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Xerox copies @ Film Dept. (C.B.) (Found René d'Harnoncourt
 - 6/1981 - @ Library - (C.P.) Files - June, 1981)
 FOR Nichtenhauser File)

THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART P.L.H.

(Total = 25 Pages herein) **Date** June 16, 1953

To: Mr. René d'Harnoncourt, Director **Re:** Publication of History
From: Adolf Nichtenhauser, M.D. of Medical Films

- NB - Original in Rd.H. Files -
 (Under Film Dept. MOMA - 1953-)

6/1981
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This is in regard to the publication of the manuscript tentatively called "A History of Motion Pictures in Medicine." This study, which is based on original research, deals in a narrative, interpretative and analytical fashion, with the development of motion pictures in medical documentation and teaching, medical and related research, health education in school and for the public, and medical popularization. It correlates the subject with the growth of educational films in general and the advances of film technique, considers all important countries, and covers the period from the precursors of cinematography to the present.

The study was under progress from 1947 to 1950, under consultant contracts from the Audio-Visual Training Section, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy. It is now being completed under a research contract from the Office of Naval Research, administered by the Museum of Modern Art, which extends from November 15, 1952 to November 15, 1953.

The final manuscript is estimated at some 325,000 words and will include about 250 illustrations. Previous contacts with medical publishers and one University Press have shown that, while they are willing to consider or accept the book, they are hesitant to publish it without subsidy. Estimates of printing cost made two years ago ranged from \$15,000 - 18,000.

A considerable sum of money has gone into the preparation of the manuscript. Between 1947 and 1950, the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery expended about \$25,000 in salaries, services and materials. The current Office of Naval Research contract is budgeted at \$7,875. Thus, the total is \$32,875.

I would not have been able to prepare this work without any my previous studies of medical and health films, in particular those studies I conducted at the American Film Center between 1941 and 1945, under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. This grant, supplemented by the American Film Center, amounted to approximately \$15,000. If this is added as indirect cost, some \$48,000 have gone into the historical study.

With all this money having been spent - not to speak of the amount of work involved - it is to be hoped that funds will be found to make possible the publication of the study.

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July 22, 1952

Biological Sciences Division
Office of Naval Research
Department of the Navy
Washington 25, D.C.

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

COMPLETION OF STUDY "A HISTORY OF MOTION PICTURES IN MEDICINE"

This is a request for consideration of support for completion of the investigation tentatively entitled "A History of Motion Pictures in Medicine." This study was under progress from late spring 1947 to March 1950, under consultant contracts which the investigator, Adolf Nichtenhauser, M.D., had received from the Audio-Visual Training Section, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, (issued through the Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland). About eighty per cent or more of the anticipated work was completed during that period. Those familiar with the work done so far, as well as the investigator himself, desire that this study be completed.

The Museum of Modern Art Film Library submits this Research Proposal in the hope that the Office of Naval Research may consider financial support of the work.

The Film Library, originally financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, was organized in 1935 as a department of the Museum of Modern Art. The Museum is a non-profit educational organization, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The purpose of the Film Library is "to trace, catalogue, assemble, exhibit and circulate a library of film programs so that the motion picture may be studied and enjoyed as any other one of the arts is studied and enjoyed." It is now the largest film archives of its kind in the world, having collected more than 13 million feet of motion pictures of all types--fiction, documentary, educational, newsreel. In addition, the Film Library has amassed the largest existing body of film literature, with a reference library containing over 3,000 books and pamphlets on all aspects of motion pictures. The Film Library has been responsible for the publication of a number of books on motion picture history and has made available its resources for the conduct of serious film research.

While the principal mandate of the Film Library is to advance the study of the motion picture as an art, it has, in the absence of other agencies devoted to this purpose, promoted research in the social, scientific and educational aspects of films. Accordingly, the Film Library wishes to aid in the completion of this important study which, for the first time, assembles and interprets the historical film data in that field of science--medicine--in which the motion picture medium has found its earliest and most extensive application.

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Origin of the Investigation

In February 1947, the investigator was given a two-days-a-week consultant contract by the Audio-Visual Training Section, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, to prepare a monograph on the contemporary state of medical motion pictures in all their aspects. This study was to serve the Audio-Visual Training Section as a guide to the formulation and redesigning of its post-war program and policies. Soon after work on the study had gotten under way, Capt. Robert V. Schultz, (MC) USN, Head of the Section, suggested that the historical aspects of medical films also be considered in the project. Only two brief general articles on the subject could be found, both dealing with its early phases. The investigator thereupon undertook some studies of his own in this direction and came up with results strongly indicating that an account of medical film history would be of great value for a deeper insight into current endeavors in this field and help to place these in proper perspective. He was encouraged by Captain Schultz to continue his efforts toward a historical presentation of the subject. On the basis of a four-days-a-week consultant contract, renewed several times, the investigator proceeded in this direction. (In 1947 and 1948 he also performed a considerable amount of work on other matters of interest to the Audio-Visual Training Section.)

Scope, Content and Presentation of the Work

When the investigator completed the last contract, in March 1950, he submitted to the Audio-Visual Training Section a manuscript of 996 double-spaced pages, provided with reproductions of glossy prints for some 130 illustrations. (Many more illustrations had been prepared, but could not be included in the manuscript for technical reasons.)

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In terms of content, the present manuscript covers the history of medical films from the invention of the motion picture, which resulted from the study of the physiology of movement, to the end of the second World War, (with an outline of some general conclusions appended). More specifically, the larger part of the material deals with the development of technical films designed for medical teaching and documentation. Next in extent is the history of motion pictures as a means of health education, of classroom instruction in human biology, first aid and related subjects, and of medical popularization. The third element is the use of motion pictures as an investigative method in clinical and laboratory research. (The material covered in the present manuscript contains some larger and smaller gaps, indicated below; in particular, the sections on the use of motion pictures as a research tool have been completed only up to 1920.)

The interrelations of the history of medical films with that of educational films in general and with the progress of film technique are extensively considered. The personal, organizational and economic factors which have influenced the course of medical film history are presented and analyzed in detail.

Geographically, the material relates to the United States, Western and Central Europe, to a smaller extent to the Soviet Union, and occasionally to other countries.

From the viewpoint of the military services, much space is devoted to the accomplishments in medical films of the U. S. Army during World War I and of the U. S. Navy during World War II.

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A Table of Contents of the manuscript, with tentative chapter and section headings, is appended to provide an over-all view of its present scope.

As to its method of presentation, the work combines three approaches: a narrative reconstruction of the historical continuity based on the factual material, (including the literature, which is quoted extensively); interpretation of this factual material; and description and analysis of the motion pictures themselves, (as far as they could be obtained or reliable descriptive data were available).

Methods and Materials of Research

These consisted of:

(1) Study of the Published and Unpublished Literary Documentation:

This comprised the entire indexed literature on the subject, and probably most of the unindexed, in the English, French and German, and, in a few instances, also Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages. Also consulted were general film histories, literature on technological aspects of scientific motion pictures and on educational films, and pertinent biographic and historical literature.

A thorough study was made of unpublished material, such as the relevant historical files of the National Archives; Instruction Laboratory of the Army Medical Museum (World War I); U. S. Office of Education; Training Film Production Branch, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy. Documentation was also procured from private sources, such as the loan by Dr. Rudolph Matas of his collection of personal papers and rare publications relating to medical films of the period 1909-12.

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(2) Correspondence and Interviews: In order to establish undocumented historical facts, a considerable volume of correspondence and interviews was carried out with persons living here or abroad; the search for such sources was sometimes involved, but led in some cases to important information.

(3) Study of Motion Pictures: This comprised hundreds of films. This was done not only because the motion pictures themselves were the primary subject, but also because most of the literature had been written by film authors, and was therefore subjective and uncritical. For this reason, it was desirable to compare an author's statements on his films with the films themselves, whenever possible.

Great efforts were made to locate or rediscover early medical motion pictures. These efforts were partially successful as far as American films were concerned. (In several cases it was feasible to have disintegrating negatives or prints duplicated on 16mm stock, thus not only making the films accessible to study but also ensuring their preservation.) Without success, however, were steps taken to obtain representative examples of certain very important types of French and German films of the period 1898-1923. It was ascertained that 35mm negatives or prints of the French films existed in various public or private archives in Paris, but arrangements proved too difficult at the time to have 16mm prints of them made, or for the investigator to go to Paris. The tracing of the German films, attempted with the aid of agencies of our Army of Occupation, led to inconclusive results only; a personal search by the investigator would have been necessary.

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Completion of the Study

The support of the Office of Naval Research is desired for the completion of this study of the history of medical and related films. The following work remains to be done:

- (1) Extensive supplementation and revision of the chapters covering the period from 1896 to about 1922. Subsequent to preparing these chapters of the present manuscript, research yielded a considerable amount of new material--documentation, information and motion pictures--much of it of great relevance, or even fascinating in nature. This supplementation and revision pertains in particular to the sections on Muybridge, Marey, Doyen, Commandon, Chase, and the rediscovered activities of the Clinical Film Company of New York (1915-17).
- (2) Preparation of sections on the development of motion pictures as a method of clinical investigation and medical laboratory research, from 1920 to the present.
- (3) Preparation of a chapter on health education films and classroom films in human biology, from the middle 1930's to the middle 1940's.
- (4) Supplementation of various chapters with larger or smaller sections, in particular relative to medical films in the Soviet Union, from the middle 1920's to late 1930's; medical films in France, Great Britain and Germany, from the middle 1930's to the middle 1940's; and organizational developments in American medical films during the late 1930's to the middle 1940's.

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(5) A survey chapter on developments in medical films since the end of World War II.

(6) A final chapter, dealing with the conclusions to be drawn from the historical development of medical films.

(7) Selection and preparation of additional illustrations.

(8) Editorial revision of the manuscript.

(9) Preparation of an alphabetical index.

It is estimated that about half the research necessary for completion of the study, in regard to the above points (1) to (7), was previously done. The remaining research will again consist of the finding and study of literature; obtaining information by correspondence and interviews; and procurement and study of pertinent motion pictures.

Expected Results of the Work

The work is in essence an interpretative history of the motion-picture medium as applied to medicine and related fields, rather than an account of a specialized aspect of medical history. As such, it has value as a documented study to those with a historical, scientific, practical, or purely intellectual interest in the subject. In addition, the comprehensive character of the work makes it suitable for reference purposes, (and it has already been used by others in this way on several occasions). The style in which the work is written attempts to make it as far as possible intelligible also to the non-medical reader.

Readers commenting on the content of the manuscript have indicated that they were impressed by the pioneering spirit and openmindedness which characterized the early period of medical films; the early and clear recognition of the specific functions and values of medical films;

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the constant struggling with problems solved before; the persistence of faulty approaches; the influence of cultural, economic and organizational factors; and the reasons and circumstances of successful attempts in this field.

Readers also have expressed the view that the historical approach to the subject clarifies their thinking about present production and utilization problems.

It is also hoped that, as a side effect, the work will stimulate the establishment of a historical medical film collection.

It is assumed that readers of the completed work will come from the following groups:

Physicians, medical teachers, medical scientists, medical students and health educators interested in the production or use of films.

Audio-visual educators.

Educational and medical film producers and production personnel.

Clinical and biological photographers and illustrators.

Government workers concerned with the production, distribution and utilization of medical and health films.

High-school and college teachers of human biology and general science.

Personnel engaged in film research projects.

Motion-picture departments of universities and museums.

Sponsors of medical films, such as pharmaceutical houses.

Sponsors of health films, such as national health organizations.

In addition, one critical reader stated that the chapters on the early history (through World War I) were "of exceptional interest," and he predicted "that this material would find many enthusiastic readers not only among those interested in medical motion-picture history, but also among those interested in photographic or scientific work of any type."

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General and Special Facilities Needed:

The following facilities are needed for the performance of the work:

- (1) An office of moderate size, with standard office equipment.
- (2) Film equipment consisting of: 16mm sound projector, projector stand, screen, empty reels, film viewer (to study individual frames and select frames for illustrations), rewinds, splicer, and steel film cabinet.
- (3) A dictating machine would be desirable as a time saver for both the investigator and clerical assistance.

The Museum of Modern Art Film Library will provide a furnished office and utilities, and will make its research facilities, including 35mm projection, available. It cannot, however, furnish clerical services. The use of the 16mm projector at the Film Library would be highly impractical and expensive since by contractual agreement it may be operated only by a union projectionist.

Background of Investigator

The only investigator is Adolf Nichtenhauser, M.D. A record of his work and publications is appended.

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Estimated Duration of Project and Budget Breakdown

It is planned to complete the project within a year, on the basis of half-time work by the investigator.

(1) <u>Salary of Investigator</u> (One year, half-time).....	\$ 5,000.00
(2) <u>Capital Equipment</u>	
16mm sound film projector (Bell and Howell 185-C) - Rental*.....	112.50
Film viewer and rewinds assembly (Bell and Howell) - Rental*.....	39.00
Tripod projection stand - Rental*.....	9.37
Boxed screen - Rental*.....	7.50
Dictating Machine - Rental*.....	180.00
Work Table.....	20.00
(3) <u>Expendable Equipment</u>	
Office and Projection Supplies.....	100.00
(4) <u>Clerical Services</u> (Estimated at 500 hours, at \$1.75 per hour.).....	875.00
(5) <u>Travel</u> (Several trips for research purposes to Washington and possibly other places in the United States).....	300.00
(6) <u>Photographic work for illustrations; photostats</u>	150.00
(7) <u>Film Transportation and Film Rentals</u> (Estimated for 70 films, at \$3.00 each).....	210.00
(8) <u>Insurance for Film Equipment and Films on Loan</u>	25.00
(9) <u>Overhead (15%)</u>	<u>1,053.95</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 8,082.32</u>

*All figures for equipment rentals represent only fifty per cent of the actual rental costs, since the study is to be performed on a half-time basis.

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A few possible budget items are yet undetermined. One relates to the attempt to obtain for study representative examples of important types of earlier French and German films (See p. 5, "(3) Study of Motion Pictures"). Inquiries to this end will be resumed with the aid of the Film Library's international contacts. A similar problem is occasionally posed by the need for obtaining a projection print of an unprojectable motion picture. A few weeks ago, paper prints of Dr. Chase's famous motion pictures on epileptic seizures, of 1905, were discovered at the Library of Congress. It would be almost imperative for the investigator to study these films, which he probably could do only if they were duplicated on motion picture stock.

It is hoped that these items can be considered for addition to the budget, in case the information to be obtained indicates their technical and financial feasibility.

Adolf Nichtenhauser, M.D.
Principal Investigator

Richard Griffith
Curator, Film Library

Charles T. Keppel
Assistant Treasurer and
Business Manager

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Appendix

"A HISTORY OF MOTION PICTURES IN MEDICINE"

By Adolf Nichtenhauser, M.D.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Adolf Nichtenhauser, M.D.

- Personal Data: Born 1903, Vienna, Austria. In U.S. since 1939, citizen since 1944. Married.
- Education: Studied psychology, history of art and literature at Universities of Berlin, Bonn, and Heidelberg; medicine at Universities of Berlin and Vienna. M.D. 1931 (Vienna).
- Other Training: Motion picture technology (35mm), at Vienna School of Engineering (1926-27); motion picture technology (16mm), Technological Museum, Vienna (1937).
- Foreign Languages: German, French.

Medical Experience

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1931-33 | Internship, Vienna General Hospital. | Rotating internship. |
| 1933-34 | Assistant Physician, Municipal Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Vienna. | Worked in Departments of Tuberculosis and Surgery. |
| 1934-36 | Attending Physician, Vienna Hospitals. | Medical University Clinic; Gynecological University Clinic; St. Anna Children's Hospital; Workmen's Insurance Clinic. |
| 1936-37 | Staff Physician, Cottage Sanatorium, Vienna. | Diagnosis and treatment of internal diseases. |
| 1936-37 | Medical translations. | Translated into German first half of symposium, Glandular Physiology and Therapy, published by American Medical Association; prepared German abstracts from American medical periodicals for Ars Medici, Vienna. |

Motion Picture Experience

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1923-29 | Study of the film as an art and industry, and of its cultural implications. | Analyzed extensively theatrical films, especially American; prepared studies on the need for repertory film theatres, their programming and organization (1927) and film production and distribution in Vienna (1929); worked as a |
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- previewer for a first-run theater (1927-28); studied film technology (see above); studied structure of film markets, distribution and exhibition practices, censorship and quota systems in relation to cultural aspects of films.
- 1930 Film production. Film programming. Directed and edited a four-reel documentary on an Austrian labor youth organization (Central Union of Commercial Employees). Organized their educational film program.
- 1931-38 Study of educational films and their cultural applications. Writing on films. Work as film critic. Studied potentialities of 16mm medium for full development of educational, scientific and artistic role of motion pictures. With aid from International Institute of Educational Cinematography (League of Nations), attempted to stimulate general adoption of National Film Institutes for cataloging, preservation and dissemination of valuable films.
- Contributed to leading periodicals (See List of Publications.) During 1932-35, film critic for Wiener Weltbühne, Allgemeines Illustriertes Wochenblatt, and Das Kleine Blatt. In 1936-37, Vienna correspondent, Motion Picture Herald.
- 1939-40 Assistant to Director of Health Education, National Tuberculosis Association. Advised state and local tuberculosis associations on selection, use and production of health films; revised film outlines and scripts for them; wrote, directed and edited a film for Bergen County Tuberculosis Association; prepared a text on health film production, and, for National Health Council, a subject-source list of health films; worked on plan for a central health film agency.
- 1940 Film production. Made the widely used food handler training film, "Eating Out," (for City Health Department, Flint, Michigan).
- 1940 Consultant to New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. Worked on improvement of health film distribution and programming methods in Manhattan; placed health films in Manhattan movie houses; conducted audience tests with health films.

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- 1941-45 On grant from Division of Medical Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation. Was in charge of Section on Health and Medical Films, American Film Center. Prepared film catalogs and critical film lists; analyzed about four hundred films; developed health film evaluation methods, carrying out reviewing projects with or for such agencies as Office of War Information, New York City Nutrition Program; conducted a national and international information and consulting service on all aspects of health and medical films; prepared film analyses for producers and advised government and private agencies on planning of production programs; prepared and organized conferences, to advance plans for a medical film institute, in conjunction with the annual meetings of the American Medical Association (1942) and American Public Health Association (1943).
- 1943-44 On grant from National Science Fund, National Academy of Sciences. Revised and re-edited the twenty-reel series, "Neuropsychiatric Disorders" by Goodhart and Balser.
- 1945 Adviser to Federal agencies (a) Office of War Information, Bureau of Motion Pictures. Prepared recommendations for the coordination and improvement of the health and medical film activities of seventeen Federal agencies.
- (b) Bureau of the Budget, Work Simplification Section. Outlined measures to establish optimum standards of procedure in government film production, distribution and utilization.
- (c) Department of State, International Motion Picture Division. Prepared a study of the objectives of an international cultural film program and its implementation by an International Film Institute.
- 1945-46 Visual Information Specialist, U. S. Public Health Service, Malaria Control in War Areas, Training and Education Division, Atlanta, Georgia; and Office of Health Information, Audio-Visual Section, Washington. Atlanta: Prepared recommendations for reorganization of production and distribution activities; prepared catalogs of films distributed by office; reviewed films for use in training courses; production research and script for an entomological training film; participation in planning for other productions.

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- Washington: Prepared recommendations on general film activities of Public Health Service, especially on distribution policies and methods; production research and outlines for two films on rabies control. As Public Health Service representative on Interdepartmental Special Committee on UNESCO Problems, participated in reviewing 150 American educational films; selected health and medical films for UNESCO; and prepared film notes and program suggestions.
- 1945-46 Consultant to Federal agencies (on loan from U. S. Public Health Service).
- (a) U. S. Army, Lawson General Hospital, Orthopedic Division. Planned production procedure for series on World War II amputation techniques and prosthetics.
- (b) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Agency, Health and Medical Services. Basic planning and outline for film on rural health.
- (c) Veterans Administration, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Illustration Service. Recommendations on scope and organization of medical film production program.
- 1946-47 Contract work for Department of State, International Motion Picture Division, Washington.
- Prepared evaluations, with recommendations, of about 200 films, for worldwide medical film distribution program.
- 1947-50 Consultant to Navy Department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Audio-Visual Training Section, Washington.
- Worked on post-war reactivation of Navy medical film activities; analyzed production outlines; wrote, directed and edited a short film on the acrylic eye; prepared "A History of Motion Pictures in Medicine" (now in process of completion), providing an analytical account of the development of the film medium in medical and health education, in correlation to the general history of educational films.
- 1950-52 Staff Member, Medical Film Institute (now Medical Audio-Visual Institute) of the Association of American Medical Colleges, New York.
- Developed principles and practice of medical film reviewing, working with panels of subject-matter specialists and with test audiences; trained physicians and scientists in film analysis and evaluation techniques;

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April 1952.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Adolf Nichtenhauser, M.D.

HEALTH FILM PRODUCTION. Film News, vol. 6, February 1945, p. 3. -- How to determine the real film needs in health education and to institute competent methods of production planning.

A PROGRAM ON HEALTH FILMS. American Journal of Public Health, vol. 35, April 1945, p. 343-346. -- The need for a central health film agency; its basic functions.

TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL FILMS AND RELATED PRINTED MATERIALS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION. U. S. Public Health Service, Malaria Control in War Areas, September 1945, March 1946, April 1946. -- A classified and descriptive catalog, with supplements, of the motion pictures and film strips produced by the agency.

CULTURAL FILM PROGRAM OUTLINED. The New York Times, April 7, 1946, Section 2, p. 3. -- The need for a National Film Institute; its principal functions.

THE TASKS OF AN INTERNATIONAL FILM INSTITUTE. Hollywood Quarterly, vol. 2, October 1946, p. 19-24. -- The failure of former attempts and the persisting need for an International Film Institute; its functions and possible relationship to UNESCO.

A HISTORY OF MOTION PICTURES IN MEDICINE. (To be completed). -- Prepared under contract from the Audio-Visual Training Section, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department. A comprehensive account of the history of motion pictures in medicine and health education, correlated with the general development of films in education.

THE CRITICAL CATALOGING OF MEDICAL FILMS. Journal of Medical Education, vol. 26, May 1951, Supplement. -- A presentation of the principles and practice of preparing descriptive and evaluative medical film reviews.

Project supervision and editing of the following volumes of detailed film reviews:

REVIEWS OF FILMS IN ATOMIC MEDICINE. Raleigh, N.C., Health Publications Institute, 1951, pp. 65. -- Sixteen reviews.

REVIEWS OF MOTION PICTURES ON NEOPLASTIC DISEASES. Medical Film Institute. First Series, February 1951. Second Series, September 1951. (Prepared under a grant from the National Cancer Institute, U. S. Public Health Service.) -- Thirty-six reviews.

REVIEWS OF FILMS IN PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOLOGY AND MENTAL HEALTH. Medical Film Institute. April 1951. -- Ten reviews.

REVIEWS OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL AND RELATED FILMS. Medical Film Institute. April 1951. -- Eleven reviews.

FILMS IN PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH. (Tentative title) -- A collection of about fifty reviews. To be published in summer 1952 by Health Education Council.

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PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH

- PROGRESS IN THE EVOLUTION OF CULTURAL FILMS, International Review of Educational Cinematography, Rome, April, 1933, pp. 243-269. (Also in French, German, Italian and Spanish.) -- A detailed plan for the international organization of artistic, educational and documentary film work, based chiefly on methodical utilization of the 16mm film. -- Extremely poor translation of the German paper DER AUFBAU DER KULTURARBEIT AM FILM.
- SCIENCE AND FILM, International Review of Educational Cinematography, Rome, October, 1933, pp. 682-683. (Also in French, German, Italian and Spanish.) -- An analysis of two biological films. -- Very poor translation from the German article NATURFILME.
- FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL FILM ARCHIVE, International Review of Educational Cinematography, Rome, April 1934, pp. 248-251. (Also in French, German, Italian and Spanish.) -- How to organize scientific and medical cinematography. -- Inexact translation from the German EIN INTERNATIONALES MEDIZINISCHES FILMARCHIV.
- THE PURITY CAMPAIGN, Film Daily, New York, August 6, 1934, p. 1. -- An open letter.
- THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE SCHOOL FILM, International Pedagogical Information, Paris, November, 1936, pp. 66-72. (Also in French and German.) -- The pedagogic function of the classroom film; principles and methods of curricular production planning; use and organization in various countries. -- Translation from the German DIE HEUTIGE SITUATION DES SCHULFILMS.
- Several articles and reports in the Motion Picture Herald, New York, e.g. April 25, 1936, p. 61 (on the Austrian film market); July 18, 1936, p. 56; August 29, 1936, p. 41; September 11, 1937, pp. 85-86 (on film exhibition in Vienna).
- SOURCES OF HEALTH FILMS FOR LAY AUDIENCES, published by National Health Council, September, 1940, 12 pp. -- A subject matter-source list, with appended information on film libraries and catalogs.
- A NEW SERVICE, October, 1941, 1 p., mimeo. -- A statement on the program of the Section on Health and Medical Films.
- FILMS ON PUBLIC HEALTH OF A NATION AT WAR, October, 1941, 3 pp., mimeo. -- A descriptive and critical list of British films.
- CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS SEEN AT THE CLINICAL CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, November, 1941, 8 pp., mimeo. -- A critical list.
- FIRST OFFICIAL LIST OF MOTION PICTURES ON FOOD AND NUTRITION, Compiled by Technical Committee on Evaluation of Motion Pictures, New York City Nutrition Program, April, 1942, 18 pp., mimeo. -- Based on drafts prepared by the writer.
- REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON MOTION PICTURES IN MEDICINE, June, 1942, 18 pp., mimeo. -- Minutes of the meeting prepared by the writer. Contains the abstract of a paper read by the writer on the situation of medical films and a plan for their organization.

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- HEALTH FILMS, October, 1942 and January, 1943, 35 pp. -- A descriptive and selective list of 219 motion pictures.
- THE WORK OF THE SECTION ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL FILMS, April, 1943, 5 pp., mimeo. -- An account of activities and plans.
- NEW HEALTH FILMS, Film News, Summer 1943, p. 10. -- A survey of some new releases.
- NEW HEALTH FILMS, October, 1943 and January, 1944, 6 pp., mimeo. -- A supplement to HEALTH FILMS, containing a descriptive and selective list of 28 new films.
- APPROVED FILMS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION, published by New York City Food and Nutrition Program, January, 1944, 44 pp. -- A catalog of film evaluations, most of them based on drafts prepared by the writer.
- PLANNED HEALTH FILM PRODUCTION, Journal of Health and Physical Education, May, 1944, pp. 251-253, 290. -- An analysis of the quality of health films and suggestions for the methodical improvement of their production.
- THE ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL FILM LIBRARIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZED MEDICAL FILM DISTRIBUTION, June, 1944, 3 pp., mimeo. -- A memorandum prepared at the request of the Educational Film Library Association.
- A PROGRAM ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL FILMS, June, 1944, 18 pp., mimeo. -- A detailed program for a central agency for health and medical films.
- NOTES ON MOTION PICTURES SHOWN AT THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, July, 1944, 7 pp., mimeo. -- A critical and descriptive list.
- THREE IMPORTANT FILMS ON MEDICAL SUBJECTS, Film News, September, 1944, p. 13. -- An appreciation of three British films.
- A PROGRAM ON HEALTH FILMS, September, 1944. -- A paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be published in the American Journal of Public Health.
- NEW HEALTH FILMS (# 2), October, 1944, 8 pp., mimeo. -- Second supplement to HEALTH FILMS. A critical and descriptive list of 25 selected films.

PUBLICATIONS IN GERMAN

- UM DIE ZUKUNFT DER STUMMEN FILMKUNST, Prager Tagblatt, Prague, August 22, 1929, p. 5. -- Analyses the impending loss in cinematic expression due to the approaching end of silent film art. A prognosis.
- DIE SCHALLPLATTE FUER JEDERMANN, Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfurt, April 27, 1930, p. 2. -- The need for cataloging and evaluating phonograph records; methods for making them more easily available.
- DER SCHMALFILM, Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfurt, September 25, 1932, p. 10; reprinted in the magazine Der Schmalfilm, Stuttgart, March, 1933, pp. 2-6. -- The significance of the 16mm film for the full development of cultural and educational film work; its potentialities as a medium for the preservation and circulation of valuable films.

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- KIBA, Wiener Weltbuehne, Vienna, November 10, 1932, pp. 205-208. -- An analysis from the cultural viewpoint of the policies of a theatre chain in Vienna.
- MACHT DIE RAVAG FILMGESCHAEFTE?, Wiener Weltbuehne, December 29, 1932, pp. 428-429. -- The connections between government-controlled radio and film publicity.
- DER KINONARR, Wiener Weltbuehne, December 29, 1932, p. 440. -- A criticism of Harold Lloyd's "Movie Crazy".
- BUSTER KEATON, Wiener Weltbuehne, January 12, 1933, pp. 54-55. -- A criticism of a Buster Keaton sound film, analyzing the disintegration of the American film comedy.
- FILMKONTINGENT AND SELENOPHON, Wiener Weltbuehne, January 19, 1933, pp. 88-89. -- The influence of private business interests upon film imports legislation in Austria.
- EKSTASE, Wiener Weltbuehne, March 2, 1933, pp. 277-278. -- A criticism of "Ecstasy", with some comments on publicity practices.
- WAS WIRD AUS DEM DEUTSCHEN FILM?, Wiener Weltbuehne, March 30, 1933, pp. 398-401. -- The future of the German film in Nazi Germany; the impending Nazification of the German film and its implications for the world, and Austria in particular. A prognosis.
- DER AUFBAU DER KULTURARBEIT AM FILM, Internationale Lehrfilmschau, Rome, April, 1933, pp. 259-289. -- See English list.
- TRUBEL IM PARADIES, Die Neue Weltbuehne, Prague, May 4, 1933, p. 562. -- A criticism of Lubitsch's "Trouble in Paradise".
- EIN PROPHET DES DRITTEN REICHES, Die Neue Weltbuehne, May 25, 1933, pp. 657-658. -- An analysis of "Dr. Mabuse's Last Will"; director Fritz Lang as an involuntary prophet of the Third Reich.
- NATURFILME, Internationale Lehrfilmschau, Rome, October, 1933, pp. 732-733. -- See English list.
- KULTURARBEIT AM FILM, Der Buecherwurm, Vienna, October, 1933, pp. 2-4. -- The role of the 16mm film in the fostering of film art and creation of a free film production.
- EIN INTERNATIONALES MEDIZINISCHES FILMARCHIV, Internationale Lehrfilmschau, Rome, April, 1934, pp. 283-287. -- See English list.
- DER AUFBAU DER MEDIZINISCHEN FILMARBEIT, Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift, Vienna, Number 27, 1934. -- The situation of medical films; the function of the medical teaching film; how to develop its cataloging, distribution, utilization and production.
- FILMKONGRESS IN ROM, Die Wahrheit, Prague, Number 27, 1934. -- A critical report on the Educational Film Congress held in Rome.
- DER FILM IM NEUEN OESTERREICH, Zeitschau, Vienna, December, 1934, No. 14, pp. 25-27; No. 15, pp. 23-25. -- How the Nazis influence the film in Austria under the cover of "culture".

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Forty film criticisms and a number of short articles and comments, mostly on the effects of the political situation on films, in the weekly magazine, Allgemeines Illustriertes Wochenendblatt, Vienna, from March to June 1935. Also a number of film criticisms in the daily, Das Kleine Blatt, Vienna, in 1933-1934.

SIND DIE FILME WIRKLICH ZU LANG?, Wiener Zeitung, Vienna, January 23, 1936, p. 10. -- On the habit of Vienna movie exhibitors to shorten films.

INDIVIDUELLE FILMPROPAGANDA, Der Morgen, Vienna, January 14 and 21, 1936. -- On the lack of discrimination in film publicity in Vienna.

DIE VOELKERVERBINDENDEN AUFGABEN DER DEUTSCHEN FILMKUNST, Der Buehnenkuenstler, Zurich, April, 1936, pp. 16-19. -- How the Nazis use the film for "cultural" propaganda abroad, and war propaganda at home.

CHARLES LAUGHTON, Die Lesergilde, Vienna, June, 1936, p. 17. -- An appreciation.

MISSHANDELTE FILME, Der Morgen, Vienna, September, 1936. -- On poor German adaptations of foreign-language films.

DIE HEUTIGE SITUATION DES SCHULFILMS, Internationale Paedagogische Information, Paris, November, 1936, pp. 64-69. -- See English list.

SOME PRIVATELY CIRCULATED WRITINGS

ENTWURF DES REPERTOIREKINOS, 1927, 41 pp. -- The need for an international network of repertory film theatres; its potentialities for the preservation and development of film art; its organization.

DIE KULTURELLEN AUFGABEN DES WIENER FILM- UND KINOWESENS, 1929, 60 pp. -- An analysis of the cultural situation of film production and exhibition in Vienna, with proposals for its improvement.

DER SCHMALFILM, 1932, 70 pp. -- Partly published in the Frankfurter Zeitung. A detailed analysis of the potentialities of the 16mm film medium for the artistic, cultural and educational development of motion pictures.

PRACTICAL CULTURAL WORK ON MOTION PICTURES IN AMERICA, 1932, 13 pp. -- A memorandum dealing with the need for cataloging, evaluating, preserving and circulating valuable American films, and for establishing an American Film Institute.

POUR LE PROGRES CULTUREL DU FILM FRANCAIS, 1933, 10 pp. -- A memorandum with suggestions concerning the preservation and circulation of French films of lasting value.

DIE WICHTIGSTEN KULTURAUFGABEN IM HEUTIGEN FILMWESEN, 1934, 8 pp. -- Organizational and legislative proposals concerning the full intellectual and educational use of motion pictures, submitted to the International Educational Film Congress in Rome.

AN INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL 16mm LIBRARY FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF FILM OF MERIT, 1935, 12 pp. -- A study exploring the feasibility of such a project on commercial lines.

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BEMERKUNGEN ZUR WOCHENSCHAU "OESTERREICH IN BILD UND TON", 1936, 16 pp. -- A detailed analysis of the semi-official Austrian newsreel, with proposals for its improvement. Written at official request.

THE NEED FOR PLANNED PRODUCTION OF NUTRITION FILMS, 1944, 11 pp. -- A memorandum prepared at the suggestion of members of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. Analyzes the available films on nutrition and outlines a method of production planning for better ones.

LOOKING AHEAD, Notes on Organizational Problems regarding a Health Film Program and on Their Interrelation with a Medical Film Program and Educational Film Work in General, 1944, 18 pp. -- A memorandum prepared for the orientation of the health film committee of the American Public Health Association.