jewish extraction,[2] but according to modern biographers, that was a misconception, although quite common even during George Hatem's life.[3]

Soon after being married, the Hatem family moved to Buffalo, New York, where Nahoum took a job at a steel mill. It was in Buffalo where their first child, George, was born on September 26, 1910.[1] Early life

George Hatem attended pre-med classes at the University of North Carolina and medicine at the American University in Beirut and the University of Geneva. While in Geneva, he, called by friends Shag, became acquainted with students from East Asia, and learned much about China. With financial help from the parents of one of his friends, he and several others set off to Shanghai to establish a medical practice to concentrate on venereal diseases, as well as basic health care for the needy. On August 3, 1933, he with colleagues, Lazar Katz and Robert Levinson, boarded a ship in Triest that took

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him to several ports in Asia, including Singapore and Hong Kong. On September 5, the three young American doctors landed in Shanghai.[4] Shanghai

Hatem set up the practice in Shanghai, and changed his name to Ma Hai-te (Ma Haide). It was in Shanghai that he met the well known journalist, Agnes Smedley, who introduced him to Liu Ting, a member of the Communist Party of China. Disgusted by the corruption of Shanghai and the Chinese Nationalists, he closed his practice there three years later, and, with the help of the earlier established Communist contacts, was smuggled across Kuomintang lines to provide medical service to Mao Zedong's Communist troops in Xi'an (Sian). Yan'an

In the summer of 1936, Ma travelled to the Communist headquarters at Bao'an (present-day Zhidan), temporary capital of the Communist-controlled Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region. He was accompanied by the pioneering American journalist Edgar Snow. At Hatem's request, he was not explicitly mentioned in the first edition of Snow's famous book, *Red Star Over China*. He is there anonymously as a western-trained doctor who had examined Mao and determined he was not dying of some mysterious disease, which was the rumour at the time. He also became the first foreign member of the Chinese Communist Party.

As the war with Japan started in earnest in 1937, Ma Heide sent requests to Soong Ching-ling, Agnes Smedley, and other notables to organize recruitment of foreign medical personnel for the communists' troops fighting the Japanese armies in northern China. He was among those meeting Norman Bethune when Bethune arrived to Yan'an in late March 1938, and was instrumental in helping Bethune get started at his task of organizing medical services for the front and the region.[5]

He was present at Yan'an, when the Dixie Mission, an American civilian and military group, arrived in July 1944. Ma was a source of surprise and comfort for many of the Americans when they met the American born physician. Many accounts of the mission make reference to Haide. Known commonly to the group as "Doc Ma," Ma periodically assisted Major Melvin Casberg in studies of the state of medical treatment in the Communist territories. Post War Life

Ma remained a doctor with the Communists until their victory in 1949, afterwards becoming a public health official. He was the first foreigner granted citizenship in the People's Republic of China. He is credited with helping to eliminate leprosy and many venereal diseases in post-war China, for which he received the Lasker Medical Award in 1986. He was one of the few persons who were not born in China to hold a position of trust and authority in the People's Republic of China. His Chinese name can be loosely translated to mean "Horse"(last name) and "Virtue From the Sea"(first name).

Box 24 Old China Hands

He died in China in 1988 and was buried at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery.

During his lifetime, he was honored in his father's hometown of Hammana in Lebanon, where the main square of the city is named after him.

There is an extensive interview with him in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's groundbreaking ninety minute documentary by Patrick Watson, *The Seven Hundred Million* (1964).

A film about him, showing an American doctor affirming Communist ideology, is broadcast frequently in the People's Republic of China. Consequently, his story is widely known among Mainland Chinese.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ma_Haide_%28George_Hatem%29

F10 "Travels to the West" screenplay by Hatem & Edgar Snow no date

F11 Hans Muller (1915-1994) 1979-1989

Biographical/Historical

Dr. Hans Müller (1915–1994), was a German physician who immigrated to China and made contributions to improving health care in China over several decades.

Hans Müller was born in Düsseldorf, Germany as the only child of Henriette (died 1949) and Simon Fred Müller (died 1952). His father owned a electrical goods factory in Düsseldorf. Because he was Jewish, Simon Fred Müller was held captive in the Theresienstadt concentration camp from 1942 to 1945. Hans Müller went to study medicine in Switzerland from 1933 to 1939. After that, he immigrated to Shanghai, where he practiced medicine and initiated several projects to aid children.

During the Second Sino Japanese War, Hans Müller moved to Yan'an, which served as the center of the Chinese communists, to work in the emergency room of the International Peace Hospital. He held medical posts in the Eighth Route Army and the People's Liberation Army.[1] After the war, he held a position in the Changchun Hospital. The further stages of his career were an appointment as Professor at the Shenyang Medical College, where he later served Dean and head of pediatrics, an appointment as Professor of Internal Medicine at Beijing's Jishuitan Hospital, and finally vice president of Beijing Medical University. He conducted research in the areas of pediatric medicine and hepatitis B.

Box 24 Old China Hands

Hans Müller was married to Kyoko Nakamura with whom he had a daughter, Mimi Müller. He is buried at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery in Beijing. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_M%C3%BCller_%28physician%29

F12 Henry Noyes (1910-2005) 1989

Biographical/Historical

Henry Halsey Noyes (1910 – June 22, 2005) was an American writer, publisher, teacher, and distributor of Chinese books and magazines. Biography

Born in Guangzhou, China, he was the son of Presbyterian missionaries William D. Noyes and Mary Stevenson. His mother was cousin to American statesman Adlai Stevenson.

The family relocated to Canada in 1919. While a student at Humber College in Toronto, he won the Jardine Prize for Poetry in 1930. Henry earned an MFA in English literature at the University of Toronto (1936) and a Ph.D. at the University of London in the same subject in 1938).

In 1960, he founded China Books and Periodicals, Inc., in Chicago. The business later relocated to San Francisco and became America's largest distributor of printed materials from the People's Republic of China. Publications

Noyes, Henry (1980). *Hand over Fist*. Boston: South End Press. ISBN 0-89608-026-9. Noyes, Henry (1989). *China born: memories of a Westerner*. London: Peter Owen. ISBN 0-7206-0748-5. Noyes, Henry (1989). *China born: memories of a Maverick Bookman*. San Francisco: China Books & Periodicals. ISBN 0-8351-2198-4. Noyes, Henry (1993). *Valley of the Sun: Selected Poems*. New Earth Publications. ISBN 0-915117-13-4. Noyes, Henry (2004). In Fancher, D. *The Leader and Recorder's History of the Junction*. Toronto: West Toronto Historical Society. p. 51. "Another View of the Movies". ISBN 0-9686636-1-3. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Halsey_Noyes

F13 John S. Service (1909-1999) 1985

Biographical/Historical

Box 24 Old China Hands

John Stewart Service (3 August 1909 - 3 February 1999) was an American diplomat who served in the Foreign Service in China prior to and during World War II. Considered one of the State Department's "China Hands," he was an important member of the Dixie Mission to Yan'an. Service correctly predicted that the Communists would defeat the Nationalists in a civil war, but he and other diplomats were blamed for the "loss" of China in the domestic political turmoil following the 1949 Communist triumph in China. In the immediate postwar years, Service was accused in the Amerasia Affair in 1945, of which a Grand Jury cleared him of wrongdoing. In 1950 U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy launched an attack against Service, which led to investigations of the reports Service wrote while stationed in China. Secretary of State Dean Acheson fired Service, but in 1957 the U.S. Supreme Court ordered his reinstatement in a unanimous decision. Service returned to active duty in the State Department in 1957. First, he was assigned to State's transportation division. In 1959, he was given a security clearance after a new, lengthy internal hearing. Undersecretary of state for administration Loy Henderson approved the clearance but noted that Service's "action in the Amerasia case was reprehensible and has brought serious discredit upon the Foreign Service..." Henderson's qualified approval allowed Service to continue his career but prevented him from ever being promoted again. To avoid a Senate fight over a Service confirmation, the State Department decided to assign Service to head the consulate in Liverpool--"but without the associated title or pay grade". Though Service continued to get excellent performance reviews in every position he held, the State Department refused to promote him. He reluctantly retired in 1962 and pursued a Master of Arts degree in political science at the University of California, Berkeley. After earning his degree, Service worked as library curator for the school's Center for Chinese Studies into the 1970s, and then served as editor for the center's publications.

In 1971, preceding President Nixon's visit to China, Service was one of a handful of Americans invited back to the country, as relations with the U.S. were normalized. He met with Zhou Enlai again during his visit, and he and his wife Caroline appeared on the cover of Parade Magazine. Death

On February 3, 1999, John Stewart Service died in Oakland, California.[17] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_S._Service

F14 Julian Schuman (1921-1995) 1957-1991

Biographical/Historical

Funeral services were held in Beijing for Julian Schuman, the last American correspondent to leave Shanghai after the takeover of the city by Mao Zedong. He died April 1 at Capital Hospital after several

Box 24 Old China Hands

years in a coma resulting from a massive stroke and was interred at the Cemetery for Revolutionary Martyrs. He was 74.

Mr. Schuman was born in Boston and grew up in Brooklyn, N.Y. He studied the Chinese language at Harvard as a GI during World War II, and later, on the GI Bill, at Yale. He sailed to China in 1947 and worked for a Chinese daily newspaper, doing radio broadcasts as well for ABC out of Shanghai.

He worked for the China Weekly Review in Shanghai with publishers Bill and Sylvia Powell, returning to the United States after its closure at the height of the McCarthy era. In 1956, he and the Powells were indicted for sedition; the charge was dropped in 1961.

In 1963, Mr. Schuman returned to China. He worked for the government-run Foreign Language Press for 14 years. From 1980 until the fall of 1993, he worked for the English-language China Daily.

He is survived by three stepchildren, Jonathan Zaktin, of Beijing, and Jeremy and Tanya Zaktin, of San Francisco and Marin County, respectively.

Read more: <http://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Julian-Schuman-3033549.php#ixzz2SHHvis5R>

F15 Sidney Shapiro (1915-) 1982-1990

Biographical/Historical

Sidney Shapiro (born December 23, 1915) is an American-born Chinese author and translator who has lived in China since 1947. Born in Brooklyn, New York, he is of Jewish ethnicity. He resides in Beijing, and is a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council. He is one of very few naturalized citizens of the PRC. Shapiro has held citizenship of the People's Republic of China since 1963, before the Cultural Revolution. He is a member of the People's Political Consultative Conference, a governmental assembly of the PRC which ostensibly provides a forum for input from non-Communist political organizations. Shapiro's connections with China began during the World War II, when he was serving in the United States armed forces. He was chosen to learn Chinese by the United States Army in preparation for a possible American landing in Japanese-occupied China. After attaining a law degree in the US, he went to China, arriving in Shanghai in 1947. There, he met his future wife, an actress named Fengzi (Phoenix), who was a supporter of the Communist Party of China prior to its ascent to power. Beginning in the Cultural Revolution, she spent 10 years under house arrest for her opposition to Mao's

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wife, Jiang Qing.[1] She later became one of the most prominent drama critics in the People's Republic. [citation needed]

For nearly 50 years, he was employed by the state-run Foreign Languages Press (FLP) as a translator of works of Chinese literature. He is most well known for his highly-regarded English version of Outlaws of the Marsh, one of the most important classics of Chinese literature. FLP recently reissued Shapiro's translation as part of a bilingual collection called Library of Chinese Classics. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sidney_Shapiro

F16 Sidney Shapiro Lecture tour 1987-1988

F17 Helen Foster Snow (1907-1997) 1987-1988

Biographical/Historical

Helen Foster Snow (1907–1997) was an American journalist who reported from China in the 1930s under the name "Nym Wales" on the developing revolution in China and the Korean independence movement. While, like her husband, Edgar Snow, she was never a member of the Chinese or American Communist Party, she was sympathetic to the revolutionaries in China, whom she compared favorably to the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek. In the late 1940s, critics grouped her with the China Hands as one of those responsible for the "loss of China" who went beyond sympathy to active support of Mao's revolution. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helen_Foster_Snow

F18 Warren Yip Chung (1920-1997)

Box 25 China Tours I 1973-1979

F1 Early Interest in China Tours 1973-1975

F2 Public Health Workers Tour I 1974-1976

Box 26 China Tours II

F3 Public Health Workers Tour II 1874-1976

F4 China Correspondence 1974-1979

F5 "Frosty" Grossman's China Diary 1975

F6 Proposed Delegation E.F. Carlson Friends of China 1975-1976

F7 Salmon Project 1975-1984

F8 Grossman Letters to Editor-China 1975-1994

F9 "The Time Has Come" Conference 1974-1976

F10 USCPFA 1977 Tour 1976-1977

F11 USCPFA Affairs 1977-1978

F12 Douglas Fir Seed Project 1977-2011

F13 China Tour 1979 1978-1980

F14 1978 Trip Diaries 1978

F15 Index Policy Statements USCPFA 1974-1982 1982

Box 26 China Tours II 1981-1983

Box 27 China Tours III

F1 8th USCPFA National Convention 1981

F2 "The Golden Flower" media project 1981-1982

F3 All China Youth Federation 1981-1983

F4 China 1982 Tours 1982

F5 "Women in Non-Traditional Jobs" Tour 1982

F6 National Office 1982-1983

F7 1983 Tour Planning 1982-1983

F8 Roland Berger Lecture Tour 1983 1982-1983

F9 USCPFA Revenue Sharing 1982-1983

F10 Melon Project 1982-1985

F11 USCPFA Western Region 1982-1987

F12 Sister Cities 1982-1991

F13 9th USCPFA National Conventio9n 1983

Box 27 China Tours III 1983-1984

Box 27 China Tours III

F1 USCPFA Annual Report 1983

F2 USCPFA National Office 1983

F3 USCPFA Program Committee 1983

F4 China Correspondence 1983

F5 USCPFA Meeting Minutes 1983-1984

F6 USCPFA Reports 1983-1984

F7 Disneyland & China 1983-1984

F8 Northwest China Council 1983-1985

F9 1984 China Trip Correspondence (one color print) 1983-1984

F10 Soong Ling Ching Science Park 1983-1986

F11 USCPFA Vouchers 1983-1987

F12 USCPFA Programs 1984

F13 Annual Report 1984

F14 Visit of Sister City Delegation Fujian Province to Portland 1984

Box 28 China Tours IV

Box 28 China Tours IV 1984-1986

F1 USCPFA National Board Affairs 1984

F2 Tour Proposals 1984-1985

F3 Aid for Chinese Laboratories 1984-1985

F4 Carlson Friends of China Tour 1985 1984-1985

F5 Committee Meetings 1985

F6 USCPFA Program Committee 1985

F7 USCPFA Annual Report 1985

F8 China Trip Correspondence 1985

F9 Teacher Recruitment for China 1985

F10 USCPFA Leadership Tour 1985-1986

F11 Correspondence 1986 Tour 1985-1986

F12 USCPFA Film Library 1985-1987

F13 National Board 1986

Box 29 China Tours V

Box 29 China Tours V 1986-1989

F1 USCPFA National Program Committee 1986

F2 National Board 1987

F3 National Program Committee 1987

F4 China Tour 1987 Correspondence 1987

F5 ANZ Bank Certificates of Deposit 1987-1995

F6 USCPFA Affairs 1988

F7 USCPFA Affairs 1989

F8 Tiananmen 1989

F9 China Correspondence 1989

Box 30 China Tours VI 1989-2012

F1 China Planning 1990 Tour 1989-1990

F2 China Correspondence 1990

Box 30 China Tours VI

F3 Portland Chapter USCPFA 1990-1991

F4 China Tour 1991 Organizing 1991

F5 China Correspondence 1991

F6 Abortive Tibet Trip 1991-1992

F7 USCPFA 14th National Convention 1993

F8 Grossman review "On Your Own" 1994

F9 China & Health 1994

F10 Smith-Barney Financial Statements 1996

F11 60th Anniversary Victory Anti-Japanese War 2005

F12 Diary 60th Anniversary People's Republic of China 2009

F13 China correspondence 2010-2012

F14 Grossman Friendship Ambassador Conferment Ceremony Print 2011

F15 China prints 1974-1985

F16 China Correspondence 1995-2012

Box 30 China Tours VI

F17 USCPFA Miscellany 2010

Box 31 China Exchange Programs 1974-1991

F1 American Public Health Association 1974

F2 UOHSC Ophthalmology Program Offer 1976-1977

F3 Ornithology 1879-1990

F4 Liu Xie He (Psychiatry) 1979-1983

F5 Yen Ping (English Teacher) 1980-1981

F6 Basics of Exchange Program 1980-1983

F7 Wu Ya Fei (Computer Engineer) 1980-1985

F8 Wu Chieh Ping (Urology) 1981

F9 Wang Wei (Surgery) 1981-1982

F10 Liu Qing Huai (Epidemiology) 1981-1982

F11 Visiting Chinese Journalists 1981-1983

F12 He Xi Ge (Anesthesiology) 1981-1983

Box 30 China Tours VI

F13 Psychiatry 1981-1983

F14 Miscellaneous & Incomplete files 1981-1991

F15 Dr. Jordan Phillips (Obstetrics) 1982

F16 Dr. James Metcalfe (Cardiology) 1982

F17 Bao Zhen Mai (Urology) 1982-1983

F18 Wang Huan Ren (Surgery) 1982-1983

F19 Electrical Engineers 1982-1986

F20 Lou Ding An (Pathology, Primate Center) 1982-1987

F21 Portland Youth Philharmonic Orchestra 1982-1991

F22 Lou Wei Ci (Pulmonary Medicine) 1983

F23 Yanmin (Amy) Wu (Ophthalmology) 1983

F24 Tu Liang Ying (Oncology) 1983

F25 Nursing Students 1983-1985

F26 Faculty Exchange- Artists in Residence 1983-1986

Box 30 China Tours VI

F27 PSR Physicians Exchange 1985

F28 Yao Pei Yi (Geology) 1985

F29 Huang Ming Sheng (Psychiatry) 1985

F30 Carlson Friends' Scholarship 1985-1986

F31 Sha Ya Mei (Immunology) 1985-1986

F32 Jianying (Betty) Wu (Pathology) 1985-1987

F33 Xie Su Su (Pathology) 1986

F34 Tucson Boys Chorus 1986

F35 David Wu (Biochemistry) 1986-1987

F36 Yao Fei Xiong (Cardiology) 1987

F37 Don De Yao (Resident Emanuel) 1987

F38 Liu Bai Yu (Author) 1989

F39 Zhang Qing (Yale) 1989

F40 Liu Dan (Baylor) 1989-1990

Box 32 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (N. Korea)

F41 Chen Mu Sheng (MBA) 1989-1991

F42 U.S. HIV Delegation 1990

F43 Ping Yu (Singer) with portrait 1990

F44 Tan Lin (Pharmacology) 1991

F45 Guo Tong (Cardiology) 1991

F46 Chen Cheng (Physiology) no date

Box 32 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (N. Korea) 1988-2005

F1 Correspondence 1988-2000

F2 Ephemera 1988-2000

F3 Tour Planning Correspondence 1990-1991

F4 DPRK Tour 1991 1991

F5 Correspondence 1992 Tour 1991-1992

F6 Grossman Radio Interview on Korea 1994

F7 Articles & Clippings 1991-2007

Box 33 China Publications

F8 U.S. Sec. of State Albright's "Invasion" DPRK 2000

F9 Korea International War Crimes Tribunal 2001

F10 Report on U.S. Crimes in Korea (1945-2001) 2001

F11 Correspondence & Tour Planning 2001-2005

Box 33 China Publications 1941-2011

F1 China Articles 1941-2010

F2 Letter from China by Anna Louise Strong (newsletter) 1963

F3 News clippings 1971-1991

F4 Chinese publications 1972-1991

F5 New China periodical 1974

F6 Ephemera 1974-1987

F7 Early publications 1975-1985

F8 USCPFA Portland Chapter Newsletter 1982-1994

F9 Instructional publications 1983-1985

Box 34 Artifacts I Pharmaceuticals

F10 The Law and the Lore of China's Criminal Justice by Sidney Shapiro 1990

F11 Evans F. Carlson on China at War (1937-41) 1993

F12 US-China Review (periodical) 1984-2012

F13 Edgar Snow Memorial Fund Inc. newsletter 2002

Box 34 Artifacts I Pharmaceuticals no date

Pharmaceuticals

Box 35 Artifacts II-Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceuticals no date

Box 36 Artifacts III-Audiovisual

F1 Power Point document on Iodine & Thyroid no date

China lecture Passaic N.J. (audiocassette) 1976

KCBS Radio- Roland Berger (audiocassette) 1984

Right Turn: Questions & Answers (audiocassette) 1986

Box 37 Artifacts IV-Notebooks

Renmin Ribao-Liu Baiyu (audiocassette) 1988

Ma Haide Memorial 1991

One box Kodak 19 glass slides on Radioactive Glycine 1950s

One box 35mm slide "Talk Berlin" 1967

One unmarked plastic box 21 35mm slides on "Cancer" no date

One unmarked box 4 glass slides "C-14 Glycine" no date

Beijing Hospital Talk (Compact disk) 2007

Box 37 Artifacts IV-Notebooks

Laboratory Notebooks 1957-1968

Box 38 Artifacts V-Notebooks

Eight (8) Laboratory notebooks 1964-1979

One notebook "150 Jahre Humboldt Universitat Berlin" no date

Box 39 Oversize

Box 39 Oversize

One Certificate of Fellowship Portland Academy of Medicine 1953

One plaque NASW Citizen of the Year 1980

Operating instructions for Sanborn Viso-Cardiette machine. no date

B40 Microscope in wooden box with canvas cover n.d.

Coal Miner's Clock 1980s 1.0 Linear feet Not boxed

Source of Acquisition

Dr. Grossman was presented with this clock by West Virginia miners for his contribution of study reports on the health of miners. Dr. Grossman donated the clock along with the other materials in the collection.

Physical Description

The electric clock appears to be made out of coal, but is actually made of a type of a resin. The face is round with a circle of gold tone surrounding the face. A coal miner sits on a chunk of coal. It measures approximately 12" X 6". There is an inscription that reads, "Pittsburgh, '80s."

Related Image- Dr. Charles M. Grossman, M.D.

<http://drl.ohsu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/hom/id/3475/rec/3>

Charles M. Grossman, M.D., 1981 (Historical Image Collection)

[\[http://drl.ohsu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/hom/id/3475/rec/2\]](http://drl.ohsu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/hom/id/3475/rec/2)