

ALBERT DEUTSCH (1905-1961) PAPERS ARCHIVES FINDING AID

[Processed by W. E. Baxter, 12 April 1985.]

BIOGRAPHY

[Excerpted from: Beard, Jeanne L. "Albert Deutsch: The Historian as Social Reformer," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, 1963, v. 18, no.2.]

Albert Deutsch was born in New York City on October 23, 1905. He was the first child of his family to be born in America, the family having just emigrated from Latvia. He was the fourth of nine children of a family living in total poverty. At the age of five, he lost his right eye in a playground accident. During his early years, he became an avid reader, a love that continued all of his life.

Before completing high school, Deutsch left his family and started off on a period of adventure and exploration, of odd jobs and much travel, which was to last for several years. For a time, he worked as a longshoreman on the New Orleans docks, as a farm hand in the Georgia peach fields, and as a shipyard worker in California. By the late 1920's, he was playing bit parts in west coast theatre groups. During his years of wandering, he encountered the conditions of all sorts of people, conditions which gave him a deep understanding of many aspects of life. His infectious wit, his warm smile, and a mature acceptance of human foibles made him welcome in a variety of social groups. When he returned to New York, the carefree 1920's had turned into the depression of the 1930's where people were barely eking out an existence. It was the era of college graduates selling apples on street corners. His varied experiences included some hack research for encyclopedias.

By 1934 he was at work on a New York City welfare project, drawing \$15.00 a week for surveying old documents in the New York State Department of Welfare to obtain material for a history of that department. Among them were historical records on the public care of mental patients. He found the subject absorbing, and it was a story which his collateral research at the New York Public Library at 42nd Street made him realize had never been written.

His initiative and imagination led him to seek out the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and Clifford Beers, founder of

the mental hygiene movement in this country. After he produced several write-ups of some of the materials he found, Beers and H. Edmund Bullis, then Executive Officer both National Committee and the American Foundation for Mental Hygiene, agreed to pay him \$2,500 for a year's work on the manuscript, which afterwards was to become *The Mentally Ill in America*.

Deutsch worked night and day ceaselessly; the book took two years and an additional \$2,500. The copyright was held by the American Federation for Mental Hygiene, and he received no royalties. But it was to be the turning point of his career. From the time of its publication in 1937, his reputation as a writer and as an historian of social psychiatry was made. Lewis Gannett, writing in the *New York Herald Tribune*, hailed the study as "an inspiring report of progress achieved, and an appalling vista of problems unsolved." C.-E. A. Winslow, in the *American Journal of Public Health*, stated: "Such a scholarly review as this has long been needed and it will form part of all our thinking regarding the vital public health problems with which it deals." The *Saturday Review of Literature* noted the tremendous amount of research, clear writing, and called it "social history of the first order."

The Mentally Ill in America was a remarkable book, the more so in a period where the Ph.D. had already become the "union card" for qualification as a "scholar." In 1936 the New York State Department of Welfare employed him as a research associate, a position he held until 1940. During this time, he and David Schneider co-authored *The History of Public Welfare in New York State, 1867-1940*. In 1938, together with Gregory Zilboorg, Victor Robinson, and George Rosen, he was elected to the "Innominate Club" (later to become the New York Society for the History of Medicine). He contributed many papers on the history of medicine, colonial medicine, and one on "Historical Inter-relationships of Medicine and Social Welfare." History had been a deeply satisfying pursuit for Deutsch. But for him it was also a tool to better the present.



He had prefaced the History of Public Welfare in New York State with Santayana's phrase "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." And when, in 1941, Ralph Ingersoll, the founder of PM, asked Deutsch to write a daily column for the paper, the historian gave birth to the social reformer, the crusading journalist. He had already published several articles on current social welfare problems. Now he had in hand a personal daily vehicle to combat public apathy and the overt inequities in health and welfare programs. His opening column on 23 April 1941 was a rousing defense against criticism levied at New York City social workers. By early May he was deep in a plea for the extension of government support for medical care. As the months and years went by, the depth and range of his articles grew as did the urgency of his message for social betterment--for the care of the aged, better venereal disease control measures for the Army, the need for birth control, the elimination of "kickback" in medical fees, health insurance, reactionary policies of the American Medical Association, and many other subjects. When he found sound health and welfare programs, he gave warm support to those responsible for their administration. Very early he praised the activities of the U.S. Public Health Service and its newly constituted medical research programs in the then National Institute of Health. His reforming efforts were also tempered with discretion. In 1943 when he learned of the barbarous incidents of mentally disturbed soldiers being brought back from overseas in wire cages, he took the story to the War Department for security clearance. It was never published, but the practice ceased.

At one point, irate over such fear slogans adopted by fund-raising campaigns of some health agencies as that one out of eight

Americans dies of cancer, one out of three of heart disease, he was to note bluntly in his column: "When the whole grim truth is told, one out of every one of us dies."

In 1944 he started to collect materials for a survey of psychiatric facilities in veteran's hospitals. When PM started to publish his findings of maltreatment, the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, headed by the Mississippi Representative, John E. Rankin, demanded that he name those VA physicians who had given him the material for his stories. He refused, calling on the historic privilege of the fourth estate, and the House Committee started contempt proceedings against him. Violent and immediate protests arose in newspapers all over the country in defense of Deutsch and freedom of the press. Drew Pearson broadcast in his support. Eleven days later the Committee rescinded its contempt charges. And, as he wrote not long afterwards, "I experienced the satisfaction of seeing the old guard in the Veterans Administration deposed by the President,

and the VA medical program drastically re-organized by General Omar Bradley. He must also have been heartened by the recognition given him for his work by his colleagues. In 1945 and 1946, the American Newspaper Guild's Heywood Broun Award Committee gave him special citations for his series of articles on veteran's hospitals. In 1947 the New York Newspaper Guild honored him for "the most distinguished and effective humanitarian crusading in American journalism." At the age of 27 he had married. For those who knew him well it was understandable that the roving nature of the reporter, combined with the problems of relating closely to people, were hazardous portents for any marriage. There were no children, and the marriage ended in divorce. At the time of his death, Deutsch was engaged to be married and had moved his permanent household to Berkeley, California.

Although journalism increasingly took a large share of his time in the mid-1940, he nevertheless continued his historical interests. In 1941, together with Henry Sigerist, Gregory Zilboorg, and Richard Shryock, he was designated to represent the American Association for the History of Medicine in the preparation of a history of American psychiatry for presentation at the Centenary of the American Psychiatric Association. To this volume, published in 1944, he contributed two chapters on military psychiatry during the Civil War and during World War II. These were also years of widening contacts with the medical world, of association with the Young Turks' movement in psychiatry (formed in 1946 as the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry), and of growth in many areas. It was through a series of articles on mental hospitals for PM, however, that there grew a book which finally was published as *Shame of the States*. He had already sounded a reformer's challenge in the last chapter in *The Mentally Ill in America* with the words "We have traveled a long road from the ideal of repression to the ideal of prevention, from manacles to mental hygiene. But the contemplation of past triumphs leaves no room for a complacent attitude toward present conditions. Progress is achieved not by the philosophy of 'things have been worse,' but by the philosophy founded on the premise that 'conditions could be made better'." Now, in *Shame of the States* (whose title closely parallels the expose of that other great journalistic reformer, Lincoln Steffen's *Shame of the Cities*), Deutsch delivered a powerful indictment of the hospital care of American mental patients. The depth of his feelings spoke in the preface: "Etched deep in my own heart and mind are the many pitiable scenes I witnessed on the wards of mental hospitals during my survey. I shall never forget them. And so long as these poignant memories remain, I shall continue to be a part of the movement for civilized, humane and scientific treatment of those who cannot speak for themselves." For the most part, state hospital officials welcomed him, aware of the



help in combating social inertia and tight purse strings of state legislators which his exposures could bring. As he pointed out at the time the book was issued, not a single state mental hospital in the United States met even the minimum standards set by the American Psychiatric Association in all major aspects of care and treatment. How close to the scenes Dorothea Dix had witnessed were the conditions in such institutions as Pennsylvania's Byberry Hospital: "I entered buildings swarming with naked humans herded like cattle and treated with less concern...winter or summer these creatures never were given any clothing at all. Some lay about on the bare floor in their own excreta."

Deutsch presented these picture-documented scenes with the sentence: "Could a truly civilized community permit human to be reduced to such an animal-like level?" The articles and the subsequent book shocked many communities into an examination of their state mental institutions, and reforms followed. The following year he was given the Lasker Award "for public information leading to public action and for his outstanding contribution to the advancement of mental health through his journalistic efforts."

When PM closed, he continued his column in the New York Star and its successor, the Daily Compass. But in 1949 he ceased his daily newspaper work. His farewell column carried some of his philosophy: "I have always been a rebel, and I hope I shall remain so. My soul has been my own, unchained to any dogma or outside owner.... When I had occasion to expose social evils, I always sought to condemn the tolerated institution or condition rather than the individual involved in its operation. I know what terrible injustices have been wrought in the periodic sacrifice on the altar of social neglect, indifference, and perversity. But I have not hesitated to attack individuals when I believed they were inseparably tied up with socially undesirable conditions." Part of his reason for leaving newspaper work was his desire to explore social problems more deeply than a newspaper column permitted. His reputation as a writer had already opened up the magazine world, and during the next eight years he published a variety of articles on health and welfare subjects. In 1950, he published *Our Rejected Children*, a book on juvenile delinquency which grew out of a series of articles written from 1947 to 1950. He was later to testify before a Senate Subcommittee to investigate juvenile delinquency on the shockingly low caliber of those who staffed many American institutions for juvenile delinquents. In 1953 he was presented with the Adolf Meyer Memorial Award in Mental Hygiene.

In 1955 he brought out another crusading book, this time on the need for police reform: *The Trouble with Cops*. He described it as a journalistic inquiry into present-day local police work.

During these years devoted to article writing, he was divorced, moved from New York to Washington, and developed severe glaucoma in his remaining eye. Nevertheless, his professional activities with groups such as the American Orthopsychiatric Association, the National Conference on Social Welfare, American Psychiatric Association, the American Public Health Association, and a variety of others continued. He was also invited with increased frequency to give lectures and to participate in seminars on mental health problems. Although he devoted less time to medical history as such, he delighted to gather with those working in the field. A member of the Committee on the History of Social Welfare, he presented a scholarly paper on the "Deserving and Undeserving Poor," during the 1958 meetings of the American Historical Association. He also took part in the newly formed Washington Society for the History of Medicine during the last year of his life.

In June 1956, under a grant from the National Association for Mental Health, he started on the book which he did not live to complete--a survey of mental health research in the United States. At the outset he had planned it as a frankly impressionistic report, based on visits to fifteen or twenty research centers. As the months went by, the complexity of the over-all subject, the great range of research in mental health fields, from biochemical and genetic to socioenvironmental and psychoanalytic approaches to the causes, therapies, and prevention of mental illness, made him realize deeper study was necessary. In 1958 and 1959 the National Institute of Mental Health awarded him additional funds for the project. But the task was not to be completed. His death from a heart attack came during a two weeks' international research conference at Roffey Park, England, by the World Federation for Mental Health.

SCOPE AND CONTENTS

The papers of Albert Deutsch came to the Archives of the American Psychiatric Association literally in dribs and drabs between 1962 and 1985. There were three major accessions: 1962, 1983 (42 l.f.), and 1985. Prior to coming to the APA, Deutsch's papers were held by Julius Schreiber, M.D., president of the Albert Deutsch Memorial Foundation which was set up at the time of Deutsch's death. Dr. Schreiber parceled out the papers in three groups: the APA received some interviews, papers, articles, clippings, etc. Brandeis University via Dr. Schottland received about 40 linear feet, and Dr. Schreiber kept the rest, about 5 linear feet. The reasons for this break-up are not clear at this time, although Dr. Schreiber was interested in maintaining confidentiality for any off-the-record materials. Compounding the problem of many different handlers of these papers was the fact that Deutsch had hurriedly packed them in



preparation for his move from Washington to Berkeley. As a result, the current arrangement is a close approximation of original order based on some notes made by Deutsch on some of the papers.

The collection totals 12.5 linear feet and is divided into five series: articles and speeches, 1933-1961 (1 l.f.); correspondence, 1930-1961 (2 l.f.); interviews (.75 l. f.); miscellaneous files (1.75 l. f.); and scrap books (7 l. f.). At the head of each series is the description for the contents.

SERIES: Articles and speeches 1933-1961

Albert Deutsch wrote and spoke on various mental health and social welfare issues of his day, some of which were very controversial. The papers in this group represent the major portion of his work in this area but are not presumed to be all he did. Filing is in alphabetical order, except folder 1 which contains the untitled materials.

Archives Box 100677

Folder 1 (Untitled, listed by subject)

- Three different personalities
- Concerns of American doctors on drugs
- Good children
- Revolution in research
- Nevada
- Researchers and mental hospitals
- Journalistic research in mental health
- Contempt of Congress/McCarthy
- Lie detector tests/McCarthy
- Human kindness
- Effectiveness of psychoanalytic therapy
- Western civilization/Ch. 2 of a paper
- AMA and socialized medicine

Folder 2

- Absentee fathers, n.d.
- Adventures in research, 10/1933
- American labor and social work Fall 1944
- America's greatest cop, 2/3/1951
- APA cmte. on veterans, 5/10/1955
- Art of finding help/chapter. 1/, n.d.
- Attendant care in America, 2/1946
- Barbiturates, n.d.
- Beautiful bedlam, n.d.
- Betrayal in the medical labs, 8/1950
- Bill of rights for the mentally ill, n.d.
- Bridge of love for waifs, n.d.
- Brock Chisholm, doctor to the nations, 10/12/1952
- Call out the militia, 4/1938
- Catch me before I kill, 3/1947

- Challenges for orthopsychiatry... 10/1956
- Comic books and child culture, n.d.
- Comments, 4/13/1947
- Conquest of frozen grief, n.d.
- Convergence of social work and psychiatry... 1/1940
- Cult of curability, its rise and decline, 5/1936
- Current trends in psychiatric research, n.d.
- Cut-rate cops mean higher crime rates, n.d.

Folder 3

- Deserving and undeserving poor..., n.d.
- Discrimination in professional schools, n.d.
- Do you know who performed your operation? 5/1952
- Dorothea Lynde Dix--a great American, 10/1936
- Equality's platform of principles, n.d.
- Escaping boredom or unhappiness, 9/19/53
- Excerpts--Future of institutional - professional relationships, n.d.
- Excerpts--Conference on child welfare... 2/18/1955
- Excerpts--Mental health research, 2/18/56
- Fancies and frills in welfare service, 11/17/1953
- First U.S. census of the insane (1840) ... 5/1944
- Foundation and public education, n.d.
- Four freedoms or four horsemen? n.d.
- Frontiers of unmet needs, 5/23/1948
- Future of relief, 1939
- Get together, labor and social work, 4/42
- Gov. A.E. Smith/civil liberties in education, n.d.
- Grief, n.d.
- Group medicine--three parts, 1-3/1957
- Growing challenge of disability control ...10/1959
- Guest editorial, 3/1960

Folder 4

- Have women talked frankly to Dr. Kinsey? n.d.
- Heredity and pauperism, n.d.
- Hidden hunger of teen-agers, n.d.
- Hillburn talk, n.d.
- Historical relationships between American labor and social work, n.d.
- Historical relationships between medicine and social welfare, 5/1942
- History of social welfare in the U.S., prospectus, n.d.
- How a journalist sees the Menninger Foundation, n.d.
- How "abnormal" is juvenile delinquency? n.d.
- How Kinsey studies the sexual behavior of American women, 2/1953
- How to bridge the gap in child welfare services, 5/15/1951
- How to pick a doctor, 11/1947
- How we can work for international understanding, 4/16/1946
- Importance of non-statistical research, n.d.



- Impressions of mental health research, n.d.
- Individual dignity in a democratic society, n.d.
- Institutions for rehabilitation and treatment of juvenile delinquency, hearings on..., 3/4/1958
- International conference on mental hygiene, 8/20/1948
- Is this reform? 3/1949
- Is your police force obsolete? (part of "Plight of the Honest Cop") 10/1/1954
- It's tough, very tough, to buck the system (part of "Plight of the Honest Cop") 10/2/1953
- Journalist's impressions of state training schools, 3/1949
- Judge Alexander, n.d.

Folder 5

- Karl Menninger's new book--a review 11/59
- Kinsey articles--3, n.d.
- Kinsey's findings on the sexual behavior of women, 9/1953
- Labor and social welfare, n.d.
- Labor and social work, 6/20/1948
- Lady in the light (about M. E. Kenworthy) n.d.
- Lasker award, 1949
- Last days of Alcatraz, n.d.
- Legs for vets, 6/1945
- Let's declare war on chronic disease, 12/45
- Let's face facts this time, 11/1941
- Liberation movements in mental hospitals, n.d.
- Linder/Goldston papers, discussion of..., 1950
- Man and mental disease..., 1936
- Marion E. Kenworthy, n.d.
- Medical shoppers, n.d.
- Menace in the medical labs, 4/1950
- Meningers of Topeka, 9/1947
- Mental hospitals, 1954
- Mental hygiene review, 1949
- Mentally ill, hearings on the constitutional rights of..., 3/28/1961
- Mentally ill in America, 1937
- Mille passports..., 3/1949
- Mobilizing for community welfare, 6/1/42
- More "preemies" can be saved, 3/1950

Folder 6

- National...memorial hospital's work, 6/30/1959
- New hope for disabled veterans, 12/1946
- New union health plan, 9/20/1952
- New way to help the lost ones, n.d.
- NIMH talk, n.d.
- Nothing is too good for our boys, 1945
- Notes on social welfare 1867-1900, n.d.
- Notes on social work in war, 1912-1922, n.d.
- Observations on the role of the social worker, 11/1957

- Observations on the scope...psychiatric disability, n.d.
- On precedents for popular and governmental action with reference to the persecutions in Germany, n.d.
- One hundred years of American psychiatry, 1944
- Open mental hospitals are here, 3/1959
- Operacoes desnecesarias selecoes de Reader's Digest, 3/1948
- Operaciones inecesarias selecciones del Reader's Digest, 3/1948
- Our age of unreason, n.d.
- Our muddled morality--public and private, n.d.
- Our neediest children, 1/1952
- Our number one health problem, Spring, '60
- Our rejected children, n.d.
- People who can't feel pain, 10/1948
- Plea from Forrestal's psychiatrist, 5/29/1949
- Plight of the honest cop--the vice squad, 5/28/1954
- Port Hueneme story, n.d.
- Prematurity, our number one baby killer, 3-4/1956
- Press expose...mental health, 1950
- Private philanthropy from two viewpoints, n.d.
- Problem of our mental hospitals, 4/15/55
- Program for our juvenile courts, 9/29/52

Folder 7

- Psychiatrist for emergency home calls, n.d.
- Psychiatrist makes house calls, n.d.
- Psychiatry as state medicine, 4/1944
- Psychoanalyst who made dreams come true, n.d.
- Public assistance and the tuberculous, n.d.
- Public charities of New York: 3/1941
- Public provision for the mentally ill in Colonial America, 12/1936
- Public welfare as a public trust, 1937
- Qualifications of nurses, n.d.
- Quest for mental health, n.d.
- Recent trends in hospital care, 4/29/50
- Recent trends in mental health research, 3/17/1958
- Relativity in historical progress, n.d.
- Relief must be humane, 10/1956
- Remarks on equality, 7/19/1942
- Research in mental health, n.d.
- Revolt may split ranks in psychiatry, 5/24/1949
- Rheumatic fever, 7/1946
- Road upward, 1939
- Samuel G. Howe--pioneer social worker, 10/1936
- Scope, costs, and reduction of psychiatric disability, 7/1960
- Second chance for life, 7/1952
- Sex habits of American men, 12/1947
- Shame of the states, n.d.
- Sick poor in colonial times, 4/1941



Folder 8

- Skyrocketing hospital costs--why? n.d.
- Sleeping pill menace, n.d.
- "Snake pit" and the psychiatrists, 12/9/48
- Sober facts about sex crimes, 1950
- Social change in the post war world, n.d.
- Social factors in psychiatric progress, 4/19/1938
- Social worker's contribution to American culture, n.d.
- Social workers in war time, 1917-ff, n.d.
- Some new looks at juvenile delinquency, n.d.
- Some remarks on certain...social work, n.d.
- Some social aspects of mental illness, 1938
- Some war time influences on health and welfare..., 4/23/1945
- State handles its public welfare problems, 6/15/1933
- Statement by A.D. before U.S. Senate on constitutional rights, 4/28/1961

Archives Box 100677

Folder 8 (cont'd.)

- States astir against mental disease, 1956
- Stenographic transcript...hearings on juvenile delinquency, 4/9/1954
- Story of GAP, 1959
- Strange case of Ezra Pound, n.d.
- Summary..."current trends in American psychiatric research," 3/11/1961
- Summary of pilot project in mental health counseling, 2/15/1961

Folder 9

- Talk-back, ABC television program, A.D. response, 2/2/1951
- There are bad boys and bad girls (part of "Plight of the Honest Cop), 7/23/54
- There were giants, 10/1941
- They're giving new freedom to mental patients, n.d.
- Those "happy pills" can harm you, n.d.
- Tom O'Bedlam song, n.d.
- Tomorrow's challenges to the medical sciences, n.d.
- Toward a better merit system, n.d.
- Toward a hygiene of society, 1948
- Trade unions and social work, n.d.
- Tranquilizers, n.d.
- Trouble in our hospitals, 4/20/1951
- Unodvendige operationer det bedite... Reader's Digest, 3/1948
- Unnecessary operations, 7/1947
- Wartime influences on health and welfare institutions in the U.S., 4/23/1945
- Way to better public relations, 4/1948

Folder 10

- What anxiety can do for you, 11/1956
- What can we do about the drug menace, '52
- What Dr. Kinsey is up to now! n.d.
- What every Catholic should know, 6/1939
- What have his crooked colleagues done to him--and us? (part of "Plight of the Honest Cop"), 9/18/1953
- What is medical care, n.d.?
- What Kinsey is doing now, 5/1956
- What they are learning about babies in Topeka, n.d.
- What's happening to our public morals? n.d.
- What's wrong with today's family? -nothing! 11/1948
- What's your health worth? n.d.
- WLIB, 7/14/1948
- Who's right, the lawyer or the doctor? 6/1952
- Will compulsory health insurance help. -- Yes! 9/1948
- Women in strait jackets, 5/1950
- Woman to remember (M. E. Kenworthy), n.d.
- World Health Organization--its global battle against disease, 5/1958

SERIES: Correspondence 1930-1961

Albert Deutsch was an avid correspondent. His correspondence is, for the most part, related to arrangements for publishing, speaking engagements, and other "paperwork" matters. The remainder is personal, and where family is concerned, filed under "Family," in the miscellaneous files section. Correspondence is in alphabetical order, then by date. The correspondence is divided into several sections:

(Correspondence received from individuals by surname.)

Folders

11. Unknown surnames, received (by first name)
12. A-Be
13. Bf-Bz
14. C-D
15. E-Gi
16. Gj-H
17. I-K

Archives Box 100678

Folders

18. L-Md
19. Me-Mum
20. Mun-Mz
21. N-Q
22. R
23. S-V
24. W-Z



(Business correspondence received.)

Folders

25. A-C
26. D-M
27. N-R
28. S-Z

(Letters sent.)

Folders

29. No surnames
30. A-D
31. E-K
32. L-P
33. Q-Z
34. Between third parties

SERIES: Miscellaneous files

Materials found among the Deutsch papers. These are historical materials that range from 1893 to 1928, and document activities of the N. Y. State Board of Charities, etc. Probably, Deutsch acquired them while researching his "History of Public Welfare in New York State" in 1934.

Archives Box 100679

Folders

35. Misc. papers
36. Collected papers-1
37. Collected papers-2
38. Collected papers-3
39. Correspondence, 1893-1928
40. Reports, 1897-1918

Kenworthy materials found among the Deutsch papers (folders 41-44).

Folders

41. AD-MK correspondence, 1944-1961
42. Tributes to AD, 1961-ff
43. AD memorial services, 1961-ff
44. GAP, 1948-1958

Folders

45. Deutsch biographical information
46. Contracts, 1932-1956
47. Desegregation, 1957
48. Encyclopedia of mental health project, 1961
49. Family; "Annie"; "Pearlie"
50. GAP, 1946-1949
51. "In Memoriam" - A.D. obituaries, tributes and other related materials
52. Jane Froman fan club

53. Kenworthy, Marion E., materials gathered for article on. 1956
54. "Mentally ill in America", materials gathered. 1935-1938
55. Miscellaneous - membership cards, memorabilia, publicity, etc.
56. NAMH-NIMH training course, 1953
57. Photographs: Deutsch
58. Photographs Groups
59. Photographs Non-Deutsch
60. "Shame of the States" - Galleys for photographs
61. "Shame of the States" - Materials, 1947-1949
62. "Shame of the States" - Photographs-1
63. "Shame of the States" - Photographs-2
64. Surgery without anesthesia, 1950
65. "Value of psychiatrists" project, 1957-1960

SERIES: Interviews

As a journalist, Deutsch conducted numerous interviews, some of which survived and are preserved here. Several of them are undated or are group affairs. The archive does not have the facilities to play the recordings. There are three components to this collection: Individual interviews; Audio-disk recordings; Group interviews.

Archives Box 100679

Folder 66 (Individuals)

- Alexander, Franz
- Anderson, ?
- Bateson, Gregory
- Bazelon, Judge David
- Bernard, Viola
- Brunswick, Elsa
- Calloway, Enoch
- Casey, Jesse
- Cohen, Robert
- Daniels, Henry

Folder 67 (Individuals)

- Felix, Robert
- Finesinger, Jacob
- Frank, Jerome
- Greeley, ?
- Greenblatt, Milton and
- Landy, David
- Hamburg, David
- Hamilton, Gordon
- Harrison, ?
- Heath, Robert
- Herlihy, Theresa
- Heyman, David
- Hoagland, Hudson



Folder 68 (Individuals)

- Johnson, Kenneth
- Kenworthy, Marion (Includes a group interview with Elley, Swigart, and Deutsch)
- Kolb, Lawrence
- Lash, Trude
- Leal, Margaret
- Leslie, William
- Lowrey, Lawson
- Levin, Max

Archives Box 100680

Books (moved to rare books room)

- Mentally Ill in America, 1937
- Mentally Ill in America, 1949

Folder 69 (Individuals)

- Magnuson, Paul
- Magoun, Horace
- Malamud, William
- Mallotte, Mabel
- Mandelbaum, David
- McQuatters, G.
- Miller, David
- Miller, Julian & Hess, Eckhardt
- Newdorp, John
- O'Connor, Basil
- Pasamanick, Benjamin
- Pauling, Linus
- Polier, Justine

Folder 70 (Individuals)

- Rapaport, David
- Redl, Fritz
- Rosen, ?
- Ross, Elizabeth
- Shakow, David
- Solomon, Harry
- Swift, Sarah

Folder 71 (Individuals)

- Tarjan, George
- Ward, Paul
- Weiner, Norbert
- Wexler, Milton
- Windholz, Emanuel
- Winebrunner, John
- Hospital groups, A-C
- Atacadero Hospital, CA
- Boston Hospital, MA

Folder 72

- Hospital groups, D-Z
- Embryville State Hospital

Folders

- 73. Disk recordings
- 74. Group interviews, 1
- 75. Group interviews, 2

(Tapes, misc. 5" and 7" tapes)

- 1-2. H. W. Brosin
- 3. A. Deutsch speech
- 4. Hemberg, W.
- 5. A. Deutsch lecture
- 6. A. Deutsch interview/Leon Epstein
- 7. Kinsey, AAMC, A. Deutsch remarks
- 8. A. Deutsch lecture
- 9. Dr. Jacobs, therapy/Atascadero

(Notepads)

- 1. Chino/Escabona
- 2. Bennett
- 3. Nevada, misc.
- 4. Miscellaneous
- 5. Kansas/VA
- 6. St. Charles
- 7. Indiana
- 8. Ploscowe
- 9. Criminal justice
- 10. Alcatraz

Archives Box 100681

(Tapes, interviews, 3")

- Alexander, Franz (3)
- Atascadero (2)
- Beckley (2)
- Birdwhistle (3 of 4)
- Cohen, Robert (3)
- Embryville (5)
- Heath (1)
- Jones, Maxwell (1)
- Livingston and Felix (2)
- Magoun, Horace (2)
- Mandelbaum (3)
- M, unclear title (1)
- Pauling, Linus (3)
- Rinkel, Hoffer (1)
- Rogers and Robbins (3)
- Rosen (7)
- Salk, Jonas (3)
- Shakow (2)



Wexler (1)
Willmer and Windholz (4)
Winebrenner, John (2)

SERIES: Scrapbooks

The scrap books were assembled by A. Deutsch between 1940 and 1960. They are not exactly in chronological order, and they are very fragile.

Archives Box 100682 (Large oversize)

- PM 1944
- PM 1/1/43-12/31/43
- Compilation for Pulitzer Prize, n.d.
- Deutsch Case, PM, 1945
- Articles written for popular magazines, "Shame of the States" series, 1/11 1946-6/17/1946

Archives Box 100683 (Large oversize)

- PM "Inside Story" promotional
- PM and N.Y. Star 2/18/1948-1/17/1949
- PM 1-3/1945
- PM 1947

Archives Box 100684 (Large oversize)

- PM 1/1/1946-12/31/1946, +11/12/1945
- PM and N.Y. Star 1/1/1948-1/28/1949
- Loose pages from other scrapbooks - various years and subjects

Archives Box 100685 (Large oversize)

- N.Y. Post 3/31/1949-4/25/1949
- Audiotape-unidentified
- PM 1/1/1945-11/8/1945
- PM 4/23/1941-12/31/1941
- Book-"Sexuele Gewoonten"

Archives Box 100686 (Small oversize)

- PM 4/23/1941-12/24/1941
- PM 12/29/1941-4/30/1942
- PM 5/1/1942-12/31/1942

Archives Box 100687 (Small oversize)

- PM 1942
- PM 1/4/1943-10/20/1943
- PM 10/22/1943-12/27/1944

Archives Box 100688 (Small oversize)

- PM 8/1944-7/1945
- PM 4-12/1945
- PM 1-9/25/1946
- PM 9/26/1946-5/9/1947
- PM 5/12/1947-2/27/1948

Archives Box 100689 (Small oversize)

- PM 3/1/1948-12/24/1948
- PM 1/1944-8/6/1944
- PM 8/7/1944-8/16/1945
- PM 8/17/1945-6/17/1946
- PM 6/18/1946-3/17/1947
- PM 3/20/1947-2/17/1948

Archives Box 100690 (Small oversize)

- PM 2/18/1948-10/25/1948
- N.Y. Star 1/4-28/1949 and N.Y. Post 1/31- 5/1/1949
- Daily Compass 5/16-8/12/1949
- Daily Compass 2/18-10/25/1948
- "Shame of the States"

Archives Box 100691 (Small oversize)

- Lectures-miscellaneous
- "Our rejected children"
- "Mentally ill in America"
- "Sex habits of American men"
- Magazine articles