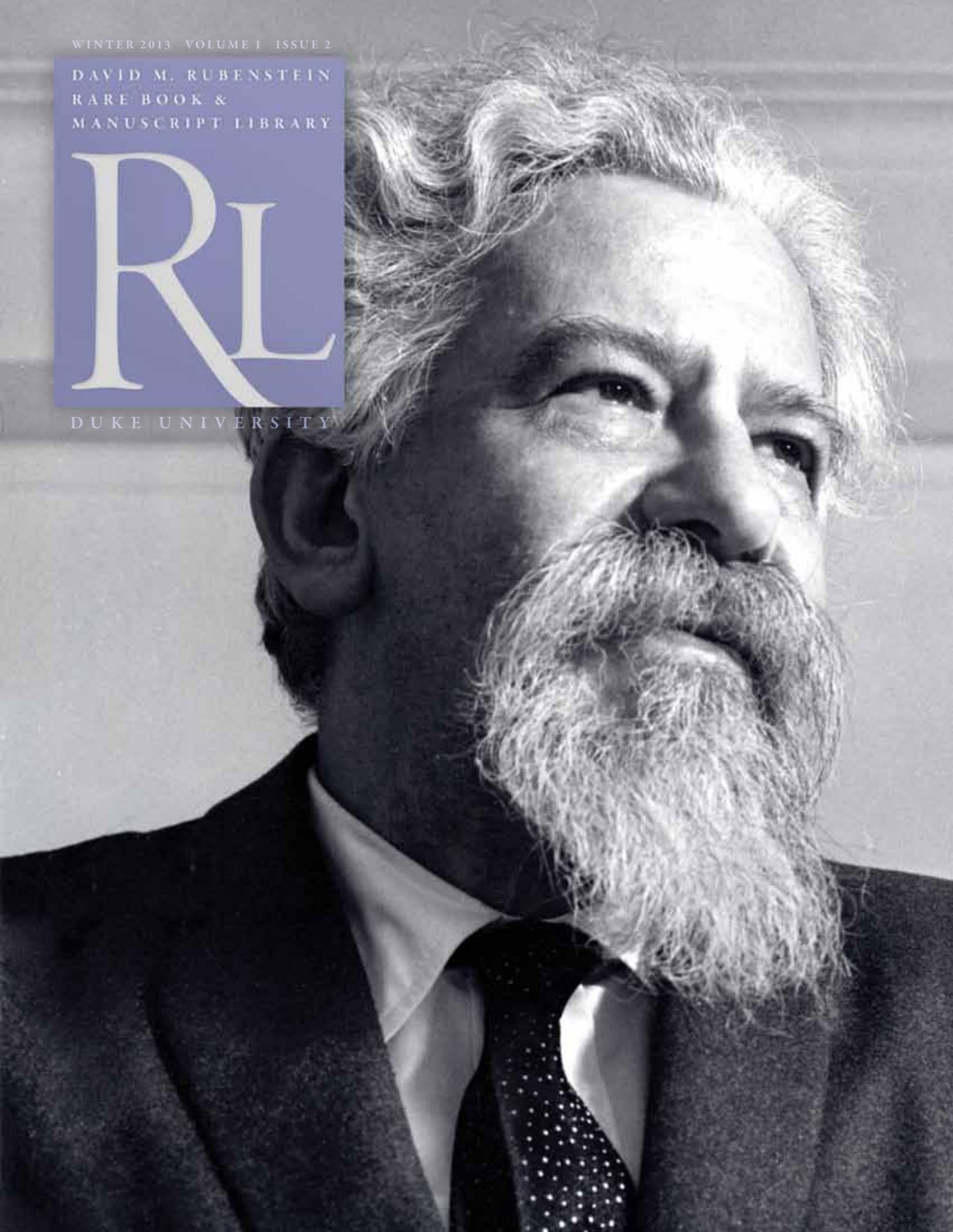


WINTER 2013 VOLUME 1 ISSUE 2

DAVID M. RUBENSTEIN
RARE BOOK &
MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY

RL

DUKE UNIVERSITY



WINTER 2013

VOLUME 1 ISSUE 2

RL



David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library

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On the Cover: Portrait of Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel by Lotte Jacobi. ©The Lotte Jacobi Collection, University of New Hampshire.

Left: Detail from Livio Sanuto's *Geografia Dell'africa*, 1588

DUKE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES

Welcome



Renovation time is finally here.

In the last issue of *RL Magazine*, I shared our plans to completely renovate the David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library to provide expanded collections capacity, new classrooms and public programming spaces, and a signature reading room. Now it is time to make those plans a reality.

During the renovations, starting in December 2012 and ending in summer 2015, the Rubenstein Library will temporarily relocate to the third floor of Perkins Library. Longtime friends of the Duke Libraries will remember that this is where the Manuscript Division was located many years ago. The space has since been fully renovated and has now been further restructured to meet our current needs. We have a comfortable reading room, a dedicated classroom, and secure stacks that will allow us to keep some materials onsite. The office space for our West Campus staff is adjacent to the reading room.

Over the past year, our staff has worked closely with our colleagues in Conservation Services to prepare our collections to move. We have carefully reviewed every box, book, and object to make sure that each is appropriately labeled and has adequate protective housing. Catalogers from Perkins Library have assisted Rubenstein catalogers in updating records as needed. In all, we reviewed over 32,500 linear feet of rare books and manuscripts—the equivalent of 6.15 miles of materials! Most of our collections will be moved temporarily off-site to Duke's secure and climate-controlled Library Service Center, where we have long held some of our collections.

During the renovation, we will be open to researchers and classes as usual, and all of our materials will remain accessible. And, as you will see in this issue, we continue to acquire exciting collections, develop new digital projects, sponsor engaging public programs, and work with classes.

I look forward to sharing news of our progress in coming issues of *RL Magazine*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Naomi Nelson'.

Naomi Nelson

Director

David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library



The David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library is a place of exploration and discovery.

The materials in our collections introduce new perspectives, challenge preconceptions, and provide a tangible connection to our shared past. Scholars and students from around the world have used the library's rich holdings to write new histories, explore significant lives, study ecological change, trace the evolution of texts, understand cultural shifts, and create new art and literature. Today Rubenstein holds more than 350,000 rare books and over 10,000 manuscript collections. Together they document more than twenty centuries of human history and culture.

The Rubenstein Library's holdings include eight signature collections:

- Sallie Bingham Center for Women's History and Culture
- John Hope Franklin Center for African and African American History and Culture
- John W. Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising and Marketing History
- Archive of Documentary Arts
- Economists' Papers Project
- History of Medicine Collections
- Human Rights Archive
- Duke University Archives

ABRAHAM JOSHUA HESCHEL Passionate Wisdom

By Patrick Stawski, Human Rights Archivist



The Abraham Joshua Heschel Papers will open for research after conservation review and archival processing. The opening will be announced on the Rubenstein Library website: library.duke.edu/rubenstein

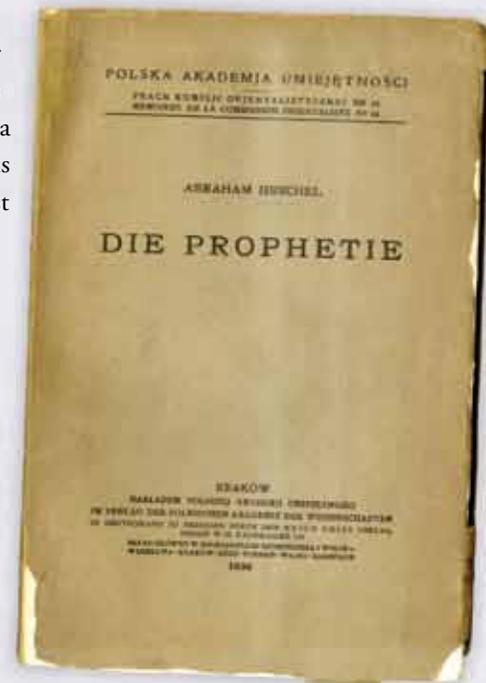
The Rubenstein Library has partnered with the Duke Center for Jewish Studies to acquire the papers of Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, a scholar, writer and theologian who is widely recognized as one of the most influential religious leaders of the twentieth century.

Born in 1907 in Poland, Heschel was descended from a long line of distinguished rabbis. Believing that prayer and study could not be separated from public action, he famously marched side-by-side with Martin Luther King, Jr., in Selma, Alabama, and is credited with coining the civil rights slogan, “We pray with our legs.” As the co-founder of Clergy

Concerned About Vietnam, Heschel was a highly visible and charismatic leader in the anti-Vietnam War movement. He earlier served as a Jewish liaison with the Vatican during the Second Vatican Council, also known as Vatican II.

Heschel’s theological works include *The Sabbath* (1951), *Man is Not Alone* (1951), and *God in Search of Man* (1955). His writings continue to influence contemporary discussions of religion and social justice.

“The presence of the Heschel archive is a significant opportunity to draw together Duke’s traditional strengths in Jewish studies, American history and human rights,” said Laurie Patton, dean of Duke’s Trinity College of Arts and Sciences. “One of Duke’s paramount values is ‘knowledge in the service of society,’ and Heschel embodied that value in every sphere of life. We are thrilled to be able to house his papers at our university, and hope to create numerous opportunities for ethical and historical reflection on this extraordinary man’s work and life.”

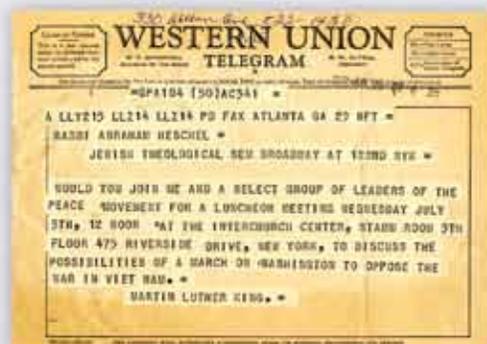
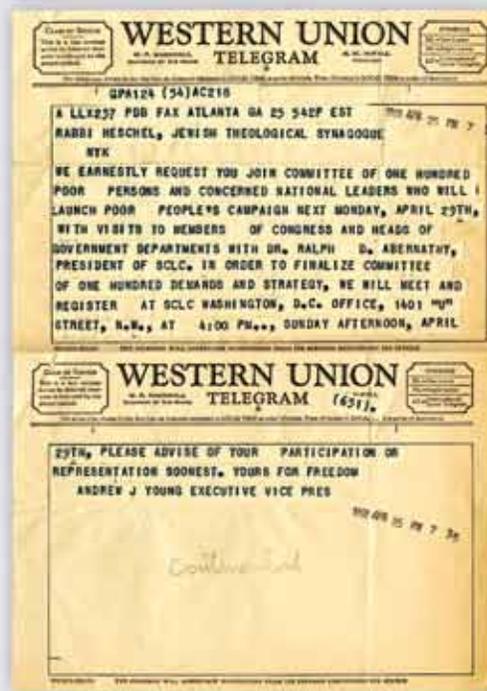


The collection, which has never before been available to scholars, consists of manuscripts, correspondence, publications, documents, and photographs spanning five decades and at least four languages. Included among the papers are notes and drafts for nearly all of Heschel's published works, as well as intimate and extensive correspondence with some of the leading religious figures of his time, including Martin Buber, Thomas Merton, Eugen Rosenstock-Huussy, and Reinhold Niebuhr. The papers also contain extensive documentation on Heschel's life-long commitment to social justice, including planning documents, correspondence with organizers, speeches, and even hate mail.

The Heschel papers are an important addition to the Rubenstein Library's Human Rights Archive. Rabbi Marshall Meyer, whose papers are already present in the archive, was a student of Heschel's and credited him with profoundly influencing his human rights work in Argentina. Together, these two collections represent almost a century of social justice thought and action and provide an important connection between the civil rights and human rights movements.

"I am delighted that my father's papers have found a good home at Duke, which has long had an important research program in the fields of Jewish studies and religious studies," said Susannah Heschel, daughter of Abraham Joshua Heschel and the Eli Black Professor of Jewish Studies at Dartmouth College. "Duke's strong commitment to archival holdings related to Judaica and to human rights places my father's papers together with those of his beloved student, Rabbi Marshall Meyer, and I know that Duke's magnificent Rubenstein Library will make the material easily accessible to scholars from around the world." RL

Heschel's theological works include The Sabbath (1951), Man is Not Alone (1951), and God in Search of Man (1955). His writings continue to influence contemporary discussions of religion and social justice.





I Have No Right to Be Silent

The Human Rights Legacy of Rabbi Marshall T. Meyer

The Rubenstein Library's Human Rights Archive now offers a traveling exhibition that commemorates the social activism and human rights work of Rabbi Marshall Meyer and explores the making of an activist. Rabbi Meyer was an ordinary man whose extraordinary convictions, faith, and impetuous personality impelled him to become one of the most important human rights activists during Argentina's Dirty War (1976–1983). He is remembered for his human rights work and social justice activism, but his legacy was assured by his ability to articulate why everyone is responsible for speaking out against injustice.

The exhibition draws on the rich and powerful collection of documents contained in the Marshall T. Meyer papers, including intimate family photos, moving letters from prisoners, internal government memos, and rare human rights publications. It premiered in October 2010 at the headquarters of the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C. Since then it has traveled to New York, North Carolina, and Maryland.

The exhibition is supported by the generosity of an anonymous donor and is an initiative of the Duke Human Rights Archive, the Duke Human Rights Center, and the Duke Center for Jewish Studies.

View the exhibit online:

exhibits.library.duke.edu/exhibits/show/ihavenorighttobesilent

Notes and related materials documenting Heschel's role in the Second Vatican Council and the American Civil Rights movement, including photographs of Heschel with Pope Paul VI and Martin Luther King, Jr.

Above right: Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel (left) and Marshall T. Meyer, Cornell Capa, 1955, Marshall T. Meyer Papers.

India Through a British Lens

The Photographs of Samuel Bourne

By Kirston Johnson, Curator, Archive of Documentary Arts



Above: Hairy Family of Mandalay, Bourne & Sheppard.

Opposite top: Mandalay – The King of Burmali's Barge, Bourne & Sheppard.

Opposite bottom: Darjeeling – Bridge Over the Rungnoo, Bourne.

Born in Shropshire, England, in 1834, Samuel Bourne began taking photographs at the age of twenty-one and eventually left his job as a bank clerk to become a professional photographer in India. After arriving in Calcutta in 1863, he began a partnership with two other photographers, William Howard and, later, Charles Shepherd. Bourne & Shepherd (Howard soon left the firm) is still active today in India as the world's oldest photographic studio.

Bourne remained on the Indian subcontinent for seven years and became one of the finest commercial photographers under the British Raj. His photographs of landscapes, architectural sites, and genre scenes are particularly known for their accomplished composition and technical expertise.

The Samuel Bourne Photographs Collection, acquired in 2012, consists of 375 albumen silver prints from glass plate negatives taken while Bourne traveled throughout India, Nepal, and Burma. Two hundred of the prints are mounted in three brown leather and gilt albums. Mainly large-format photographs, Bourne's images were taken using the cumbersome and complicated wet-collodion plate method. He went on three major expeditions

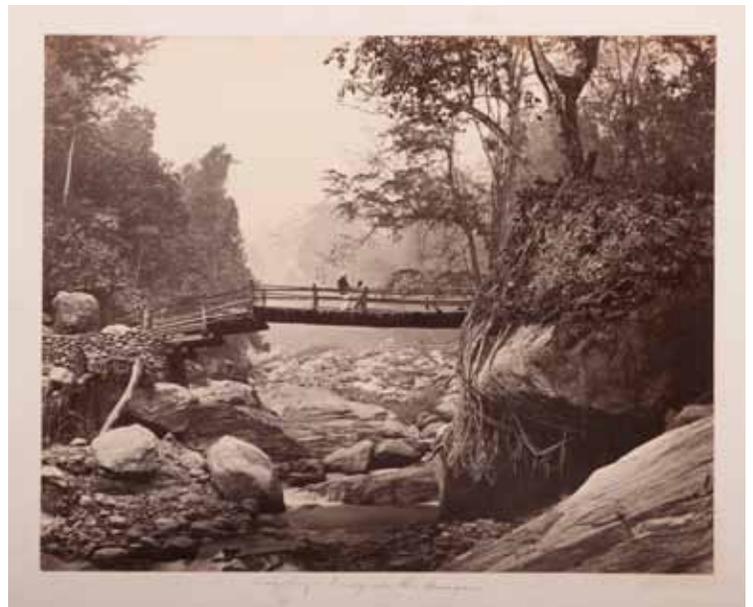


Mandalay — The King of Burma's Barge.



to document India and the Himalayas and is said to have employed between thirty and forty porters for carrying supplies, chemicals, and photographic equipment.

Bourne retired from commercial photography in 1870 and returned permanently to England. His glass plate negatives remained in India with Bourne & Shepherd studios until they were destroyed in a fire in 1991. These surviving prints are an important addition to the Rubenstein Library's growing collection of photographs depicting life in colonial India under British rule. 





Out of the Shadows

Economist Anna Schwartz

By Will Hansen, Assistant Curator of Collections, and Meghan Lyon, Technical Services Archivist

When Anna J. Schwartz died in June 2012, Robert D. Hershey, Jr., described her in the *New York Times* as “a research economist who wrote monumental works on American financial history in collaboration with the Nobel laureate Milton Friedman while remaining largely in his shadow.” Friedman himself had earlier noted, “Anna did all of the work, and I got most of the recognition.” With the recent donation of the Anna Schwartz Papers to the Rubenstein Library, her own important contributions to economics will be brought to light.

Schwartz’s career spanned nine decades, from the 1930s to the 2010s. She earned her doctorate in economics at the age of forty-eight and was actively engaged in policy appraisal into her nineties. Schwartz worked as an economist at the National Bureau for Economic Research for most of her career, collaborating with Milton Friedman on iconic works of monetary scholarship, such as *A Monetary History of the United States, 1867-1960*. Her service as the executive

director of the United States Gold Commission (1981-82) stands out among her many leadership positions.

The papers include her research and subject files on banking, monetary policy, currency, and the Federal Reserve; Gold Commission materials, including correspondence with fellow commissioner Ron Paul; collaborations and correspondence with Milton Friedman; numerous articles and lectures by Schwartz; and personal materials such as her datebooks documenting appointments and contacts over the course of her life.

Schwartz’s papers are an important addition to the Rubenstein Library’s Economists’ Papers Project, an unparalleled resource for scholars studying the development of twentieth-century economic thought. The Project contains the papers of more than fifty prominent economists, from Carl Menger, the founder of the Austrian school of economic thought, to Paul Samuelson, one of the most influential economists of the past century. RL

Search

Telegram

44P

US TREAS VARD

COMMUNICAT

LEADY

PROPOSED

WLD COMMUNICAT



Photographs and documents from the Anna Schwartz Papers, including correspondence and memoranda from her term as executive director of the United States Gold Commission and her notes on a draft of *A Monetary History of the United States*.



To: Members of the Gold Commission

From: Anna F. Schwartz

Subject: Gold Paper

Date: December 12, 1950

Gold is a commodity. Like any other commodity, it will be produced only if the price at which it can be sold will exceed the costs of production, including the costs of capital investment, wage costs, and prices of other inputs. Until 1933, the world gold trade was essentially controlled by the central banks of the leading industrial countries. They were the source of gold at fixed prices for industrial users. This changed when the private gold market was established in 1933 as the so-called second tier to the official market. Since 1971, the central banks have virtually withdrawn from the world gold market. There is now only a private market in which producers, holders, and users participate. The gold market was never through the private gold market directly to industrial buyers or consumers.

In this market, the price of gold fluctuates, like the prices of other world-traded commodities, to balance supply and demand. In the short run, the price may be volatile. In the long run, the price may be high enough to yield a return to producers that is competitive with other uses of their capital. In contrast, no commercial user will buy gold unless the price is competitive with that of substitutes and the product to which it is added can be sold at a profit. Consumers will choose to hold gold only if it will

August 11, 1950

Dear Milton:

Let me go over to detail what I have done in this first section of Chap. IV, and at the same time raise questions that are still unsettled.

Page 1-4

1. Done this summary of the emergency developments cover the questions in your letter of July 27

2. Table IV-1, as you can see from the notes, there is a lot of reworking involved in deriving these figures because all deposit figures from Table I-1 are based on the 1948 bank publication definitions of loans, while interest and unimpaired bank data refer to the 1950 definitions because we don't have figures for unimpaired on Mar. 15 because the deposit figures for both summer and summer banks are as of Jan. 15, 1950 and have to be scaled down, hence, instead of the detailed notes attached, it would be better to substitute a brief statement describing the problems and general solutions.

3. As you see, I omitted a number of banks that obtained RFC loans from sections showing breakdown before and after funds to separate subsections.

11

12

13

14, note 10. You suggested that I follow the detailed numbers on the deposit insurance amounts in the Banking Act of 1933 to show on Roosevelt's attitude, I haven't got to this, but feel pretty confident that nothing on this may be questionable. The quotation from *Understudy* that I use is as follows:

Congress nevertheless watched the Glass-Steagall bill... in fact, what was even worse, it added to the law a federal guarantee of bank deposits. The bill itself led the fight "to the last ditch," in its president's words - against the guarantee of "savings, unsecured, deposit, and insurance." Roosevelt himself was hardly more enthusiastic. Some members of the administration, however, actually James and Carter, favored the idea; and members of Congress, especially Arthur S. Vandenberg of Michigan, were determined to put it over. Finally Roosevelt accepted the proposal, hoping to see it at least as a means of modifying the banking system the law provided that after 1936 state banks had to join the Federal Reserve System to qualify for deposit insurance.

Incidentally, do we want to follow the successive extensions of the Act who passed amendments were supposed to join the FRB and the final death of this proposal?

Another reference to be attached to deposit insurance is contained in the Congressional debates before the inauguration. The Glass-Steagall bill passed the Senate during the Landonist session, but no action on the bill was taken in the House. The reason apparently was the strong sentiment to include deposit insurance in the House bill and the reluctance to go alone. I don't think it has worth putting in this detail. All that's necessary is to be sure that what we've got in the text is accurate.

17, note 12. This note is not really based on Hill's manuscript. He made the point in talking to me recently. Do you want to retain it?

18th sentence, paragraph 1. Including loans in 1936, which really are a heritage of the earlier period, is the wrong way to do it unless the figure shows what it should be. Should there be a note on this effect?

21, note 15. I cannot find the reference to Friedman and Schwartz. The index to the book is poor, but I have skimmed through the pages, will you check?

22, note 20. I guess this is worth it.

The Newest Nobelist in the Rubenstein

The papers of Alvin Roth, who shared the 2012 Nobel Prize in Economics with Lloyd Shapley for "the theory of stable allocations and the practice of market design" arrived at the Rubenstein Library last year. They join the papers of nine other Nobel laureates in the Economists' Papers Project: Kenneth Arrow, Leonid Hurwicz, Lawrence Klein, Robert Lucas, Franco Modigliani, Douglass North, Paul Samuelson, Vernon Smith, and Robert Solow. They also strengthen the Rubenstein's growing collections on the history of game theory and market design, including the papers of Hurwicz, Smith, Oskar Morgenstern, and Martin Shubik.

A Historian Who Made History

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

By John B. Gartrell, Director, John Hope Franklin Research Center for African and African American History and Culture

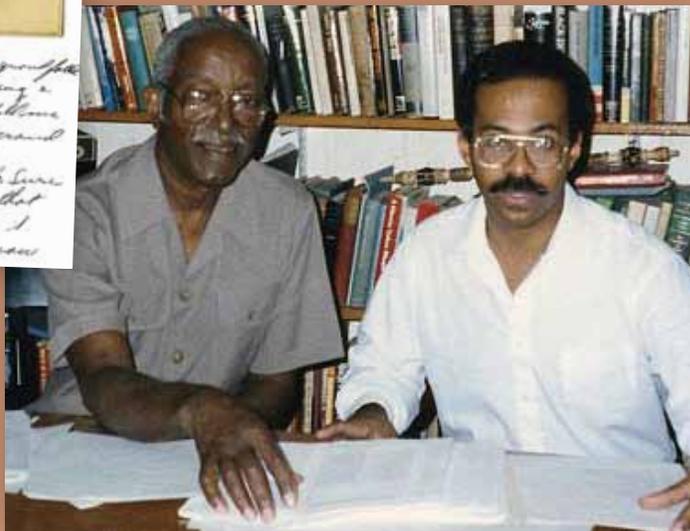
From the moment he arrived at Duke in 1982, the noted historian, scholar, and activist John Hope Franklin left an indelible imprint on this campus. This fall, the John Hope Franklin Research Center welcomed a remarkable gift from Franklin's son and daughter-in-law, John Whittington Franklin and Karen Roberts Franklin: over 300 boxes of Dr. Franklin's papers. These materials, combined with previous smaller donations from Dr. Franklin himself, document the life and work of one of the most influential scholars of the twentieth century.

Born in Oklahoma in 1915, Franklin had an illustrious academic career that took him from the halls of Fisk and Harvard Universities to appointments at St. Augustine College, North Carolina College, Howard University, Brooklyn College (where he became the first African American department chair at a traditionally white institution), the University of Chicago, and finally Duke. His papers include extensive academic correspondence, drafts of public speeches, and intimate dialogues with students and protégés from the time period when Franklin was reframing a more inclusive American history.



The papers also trace Franklin's life of service outside academia, such as his work as a special researcher on the NAACP Legal Defense Fund team during the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* case and his dedication as co-chair of President Clinton's Initiative on Race.

John W. Franklin noted that his father "wanted to make sure [his papers] would be used. We found such a home for his papers in the David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library of the Duke Libraries, with a dedicated staff to care for the collection." 



The Franklin Papers are currently being processed and will be available to researchers within the next year. The opening will be announced on the Rubenstein Library website: library.duke.edu/rubenstein

Left: Franklin with wife Aurelia Whittington Franklin at Harvard (detail), 1941.

Top: Franklin tending his orchids.

Above left: Letter from an admirer conveying an original carte-de-visite of Frederick Douglass taken in Michigan, ca. 1873. No other copies of this image are known.

Above right: With co-editor Alfred Moss working on revisions to *From Slavery to Freedom*, 1986.

Madison Avenue Icons

Help Celebrate Milestones

By Jacqueline Reid Wachholz

Director, John W. Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising & Marketing History



Duke University Photography

Above, left to right: Kenneth Roman, Nancy Fletcher, and Ann Mack speaking at the Hartman Center anniversary lecture series.

Opposite top: Charlotte Beers, JWT Iconographic Collection, late 1970s.





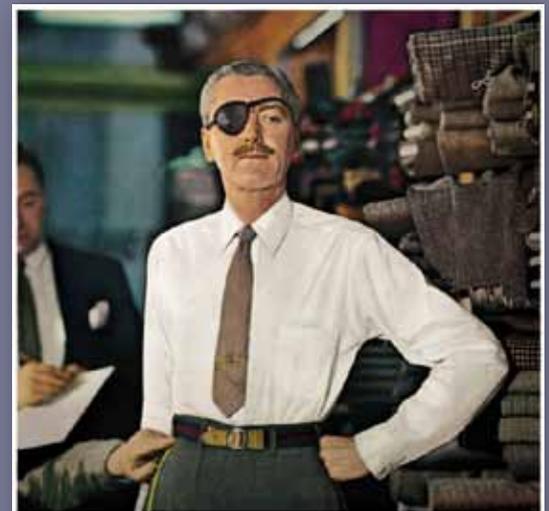
The John W. Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising & Marketing History celebrated two important anniversaries in 2012: the twenty-fifth anniversary of the J. Walter Thompson Company (JWT) Archives and the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Hartman Center.

During the past two decades, the Hartman Center has built the largest collection of historic

records documenting the evolution and impact of advertising and marketing in the United States. Widely known and intensively used, the Hartman Center welcomes students, scholars and businesses from around the world. Our archival collections include the records of major advertising agencies and trade associations, the papers of individual industry executives, large collections of print and audio-visual advertisements, and extensive subject files covering most of the twentieth century. These collections, complemented by thousands of books and industry journals, span the nineteenth century to the present.

To mark this year of anniversaries, the Hartman Center hosted a lecture series featuring advertising legends and luminaries: Kenneth Roman, former CEO of Ogilvy & Mather and author of *The King of Madison Avenue*; Charlotte Beers, former CEO of Ogilvy & Mather, former Under Secretary of State, and author of *I'd Rather Be in Charge*; Ann Mack, Director of Trendspotting at JWT; and Nancy Fletcher, President and CEO of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America.

We look forward to the next twenty years of collecting and sharing sales, advertising and marketing history. We invite you to view the Hartman Center Anniversary Lecture Series online (library.duke.edu/rubenstein/hartman/) and to come to the Hartman Center to see these rich collections for yourself. **RL**



The man in the Hathaway shirt

American men are beginning to realize that it is not only the quality of their shirts and ties that counts but also the effect of wearing an elegant, unimpeachable shirt. Hence the growing popularity of shirts that are made in a class by themselves, that have a price even higher than that of a model of them. They make you look elegant and are of magnificent quality. The white shirt is indeed more graceful, and it is available in many styles. The white shirt, and the white shirt.

The bottom, an excellent quality if you are the only one who has a white shirt.

There are, however, many other styles of white shirts, and they are all available in the same quality. The white shirt is indeed more graceful, and it is available in many styles. The white shirt, and the white shirt.

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Acquisitions

Richard Powell Papers

Art Historian Richard J. Powell has written extensively on American art, African American art, and theories of race and representation in the African diaspora. He is also interested in the media arts and conceptualizations of the “folk” in world art and culture. Powell is the John Spencer Bassett Professor of Art and Art History at Duke. *Part of the John Hope Franklin Research Center for African and African American History and Culture*

Manuscripts by students of Surgeon Hanaoka Seishū

Hanaoka Seishū (1760–1835) studied Dutch medicine in Kyoto and became one of the most important surgeons during the Edo period of Japanese history. Combining Western and Eastern medicine, he was the first Japanese surgeon to perform a variety of surgeries, including plastic surgery. In these sixty-one manuscript copy books, his students documented his procedures. *Part of the History of Medicine Collections*

Livio Sanuto's *Geografia Dell'africa* (Venice, 1588)

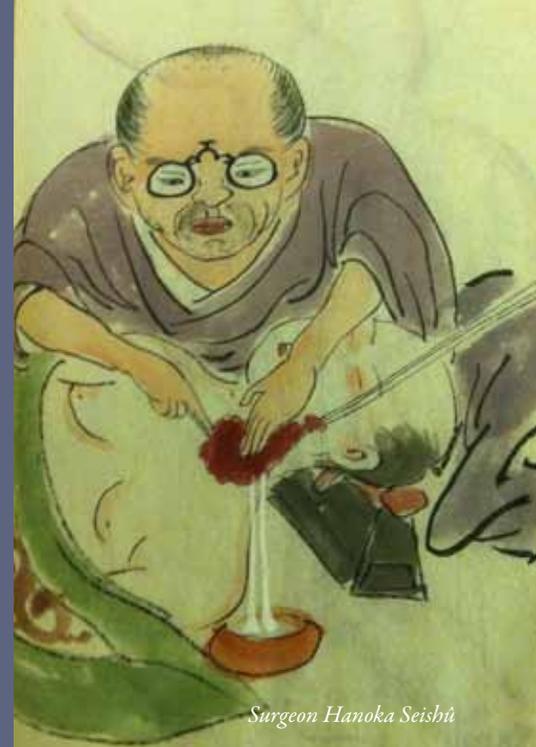
This work is the first edition of the first printed atlas of Africa. It contains twelve double-page engraved maps of the continent. The maps are surprisingly detailed and accurate, and the work is a fascinating case study of historical European views of Africa. *Part of the John Hope Franklin Research Center for African and African American History and Culture*

Angelo Rocca's *De Campanis Commentarius* (Rome, 1612)

This first edition of an early comprehensive study of bells, bell-ringing and clock-chiming was acquired in honor of retiring rare book cataloger and current Duke carillonneur J. Samuel Hammond.

Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (London, 1719)

One of the most influential narratives in literary history, Defoe's tale of a castaway on an uncharted island has been endlessly reprinted, adapted, updated, copied, and critiqued since its first appearance in 1719. A generous donation by Alfred and Elizabeth Brand adds the second edition of *The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, printed days after the first edition in 1719, as well as first editions of the two continuations of the story. *Complements the Glenn R. Negley Collection of Utopian Literature*



Surgeon Hanaoka Seishū

THE ROAD TO DESEGREGATION AT DUKE

Fifty years ago, Duke University first admitted African American students into its undergraduate classes. Drawing on the collections of the Duke University Archives, the exhibition *The Road to Desegregation at Duke* uses historic photographs, correspondence, flyers, newspapers, and other materials to examine the contributions of African Americans at Duke prior to integration, the process of desegregation at the University, and how black students have shaped Duke since 1963.





New Digital Collections

Bryant Park by Ronald Reis (detail)

(available at library.duke.edu/digitalcollections)

Broadsides & Ephemera

The Broadsides and Ephemera Collection contains thousands of American broadsides, pamphlets, form letters, posters, newspapers, tickets, and other short printed items dating from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries.

Ronald Reis Photographs

An avid amateur street photographer influenced by Cartier-Bresson, Helen Levitt, and Louis Stettner, Reis focused his camera on street scenes in the United States, Europe, and the Middle East during the 1960s. Part of the Archive of Documentary Arts.

Caribbean Sea Migration Collection

The Caribbean Sea Migration Collection documents the experiences of the more than 200,000 Haitians, Cubans and Dominicans who traversed the Caribbean Sea in the late twentieth century, fleeing political instability in their home countries.



Anatomy Day

In November, one hundred first-year medical students gathered in the Gothic Reading Room for the History of Medicine Collections' annual Anatomy Day. Texts on display date from the sixteenth through the twentieth century and included notables such as Vesalius's *De Fabrica* (1543) and the first edition of *Gray's Anatomy* (1858).

A MOCKERY OF JUSTICE

This exhibition explores contemporary and retrospective visual representations of the Dreyfus Affair. In 1894, French Captain Alfred Dreyfus was



accused, convicted, and, a decade later, pardoned for selling secrets to the Germans. As a Jew, Dreyfus emblemized France's mounting anti-Semitism, as the Republic and French military promoted xenophobia and racism in support of a Gallic ideal. The exhibition, on view in the Rubenstein Photography Gallery, was sponsored by the Center for Jewish Studies.

MacArthur “Genius” Visits Duke in Filmmaker Series

By Kirston Johnson

Curator, Archive of Documentary Arts



Top: Still from *The Oath*
Above: Laura Poitras. Courtesy
of the John D. & Catherine T.
MacArthur Foundation.

IN FALL 2012, DOCUMENTARY FILMMAKER AND MACARTHUR “GENIUS AWARD” RECIPIENT

LAURA POITRAS visited Duke for a two-day residency and public conversation about her work during the second Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel Visiting Filmmaker Series. The conversation was facilitated by arts advocate, historic preservationist, author, and accomplished TV interviewer Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel.

Poitras is known for her incisive and nuanced portraits of individuals during wartime. Her award-winning documentaries present post-9/11 America from both a globalized and a highly individualized perspective. *My Country, My Country* (2006) depicts daily life in Iraq under U.S. occupation, focusing on a politically active Iraqi doctor. *The Oath* (2010) tells the story of two Yemeni jihadists. Poitras is currently working on the third film in her trilogy, focusing this time on increased surveillance and security in the United States.

Duke established the Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel Visiting Filmmaker Series in 2010 to recognize artists whose work addresses significant contemporary topics of social, political, economic, and cultural urgency. A defining voice on major urban issues and a pioneering champion of the arts, Dr. Diamonstein-Spielvogel is the author of 20 books, interviewer/producer of nine television series, and curator of seven international museum exhibitions. Her papers are housed in the Rubenstein Library. [RL](#)

Now Playing online:

Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel’s interviews with leading figures in the arts, including her conversations with James Longley and Laura Poitras: library.duke.edu/digitalcollections/dsva

The Program (2012) by Laura Poitras, created in connection with the third film in her trilogy: nyti.ms/So0Suy

Events and Exhibits

FEBRUARY 13

The Selected Letters of William Styron

5:00 p.m., Gothic Reading Room, Rubenstein Library

Editors Rose Styron and R. Blakeslee Gilpin will discuss their work on this newly published volume of William Styron's letters. Styron's papers are held by the Rubenstein Library.

The Power of This Story: Race, Class, Gender, and Sexuality in Durham, 1960–1990

The Sallie Bingham Center for Women's History and Culture, the Program in Women's Studies, and the Durham County Library present a speaker series highlighting Durham-based activism. For more information: library.duke.edu/rubenstein/ingham/news

FEBRUARY 27

5:30-6:30 p.m., East Duke Parlors: Joanne Abel, Barb Smalley, David Jolly

MARCH 20

5:30-6:30 p.m., Perkins Library, Room 217: Jeanette Stokes, Kat Turner, Donna Giles

APRIL 3

5:30-6:30 p.m., Durham County Library, Main Library: Mandy Carter, Caitlin Breedlove, Steve Schewel

APRIL 1

Decoding Roger Williams

5:00 p.m., 0014 Westbrook Building, Duke Divinity School

Williams scholar J. Stanley Lemons and Lucas Mason-Brown discuss the strategies they used to decipher the unique shorthand code used by seventeenth-century religious dissident and Rhode Island founder Roger Williams. Co-sponsored with the Duke Divinity School

APRIL 11

Rights! Camera! Action! Film Series: *The First Year*

7:00 p.m., Smith Warehouse, FHI Garage

This film series features documentaries about human rights themes that were award winners at the annual Full Frame Documentary Film Festival. The Full Frame Archive is held by the Rubenstein Library.

DECEMBER 17–MARCH 9

Exhibit: A Mockery of Justice: Caricature and the Dreyfus Affair

Rubenstein Library Photography Gallery

DECEMBER 5–MARCH 3

Exhibit: The Road to Desegregation at Duke

Rare Book Room Hallway Cases

MARCH 18–MAY 17

Exhibit: Street Exposure: The Photographs of Ronald Reis

Rubenstein Library Photography Gallery

MARCH 11–MAY 17

Exhibit: "Post This Up!": American Broadside from the Rubenstein Library

Rare Book Room Hallway Cases



The Rubenstein Library welcomes your support for collections, services, and programs. Your gifts play an important role in expanding our holdings, preserving historic documents and artifacts, and promoting intellectual inquiry at Duke. For information on giving, contact Tom Hadzor, Director of Development for Duke University Libraries, at 919-660-5940 or t.hadzor@duke.edu.

For information about these events, please call 919-660-5822 or visit our website at library.duke.edu/rubenstein

New York City:
newsstand (detail),
Ronald Reis, 1963.



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We're Renovating!

Renovation work on the David M. Rubenstein Rare Book & Manuscript Library is now under way. We invite you to learn more, follow our progress, and participate in this historic transformation. Visit the Rubenstein Library renovation website to find out more:
blogs.library.duke.edu/renovation



NEW LOCATION

While we renovate, Rubenstein Library staff, collections, and services will be temporarily located on the third floor of Perkins Library. We're open as usual for classes and research. Come visit!