



Newsletter

Changes to Grant-in-Aid Program Will Make More Support Available



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Simon Flexner (left), director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1901-1935), and the six members of the Institute's original Board of Scientific Directors at a meeting ca. 1908. From the left: Flexner; L. Emmett Holt, T. Mitchell Prudden, William H. Welch, Christian A. Herter, Theobald Smith, and Hermann M. Biggs. For 1998 and 1999, the RAC will offer special grants for the study of the history of The Rockefeller University.

Recent changes to the Rockefeller Archive Center's Grant-in-Aid Program have increased the number of awards that the Center can offer to researchers, and beginning in 1998 applicants will be able to apply for larger grants. The competitive program provides support to researchers in any discipline who are engaged in research that requires use of the Center's collections.

The Rockefeller Archive Center began the grant program in 1977, when it made eight grants totaling \$5,265. The program has grown steadily over the years, and in 1997 the Center received 79 applications and awarded 44 grants from a pool of \$45,000.

The twentieth anniversary of the program has brought two significant changes for the future.

First, the Center plans to supplement its regular grant program by making a number of targeted grants to support research in particular subject areas. In 1997 four grants were awarded to scholars working on projects related to Africa. Two program areas have been targeted for support in this year's program: the history of the social sciences and the history of The Rockefeller University. Targeted grant competitions will be announced each year.

The second change will permit applicants to request larger grants. Beginning in 1998 for grants to be used in the 1998-1999 academic year, applicants from the U.S. and Canada may request grants of up to \$2,500, and applicants from other nations may request up to \$3,000.

Recipients of the Center's grants-in-aid are expected to con-
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1998 Grant-in-Aid Program

The Rockefeller Archive Center's annual Grant-in-Aid Program offers support to scholars in any discipline who are engaged in research that requires extensive use of the archival collections housed at the Center.

Applications for this competitive program must include a budget that details estimated expenses for travel, temporary lodging, meals, and research. Scholars from within the United States and Canada may apply for grants of up to \$1,500; because of the additional cost of travel, scholars from other nations may request up to \$2,000.

The deadline for applications for grants is November 30, 1997 and the grant recipients will be announced in March 1998.

For application forms and any of the Center's guides and surveys (see page 24), contact Darwin H. Stapleton, Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Sleepy Hollow, New York 10591-1598. The application form, along with detailed information about the Center and a guide to its collections, also can be found on and downloaded from the World Wide Web at <http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/>. Applications must be submitted by regular mail.



The Rockefeller Archive Center, a division of The Rockefeller University, was established in 1974 to preserve and make available to researchers the records of the University, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, members of the Rockefeller family, and other individuals and institutions associated with their endeavors. Since 1986, the Center has received the records of several non-Rockefeller philanthropies.

The Center's collections document seminal developments and issues of the 20th century. Major subjects include African-American history, agriculture, the arts, education, international relations and economic development, labor, medicine and public health, nursing, philanthropy, politics, population, religion, science, the social sciences, social welfare, and women's history.

Scholars planning to conduct research at the Center should write to the Center's director, describing their project in specific terms. An archivist will respond with a description of the scope and content of relevant materials.

The Archive Center is located 25 miles north of New York City in Pocantico Hills near Sleepy Hollow (formerly North Tarrytown), New York. An information packet for researchers, containing a map and listing local lodging accommodations, is available upon request. Additional information about the Center's holdings and programs is available online at <http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/>

Paper, Microfilm, Disks

You are reading information from a very effective communication medium based on a rather old technology: paper made from plant fiber, first developed about 3,000 years ago. The vast majority of the information at the Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC) is encoded on this time-honored storage format, which is relatively compact, simply arranged, and easily accessed. Still, given the information explosion of our current age, as well as the synergy of computers, printers, photocopiers, and telecommunications, the volume of paper storage of information threatens to overwhelm any repository that continues to receive documents.

One means of coping with the flood of paper is to microfilm documents, reducing the required storage space to about one-fiftieth of the equivalent in paper. The RAC currently is microfilming a number of collections with space-saving in mind. In addition

to saving space, microfilming also is beneficial by creating multiple copies of the otherwise unique paper copies. There is an advantage, too, in having microfilm copies (estimated to have a 500-year lifetime) of those paper documents that are highly acidic, increasingly brittle, and deteriorating. Some researchers coming to the RAC in the future will find that microfilm will be the means of access to the information they want.

Like most archival institutions, the way in which we store and access collections has not been changed much by the innovations of the electronic age. A twenty-year, or even a forty-year, lifetime for storage media such as computer tape and optical disks gives pause to any institution in the business of the permanent storage of records. However, the advantages of rapid access and minimal storage

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Rockefeller Archive Center Governing Council

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Social Science Research Council Archives

The Social Science Research Council Archives is now open for research. The records, donated to the Rockefeller Archive Center in 1990, total 442.8 cubic feet and cover the years 1924 to 1990. Some materials are closed for thirty years from the date of their creation.

The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) is a private, not-for-profit organization established in 1923 to advance research in the social sciences. The SSRC came into being through the initiatives of Wesley C. Mitchell and Charles E. Merriam, members of the American Political Science Association. Representatives of the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association, the American Historical Association, and the American Psychological Association assisted Merriam and his associates in forming the SSRC. They invited the participation of other national associations in anthropology, history, and psychology, many of which designated representatives to the SSRC in the year following its incorporation on December 27, 1924.

To support its work, the SSRC turned not to the U.S government, whose support seemed more appropriate for the natural sciences, but to private foundations. For the first fifty years, well over three-quarters of the SSRC's funding was provided by the Russell Sage Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and two Rockefeller philanthropies, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the



From the Rockefeller Foundation Archives

The Social Science Research Council's Housing Research Committee, 1947.

Rockefeller Foundation. By the 1970s, however, funds for some special projects were obtained from federal agencies.

The SSRC employs a number of strategies to advance research in the social sciences. It appoints committees of scholars to set priorities and make plans for critical areas of social science research; maintains fellowship programs and training institutes in an effort to improve research training; supports individual research through pre-doctoral and post-doctoral grants; sponsors international and interdisciplinary research conferences; and also sponsors books and other research publications that may result from those conferences and workshops.

The initiation of research activities is derived from several sources, including proposals by individuals unaffiliated with SSRC; explorations by the Council's research planning staff; and proposals from existing committees,

the Board of Directors, and the central Committee on Problems and Policy, which appoints the planning committees.

The Council also appoints a number of social science and regional area committees, usually called "Joint Committees" or "Committee Projects." The bulk of the SSRC materials housed at the Rockefeller Archive Center are Committee Projects. SSRC committees are grouped into three categories that reflect their central concerns. The first group of committees are engaged in advancing research on selected social science fields or topics; examples include the Committee on Cognitive Research and the Committee on Life Course Perspective on Middle Age. The second group is concerned with training and developing social science research personnel through fellowship programs; among this group are the Committee on Social Science, Personnel and the





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Committee on Research Training Fellowship Program. The Research Training Fellowship Program often has been crucial for individuals who have become leaders in previously uncultivated fields of study for which no specialized institutional support was available; such individuals include Margaret Mead (Oceania), Robert B. Hall (Japan), and Philip E. Mosely (Slavic Nations).

The third group of committees focuses on increasing knowledge of particular areas of the world. Such committees include the Committee on Latin America, the Committee on African Studies, and the Committee on China. These committees have analyzed such important topics as colonialism, communism, civil wars in Africa, and peasant rebellions in Latin America.

The Social Science Research Council Archives are arranged into two record groups distinguished by the date of their donation to the Archive Center. Accession 1 (Record Group 1) consists of the documents received by the Archive Center in 1990; Accession 2 (Record Group 2) contains the second and larger bulk of material that was transferred to the Archive Center in 1994. These record groups and their component series are described below:

Accession 1 is arranged into nine series comprising 146.8 cu. ft.

Series 1. Committee Projects, 1924-1990, 122.4 cu. ft. This series is divided into thirty-five subseries and consists of files concerning the committee's research planning activities in regional studies and social sciences. Each subseries represents a different committee and contains conference papers and annual minutes of that committee.

Series 2. Committee on Problems and Policy, 1925-1985, 7.2 cu. ft. The Committee on Problems and Policy, formed in 1925, is the Council's central planning body. The committee is a group of elected scholars who review the programs of the working committees that carry out SSRC programs. Members of the Committee on Problems and Policy are drawn primarily from college and university faculties. This series consists of the minutes of the committee.

Series 3. Executive Committee Minutes, 1924-1984, 1.2 cu. ft. This series includes the original by-laws and articles of incorporation from 1924 and the minutes of this committee, which is responsible for the financial and operational aspects of the Council

Series 4. Financial Reports (Investment Committee), 1937-1972, 0.8 cu. ft. This series contains the files of the Council's financial reports and expenditures from conferences and fellowships.

Series 5. Hanover Conference, 1926-1930, 0.8 cu. ft. The Hanover Conference, held in Hanover, New Hampshire, from 1926-1930, was the first national conference on the social sciences. This series contains the proceedings from these meetings, at which the concept of social security was discussed.

Series 6. Housekeeping Reports (Fellowship Files), 1960-1980, 2.0 cu. ft. The Housekeeping reports are fellowship diaries that were written by SSRC fellows during their research overseas. Many of these reports contain information on research facilities, food, clothing needed, housing, and language requirements. This series is closed for research until January 1, 2025.

Series 7. Personnel Committee (Fellowships), 1927-1981, 2.0 cu. ft. This series includes the minutes of the Personnel Committee, which reviews applications for research training fellowships and was originally called the Committee on Fellowships.

Series 8. Projects Not from Committees, 1923-1982, 2.4 cu. ft. These records consist of excerpts from minutes relating to proposed projects that were not formally undertaken. They are arranged in alphabetical order and deal with topics such as child welfare, labor migration, and the family.

Series 9. (SSRC) Council Minutes, 1923-1984, 6.8 cu. ft. This series contains the minutes of the Council's Board of Directors, which elects the Council's presidents and reviews and approves its programs and budgets.

Accession 2 (Record Group 2) is arranged into five series and consists of 296 cu. ft. of material, the bulk of which are fellowship files and correspondence relating to the committees.

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Series 2. Committee on Problems and Policy, 1971-1981, 1.2 cu. ft. This series contains the minutes from 1977 to 1980 and general correspondence and miscellaneous files from 1971 to 1981.





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1968 and 1978. The correspondence consists of letters from colleagues within the U.S. and abroad and covers topics such as research projects at the university, budget requests and other university business as well as correspondence with the White House. The Archive Center series (2.4 cu. ft.) of working files from the period 1971-1977 includes correspondence dealing with the allocation of funds for the new Archive Center. The Campus series includes 8 cu. ft. of material concerning air rights, the FDR Drive project, the 63rd Street Projects, and other Rockefeller University construction projects.

The last series covers personal and biographical material on Seitz, including awards and certificates bestowed upon Seitz during his career. Among his numerous honors and awards have been the Franklin Medal (1965); the Herbert Hoover Medal (1968); the Defense Department Distinguished Service Award (1968); the NASA Distinguished Service Award (1969); the Compton Award (1970), the highest award of the American Institute of Physics; and the James Madison Medal of Princeton University (1978). In 1979 he received his second NASA Distinguished Service Medal. In addition to The Rockefeller University, twenty-six universities in the U.S. and abroad have awarded Seitz honorary degrees.

The Frederick Seitz Administrative Records are maintained as part of the University archives. A finding aid is available. Material more than twenty-five years old is available for research.

*Christopher Ejelde
 Archival Assistant*

The Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Papers

Two series of records in the Rockefeller Family Archives that document the life and activities of Abby Rockefeller Mauzé (1903-1976) have been processed and are available for research.

The eldest child and only daughter of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, Abby Rockefeller was born at home on November 9, 1903. To family and friends she was known as “Babs” to differentiate between

daughter and mother. On May 14, 1925, she married David M. Milton, a lawyer and investment banker. The Miltons had two children, Abby and Marilyn Milton, before they were divorced in 1943. In 1946, Abby married Dr. Irving Pardee, a neurologist, who died in 1949. On April 23, 1953 she married Jean Mauzé, senior vice president of United States Trust Company. He died in 1974.

Like her parents and brothers, Mrs. Mauzé was involved in philan-



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Abby Mauzé and landscape architect Hideo Sasaki with a model of his design for Greenacre Park, October 1969.



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thropic interests. She was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund; an advisory member of the Board of Trustees of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; an honorary trustee of the Rockefeller Family Fund; and a benefactor of the Museum of Modern Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the YWCA, New York Hospital, the New York Zoological Society, and the Asia Society.

In 1968 Mrs. Mauzé created the Greenacre Foundation, of which she was president, in order to maintain and operate one or more parks in New York State for the benefit of the public. In 1971 she established Greenacre Park in order to provide New Yorkers "some moments of serenity in this busy world." This small vest-pocket park and waterfall is located on Manhattan's east side on 51st Street between 1st and 2nd Avenues.

The Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Papers in Record Group 2 (Office of the Messrs Rockefeller) of the Family archives contains two cubic feet of material that documents her life and personal (largely philanthropic) activities. This series is organized into five subseries: Family; Finances; Real Estate; Subject Files; and a closed subseries.

Another series of her papers is located in Record Group 3 (Office Files, 1962-1977) of the Family archives. This material is arranged alphabetically by subject, and the bulk of it relates to the Greenacre Foundation and Greenacre Park. Material on the Greenacre Foundation (1966-1976) includes copies and correspondence on the certificate of incorporation and by-laws, her personal contributions to the foundation, and other financial material. Materials on Greenacre Park (1966-1976) include corre-

spondence on the search for suitable property for a park; letters of appreciation from park visitors; awards received for the park's design from such organizations as the Parks Council of New York City and New York Society of Architects; magazine and book articles; visitor brochures; and correspondence on the concession stand. Also included with the material on Greenacre Park is correspondence on park construction, including the contract, bills from the architectural firm, drawings, plans, and specifications; correspondence and press releases about the opening of the park on October 14, 1971; photographs of the park during and after construction; and various types of publicity (1969-1976).

*Michele Hiltzik
Archivist*

The W. Kenneth Riland Papers

The papers of Dr. W. Kenneth Riland, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller's personal physician and one of his closest friends and confidants, have recently been made available for research at the Rockefeller Archive Center. An osteopathic physician, Riland spent his entire career as a "company doctor" with the United States Steel Corporation in New York City and also maintained a limited private practice at the corporation's New York office.

A 1936 graduate of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, Riland joined US Steel in 1937. By 1958 he was the chief physician at the company, primarily

concerned with diagnostic and preventive medicine. Riland also was licensed to practice allopathic medicine and surgery in New York and was a trained flight surgeon. He retired from US Steel around 1977, but continued his private practice until his death in 1989 at age 76.

Riland spent most of his career actively promoting the role of osteopathy in the maintenance of good health. Riland described osteopathy as "a comprehensive school of medicine including the medical, the surgical, the behavioral and manipulative sciences. Osteopathic medicine... gives special attention to the appropriate role of the body's neuro-muscular

(nerve-muscle) and musculo-skeletal (muscle-bone) systems in health and disease... The manipulative medicine phase of osteopathic medicine is only one portion of osteopathic medicine or if I may, an additional facet in medicine based upon the neurological reflex arc which is accepted by all physicians as a key mechanism by which the body adjusts its internal environment to offset surroundings and therefore assist in maintaining homeostasis, namely 'uniformity and stability in normal body states.'"

The "manipulative medicine phase" of osteopathy is the most
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Excerpts from W. Kenneth Riland's Diary

ON ROCKEFELLER'S RESIGNATION AS GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK:

July 21, 1973. Nelson and I talked a bit and he obviously is fed up with State government. He has announced his plan today in the paper for the special session; particularly with the new \$2½ billion bond issue; and actually, he has dealt so long with inferior intellects that he needs much more mental stimulation than the political hacks in the State that he has to work with provide. He is putting great emphasis, in his own mind, on the study [Rockefeller's Commission on Critical Choices for Americans], which I trust will have the impact he envisions for it. I don't know when he's going to resign as governor but, from the feeling I got today, it's going to be pretty soon.

December 12, 1973 (*the day after Rockefeller announced his resignation*) To Nelson at 8:00 o'clock. He's like a kid out of school. I've never seen [him] or Happy so relaxed.

ON HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH ROCKEFELLER:

September 2, 1970 (*during Rockefeller's fourth gubernatorial campaign*) He's all over the state and the schedule looks rough, but he does have every weekend. ... I've got to do it for him and with him. It just seems that my basic contribution is that he's much more relaxed when he sees me and when I'm there, and he knows

I'm there. It isn't the treatment factor, so much as the fact that he can relax and have somebody to talk to that's not pushing him around.

October 30, 1970 (Hartshill Inn, Whitesboro, New York) So on the way out I was standing on the staircase and we went up, and he looked his age. He looked 62 and he acted 62. Here's the difficulty again of no staff time. He didn't even have time to go to the bathroom. So we went to someone's apartment there and used the facilities. Then I treated him and got a helluva good correction and when he came downstairs everybody remarked that he looked 10 years younger.

January 4, 1974. We then talked about the future and he is so pleased to be out as governor. He said—Kenny, do you remember—I was thinking about it yesterday—when we went to the Governor's Conference in Hershey, Pennsylvania. We started kidding you and we chased you back from the auditorium to the main building and you jumped into our laundry carrier and we found you and pushed you down the hall. You were sitting there and went right out into the lobby. I said—yea, and I tipped over and I looked at a pair of shoes and I heard this southern voice say—you fellows from New York always have a good time don't you Dr. Riland. It was Gov. Farbers [Faubus] of Arkansas. So we had a good laugh and talked about the many other laughs we've had.

ON HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH PRESIDENT NIXON:

February 2, 1972. Haldeman was showing the President the fur hat that they had gotten for him to wear in Peking and told him it was made in Russia. With that, the President, his face completely black, threw it across the room saying: "Godammit, I won't wear anything Russian!" Has he changed? Not a damn sight.

March 8, 1972. We then got on to the I.T.T. and the President really took off. Language like the old Nixon. If the public could only hear him swear and see him as I do, he'd make Winston Churchill look like a parish priest. We then got on to the New Hampshire primary and I congratulated him, naturally, and I said I hoped that Lindsay was really last in Florida. Nixon said: "Hell, no. I hope he's second. If he's second, this will really split the Democrats and Daley, the Mayor of Chicago, can really cut Lindsay to pieces at the Convention." I've got to admit that Nixon is some politician.

March 7, 1973 (The White House.) I came down from the second floor and Walter Tkach* remarked upon my ability to get the President into a good mood as soon as he and I started talking. It seems I really can. He can be really irritated and mad, but the minute he gets in there his mood changes. Poor Walter now knows enough to leave us alone so we can talk...

**Tkach was the physician to the president, a military doctor appointed to provide medical care to the president and his family. Riland was the president's personal physician.*

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From the W. Kenneth Riland Papers

Dr. W. Kenneth Riland, right, with his close friend and longtime patient, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, on a campaign bus during the race for the Republican presidential nomination. As Riland recorded in his diary: "July 8, 1968. Arrived San Francisco, and on the way from the airport to the St. Francis Hotel the bus broke down...Bob Sheldon grabbed me and said he'd gotten a local Newsweek cameraman for some candid shots of me and Nelson to use in the article." Newsweek photo by James D. Watson.

dramatic difference between it and traditional medicine. Using his or her hands, the osteopath realigns muscles and bones which have become misaligned through mental stress or physical trauma. Riland maintained that osteopathy differed from chiropractic treatment, and he bristled at the suggestion that his treatments were nothing more than massages.

Regular osteopathic treatments are popular with busy executives, public officials, athletes, entertainers, and others in stressful positions who want to stay in peak mental and physical condition. Riland's patients included President Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Chief Justice Warren Berger, New York Mets pitcher Tom Seaver, and actress Katharine Hepburn. He recorded his inter-

actions with them in his personal diary, which is included in his papers.

Riland's personal diary, which covers the years 1959, 1968-1976, is the richest portion of his papers. Riland recorded his daily personal and professional activities with the intent of someday publishing them as a book. The book was never written, but his diary offers daily comments on the social, political and economic convolutions of the period, the internal corporate politics at US Steel, and observations of the prominent individuals he treated.

Many of Riland's patients considered him as a confidant and shared their personal problems. He noted that some, particularly Rockefeller and Nixon, seemed more relaxed and more talkative when they were alone with him.

Riland included in his diary those insights which he felt were historically significant, and his observations are often critical and highly subjective. Readers will find that paranoia and cynicism crept into his entries after he was charged with income tax evasion in 1973. Although he was acquitted after an eleven-week jury trial in 1974, Riland was convinced that the Internal Revenue Service investigation and accusations against him were prompted by his closeness to Rockefeller and Nixon. He felt that either he was being used to embarrass the two prominent Republicans and that someone hoped to take advantage of his relationship with them to subpoena their financial records, or that he was the victim of a plot by H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's Chief of Staff. Riland felt that Haldeman resented "a Rockefeller man's" easy access to the president.

Riland also had a reputation for being a jokester and raconteur. He seems to have enjoyed practical jokes, jibes, and swapping stories over cocktails late into the evening. He could usually be counted upon to break up the monotony of a long flight with an impromptu revue or some other form of hijinks.

The most frequent subject of the diary is Nelson A. Rockefeller. Riland and Rockefeller met in Washington in the 1940s through Edward Stettinius, the former US Steel executive who became secretary of state during World War II. Riland and Rockefeller became close friends, and Riland was perhaps Rockefeller's closest friend outside of his own family. Riland treated Rockefeller at least twice a week, almost always at Rockefeller's New York apartment

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or at his country home in Pocantico Hills. Riland also accompanied Rockefeller on many of his campaign trips, participated in campaign strategy meetings, and reviewed some of Rockefeller's speeches. When Rockefeller became vice president, Riland flew to Washington every week to treat him and accompanied him on his round-the-world trip in 1976.

Riland became Richard M. Nixon's physician in 1963 and made weekly trips to Washington to treat Nixon after he became president in 1969. Riland offered to treat anyone else on the president's staff, and as a result he routinely treated Rose Mary Woods, Buzz Mosbacher, Helmut Schonnenfeld, John Mitchell, and Henry A. Kissinger. As the president's physician, Riland accompanied Nixon on his historic trips to China and the Soviet Union. According to his diary, Riland also

acted as an intermediary, carrying messages among the three worlds in which he worked: the New York corporate community, the New York state government, and the first Nixon administration.

Riland also accompanied Secretary of State Kissinger to the Paris peace talks in 1973. Riland's daily treatments helped keep Kissinger's mental and physical faculties at their optimal level during the tense negotiations with the North Vietnamese. "Henry is very adamant that it was my being with him that made the Paris peace talks a success," Riland recorded in his diary. "He says this all the time and I know I had just a minor part to play in it but it's so nice to hear Henry Kissinger keep repeating this."

Aside from maintaining their health, the most tangible influence Riland had on the lives of Nixon and Rockefeller was in their travel schedules. As a flight

surgeon and champion of preventive medicine Riland was well aware of the effects of travel on the human body, and he always insisted that his patients build into their travel schedules what he called "staff time" — time for them and their staffs to rest. Riland saw a tendency for a politician's staff to fill every minute of a travel schedule with events and appearances, leaving everyone open to fatigue, laryngitis, colds, irritability and other related stresses. For Nixon's 1972 trip to China Riland changed the flight plan to include a 24-hour stop in Guam to allow the president to adjust to the dramatic change in time zones. The original plan had called for flying directly from Washington to Peking, with refueling stops in Honolulu and Shanghai. Riland argued that the resulting jet lag would have put the president and his staff at a disadvantage in their meetings with Chinese officials.

Riland's papers consist of nine cubic feet of material. This includes his diary, three cubic feet of transcripts and correspondence regarding his trial for income tax evasion, and four cubic feet of miscellaneous correspondence, clippings, and some photographs. A box list provides access to the papers. Most of the diary entries are typed. Riland evidently taped many of the entries and had them transcribed by his secretary. A few entries are handwritten. Information of a strictly personal nature is closed to researchers for fifty years in accordance with the wishes of the donor.

Harold W. Oakhill
 Archivist



From the W. Kenneth Riland Papers

Vintage Riland: At an appearance during the 1970 gubernatorial campaign Riland, right, in wig, gets a grin from Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and his press secretary, Ron Maiorana, second from right. Riland noted the event in his diary: "October 30, 1970. So I took a walk in the rain and found a costume place and bought a hippie hair wig...Went back to where the bus was and got there just before Nelson came down....Then Ronnie introduced me as one of the new press members. They got some great pictures." Photo by Bob Wands.





Collection News

The Edgar B. Young Collection

The Edgar B. Young Collection, a series within Record Group 17, Associates, in the Rockefeller Family Archives, documents the creation and early administration of Lincoln Center, the nation's largest performing arts complex. This collection consists of the files of Edgar B. Young, an associate of John D. Rockefeller 3rd who held a number of positions in the leadership of Lincoln Center, Inc. The eighteen cubic feet of correspondence, minutes, memoranda, reports, architectural drawings, and photographs covers the period from 1955 to 1977. The material is well organized and open to researchers. Processing is in progress.

Born in 1908, Young joined the Rockefeller Family Office in 1946 as the first full-time staff aide to John D. Rockefeller 3rd (JDR 3rd). He had worked previously for the U.S. Employment Service, the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, and the New York Port Authority. In the Rockefeller Family Office, Young soon became involved in a number of projects and organizations that interested JDR 3rd; in 1952, he was appointed secretary of the Japan Society and in 1956 became secretary of the Asia Society. He also was involved in the early development of Lincoln Center.

Lincoln Center evolved from a project that was designed originally to bring the Metropolitan Opera and the New York Philharmonic together in one neighborhood, the area known as Lincoln Square, which had been designated as an urban renewal project. In 1955, the Exploratory Committee for a Musical Arts Center was formed with John D. Rockefeller 3rd as

chairman. In his role as chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, JDR 3rd had been approached as a potential donor to, and fundraiser for, the project. As soon as Lincoln Square became available for purchase, the Exploratory Committee was incorporated—on June 22, 1956—as Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc. (Lincoln Center, Inc.), with Rockefeller as president. Construction of the buildings began in 1959, and the first building, Philharmonic Hall, opened in 1962.

The fundamental concept behind the enlarged project was that Lincoln Center would be a space for the performance and teaching of the various arts to future generations. Lincoln Center, Inc. would be the coordinating agency for a group of artistically and administratively independent constituents, representing the best companies in New York City. To Philharmonic Hall (renamed Avery Fisher Hall in 1973) and the Metropolitan Opera House (opened in 1966) were added a house for operettas and the dance (the New York State Theater, opened in 1964), a theater for the newly formed Repertory Company (the Vivian Beaumont Theater), a Library and Museum of the Performing Arts (opened in 1965 and later made the Lincoln Center branch of the New York Public Library), and the Juilliard School (completed in 1969). It was Rockefeller's idea to include the Juilliard School as the educational component of Lincoln Center, and he suggested that drama and dance be taught there as well as music.

Edgar B. Young served as secretary (1956-1962), acting president (1961), executive vice president (1962-1966), and director of Lincoln Center, and he was a member of both the Executive and Education Committees and the chairman of the Building Committee. His service on so many committees enabled him to amass a rich collection of detailed material that documents each building, from architectural conception through tenancy by an artistic institution.

The collection offers much relevant material for the study of Lincoln Center, including its architecture, construction, and constituents. Especially useful are the meeting minutes and "think piece" memoranda. Subjects covered in the material include fundraising; urban renewal in New York City in the 1950s and 1960s; the relationships between Lincoln Center, Inc. and the city, state, and federal governments; education in the performing arts; Lincoln Kerstein's relationship with Lincoln Center; preparations for the 1964 World's Fair; and sculptures by Henry Moore and Alexander Calder. Letters from Pietro Belluschi, Robert Moses, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, and John D. Rockefeller 3rd appear in various series throughout this collection.

These records pertain to Lincoln Center and Young's role in its creation and development, rather than to Young himself. However, a glimpse of the man can be seen in this material, as it documents his style of management.

*Catherine Keim
Archivist*

Archival Notes

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Van Tassel Apartments

Editor's Note: Researchers have begun to show increased interest in John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s work in the field of housing. Here, in an essay adapted from a presentation at the annual meeting of the Sleepy Hollow Society in June 1997, archivist Anke Voss-Hubbard discusses one of the Rockefeller housing projects that is documented in the Rockefeller Family archives, the Van Tassel Apartments in the former North Tarrytown, now Sleepy Hollow, New York.

In 1928, the head of the Chamber of Commerce Housing Committee, Wallace Odell, was contemplating a solution to an imminent housing shortage in North Tarrytown, New York, a village nestled on the shores of the Hudson River twenty-five miles north of New York City. Odell's concern persuaded the committee to endorse a plan to build a multi-family housing facility. The members recognized quickly, however, that given the town's limited budget, North Tarrytown would have to attract outside investors to finance the project.

The committee soon began discussing a prominent resident of the nearby hamlet of Pocantico Hills, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (JDR Jr.), who had contributed generously to recent public works and building projects in the town, including improvements to several roads. Moreover, Odell was encouraged to approach JDR Jr. since, together with his wife Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, he recently had invested in housing projects elsewhere, including a model

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From the Rockefeller Family Archives

From a promotional brochure distributed in February 1940.

workers' home and community center in the Bayway Section of Elizabeth, New Jersey. But JDR Jr. did not believe that the housing crisis could be fixed through philanthropic activity alone. He believed that if housing offered a modest return, it could be presented as a sound business proposition to investors. As a result JDR Jr. conceived of several other housing projects, including developments on Manhattan's Avenue A, Mott Avenue in the Bronx, and the 511-unit Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments in Harlem, a cooperative housing project for African-Americans that opened in February 1928.

Rockefeller agreed to finance the multi-family apartment building in North Tarrytown if the town's Chamber of Commerce could secure a suitable site. After considering several lots, Rockefeller settled on the property commonly known as "St. Teresa's Park," which at one time was owned by Cornelia Beekman, a descendant of one of the earliest families to settle the area. The Methodist Protestant church had owned the property since the late nineteenth century. JDR Jr. purchased the lot with almost unanimous approval from the community. Mayor Harry B. Decker and the residents of North Tarrytown were particularly pleased since the new apartments would be erected within walking distance of the expanding plant of the Chevrolet Motor and Fisher Body Companies. The man chosen to design the apartments was Andrew J. Thomas, an architect already recognized for designing "garden-style" apartments at the request of the Rockefeller family and the Marshall Field estate in Chicago.

By the late spring of 1928, no decision had been made regarding a name for the new apartment building. On May 19, 1928, Charles Heydt, the Rockefeller family's real estate advisor, wrote to Abby Aldrich Rockefeller seeking her assistance in choosing a name. Heydt proposed naming it after one of the three local heroes, John Paulding, Isaac Van Wart, and Davis Williams, who had captured Major John André, Benedict Arnold's British contact during the Revolutionary War, in nearby Tarrytown in 1780.



Archival Notes



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

Charles O. Heydt, JDR Jr.'s real estate advisor

“Washington Irving would sound well,” Heydt also wrote, “but that name has been used so greatly that it is pretty weather-worn—there might be some old politician in Tarrytown whom we might honor, or what do you think of our using the name Nelson Aldrich [Abby Aldrich’s father] Apartments?” Although Abby’s reply no longer exists as evidence, later correspondence indicates that she suggested naming the apartments after a character in Washington Irving’s tale, *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, and that she was very pleased to learn that her suggestion to name the building in honor of “Katrina Van Tassel” was approved.

The initial local excitement over the development evaporated with the awarding of contracts. To the dismay of the local community, the general contract for the North Tarrytown complex was awarded to Todd & Brown of New York City. Rockefeller’s staff feared that a local contractor not experienced with such a large project would cause delays. The out-of-town firms of Sloan & Brennan and Tobin & McKenna,

Inc. were hired to complete the masonry work. A local firm, Dinkel and Jewell, was hired to supply sand and gravel, but the Yonkers Supply Co. and the local union threatened to lodge a complaint after they discovered that Dinkel and Jewell had not submitted the lowest bid. Cook & Son from nearby Scarsdale were brought in to excavate the site for the foundation. According to newspaper accounts, by November 20, 1928, a thousand cubic yards of earth had been removed. *The Tarrytown Daily News* recalled almost a decade later that once construction began in full force, up to 350 men could be seen working on the site at one time.

In the winter of 1928, Rev. James C. Cody, pastor of the Beekman Avenue Methodist Protestant Church, realized that the excavation was moving quickly. He wrote to Rockefeller on December 11, 1928, pleading for a delay by a few months in the razing of his church’s old buildings on the property, since the new church would not be completed as soon as anticipated. At first Heydt declined to delay the demolition, suggesting that the church rent a hall for the remaining period, but another letter from Cody reached JDR Jr. who, in a letter dated January 11, 1929, agreed to allow the pastor and his flock to hold services on January 13th and 20th and on the evening of the 23rd, but insisted that they vacate the building on the 24th, although the organ would have to be removed sooner. In addition to razing the old church buildings, Teresa Street was moved further west in the summer of 1928. Rockefeller agreed to pay for all the sewage and water lines that would have to be moved; he also offered to widen the new street from forty to fifty feet.

With the old buildings and the street out of the way, construction finally could get underway.

According to a newspaper report in 1942, JDR Jr. originally intended to operate the building as rental units for workers from the local Chevrolet plant. As construction continued, however, he decided that he could provide his tenants with a better opportunity by offering the apartments as cooperatives. The apartments were completed on December 7,



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

1929 at a cost of \$2 million, and the first lease was signed on December 12. The apartments were formally opened on January 22, 1930 at a dinner of roasted duck and lobster for 350 members of the local community; Rockefeller did not attend, but was represented by Charles Heydt. According to the *New York Times*, the otherwise flawless event was marred by one embarrassing moment: A reference to prohibition by one of the speakers brought loud jeers from the audience, despite the fact that their host, JDR Jr. was one of the

Archival Notes

nation's staunchest dry advocates. According to the newspaper account no one broached the subject again that evening.

Rockefeller insisted on using simple building materials for the modified Spanish architecture. The building was large, measuring 520 feet by 222 feet, but covered only half of the plot, for the interior courtyard measured an impressive 450 feet by 150 feet. In the courtyard was a large central garden, accessible from twenty-four entrances, lined with Japanese evergreens, seasonal trees, shrubbery and flowering plants. The original building was planned for 241 three-, four-, five-, and six-room apartments. The unique design made all of the rooms "outside rooms" that faced either the street or the garden. All outside doors and door frames were constructed of steel; brass piping was used throughout; and the stairs were made of slate and bluestone. Since the building was made of

such "fireproof" materials, no fire escapes were included initially. The apartments featured double floors, chromium nickel-plated fixtures, and radio antennas. The kitchens were equipped with electric refrigerators, gas ranges, and dumbwaiters. The dumbwaiters soon brought complaints from tenants, since initially they were used to haul all kinds of materials, including garbage and the daily milk. To provide a more sanitary environment for the transport of milk in response to these complaints, management installed metal carriers at the bottoms of the dumbwaiters.

According to a local reporter who visited the apartments in December 1929, "the mad rush of the outside world is forgotten. You think of yourself in the long hallway of a baronial home of feudal times. Its magnificence awes you." The special features available to tenants included package and newspaper delivery, window

cleaning services, a supervised playground, an auditorium, and a 175-car garage. The Van Tassel management also offered free bus service to the train station and, "for the ladies," two excursions a month to New York City to go shopping and attend the theater in the evening.

Even though the Van Tassel Apartments seemed to offer everything, Rockefeller's cooperative ownership plan did not succeed in the economic conditions of the early 1930s. Many people could not afford the cost of buying into the Van Tassel Apartments. At a foreclosure hearing in 1933 against the holding company on a mortgage of nearly \$2 million, Rockefeller purchased the building for \$950,000.00 and bought back all the stock that tenants had purchased. The property, which had been appraised at \$50,000.00 before the apartments were erected, had recently been reassessed at close to \$1.4 million; Rockefeller petitioned the town to lower it to \$990,000.00. Rockefeller managed the apartments as a rental property and ordered some further subdivisions, turning the original 241 apartments into nearly 260. But he continued to have difficulty filling all the units and lowered the rents several times before selling the apartments on December 30, 1942 to Clark T. Chambers, a realtor and developer from New York City, for \$325,000.000. Unfortunately, the Van Tassel apartments had suffered the same fate as some of Rockefeller's other multi-family housing efforts — they were weak and untimely business investments.



From the Rockefeller Family Archives

*The Van Tassel Apartments nearing completion, November 25, 1929.
 Photograph by Harold Haliday Costain Architectural Photography.*

*Anke Voss-Hubbard
 Archivist*



Recent Publications

In an attempt to make the Rockefeller Archive Center's bibliography of citations as complete as possible, we recently checked the list of doctoral candidates who conducted research at the Rockefeller Archive Center between 1987 and 1996 against the theses and dissertations listed online by Dissertation Abstracts. That search produced the following list of 109 theses and dissertations that are similar in topic to the subjects researched by their authors during their visits. We present this list in addition to the regular bibliography of recent RAC citations.

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From the Russell Sage Foundation Archives

Mary Richmond, head of the Russell Sage Foundation's Charity Organization Department, in an undated "Kodak snapshot." Individual reformers, philanthropists, and foundation officers have been the subject of study by a growing number of RAC researchers.

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Painting was one of the recreational activities offered by the Mayor's Advisory Committee for the Aged in New York City in 1951. The Social Sciences Division of the Rockefeller Foundation gave the Committee \$25,000 for "an eighteen-month study of the human adjustment problem of the aged." For 1998 the RAC will provide a number of grants-in-aid for the study of the history of the social sciences (see p. 1).

Recent Publications



From the Russell Sage Foundation Archives

Members of a Junior Audubon Society in Memphis pose with their "nesting boxes" in the spring of 1912. Student groups such as this were formed as part of the National Audubon Society's educational work in the South, funded by annual donations from Mrs. Russell Sage, who provided \$5,000 for the work for 1911-1912.

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Funding for Special RAC Projects

In the last year the Rockefeller Archive Center has received generous support for several special projects.

- Mrs. Elizabeth Brody has provided \$50,000 for the preparation of English translations of significant documents in the papers of Nobel laureate Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915).
- A \$15,000 grant from the Winthrop Rockefeller Trust will enable the Center to inventory and arrange the William E. Davis Photograph Collection, a collection of photographs of the public and family life of Winthrop Rockefeller (1912-1973).
- Laurance S. Rockefeller has provided substantial assistance for the processing of photographs and for future conferences and publications.

In acknowledging these gifts, the Center's Director, Darwin H. Stapleton, stated, "We are grateful to these donors for responding to the Center's extraordinary needs."



Recent Publications

Conference Volumes Available

Institution Building

This fall *Minerva* will publish a special issue that contains the proceedings from a conference co-sponsored by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Rockefeller Archive Center. This special issue, "Philanthropy and Institution-Building in the Twentieth Century," *Minerva* 35: 3 (1997), has been edited by Benjamin R. Shute, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and Chairman of the Rockefeller Archive Center's Governing Council; Darwin H. Stapleton, Director of the Rockefeller Archive Center; and Kenneth W. Rose, Assistant to the Director. It includes eight essays that draw upon sources at the Archive Center, and a list of previous articles in *Minerva* that discuss the private patronage of scientific research. The articles are:

Karl, Barry D. "Philanthropy and the Maintenance of Democratic Elites," pp. 207-220.

Reingold, Nathan. "Form, Function and Fecundity in American Institutions," pp. 221-232.

Cueto, Marcos. "Science under Adversity: Latin American Medical Research and American Private Philanthropy, 1920-1960," pp. 233-245.

Gamble, Vanessa Northington. "Black Autonomy versus White Control: Black Hospitals and the Dilemmas of White Philanthropy, 1920-1940," pp. 247-267.

Weindling, Paul. "Philanthropy and World Health: The Rockefeller Foundation and the League of Nations Health Organisation," pp. 269-281.

Kay, Lily E. "Rethinking Institutions: Philanthropy as an Historiographic Problem of Knowledge and Power," pp. 283-293.

Anderson, James. "Philanthropy, the State and the Development of Historically Black Public Colleges: The Case of Mississippi," pp. 295-309.

Fox, Daniel M. "Policy and Vulnerability: American Foundations in Twentieth-Century Health Affairs," pp. 311-319.

Individual copies of *Minerva* can be ordered at a cost of \$45.50 from the Kluwer Academic Publishers Order

Department. Orders from North and South America should be addressed to P.O. Box 358 Accord Station, Hingham MA 02018-0358; orders from elsewhere should be directed to P.O. Box 322, 3300 AH Dordrecht, The Netherlands.

Philanthropy in Asia

A volume containing papers presented at the Rockefeller Archive Center's 1994 conference, *Philanthropy and Cultural Context: Western Philanthropy in South, East, and Southeast Asia in the Twentieth Century*, edited by Soma Hewa and Philo Hove, is now available from the University Press of America (P.O. Box 191, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214; phone 1-800-462-6420). Five of the fifteen essays in the volume — the introduction by Soma Hewa and Philo Hove and the essays by Marilyn Bailey Ogilvie, Arthur Goldsmith, Reiko Maekawa, and Paul B. Trescott — draw upon the Center's collections. Consult "Recent Publications" for the complete citations.



From the Kenneth Chorley Papers

"Bull rakes and 'Danish Stacker' operating on Ferrin Ranch" in Wyoming in August 1929, according to Kenneth Chorley, a long-time associate of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. who was instrumental in Rockefeller's conservation work and historic preservation efforts.



RAC News

Changes to Grant-in-Aid Program

(continued from page 1)

duct research at the Center within a year of their grant, and are required to submit a report on their research after their visit.

TARGETED GRANTS

1998: The Social Sciences

The Rockefeller Archive Center will award up to seven grants in 1998 to support research on topics related to the history of the social sciences. The Archive Center recently opened the archives of the Social Science Research Council (see p.3) and in addition holds extensive material on the social sciences in the archives of the Russell Sage Foundation, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Rockefeller Family.

Applicants for these targeted grants will use the same grant application form and follow the same guidelines as the general grant-in-aid program. Applicants wishing to be considered for the special grant program in the history of the social sciences should indicate this in a cover letter.

1998 and 1999: The History of The Rockefeller University

For 1998 and 1999 the Rockefeller Archive Center will have a substantial program of grants to support research in the history of The Rockefeller University. Founded in 1901 as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and celebrating its centennial in 2001, the University has been a world leader in biomedical research through its laboratories focused on developing fundamental knowledge of disease and physiology.

The Rockefeller University Archives include administrative records (including the papers of Herbert Gasser and Detlev Bronk), papers of individual scientists (such as Alfred Cohn, René Dubos, Rebecca Lancefield, and Karl Landsteiner), photographs, and films. The archives document the leading currents of biomedical research in the 20th century, and include significant materials on such topics as the design and use of scientific instruments, pharmacology, the development of scientific and educational institutions in the U.S., and many aspects of the social history of New York City.

Records in the University archives are in many cases closely related to other archival collections at the Archive Center, such as the archives of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller family, and the Commonwealth Fund. It is anticipated that although applicants for these special grants-in-aid will focus on the University archives, their research in many cases also will draw upon these other collections.

Each year this program will award two (2) one-month residencies at the Center with stipends of \$5,000 each. Applications also will be received for special grants-in-aid (outside of the Center's regular grant-in-aid program) to support research of shorter duration. For these, applicants from the U.S. and Canada may request support of up to \$1,500; because of the additional cost of travel, applicants from other nations may request up to \$2,000. The deadline for applications for the 1998 program is November 30,

1997, and recipients will be announced in March 1998; for grants to be awarded in March 1999, the deadline is November 30, 1998.

Applicants for these targeted grants will use the same grant application form and follow the same guidelines as the general grant-in-aid program. Applicants wishing to be considered for the special grant program on the history of The Rockefeller University should indicate this in a cover letter.

Paper, Microfilm, Disks (continued from page 2)

space have led us to engage in some trial digitizing work, and we will undertake more. Soon some researchers at the Archive Center will be accessing information via CD-ROM.

Speaking of electronic technologies, we invite you to keep in touch with developments at the RAC by occasionally visiting our web site, www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/. In recent months we have expanded the site to include a copy of our grant-in-aid application (which may be downloaded), some finding aids, a bibliography of works on Rockefeller family history, and research reports. We will continue to publish and distribute our surveys, *Newsletter*, and *Research Reports* on paper, but we also will use the web site to provide information on new and changing programs and resources at the RAC.

Whether by paper, microfilm, or electronic media, we will strive to provide you the information you need.

Darwin H. Stapleton
Director





Selected RAC Publications

The staff of the Rockefeller Archive Center has prepared a number of descriptive guides and subject surveys as introductions to the Center's holdings. The guides provide a general description of each collection, and the surveys list by box and folder headings materials in the Center's holdings related to specific subjects. The following publications are available (also see the Center's web page):

_____ *A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts at the Rockefeller Archive Center* (1989), 77 pp., indexed.

_____ *Photograph Collections in the Rockefeller Archive Center* (1986), 37 pp., Indexed.

_____ *A Bibliography of Scholarship at the Rockefeller Archive Center* (1997).

Subject surveys of sources at the Rockefeller Archive Center include the following:

_____ *Africa* (1996), 62 pp.

_____ *Child Studies* (1988), 86 pp.

_____ *Environmentalism and Ecology* (1997), 8 pp. (Free with payment of \$2.00 for postage and handling)

_____ *Labor and Industrial Relations* 2nd edition (1989), 47 pp.

_____ *Nursing* (1987; revised 1990), 60 pp.

_____ *Psychiatry and Related Areas* (1985), 107 pp.

_____ *The Transfer of Western Science, Medicine, and Technology to China During the Republican Period* (1989), 34 pp.

To order, please put a check beside any guides and surveys you would like to order and return a copy of this form, along with your address, to the Rockefeller Archive Center, 15 Dayton Avenue, Sleepy Hollow, New York 10591. Checks should be made payable to The Rockefeller University, and must be drawn on an American bank. There is a \$3.00 charge for each publication ordered, and a \$2.00 postage and handling fee.

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Note: The Rockefeller Archive Center also has published A Survey of Sources at the Rockefeller Archive Center for the Study of African-American History and Race Relations (1993), which is available for \$12.00 from the Indiana University Center on Philanthropy, 550 West North Street, Suite 301, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202-3162

Rockefeller Archive Center
15 Dayton Avenue
Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591-1598
Telephone: (914) 631-4505
e-mail: archive@rockvax.rockefeller.edu
http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/

The Rockefeller Archive Center Newsletter

The Rockefeller Archive Center *Newsletter* is an annual fall publication of the Rockefeller Archive Center. It is intended to highlight the diverse range of subjects covered in the collections at the Center and to promote scholarship in the history of philanthropy.

If you wish to be added to the mailing list to receive free of charge the print version of future RAC *Newsletters*, as well as *Research Reports from the Rockefeller Archive Center* each spring, please notify the Rockefeller Archive Center.

Both the *Newsletter* and *Research Reports* are edited by Erwin Levold and Ken Rose, and the print edition is designed by Mitelman & Associates Ltd., Tarrytown, NY.

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