

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.**

---

**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

---

**OA/ID Number:** 13772  
**Folder ID Number:** 13772-015

---

**Folder Title:**  
Congressional Gold Medal 9/27/91 [OA 8329] [3]

---

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>

---

LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER

BIOGRAPHY

JUNE 1991

JUNE 1991

LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER

Laurance Spelman Rockefeller was born on May 26, 1910, in New York City, the fourth of the six children of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller.

He is the brother of David Rockefeller, chairman of The Rockefeller Group and former chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank. Their late brothers were: John D. Rockefeller 3rd; Nelson A. Rockefeller, former Vice President of the United States and Governor of New York; and Governor Winthrop Rockefeller of Arkansas. A sister, Abby Rockefeller Mauze, died in 1976.

Laurance Rockefeller attended Lincoln School, a progressive co-educational preparatory school connected with Teachers College of Columbia University in New York City, before entering Princeton in 1928. He majored in philosophy and was graduated in 1932 from Princeton with a B.A. degree, and went on to two years of graduate study at Harvard Law School. Mr. Rockefeller retained close ties with Princeton, serving 13 years on the board of trustees and then becoming a trustee emeritus.

(more)

LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER

Princeton awarded him the Woodrow Wilson Award, its highest award, on February 16, 1991. The medal is presented annually to an undergraduate alumnus "whose activities exemplify Woodrow Wilson's ideal of Princeton in the nation's service."

In May 1990, Congress enacted legislation which authorized the awarding of a Congressional Gold Medal to Mr. Rockefeller in recognition of his life-long work and dedication to conservation and environment. President Bush approved the legislation on May 17. The medal has been bestowed on only 96 other individuals since the first one was awarded to George Washington.

Mr. Rockefeller served in the Navy 1942-1945 and attained the rank of lieutenant commander.

Mr. Rockefeller and Miss Mary French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John French, were married on August 15, 1934, in the Congregational Church in Woodstock, Vermont. They have three daughters and a son -- Mrs. Richard M. Chasin (Laura), Marion R. Weber, Dr. Lucy R. Waletzky and Laurance -- nine grandchildren, three step-grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

In 1935, Mr. Rockefeller began working in the family office located in Rockefeller Center, then about midway in construction. His first duties were to learn, to build up his knowledge of Rockefeller philanthropic activities, conservation projects and business interests. Simultaneously, he developed his

(more)

LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER

own interests, blending business acumen with the talents of a "gadgeteer," a label he once pinned on himself.

Mr. Rockefeller's interests spanned the broad field of environmental quality, including conservation and outdoor recreation; philanthropy; cancer research, education and treatment; and science-based industry. In his public and private work in these activities, he displayed a willingness, a zest for venturing into new ground.

Mr. Rockefeller's introduction to public service came in 1939 when Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York appointed him to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission (PIPC). He was president of the PIPC from 1970 to 1977 and continued as a commissioner until his resignation in December 1978.

He served under Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon in conservation-outdoor recreation advisory capacities. He worked on federal commissions set up to help develop national conservation-environmental policies and programs. For example, in 1958, President Eisenhower appointed him chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) which charted ways of meeting the nation's outdoor recreation needs through the year 2000.

Because of the greatly expanded nation-wide interest in the outdoors, Mr. Rockefeller was instrumental in establishing a similar commission to re-evaluate the country's outdoor

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

recreational needs and which reported to President Reagan in 1987. He was a special emissary for President Johnson in the effort that led to creation of the National Redwoods Park in California.

Mr. Rockefeller served as chairman of President Nixon's Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, successor to a similar group which he headed under President Johnson. He has been associated with the New York Zoological Society since 1935 and became honorary chairman in 1975. He also serves as a trustee or officer of several other conservation and outdoor recreation organizations.

Mr. Rockefeller was president of Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., a nonprofit conservation and education foundation, from its founding in 1940 until 1987 when he became chairman. The foundation's initial focus on the preservation and protection of the Jackson Hole Valley, now part of the Grand Teton National Park, in Wyoming was broadened to include other scenic, historic and environmentally-sensitive areas.

He was a founding trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and, for 22 years, served as its president and, later, chairman. He stepped down in 1980 and was vice chairman for two years. From 1982 to 1985, Mr. Rockefeller was an advisory trustee of the Fund.

(more)

Mr. Rockefeller has continued an active association with Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City since 1947. He served as chairman from 1960 to 1982 when he was elected to the new position of honorary chairman. He is a director of the Community Blood Council of Greater New York and a life member emeritus of the Corporation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1960 to 1982, he was a trustee of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

Mr. Rockefeller is well known as an investor of risk capital in young enterprises whose future is based primarily on scientific and technological developments. Over the years, investment interests have included, among other areas, the fields of aviation, aerospace, electronics, high temperature physics, composite materials, optics, lasers, data processing, thermionics, instrumentation and nuclear power. Since August 1969, his venture capital investments in these areas have been made through a venture capital group formed by members of the Rockefeller family.

In a different area of venture capital, he has developed outstanding resort hotels noted for the beauty of their surroundings in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii and Vermont. He formed a resort management company, Rockresorts, Inc., which managed these resorts. Rockresorts and all but the Vermont resort later were sold.

(more)

Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center

Mr. Rockefeller has been a leader in cancer research, in cancer education and teaching and in the improved care of the cancer patient. His participation in the cancer field began in 1947 when he was elected to the Board of Managers of Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, in New York, of which he became president in 1950.

He played an important part coordinating the work of the hospital and the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, whose board he had joined in 1949. This effort led, in 1960, to the creation of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center as the parent body to guide, coordinate and support the two institutions' programs. He became the Center's chairman in 1960, and served in that position until 1982, when he retired and was elected honorary chairman. He continued an active, personal interest in all of the Center's activities.

Under the leadership of Mr. Rockefeller, the late Alfred P. Sloan and Eugene Kettering, the Center initiated a \$155 million construction program which, when completed in 1976, provided the world's most modern facilities for cancer research, treatment and personnel training. The program included a 565-bed hospital, which was completed in November 1973.

His activity at Memorial Sloan-Kettering continues a family interest in medicine that began with his grandfather,

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

John D. Rockefeller, whose early concern about medical problems led to the establishment of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research (now The Rockefeller University) and The Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. -- Laurance's father -- continued this interest and became a key benefactor of Memorial Hospital in the 1920's. He donated the entire city block at 68th Street and York Avenue on which Memorial now stands.

In 1985, Laurance S. Rockefeller contributed \$36.2 million to Memorial for the Rockefeller Research Laboratories dedicated to his father. The board room within the laboratories building is named for Laurance S. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller has advocated "cross pollenization" and close cooperation among the professional staffs and programs being carried out at three institutions clustered across the street from each other on New York City's East Side -- Rockefeller University, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

Mr. Rockefeller received the Clement Cleveland Award in 1958 for "outstanding contributions to cancer educational work" and in 1969 was the first recipient of the Alfred P. Sloan Award of the American Cancer Society, New York City Division, "in recognition of his many outstanding and meritorious contributions to furthering the cause of cancer control."

(more)

Foundation in 1948, and he was instrumental in organizing the National Recreation and Park Association, formed in 1965 through a merger of five organizations. He was the NRPA's first president.

Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated

In 1957, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society awarded its first Horace Marden Albright Scenic Preservation Medal to Mr. Rockefeller. The previous year, the Virgin Islands National Park was created as the result of an initial gift of more than 5,000 acres, made possible by funds from him and other Rockefeller sources. He felt especially honored by the Albright award because of his respect for Mr. Albright, a friend as well as advisor since the mid-twenties. Mr. Albright died in 1986.

In 1926, Mr. Albright, when superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, was host to Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller, Jr., and three of their sons, Laurance, Winthrop and David, on what proved to be a significant visit to Wyoming. Mr. Albright had shepherded them through Jackson Hole, the 30-mile long mountain valley which has as its western backdrop the snowy peaks of the Grand Tetons, with elevations up to 13,766 feet. The valley floor itself is at an elevation of about 6,400 feet.

The splendor of the Grand Teton country captivated the Rockefellers. Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., resolved to safeguard Jackson Hole and its view of the Grand Tetons for the enjoyment of all

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

persons. Subsequently, he purchased 33,562-acres in the valley from ranchers and other owners to give to the federal government. However, the plans encountered delays until 1949, when Laurance S. Rockefeller, as president of Jackson Hole Preserve, presented deeds to the land to Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman. The valley land later was included in Grand Teton National Park.

Laurance Rockefeller was president of this nonprofit conservation and education organization from its formation in 1940 until 1987 when he became chairman. Over the years, members of the Rockefeller family have been substantial contributors to JHPI's conservation and outdoor recreation projects. The purposes of JHPI are to preserve areas of outstanding primitive grandeur and natural beauty and to provide appropriate facilities for their use and enjoyment by the public. JHPI has protected large sections of the Grand Teton country and has been active in a number of other conservation activities, including helping to save California redwoods and, under Laurance Rockefeller's leadership, assisted in establishing in 1970 the 2,500-acre Hudson Highlands State Park, just north of New York City. In the mid-1980s, JHPI joined other groups in focusing efforts on the scenic, historical, cultural and economic advantages of New York State's Hudson River Valley to better establish the area as a leading attraction for visitors.

Through pilot projects carried out by subsidiaries of Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated, Mr. Rockefeller sought answers

(more)

to one of the most controversial aspects of park operations -- providing suitable visitor facilities.

Much useful experimenting was done at Colter Bay, on Jackson Lake, by the Grand Teton Lodge Company, a subsidiary of Jackson Hole Preserve, in cooperation with the National Park Service. To Mr. Rockefeller, the campsite at Colter Bay is convincing proof that properly designed and carefully located facilities can be provided in a beautiful, natural setting with a minimum of harm to its fundamental values.

Also in Jackson Hole, Mr. Rockefeller, with the cooperation of the New York Zoological Society, set up a wildlife preserve where elk, moose, deer, buffalo, beaver and other animals could be observed the year round. This preserve, Wildlife Park, was turned over in 1953 to the National Park Service. Some 15 years later, a budget cut closed the preserve.

#### Virgin Islands National Park

A stopoff at the Island of St. John in the U.S. Virgin Islands during a cruise of the Caribbean in 1952 led to Mr. Rockefeller's interest in bringing to life an old National Park Service report. This almost-forgotten report had pointed out that the island's unspoiled natural beauty and primitive charm combined the rare qualities required for establishment of a national park. He took the lead, with Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated, to

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

safeguard those qualities for the enjoyment of the people in the tradition of both his father and the National Park Service.

Rockefeller funds, mostly from Laurance, were used to acquire 5,000 acres on St. John. This land was turned over to the government on December 1, 1956, at the dedication of the Virgin Islands National Park. It represented more than half of the park's initially authorized area of 9,500 acres. Further Rockefeller gifts were made to the park's program, including acquisition of "inholdings" -- privately owned lands within park boundaries -- as they became available.

In 1962, Congress approved legislation extending the park's boundaries to include 5,650 acres of offshore submerged lands -- areas containing beautiful coral formations and rich forms of tropical marine life, much of which can be observed by snorkelers following an underwater "trail."

Mr. Rockefeller also purchased and donated to Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated, a small resort on St. John known as Caneel Bay Plantation. Developed to accommodate park visitors, Caneel Bay is regarded as one of the world's most beautiful resorts. As with Grand Teton Lodge Company, the resort's income after operating and maintenance costs was earmarked for conservation purposes.

(more)

Resorts

Resort areas in the Caribbean, Hawaii and Vermont have attracted Mr. Rockefeller's development capital for tourist enterprises separate from the operations undertaken by subsidiaries of Jackson Hole Preserve. His criteria for these investments: prospects for profitable returns over the long run, social and economic development of the areas in which they are located, and settings of natural beauty which will provide recreation and self-renewal for the urban-oriented guests.

In 1958, he built the Dorado Beach Hotel and Golf Club, located twenty miles outside San Juan in Puerto Rico, in cooperation with the island's Operation Bootstrap with the aim of creating jobs and increasing tourism. Following this came the development of Little Dix Bay, a vacation resort in the British Virgin Islands. Also in the Virgin Islands, in association with his brother, David, he developed Fountain Valley Golf Course and Davis Bay Beach in St. Croix. The golf course and beach were sold in 1984. In Hawaii, he built the Mauna Kea Beach Hotel on the Island of Hawaii, which ranks as one of the finest resort hotels in the world. Mr. Rockefeller sold the Dorado Beach resort to Eastern Air Lines in 1967, and UAL, Inc., acquired Mauna Kea in 1978.

In 1986, Mr. Rockefeller sold Rockresorts, Inc., his hotel management company, and Little Dix Bay resort.

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

The charm of Woodstock, Vermont, a New England village that is the ancestral home of Mrs. Rockefeller, and the area's peaceful, rolling countryside, appealed greatly to Mr. Rockefeller. In 1969, he built the new Woodstock Inn and its guest facilities, which he later expanded. Since the early 1960's, he operated the nearby Mt. Tom and Suicide Six ski areas. Mr. Rockefeller's interest in maintaining the historic character of Woodstock has led him over the years, to acquire other properties in the area. He was instrumental in developing the Billings Farm & Museum in Woodstock, which, in addition to being a working farm, depicts Vermont farm life around 1900.

**Princeton University**

Mr. Rockefeller maintained an active interest in Princeton University, from which he graduated with a B.A. degree in philosophy in 1932. He was a member of the Department of Philosophy's Advisory Council from 1941 to 1980. He became a trustee of the university in 1967, serving until 1980 when he became a trustee emeritus. While a trustee, Mr. Rockefeller held membership on a number of committees, including the executive committee as well as the committees on curriculum, student life, finance, grounds and buildings, honorary degrees and plans and resources.

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

He has been a major contributor to the university over the years. In 1990, Princeton announced that Mr. Rockefeller had pledged \$21 million to create at the university a Center for Human Values, which will convene a range of specialists to study broad ethical questions.

In 1986, Mr. Rockefeller pledged \$10 million to Princeton for its new molecular biology building and asked that it be named after Dr. Lewis S. Thomas, president emeritus of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City.

Mr. Rockefeller also contributed \$5 million in 1980 in memory of his brother, John D. Rockefeller 3rd, who graduated from Princeton in 1929. Laurance Rockefeller's contribution, plus those from the family of John D. Rockefeller 3rd, was designed to develop from existing university facilities a new residential college -- Rockefeller College, in memory of Mr. Rockefeller 3rd. The Laurance S. Rockefeller Library is located within Rockefeller College.

In 1970, he contributed \$4 million for new dormitories -- Spelman Halls -- following the admission of women to Princeton. Spelman Halls are named in honor of his paternal grandmother, Laura Celestia Spelman.

(more)

LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER

Zoos and Nature Centers

A trustee of the New York Zoological Society since 1955, Mr. Rockefeller worked closely with the late Fairfield Osborn in expanding the society from a local organization exhibiting animals in New York Zoological Park -- the Bronx Zoo -- to one conducting conservation and research activities on an international scale. He was elected the society's president in 1968, and chairman in 1970. He resigned as chairman in 1975 and was elected to the new position of honorary chairman.

Mr. Rockefeller had a major role in one of the Zoological Society's largest undertakings in the 1950's -- construction of the modern New York Aquarium at Coney Island. New York City cooperated in building the \$4,500,000 aquarium.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission

In 1939, Governor Herbert H. Lehman appointed Mr. Rockefeller a member of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission (PIPC), a New York-New Jersey body responsible for operation of the string of parks on the west bank of the Hudson River, across and upriver from New York City. The Rockefellers and others had been enlisted early in the century in the movement to preserve the Palisades' rocky cliffs and adjoining areas from destruction by quarrying. The present Palisades Interstate Park system, which includes the Palisades Interstate Parkway, encompasses more than 90,000 acres

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

in an area stretching from the George Washington Bridge linking Manhattan and New Jersey north to Storm King Mountain and northwest to Sullivan County.

The years since World War II comprise an era of great growth and improvement of the park system, and Laurance Rockefeller took an active part in planning and directing the enlarged program, including construction of the 43-mile scenic Parkway. He was elected commission secretary in 1941 and vice president in 1960, when he also was designated Palisades representative to the New York State Council of Parks (now the New York State Council of Parks and Outdoor Recreation). He was elected commission president in September 1970, a position he held until 1977. He resigned from the commission in 1978. His son, Laurance, is now president of PIPC.

As a Palisades commissioner. Mr. Rockefeller was particularly alert to possibilities for new acquisitions of land whose natural features or strategic location added significantly to the public's enjoyment. He contributed to the purchase of two sections of the Tallman Mountain region in the early 1940s. Some ten years later, his contributions brought the 590-acre Dunderberg Mountain plus the Hudson shoreline at Jones Point within the park system. Later, after viewing rundown conditions in the Rockland Lake area, he sparked the drive to acquire and improve valuable lakefront property and helped with the purchase. Rockland Lake North opened

(more)

to the public in 1965 and Rockland Lake South, five years later. Iona Island, a Hudson River island that was once a naval arsenal, was acquired in 1965 for development as a recreational area, a successful finish to an acquisition campaign begun by Mr. Rockefeller in 1947.

Park Land Acquisition and Development

A major interest of Mr. Rockefeller in the late 1950's and early 1960's was the \$100 million land acquisition bond programs which his brother, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, proposed and New York State's voters enthusiastically endorsed. The bond program was directed at the state's future needs for park and recreation space and set a precedent which other states followed. Allied with the Governor and Laurance in the effort to win legislative and voter approval of the initial \$75 million bond issue in 1960 for financing the program were Harold G. Wilm, then Conservation Commissioner, and Robert Moses, then chairman of the State Council of Parks. In 1962, they led another campaign adding \$25 million to the program.

With these funds the state acquired more than 35,000 acres of park land, assisted cities, counties, towns and villages in acquiring 31,000 acres and secured 283,000 acres of multiple use and forest recreation areas.

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

In 1965, Mr. Rockefeller, as chairman of the State Council of Parks, announced the Next Step Program: a \$400 million program for park development over a ten-year period, 1966-76. The key element was a \$200 million Recreation Development Bond Issue, approved by the voters in November 1966. The other \$200 million was to come from federal, state and municipal sources.

**New York State Council of Parks and Outdoor Recreation**

Mr. Rockefeller formerly was chairman of the New York State Council of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and its predecessor agency, the State Council of Parks. He had been elected to succeed Robert Moses in January 1963. He had joined the council as the Palisades Interstate Park Commission representative and had been elected its vice chairman in 1960.

He was instrumental in developing the 1967 plan which created two new State Park regions -- one for New York City and one for the five counties comprising the Capital District.

Under Mr. Rockefeller's chairmanship, the council played important roles in carrying out the land acquisition program financed by the 1960 and 1962 bond issues and in developing the Next Step Program; the establishment of the New York State Historic Trust; cooperation in the creation of the Fire Island National Seashore; a modernization program for existing facilities; a program of busing children from disadvantaged areas to state parks;

(more)

and in the establishment of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation in 1970.

Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission

President Eisenhower selected Mr. Rockefeller in 1958 to head the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, a fact-finding and advisory group created by Congress. Eight of ORRRC's fifteen members came from Congress and seven were Presidential appointees. Their assignment was to determine the outdoor recreation needs of the American people to the year 2000 and to recommend policies and programs necessary to meet those needs.

ORRRC carried out the most comprehensive fact-finding job ever made in this field, the results of which were published in 27 volumes. The major findings and more than 50 recommendations were contained in ORRRC's own report, Outdoor Recreation for America, submitted to President Kennedy and Congress in 1962. This report added up to a five-point program designed to improve and increase recreation use of both public and private land and water resources, to make more effective use of existing recreation areas and to acquire new ones, particularly shoreline. This program spelled out proposals for a national recreation policy; a classification system for outdoor recreation resources; expansion, modification and intensification of existing programs; a Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and a program of grants-in-aid to the states.

(more)

The ORRRC Report envisioned a "long-range sustained effort -- both public and private" to achieve the goals fixed for the nation in the outdoors.

The acceptance of the ORRRC recommendations was extraordinary. In the months following their presentation, a number of the recommendations were put into effect by legislative action or administrative ruling. A new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and a cabinet-level Federal Recreation Council was established, with the Bureau carrying forward many of the specific program recommendations.

Most significant, perhaps, was that the ORRRC Report engendered a new enthusiasm and awareness for conservation and programs.

Mr. Rockefeller was a member of the Public Land Law Review Commission, a federal body patterned along the lines of ORRRC. Set up by Congress in 1964, the commission engaged in a thorough study of the nation's public land laws and presented its recommendations in 1970.

Because of the extraordinary surge in Americans' interest in outdoor recreation since the 1962 report, in 1982 Mr. Rockefeller was instrumental in setting up the Outdoor Recreation Policy Review Group. This independent non-governmental group recommended that a national commission be established to consider the country's outdoor recreation needs in light of new conditions. Following

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

The conference turned over to the President a series of proposals to beautify the American city, the countryside and the highway system. Other proposals dealt with ways to achieve these ends by action of government at all levels and by citizen action. On receiving the conference's preliminary report in the East Room of the White House, the President said of Chairman Rockefeller, "All America is in debt to that selfless patriot."

As a forerunner to the conference, Mr. Rockefeller had served in 1964 as a member of the President's Task Force on Natural Beauty.

**Presidential Citizens' Advisory Committee**

When President Johnson set up the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty in 1966, he chose Laurance S. Rockefeller to be its chairman. The 12-member committee received a broad mandate from the President as he said its task was "to tell us where to go from here" in the fields of outdoor recreation and natural beauty.

In annual reports in 1967 and 1968 to the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, a Cabinet-level group, the Citizens' Committee emphasized recommendations aimed at safeguarding environmental values and increasing the supply of the park and recreation lands.

(more)

Mr. Rockefeller also was chairman of the Citizens' Committee's Electric Utility Industry Task Force on Environment. Its report in 1968 gave emphasis particularly to the undergrounding of distribution lines and the citing of atomic plants.

In 1969, President Nixon created the 15-member Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, replacing the Committee on Outdoor Recreation and Natural Beauty. Mr. Rockefeller was chairman of the new committee for four years and, later, continued to serve as a member for three more years.

#### Venture Capital

The main line of Mr. Rockefeller's investment activities has involved new or young enterprises operating on the "frontiers of technology." This course reflects his absorption with the new, scientific, the imaginative. He has put risk capital to work in backing development engineers and small businessmen. He moved first into aeronautics and went from air transport and aircraft manufacturing into space-age industry. "I like doing constructive things with my money, rather than just trying to make more," he once remarked. Actually, he has done both with most of his investments.

He developed an investment approach to accompany his risk capital and the careful research by himself and his associates:

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

the "three-legged stool" basis of ownership of the new companies. One leg consisted of Mr. Rockefeller and others allied with him; a second was the operating management, and the third, other private investors or the "public." The arrangement, he has said, provided a healthy balance, prevented domination by any one group and "tends to prevent any one of the three parties from wandering off on a tangent." It also was in line with a strong belief that the incentive to management provided by ownership of a significant share of a new company was crucial to its success.

A number of Rockefeller family members, including Laurance, joined in 1969 in forming a venture capital partnership which has developed into Venrock, Inc.

Mr. Rockefeller's investments in young science-based companies have kept pace with scientific developments and changing technology over the years.

His first venture capital investments in the field of aviation were made in the late 1930's. In 1938, he participated in the refinancing of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker's fledgling Eastern Air Lines, on which he served for many years as a director and, later, advisory director.

In 1939, he backed J.S. McDonnell, Jr., an airplane designer with a small experimental shop in St. Louis who had an idea for an advanced type of fighter plane. Mr. Rockefeller invested \$10,000 in McDonnell Aircraft Corporation to help finance

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

the development of the aircraft, and although that particular model never got into production, the company went on to become a major producer of military aircraft. When Mr. Rockefeller entered the Navy as an aircraft procurement officer during World War II, he sold his McDonnell holdings. He reinvested on a larger scale after the war. With the company successfully established and growing, Mr. Rockefeller began to dispose of his holdings in 1949.

Immediately following World War II and into the early 1950's, venture capital investments were primarily made in the fields of aviation, space and electronics. These included Piasecki Helicopter Corporation (1946), which eventually became part of the Boeing Company; and Reaction Motors, Inc. (1947), a leader in the field of liquid propellant engines for rockets, missiles and manned aircraft. Among Reaction's achievements was the development of the rocket engine for the famous Bell X-1, the first aircraft to exceed the speed of sound. Reaction was acquired by Thiokol Chemical Corporation in 1958. Other investments during this period also included: the Marquardt Aircraft Corporation, developer of the ramjet engine; and Airborne Instruments Laboratories, Inc., aerospace electronic systems.

From the mid-fifties to the early sixties, investment participations were in the emerging technological areas of information handling, nuclear technology, optics and high temperature physics. Investments in these areas included: Nuclear Development

(more)

Rockefeller Center

Mr. Rockefeller was associated actively with Rockefeller Center for 42 years, starting in 1936 when he joined the board of directors of the center, the world-famous business and entertainment center in mid-town Manhattan. He was board chairman, 1953-56 and 1958-66, and also served on the executive and finance committees. During his stewardship as board chairman, the Uniroyal Building addition and the Time & Life Building were built. He also had a hand in the construction of two neighboring skyscrapers, the Sperry Rand Building in 1962 and the New York Hilton Hotel at Rockefeller Center, completed in 1963.

For ten years beginning in 1947, Mr. Rockefeller was a member of the board of directors of Chase National Bank and its successor, The Chase Manhattan Bank, resulting from a merger with The Bank of Manhattan Company.

The New York Stock Exchange seat that had been owned by John D. Rockefeller was purchased by Laurance in 1937 from his grandfather's estate. He sold the seat in 1958.

The New York University Graduate School of Business Administration conferred its 1963 C. Walter Nichols Award on Mr. Rockefeller as a business leader whose career has demonstrated integrity, enterprise and service. In his acceptance remarks, he stressed that business leadership carried with it a responsibility for "involvement in good works in our society."

(more)

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

Mr. Rockefeller was a founding trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and served as president and, later, chairman from 1958 to 1980 when he stepped down and was vice chairman for two years. From 1982 to 1985, Mr. Rockefeller was an advisory trustee. The operations of the Fund, or RBF, reflect the wide range of philanthropic interests and responsibilities shared by the five brothers and other family members who are among its trustees. The RBF was established by the brothers in 1940.

Its programs have included financial support of projects in the fields of international relations, conservation and environment, population and equal opportunity, among other areas.

Since its founding, the total of all grants made by RBF through 1989 was \$372.7 million.

Among Fund activities in which Mr. Rockefeller has taken a direct role was the work of the Special Studies Project. Its first project was an inquiry in depth into the problems and opportunities confronting the nation in foreign policy, military preparedness, education and social and economic affairs. More than one hundred citizens participated in this work and the production of the first six "Rockefeller Panel Reports" which came from it. These were issued between 1958 and 1960 and then collected in the book, Prospect for America. Mr. Rockefeller had taken over as project chairman in 1958 from his brother, Nelson.

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

The Rockefellers gave pioneering leadership to the education of black Americans. Spelman College in Atlanta, Ga., is named for Mr. Rockefeller's grandmother, Laura Celestia Spelman, as are Spelman Halls at Princeton. At the dedication of Spelman Halls in 1973, Mr. Rockefeller said: "I hope that the name will long serve to remind those who pass this way that this gentle, but strong and loving woman had an inspired vision of a nation free from prejudice and wholly dedicated to the ideal of equality of opportunity for all people."

He has been interested in the status of women -- in making fullest use of their talent and training for the benefit of society and themselves.

In that connection, he has taken part in efforts of Massachusetts Institute of Technology to increase the number of women trained in the sciences and engineering. He was instrumental in MIT's creation of a chair for a distinguished woman lecturer, the Abby Rockefeller Mauze Professorship, named for his sister.

Another facet of this work involves the Young Women's Christian Association. Mr. Rockefeller, a trustee since 1956, was president of the Board of Trustees of the National Board of the YWCA of the U.S.A. from 1969 to 1973. In 1962-63, he accompanied his wife, Mary, then chairman of the YWCA's World Service Council, on a trip that covered 53,000 miles and 18 countries to see at first hand the organization's activities around the world. Mrs.

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

Rockefeller later became chairman of the International Division.

**Airports, Waterfront, Family Court**

Vitally interested in New York City's role as a great airport center, Mr. Rockefeller in 1941 became chairman of the Aeronautical Committee of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York. In 1946, Mayor O'Dwyer appointed him to the newly created New York City Airport Authority.

Mr. Rockefeller was foreman of a 23-member federal special grand jury impaneled in 1953 to investigate waterfront crimes in New York, particularly interference with interstate commerce by threats of violence. After conducting more than fifty sessions over a year's time and issuing several indictments, the members of the grand jury were dismissed by District Judge Edward A. Conger with a commendation for performing an "outstanding public duty." The work of this and other investigating groups led to enactment of anti-racketeering laws.

Throughout the fifties, many citizens and groups in New York City worked toward the establishment of a Family Court which would have jurisdiction in cases involving family and youth problems. Mr. Rockefeller took part in this effort. He financed a two-year study out of which came a strong recommendation for creation of such a court. The study was sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The Mayor's

(more)

**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**

Committee on the Courts was appointed in 1956, and Mr. Rockefeller served for three years as a committee member and chairman of the subcommittee dealing with children, youth and family matters. A Family Court finally was established in 1962 as part of a general court revision.

The National Institute of Social Sciences presented its Gold Medal for distinguished services to humanity to Mr. Rockefeller in December 1959. His grandfather and father had received this award before him, and this was the first time in the Institute's history that three generations of a family had been so honored. The citation of Laurance S. Rockefeller read: "Creative organizer of ventures into new fields of human endeavor for the growing aspirations of mankind; leader in the conservation of natural resources and in the development of the medical and social sciences for the welfare of the individual."

In 1967, the National Institute awarded Gold Medals to all five Rockefeller brothers in recognition of their individual and collective services to humanity.

# # #

## Alice Duer Miller

1874-1942

- <sup>1</sup> The white cliffs of Dover, I saw rising steeply  
Out of the sea that once made her [England]  
secure. *The White Cliffs [1940]*
- <sup>2</sup> But in a world where England is finished and  
dead,  
I do not wish to live. *Ib.*

## John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.

1874-1960

- <sup>3</sup> I believe that every right implies a responsibility; every opportunity, an obligation; every possession, a duty.

*Ten Principles: Address in behalf  
of United Service Organizations,  
New York [July 8, 1941]*

## Robert William Service

1874-1958

- <sup>4</sup> This is the Law of the Yukon, that only the  
strong shall thrive;  
That surely the weak shall perish, and only  
the fit survive.  
Dissolute, damned and despairful, crippled  
and palsied and slain,  
This is the Will of the Yukon—Lo, how she  
makes it plain!

*The Law of the Yukon*

- <sup>5</sup> Back of the bar, in a solo game, sat Dangerous  
Dan McGrew,  
And watching his luck was his light-o'-love,  
the lady that's known as Lou.

*The Shooting of Dan McGrew  
[1907], st. 1*

- <sup>6</sup> The Northern Lights have seen queer sights,  
But the queerest they ever did see  
Was that night on the marge of Lake Lebarge  
I cremated Sam McGee.

*The Cremation of Sam McGee  
[1907], st. 1*

- <sup>7</sup> A promise made is a debt unpaid. *Ib. st. 8*

## Gertrude Stein

1874-1946

- <sup>8</sup> Rose is a rose is a rose is a rose.  
*Sacred Emily [written 1913]*
- <sup>9</sup> You are all a lost generation.<sup>1</sup>  
*Used by Ernest Hemingway as an  
epigraph for The Sun Also Rises  
[1926]*

<sup>1</sup>Hemingway states that the remark was originally made by a garage owner in the Midi to Gertrude Stein in

## Miller — Thorndike

- <sup>10</sup> Pigeons on the grass alas.  
*Four Saints in Three Acts  
[written 1927]*
- <sup>11</sup> Before the Flowers of Friendship Faded  
Friendship Faded.  
*Title [written 1930]*
- <sup>12</sup> Remarks are not literature [said to Hemingway].  
*The Autobiography of Alice B.  
Toklas [written 1930]*

- <sup>13</sup> America is my country and Paris is my home town and it is as it has come to be. After all anybody is as their land and air is. Anybody is as the sky is low or high, the air heavy or clear and anybody is as there is wind or no wind there. It is that which makes them and the arts they make and the work they do and the way they eat and the way they drink and the way they learn and everything.

And so I am an American and I have lived half my life in Paris, not the half that made me but the half in which I made what I made.

*An American and France [1936]*

- <sup>14</sup> In the United States there is more space where nobody is than where anybody is.  
This is what makes America what it is.

*The Geographical History of  
America [1936]*

- <sup>15</sup> What is the answer? [*I was silent.*] In that case, what is the question?

*Last words. From ALICE B. TOKLAS,  
What Is Remembered [1963]*

## Trumbull Stickney

1874-1904

- <sup>16</sup> Be still. The Hanging Gardens were a dream.  
*Be Still [1905]*
- <sup>17</sup> It's autumn in the country I remember.  
*Mnemosyne*

## Edward Lee Thorndike

1874-1949

- <sup>18</sup> The intellect, character and skill possessed by any man are the product of certain original tendencies and the training which they have received.

*Educational Psychology: Briefer  
Course [1914]*

reference to his young mechanics, who were "une génération perdue."

## Williams —

- <sup>1</sup> It's a long way to go;  
It's a long way, girl I know  
Goodbye, Pi Square,  
It's a long, lo heart's ri

- <sup>2</sup> In the Shad

## Edmun

- <sup>3</sup> Sir Christophe Said "I am going  
If anybody call Say I am desig

- <sup>4</sup> John Stuart M By a mighty effort  
Overcame his And wrote Pri

- <sup>5</sup> George the Thi Ought never to  
One can only v At so grotesque

## Mary

- <sup>6</sup> What does th very simple. H  
Americans want make real what  
dence and the Rights say, wh  
lish. While he k no man complet  
chance to obtain "Certe  
From l  
edited

<sup>1</sup>Set to music by J  
<sup>2</sup>A quatrain in the  
as a clerihew.

<sup>3</sup>George the First v  
George the Second;  
good of George the T  
descended / God be  
TER SAVAGE LANDOR.  
lectures on the four  
See Frazer, 673-1.

<sup>4</sup>See Jordan, 913:9

## Robinson

**GEORGE CANBY** (Nov. 4, 1960), physician and medical administrator in Baltimore, Md., the son of a distinguished family. He received the A.B. from Johns Hopkins University in 1899. From 1899 to 1903 he was at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, where he was one of the youthful and inspiring members of that new institution. In 1903 he then spent two years as resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, followed by two years in Europe, working in physiology at Müller's clinic in Munich.

After returning to America, Robinson engaged in private practice. In 1910 he accepted an appointment from Rufus Cole, who had been a resident physician at Johns Hopkins Hospital during his brilliant days in Baltimore, to be the resident physician at the newly opened Rockefeller Institute. At the time he encountered an outstanding sphere created by such men as Peyton Rous, Alexis Carrel, Samuel J. Meltzer, and Donald Ross. In 1913, when he left to become professor of medicine at Washington University in St. Louis, Robinson was thoroughly imbued with the scientific spirit as applied to medicine and was fully prepared to transfer this spirit to the schools of medicine which he later was associated. On December 1, 1913, he was elected to the position of resident physician at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he had been associated with Marion Boise; they had

Robinson played a major role in constructing the teaching department of medicine, particularly in 1920, when he served first as assistant dean. His effectiveness in this position was demonstrated by his appointment in 1920 as dean of the department of medicine at Vanderbilt University. He received money for the building of the new medical school. While at Vanderbilt, Robinson served as professor of medicine and director of the department of medicine at the Johns Hopkins University for one year (1921-1922). In 1928, the school at Vanderbilt in 1928, the school at Johns Hopkins is outstanding skill in the management of medical institutions and his administrative ability.

Robinson became director of the department of medicine at the Cornell University Medical College and New York Hospital.

## Robinson

he exercised his talents in the construction and organization of a new enterprise and in attracting a distinguished staff. It was a difficult time for the undertaking, however, because of the severe financial stringencies created by the Great Depression. Although all of his goals were not reached at the time, subsequent developments have demonstrated that Robinson's plans for that medical center were built on a sound foundation.

In October 1934, Robinson became visiting professor of medicine at the Peiping Union Medical College. After a year in China, he returned to the staff of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, where he embarked on the study (1936-1937) of what he called "the man within the patient." He had early recognized the importance of humanism in medicine, but for the next few years he devoted himself wholeheartedly to its study. His work resulted in the publication of *The Patient as a Person* (1939), a study of the social aspects of illness.

In 1941 Robinson was appointed national director of the blood donor service of the American Red Cross. For his accomplishments in this service, as well as for his other contributions to medicine, he was awarded the Medal of Merit in 1947. At the end of World War II, he retired from the Hopkins faculty and became executive secretary of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association. In 1955 he retired again. His memoirs were published as *Adventures in Medical Education* (1957).

Robinson was also editor in chief of the *Journal of Clinical Investigation* from its founding in 1924 until 1930 and served as president of the Association of American Physicians in 1933. He died in Greenport, N.Y.

Robinson's early studies were in the bacteriology of meningitis, but his principal research contributions were related to cardiovascular medicine. He applied the technique of electrocardiography to the study of cardiac arrhythmias and developed a method for determination of the partial pressures of oxygen and carbon dioxide in blood gases. His later work was mainly in occupational medicine and the relationship between the worker and patient.

Robinson lived during a period that has been proclaimed as the "heroic age in American medicine." He stands out as one of the principal subjects responsible for the gigantic strides in medical education and research made during that period which marked the creation of medicine's modern base. He contributed importantly in the major areas of academic medicine—the care of patients, the pursuit of research, medical

## Rockefeller

education, and the administration of university medical schools and hospitals. He used his enormous talents and abilities with industry and generosity of spirit. He was perceptive in dealing with people and was keenly aware of the need to develop physicians of character in order to ensure a progressive increase in the quality of medical care.

[See C. S. Burwell, "George Canby Robinson," *Transactions of the Association of American Physicians*, 74 (1961); Robinson's memoirs, *Adventures in Medical Education* (1957); and A. McGehee Harvey, "G. Canby Robinson: Peripatetic Medical Educator," *Johns Hopkins Medical Journal*, 142 (1978), which contains a complete bibliography of his research contributions.]

A. McGEHEE HARVEY

**ROCKEFELLER, JOHN DAVISON, JR.** (Jan. 29, 1874–May 11, 1960), industrialist and philanthropist, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, the son of John D. Rockefeller, founder of the Standard Oil combine, and Laura Celestia Spelman. The boy was reared to expect a life of serious hard work, religious observance, great financial responsibility, and social service. Both parents were devout Baptists of a strong fundamentalist cast, and Laura Spelman's mother had been a militant supporter of the Anti-Saloon League. The elder Rockefeller, while giving both time and money to his church, also set his son an example of ruthless devotion to efficiency, rational organization, and hard work that had made him the greatest moneymaker of the age of individual enterprise.

The Rockefellers lived in a comfortable middle-class house on Cleveland's Euclid Avenue, but it was at Forest Hill, their summer home outside Cleveland, that the family was happiest. "JDR, Jr.," as he later preferred to be called, had few playmates besides his sisters and the son of the caretaker. His father soon found that his business dictated a move to New York, and after several years in residential hotels the Rockefellers settled down in a spacious brownstone.

Rockefeller attended private schools in New York and had a private tutor during the long visits the family made to Cleveland. In 1893 he entered Brown University. He was popular with his classmates, who called him "Johnny Rock," and none of them, he was convinced, stood in awe of the great wealth that he would one day control. He later confessed that his college days had been

## Rockefeller

the happiest of his life. Rockefeller was not a brilliant scholar, but he worked hard at his studies and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He graduated in 1897.

Rockefeller never developed an outstanding talent for business, nor did his father ever press him to do so. After college he entered the New York office of Standard Oil, where he performed miscellaneous tasks for his father. On Oct. 9, 1901, he married Abigail (Abby) Aldrich, daughter of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island. They had six children, all of whom went on to notable careers.

In these years much of the mushrooming Rockefeller fortune was being channeled into the philanthropies that were the brainchildren of such Rockefeller aides as Abraham and Simon Flexner and Frederick T. Gates. But by far the larger part was being transferred from petroleum, where it was being made, to industries more acutely in need of fresh capital. Pleased with his son's handling of the sale of Mesabi Range iron ore properties to J. P. Morgan in 1901, the elder Rockefeller gave him the responsibility for overseeing the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in which he owned a 40 percent interest. The assignment brought JDR, Jr., the most devastating publicity of his life and plunged him deeply into the pressing national problem of labor-management relations.

The management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had long blocked all attempts to unionize its miners. An even tougher breed than their eastern counterparts, the western miners were fully as determined to achieve company recognition of their right to bargain collectively. The result was a strike in 1914 that led management to close the mines and evict the miners' families from company-owned houses. The militant element among the unionists fomented confrontations between striking and nonstriking miners, the state militia was brought in, and soon the area around Ludlow, Colo., was a battleground on which more than forty people were killed in a series of skirmishes. One event has been transmogrified into the legend that company thugs and militiamen also shot and killed defenseless women and children. The truth is that two women and eleven children crawled into a cave to escape the gunfire and died of suffocation, but young Rockefeller, because of his stubborn support of a management that was trying to treat new problems with ancient remedies, came to be held responsible by the general public for the "Ludlow massacres."

## Rockefeller

The congressional investigations that followed did not hesitate to lay the responsibility for the disorders at Rockefeller's feet, and he quickly adopted a radically different policy. Canada's W. L. Mackenzie King, an expert on labor relations, conducted for him a thorough study of the problem and recommended a plan for employee representation. Rockefeller went to the mining camps, where his willingness to listen, and his many informal speeches in which he emphasized the responsibilities and the rights of both management and labor and appealed for a sense of mutual purpose between the two, helped to heal the wounds and provided for a modified "company union" arrangement that would last until the new era of labor ferment during the Great Depression.

A few years later he reprinted several of these speeches and magazine articles under the title *The Personal Relation in Industry* (1923). He demanded that capital realize that the men were working for more than mere wages and deserved a say in their destinies. He also adjured labor to recognize the many other claims on company income besides their wages. No businessman in the future, he asserted, would be free to consider profit the only motivating force in his affairs, while labor must recognize that low wages are not the result of large profits. "The most successful enterprises," he wrote, "have been those which have been so well organized and so efficient that the laborers were paid high wages, the consuming public enjoyed declining prices, and the owners realized large profits."

After World War I, Rockefeller devoted himself almost exclusively to public service and philanthropy. His leadership of the Interchurch World Movement in the early 1920's is often cited as the reason for its collapse, but that famous bureaucratized structure was doomed from the start. Undiscouraged about the future of interfaith relations, he endowed Riverside Church, a non-sectarian church on New York's Riverside Drive, built it in stunning gothic style, and persuaded Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick to become its first minister.

Never having tasted alcohol in any form, he returned the toast offered him by the burghers of Rheims, whose great cathedral he had helped restore after World War I, with a glass of Pilsener water! Rockefeller believed that excessive drinking was the only answer to excessive prohibition, but when the "noble experiment" failed ignobly, he came out strongly for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Meanwhile, he spent

that the medic  
Rockefeller Fo  
ploding new sc  
University. In  
end of Manhatt  
medieval art i  
thousands of vis  
Having entered  
rapidly growing  
the end of the 1  
after the beginn  
a long-term le  
taxed real estate  
plan to build sky  
other enterpris  
dustry. The r  
construction of  
was not compl  
provided empl  
New York's nu  
eventually revea  
making money

Project after j  
sites, conservati  
support of high  
burg, colonial c  
and rebuilt wher  
dream of the Re  
a longtime resi  
America's most  
spectacular regi  
and the Grand  
protection. Bro  
gro College Fun  
and the library o  
had been leveled

generously assist  
Rockefeller l  
publicity was to  
papers would so  
most remarks. H  
time, to attrib  
snapping off exc  
grow to great si  
maintained a qu  
state of his t  
insecurity by 19  
U.S. delegate to  
announced that  
in the  
with Rockefeller  
the East Rive  
abandoned reli  
believed that th  
of his belief in

that the medical philanthropies grouped in the Rockefeller Foundation kept abreast of the exploding new sciences by organizing Rockefeller University. In Fort Tryon Park, at the northern end of Manhattan, he installed a great collection of medieval art in the Cloisters that still draws thousands of visitors even as the city itself decays. Having entered into a scheme to redevelop the rapidly growing midtown section of New York at the end of the 1920's, Rockefeller found himself after the beginning of the Great Depression with a long-term lease on several blocks of heavily taxed real estate. He plunged ahead with a striking plan to build skyscrapers that would house, among other enterprises, the new network radio industry. The result, Rockefeller Center, the construction of which spanned the depression and was not completed until after World War II, provided employment for thousands, became New York's number-one tourist attraction, and eventually revealed that the Rockefeller talent for making money was intact.

Project after project for preservation of historic sites, conservation of areas of natural beauty, and support of higher education followed. Williamsburg, colonial capital of Virginia, was restored and rebuilt when Rockefeller made a reality of the dream of the Reverend William A. R. Goodwin, a longtime resident of the area. It is one of America's most popular historic shrines. The spectacular regions around Jackson Hole, Wyo., and the Grand Tetons came under Rockefeller's protection. Brown, Dartmouth, the United Negro College Fund, the New York Public Library, and the library of the University of Tokyo, which had been leveled by the earthquake of 1923, were generously assisted.

Rockefeller had learned, like his father, that publicity was to be avoided because the newspapers would sensationalize even his most earnest remarks. He saw careless writers begin, after a time, to attribute his well-meant metaphor about snipping off excess rosebuds so that a few might grow to great size and beauty, to his father. But he maintained a quiet equanimity and in the bright glare of his talented sons was slipping into obscurity by 1946 when Senator Warren Austin, U.S. delegate to the United Nations (UN), announced that the UN's worried quest for a homesite in the United States had been solved with Rockefeller's gift of a \$9 million plot of land on the East River in New York. He had long since abandoned religious fundamentalism and still believed that the future would prove the validity of his belief in world brotherhood. A slight,

modest, good-looking, rather lonely man whose head could not be turned, Rockefeller proved that attainment of the golden mean owes nothing to money or to its lack. Abby Rockefeller died in 1948, and on Aug. 15, 1951, Rockefeller married Martha Baird Allen, a concert pianist and widow of one of his Brown classmates. His father died in 1937, but for the rest of his life, he insisted upon being called John D. Rockefeller, Jr., because, he said, there would always be only one John D. Rockefeller. He died in Tucson, Ariz.

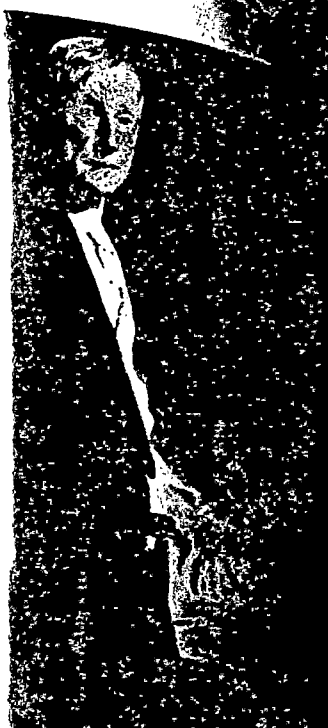
[Raymond B. Fosdick, *John D. Rockefeller, Jr., A Portrait* (1956), is by Rockefeller's longtime legal adviser but is well balanced and contains many excerpts from revealing family letters. Nancy W. Newhall, *A Contribution to the Heritage of Every American: The Conservation Activities of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.* (1957), details one phase of his philanthropy. For examples of the paranoid attacks, one from the Left and one from the Right, that the Rockefellers have inspired, see Emanuel M. Josephson, *Rockefeller "Internationalist," The Man Who Rules the World* (1952), and Morris A. Bealle, *The House of Rockefeller* (1959). William Manchester, *A Rockefeller Family Portrait* (1958), is an even-tempered précis of others' works. Many of the transcripts in the Oral History Collection of Columbia University have references to Rockefeller, especially those of Flora Rhind on the Rockefeller Foundation and Horace M. Albright on conservation.]

ALBRO MARTIN

**RODZINSKI, ARTUR** (Jan. 2, 1892–Nov. 27, 1958), conductor, was born at Spalato, Dalmatia (now Split, Yugoslavia), the son of Josef Rodzinski, a Polish-born physician in the Austrian army, and Jadwiga Wiszmiewska. In 1897 the family moved to Lvov, Poland. There, as a teenager, Artur first became seriously interested in music and commenced piano lessons. Upon graduation from secondary school he attended the University of Lvov, where, at his father's insistence, he studied law and obtained the LL.D.

Music remained Rodzinski's first love, however. Deferred from World War I military service because of a postappendectomy infection, he enrolled at the Vienna Academy of Music, where he obtained a diploma after concentrated piano study with Georg von Lalewicz. In 1917 Rodzinski married fellow pianist Ilsa Reimesch; they had one son before being divorced.

In 1918 he returned to Lvov to undertake a career in music. After eking out a living for sev-



Rockefeller, founder of the vast Standard Oil trust, died in 1917 by John Singer Sargent.

er, rok'ə-fel-ər, John D. (1839-1920), an industrialist and philanthropist, one of the most prominent among the men who shaped the petroleum industry and, in particular, philanthropy, started the first American medical school on Rockefeller was born in Richfield Springs, N. Y., on July 8, 1839. He was a strict Baptist, in Cleveland, Ohio, under circumstances, and after attending a business college course, he became a produce commission house. He was an employer to enter the business of refining oil from oil in 1862, three years after Drake drilled the first successful well in Pennsylvania. By 1867, Rockefeller was the owner of the firm, by then called Standard Oil, and Flagler. From 1870, the great Standard Oil "trust" which controlled at least 70% of all refining in the United States, and Rockefeller's net worth of over \$1 billion, by far the largest in the world, was realized that in controlling the business lay the means for rationalizing the chaotic oil industry of the 1870's. Thus he saved it from the chaos of extractive industries: depression, depressed prices, low production levels, and unsafe working conditions. The firm was incorporated in 1882 as Standard Oil Co. Its management was of vital importance of constantly reducing costs and of holding down prices for rail and, later, pipeline.

In the 1870's and 1880's, Rockefeller and his associates remained constantly abreast of developments threatening the industry. By 1899, when

the Oil "trust" gave way to the Standard Oil of New Jersey, a modern holding company organization was the largest and most efficient producer and marketer of petroleum products, and it operated throughout the world in the style of Standard Oil's operations. It was not their substance, that intrigued Americans. Public and private opinion decried the brilliant legal innovations of the trust agreement and later the company to centralize control of dozens of independent companies in Rockefeller's associates. Independent oil men, resenting the orderly world that Standard Oil created, resented the company's resort to competitive methods to achieve its ends. Sensational publicity led to challenges to Standard's centralized control from 1882 on and to its ultimate dissolution into several independent companies by the Supreme Court in 1911.

As early as 1895, Rockefeller had begun to devote his duty management of Standard over to his private interests. He spent several of the succeeding years transferring much of the large profits from the oil business—where they could not all be invested at that time—to two vigorous new industries, iron-ore mining and New York commercial banking.

His philanthropy on a large scale was Rockefeller's second career, in which he came to be known better than in oil. Cynics have questioned at his notion of religious stewardship, but Rockefeller deeply believed that he had a duty to transfer some of his huge fortune to humanitarian use rather than merely leave it to his heirs. He eventually devoted hundreds of millions of dollars to the improvement of American medical practice, education, and research. The Rockefeller Foundation was the chief vehicle of his philanthropy, but the General Education Board devoted to improving the deplorable state of education in the South, and the University of Chicago also were major beneficiaries.

Rockefeller embodied in one person most of the traditional traits of the Victorian businessman. Fully materialistic in his equating of business profit with its social significance, he nevertheless realized that wealth was no substitute for religious faith and personal virtue. His Baptist heritage led him to adhere throughout his life to the evangelical virtues of total abstinence from alcohol and tobacco. Neither Rockefeller nor his wife cared for society, rich foods, or luxuriant furnishings, although he took a strong interest in the development of his superb estate, Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown, N. Y. Outliving by many years all of the men who once shared with him the epithet of "robber baron," he came to the end to be a highly photogenic, spry old gentleman, whose habit of carrying a pocketful of shiny new dimes to present to small children was the delight of newspaper photographers everywhere. He died in Ormond Beach, Fla., on May 23, 1937.

ALBRO MARTIN, *Harvard University*

Further Reading: Collier, P., and Horowitz, D., *The Rockefellers: An American Dynasty* (New Am. Lib. 1977); Newitz, David F., ed., *John D. Rockefeller Interview 1917-1920* (Meckler Pub. 1984); Nevins, Allen, *John D. Rockefeller: The Heroic Age of American Enterprise*, 2 vols. (1940; reprint, Kraus 1976); Rockefeller, John D., *Random Reminiscences of Men and Events* (1909; reprint, Ayer 1973).



COURTESY OF ROCKEFELLER FAMILY & ASSOC./FRANK EHRENBERG  
John D. Rockefeller, Jr. was known for his philanthropies, including the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg.

**ROCKEFELLER, rok'ə-fel-ər, John D., Jr.** (1874-1960), American philanthropist. John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 29, 1874. The fifth and last child and only son of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and Laura Spelman Rockefeller, he was reared in the strict fundamentalist Baptist environment in which his father had been brought up. During childhood he had few playmates and was taught to some extent by tutors, but in 1893 he entered Brown University, where he lived like an average student. Not a brilliant scholar, he worked hard and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

For a few years after graduation in 1897, JDR, Jr., as he preferred to be called, assisted his father in his numerous business affairs, with limited success. But he gained much notoriety and some praise for his solution of the labor problems that arose in 1914 at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., one of his father's investments. The militancy of the Western miners combined with the intransigence of company management led to an impasse, repeated violence, and the deaths of more than 40 people, including two women and 11 children. The congressional investigations that followed laid the blame on young Rockefeller, but he, meanwhile, had persuaded Canada's W. L. Mackenzie King, an expert on labor relations, to study the problem and recommend a plan for employee representation in company affairs. Rockefeller lived among the miners' families for several weeks and made many speeches in which he emphasized the responsibilities and rights of both management and labor and appealed for a spirit of mutual purpose rather than class conflict.

Rockefeller realized, as had his father during the formative years of the petroleum industry, that a business that did not make a profit would be a handicap to society. He wrote in his

book on labor relations, *The Personal Relation in Industry*, that "the most successful enterprises have been those which have been so well organized and so efficient that the laborers were paid high wages, the consuming public enjoyed declining prices, and the owners realized large profits."

After World War I, Rockefeller turned from business to the direction of his father's philanthropies and the growing list of his own projects. He eventually headed the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the National Education Board, which was devoted chiefly to improving Southern education, and other family foundations. Deeply religious, Rockefeller made gifts to all faiths but was especially proud of nonsectarian Riverside Church, which he built and endowed.

His benefactions to the art and architecture of New York City included the medieval collection in the Cloisters at Fort Tryon Park and the heroic midtown office development, Rockefeller Center. The latter, a collection of sleek buildings that are rendered more aesthetically powerful with the construction of each undistinguished postwar structure, became one of the most important tourist attractions in the city, and the symbol of 20th century urbanism.

Rockefeller's other philanthropies were numerous, including Brown and Harvard universities, Dartmouth, the United Negro College Fund, the New York Public Library, and the library of the University of Tokyo, which had been devastated by the earthquake of 1923.

Of all the Rockefeller gifts, however, none has been more newsworthy than his support of the reconstruction of colonial Williamsburg, and the donation of a \$9 million plot of land on the East River in New York to be the permanent site of the United Nations.

In 1901, Rockefeller married Abby Aldrich, daughter of U. S. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island. Their marriage of nearly 50 years produced a daughter and five sons. Rockefeller died in Tucson, Ariz., on May 11, 1960.

The eldest son, JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER III (1906-1978), after graduating from Princeton in 1929, entered into many of his father's activities. He became chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Fund, and a director of Rockefeller Center, Inc., and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

For the second son, NELSON ALDRICH ROCKEFELLER, see separate article.

The third son, LAURANCE SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER (1910- ), took up a business career and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He became chairman of Rockefeller Center, Inc., in 1958.

The fourth son, WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER (1912-1973), spent several years with the Socrion-Vacuum Oil Company. He settled in Morilton, Ark., in 1953, and was governor of Arkansas for two terms (1967-1971). A racial moderate, he was the first Republican to hold the office since Reconstruction.

The youngest son, DAVID ROCKEFELLER (1915- ), a banker, was associated with the Chase National Bank. After its merger with the Bank of Manhattan, he became executive vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and later president of the bank and chairman of its executive committee.

ALBRO MARTIN, *Harvard University*

**ROCKEFELLER**, rok'ə-fel-ər, Nelson (1906-1979), American public official, who served one term as vice president of the United States and four terms as governor of New York.

The second son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller was born on July 8, 1908, in Bar Harbor, Me. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1930. Early in his career he invested in a Standard Oil subsidiary in Venezuela and developed a lifelong interest in Latin America.

In 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt appointed him coordinator of inter-American affairs and assistant secretary of state for American republic affairs. He left the government that year but was called back in 1950 to be the chairman of President Truman's international development advisory board. In 1953, President Eisenhower named Rockefeller to head a presidential advisory committee on government organization, a group that ultimately recommended the plans that resulted in the establishment of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the U.S. Information Agency, and reorganization of the departments of agriculture, defense, and justice.

Rockefeller was elected governor of New York in 1958 and reelected three times. He inaugurated a dramatic growth in state services in the areas of education, transportation, health and welfare, housing, and environmental protection. His administration was responsible for substantial tax increases, and for many years the state operated on a pay-as-you-go basis with a balanced budget.

On the whole his record of public service in Washington and his terms as governor contributed to Rockefeller's reputation as a liberal Republican. Beginning in the late 1960's, however, he began to move toward more conservative positions, a change of direction his critics claimed was a conscious effort to generate support for his presidential ambitions.

After repeatedly denying interest in the presidency, Rockefeller made it known that he would accept a draft should the 1960 Republican convention offer him the nomination. Richard Nixon, however, was already assured of the nomination.

In 1964, Rockefeller emerged as the favorite for the presidential nomination. His divorce and remarriage in 1963, however, brought about a decline in his popularity that he was not able to overcome. Nevertheless, he announced his candidacy in late 1963 and campaigned hard against Sen. Barry Goldwater, the leader of the Republican conservative wing. Goldwater won the nomination on the first ballot but was defeated in the general election.

Rockefeller's third campaign for the presidency, in 1968, was marred early in the campaign by indecision. When he finally announced his late start and his vacillation seriously damaged his effort, and he was not able to overcome the lead in delegate strength that had been built up by Richard Nixon. That campaign ended in presidential quest.

After resigning from the governorship in December 1973, Rockefeller devoted himself to the Commission on Critical Choices for America, which he organized for the purpose of developing national policy alternatives. In August 1974, President Gerald Ford nominated him as vice president of the United States. After he declined Congressional inquiries into his



Nelson Rockefeller held high office, serving as vice presi-

dent. He was confirmed in the House and 90 times sworn in as the 41st governor of New York, 19, 1974.

Like president Rockefeller and faithful subordinates, he was named to head the directorship of the president's Central Intelligence Agency. He served on several other commissions. He was never fully committed to the Republican conservative wing. In November 1975, he was removing himself from the running mate for President Ford. After leaving office he returned to private pursuits in business.

Rockefeller was married to a woman in 1930, a union that lasted 33 years. After their divorce in 1963, he had a daughter, Isabella (Happy) Murphree, and two sons. He died in a plane crash, on Jan. 26, 1979, in Florida.

**ROCKEFELLER CENTER**, rock'ə-fel-ər, a complex of 19 buildings in central Manhattan, including the 70-story RCA Building, which the 70-story RCA Building structure, were constructed under the direction of Rockefeller. Each of the skyscrapers is connected to one another by a network of light and air. With its offices, shops, restaurants, exhibition rooms, and auditorium, it is the largest indoor theater in the world.

or, Nelson  
 ficial, who  
 the United States  
 New York.  
 n D. Rockefeller  
 was born on  
 He graduated  
 D. Early in his  
 rd Oil subsidiaries  
 a "lifelong task"

Franklin Roosevelt  
 inter-American  
 state for American  
 government the  
 50 to be the chief  
 rnational develop  
 President Eisenhower  
 a presidential  
 organization, a  
 led the plans  
 t of the Department  
 Welfare, the U.S.  
 organization of  
 defense, and  
 ted governor of  
 cted three times  
 growth in state  
 t, transportation,  
 l environmental  
 was responsible  
 and for many years  
 -as-you-go basis with



ROCKEFELLER HELD HIGH OFFICE UNDER FOUR U.S. PRESIDENTS, SERVING AS VICE PRESIDENT UNDER GERALD FORD.

ord of public service  
 rms as governor  
 reputation as a liberal  
 n the late 1960's, how  
 toward more conserva  
 ection his critics charged  
 to generate support  
 s.

ving interest in the  
 it known that he would  
 e 1960 Republican con  
 nomination. Richard M.  
 already assured of the

r emerged as the clea  
 ential nomination. He  
 ge in 1963, however,  
 in his popularity that he  
 e. Nevertheless, he re  
 in late 1963 and can  
 n. Barry Goldwater, Ca  
 ican conservative wing  
 ination on the first ball  
 e general election.  
 campaign for the pres  
 arred early in the ca  
 hen he finally announced  
 acillation seriously dan  
 was not able to overcom  
 ngth that had been built  
 That campaign ended his

the governorship in De  
 er devoted himself to the  
 l Choices for America,  
 the purpose of develop  
 natives. In August 1974,  
 l nominated him to be  
 United States. After en  
 inquiries into his finan

resources he was confirmed by a vote of 287  
 123 in the House and 90 to 7 in the Senate.  
 He was sworn in as the 41st vice president on  
 Jan. 19, 1974.

Vice president Rockefeller proved to be a  
 loyal and faithful subordinate. President Ford  
 named him to head the domestic council and to  
 be chairman of the president's commission on the  
 Central Intelligence Agency. He also was design  
 ed to serve on several other boards and comm  
 missions. He was never fully accepted by the  
 Republican conservative wing during his term,  
 and in November 1975, he announced that he  
 was removing himself from consideration as a  
 possible running mate for President Ford in 1976.  
 After leaving office he returned to New York and  
 to private pursuits in business, politics, and the  
 arts.

Rockefeller was married to Mary Todhunter  
 Clark in 1930, a union that produced five chil  
 dren. After their divorce in 1962 he married  
 Margaretta (Happy) Murphy, with whom he  
 had two sons. He died in New York City, of a  
 heart attack, on Jan. 26, 1979.

ROBERT J. HUCKSHORN  
 Florida Atlantic University

**ROCKEFELLER CENTER**, rok'-fel-er, a building  
 complex in central Manhattan, New York City,  
 comprising 19 buildings on 22 acres (9  
 hectares). The original 14 buildings of the cen  
 ter, of which the 70-story RCA building is the  
 central structure, were constructed between 1931  
 and 1940 under the direction of John D. Rocke  
 feller, Jr. Each of the skyscrapers was planned  
 in relation to one another to maximize use of  
 available light and air. Within the complex are  
 business offices, shops, restaurants, broadcasting  
 studios, exhibition rooms, and Radio City Music  
 Hall, the largest indoor theater in Manhattan.

**ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION**, rok'-fel-er, a  
 philanthropic organization chartered by the New  
 York state legislature on May 14, 1913, "to pro  
 mote the well-being of mankind throughout the  
 world." Founded by John D. Rockefeller, Sr.,  
 it was established following a long experience  
 with philanthropic giving—experience that con  
 vinced him of the wisdom of entrusting substan  
 tial sums of money to responsible citizens to be  
 used for the benefit of society. The foundation  
 was, however, the first of the Rockefeller phi  
 lanthropies to operate on a worldwide basis.

The Rockefeller Foundation's activities are  
 concentrated in seven major areas. Worldwide  
 programs include the conquest of hunger, the  
 control of population and improvement of health  
 care, the resolution of conflict in international  
 relations, and the growth of education in the  
 developing nations. The activities of the found  
 ation in the United States are directed toward  
 the attainment of environmental quality; equal  
 opportunity for all; and cultural development,  
 especially in drama, literature, and music.

The funds and policies of the foundation are  
 controlled by an independent board of unsalar  
 ied trustees who award grants to universities,  
 research institutes, and other qualified agencies.  
 The programs of the foundation are also sup  
 ported by a longstanding fellowship and scholar  
 ship fund. The foundation conducts its own  
 research, but only in the fields of agriculture and  
 virology. No grants are made for personal aid  
 to individuals or for the establishment, building,  
 or operation of local institutions.

Rockefeller originally endowed the founda  
 tion with \$100 million, a figure he later increased  
 to \$183 million. Since its inception, the founda  
 tion's endowment has grown, and total assets are  
 estimated to be between \$700 and \$800 million.

**ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY**, rok'-fel-er, a  
 private, coeducational university dedicated to  
 graduate level education and advanced research.  
 It was founded in 1901 by John D. Rockefeller,  
 Sr., to "conduct, assist, and encourage investi  
 gations in the sciences and arts of hygiene,  
 medicine and surgery, and allied subjects in the  
 nature and causes of disease and the methods of  
 its prevention and treatment, and to make knowl  
 edge relating to these various subjects available  
 for the protection of the health of the public  
 and the improved treatment of disease and in  
 jury." Rockefeller University's enrollment totals  
 approximately 250.

The university grants the degree of doctor of  
 philosophy in life science, behavioral science,  
 theoretical physics, mathematics and logic, and  
 philosophy. The postdoctoral degree of doctor  
 of medical science is granted in numerous fields  
 of concentration; choice of a major is left to  
 the student and is unrestricted by the university.

It was originally named the Rockefeller Insti  
 tute for Medical Research. Its charter was ex  
 tended in 1908 to enable it "to carry on such  
 educational work along the lines of its corporate  
 purposes as it may deem wise." The charter was  
 further amended in 1954 making the institute  
 part of the University of the State of New York  
 with authority to grant advanced degrees. The  
 first students were admitted in 1955, and the in  
 stitute was renamed Rockefeller University in  
 1965. General control of the university and  
 management of its endowment are vested in a  
 15-member board of trustees.

*Trustees:* D. Rockefeller, Jr (Chair.); Abby M. O'Neill (Vice-Chair.); Laura Chasin; Peggy Dulany; J. H. Evans; P. C. Goldmark, Jr; Neva R. Goodwin; H. B. Price; G. Putnam; L. Rockefeller; R. C. Rockefeller; Sharon P. Rockefeller; S. C. Rockefeller; S. F. Starr; R. E. Train.

*Officers:* Pres. C. G. Campbell; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. A. Phillips, Jr; Sec. B. R. Shute, Jr; Treas. D. G. Fernald.

*Address:* 1290 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10104.

*Telephone:* (212) 373-4200.

### Rockefeller Foundation

Founded in 1913 by John D. Rockefeller, Sr to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

*Activities:* Operates nationally and internationally through programmes in agricultural sciences, arts and humanities, equal opportunities, international relations and population sciences. Projects are carried out primarily through grants to universities, research institutes and other qualified agencies. The agricultural sciences programme supports selected projects to improve food production for the poorest sector of the population in developing countries, currently focusing on schemes concerning food cereal, rice and babesiosis (a haemo-parasitic disease), and incorporating technology transfer and appropriate biotechnology. The arts and humanities programme encourages creative work by individuals and in secondary schools. The equal opportunities programme seeks to devise effective strategies for improving the employment and income status of minority groups. The international relations programme aims to strengthen the role of independent research bodies in the formation of US foreign policy and generally in the articulation of long-range goals and interests for governments regarding international security and economic co-operation. The population sciences programme supports basic research on the physiology of reproduction, applied research directed towards the improvement of contraceptive methods, and policy studies to help shape national policy formulation. The health sciences programme deals with research into major diseases in developing countries, the provision of locally-run health care facilities and the rationalization of available information on relevant health topics.

*Publications:* Annual report and special reports; *RF*.

*Finance:* Total assets \$1,828,914,091 (Dec. 1988); annual expenditure \$77,372,147 (1988).

*Trustees:* Dr J. R. Evans (Chair); A. Alda; J. Brademas; H. Brown; H. Cisneros; P. Dulany; F. FitzGerald; D. Garcia; P. C. Goldmark, Jr; Dr R. E. Goldsberry; Dr W. D. Hopper; Dr K. N. Horn; Dr A. S. Ilchman; Dr R. H. Jenrette; T. Johnson; A. Levitt, Jr; R. C. Maynard; E. H. Norton; H. Woolf.

*Officers:* Pres. P. C. Goldmark, Jr; Sr Vice-Pres. Dr K. Prewitt; Vice-Pres. (Admin) S. Ferris; Vice-Pres. (Communications) F. Karel III; Sec. L. Mullen.

# FAX

91 SEP 12 5:03

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING TO:

Muchille Trip

The White House

*Fax didn't  
go through  
try again*

FROM:

Nash Castro

30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 5600  
New York, NY 10112  
Tel. 212-649-5600  
Fax. 212-649-5939

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES  
(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

31

*Call & get corrected*

September 12, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Michelle Nix -- The White House  
FROM: Nash Castro  
SUBJECT: Laurance S. Rockefeller Anecdotes

Per our discussion, here is a copy of Mr. Rockefeller's Princeton speech which I feel will provide you with the anecdotal material you seek. His remarks begin on page 5; however, I thought I would also send the introductory remarks by Dean Stokes of the Woodrow Wilson School.

I will call you on the Monday, as we agreed. Meanwhile, I will think of more anecdotal material on the basis of my long association with him.

I will be grateful if you will let me know which items you select, for Mr. Rockefeller's remarks have been shared only with a few friends, and we would like to make sure there are no implications in anything you may choose to use.

Many thanks!

NC/efb  
Attachment

*More to come*

1980), pp. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48. See also *Annual Reports* of the foundation, published continuously since 1971.

FRANK KAREL

**ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND (RBF).** The Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF), a private, grant-making, philanthropic foundation based in New York City, was established in 1940 by the five sons of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The brothers, later joined by their sister, Abby Rockefeller Mauzé, provided funds through annual contributions to the RBF and served as its original trustees. Their purpose was to create a system of joint giving, whereby they could share interests and responsibilities while carrying on the philanthropic tradition of their father and grandfather. The central concerns of the trustees have consistently been expressed in the fields of conservation, population, cultural development, economic development, and international relations.

At the outset, the RBF concentrated its activities solely in New York City, but the scope broadened over the next decade to include national and international relief and rehabilitation efforts in response to World War II and its aftermath. By 1950, the fund had developed the philanthropic concept of responsible citizenship in three contexts: New York City, the United States, and the international community. Guided by this idea, much of the fund's early grant making consisted of across-the-board general budgetary support to a wide spectrum of social service, cultural, and civic organizations.

The fund's interests have remained broad and flexible over the past four decades, owing largely to the sensibilities, concerns, and personalities of John D. (III), Nelson, Laurance, Winthrop, and David Rockefeller, and Abby Rockefeller Mauzé. While the brothers established the RBF as a way of sharing their concerns, each brought to bear his own personal and professional interests. John D. Rockefeller III, who devoted much of his life to philanthropy, was especially concerned with population issues, strengthening Asian-American relations, and developing cultural institutions in the United States. Nelson made important contributions to the public life of the country; his offices included governor of New York and vice-president of the United States. He also served as president of the Museum of Modern Art and was deeply interested in Latin America. Laurance, a pioneer venture capitalist, has a fascination for science and technology, as well as a strong conservationist bent. Winthrop, who served the state of Arkansas in numerous ways, including as governor, had lifelong interests in the fields of health, education, and racial equality. David, an art collector and Ph.D. in economics who retired as chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank in 1981, remains active in urban development and international relations. Abby Rockefeller Mauzé brought to the fund her interests in population, the advancement of education and opportunities for women, and the delivery of social services. The history of RBF grant making reflects both the cooperative nature of the trustee's effort and the full variety of their lives.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund remained a relatively small foundation during

its first decade of operation, when total grants for any given year never exceeded \$300,000. However, during those years, the fund consistently gave general support to community service organizations, private hospitals, and other non-profit groups. The RBF also established relationships and interests which remained vital for years, including contributions to the Museum of Modern Art, the Legal Aid Society, the Conservation Foundation, Planned Parenthood, the United Negro College Fund, the New York Zoological Society, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

A \$58 million gift from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1951-1952 established an endowment and considerably increased the fund's level of activity. While expenditures for the years 1941 through 1950 totalled \$2 million, combined grants in 1953 alone exceeded \$1 million, and the figure increased thereafter. The fund received additional large gifts in 1960 and in 1971, through bequests from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his wife, Martha Baird Rockefeller. Under the direction of Dana S. Creel, the RBF staff expanded to keep pace with its philanthropic activity over the next twenty-five years, from 1951 to 1975. During this period, the board of trustees was also expanded to include members from outside the Rockefeller family.

With the expansion in 1951-1952, the fund began to identify special interest areas and take more initiative in grant making. A special program was established to make grants intended for "experimental or new undertakings" in the fields of international relations and understanding; strengthened national life; and conservation, population, and resources. The general program grants continued to support nonprofit organizations with local (New York City), national, or international impact and in many cases were awarded on a regular annual basis. It is largely through the special program, with its explicitly experimental purpose, that the RBF earned its reputation as a flexible and responsive foundation. However, it is the combination of the two programs that has encouraged both consistency and creativity in grant making.

Special program grants realized many of the RBF's more visible achievements, especially in the national and international fields. The following examples illustrate the wide range of special grants the RBF has made.

In 1953, the theological school fellowship program was created for students interested in exploring the possibility of a theological education, as a contribution to the religious strength of the country.

In 1956, the RBF launched a Special Studies Project to explore "the problems and opportunities facing this country during the coming 10 to 15 years." The seven panels focused on issues such as national defense and economic growth, and included a distinguished membership of leaders in business, labor, science, and education. The resulting publications series, *America at Mid-Century*, influenced national public policy goals over the subsequent two decades.

In 1974, the fund's longstanding concern for population problems, demonstrated most notably through regular grants to the Population Council and to

Planned Parenthood conservation. The awareness of relationships approached environmental and conservation issues emerging new environmental Lindsfarne Association Alchemy Institute

RBF activities for South America and Middle East, development of West Africa

In New York City of the city's neighborhood culture, public education fund assisted significant important institutions including the Lincoln Center for the

In 1975, after a year of planning for the fund to come for the fund total of approximately \$10 million of organizations, including the Hole Preserve Incorporated College. In addition to other organizations, the fund making in subsequent

The RBF used the program concentrated on domestic development strengthening the program to improve the quality of life more comprehensive in the fields of economic development, public education, human services, and environment. The fund with special emphasis on legal protection

The RBF is governed by a board of members of the Rockefeller family and in the spring and in the fall members, meets through one of these boards

given year never exceeded consistently gave general hospitals, and other non- and interests which re- Museum of Modern Art, Planned Parenthood, the Society, and the Colonial

in 1951-1952 established s level of activity. While ed \$2 million, combined gure increased thereafter. n 1971, through bequests Baird Rockefeller. Under led to keep pace with its rom 1951 to 1975. During to include members from

o identify special interest l program was established dertakings" in the fields ed national life; and con- gram grants continued to City), national, or inter- a regular annual basis. It ly experimental purpose, l responsive foundation. hat has encouraged both

ore visible achievements, e following examples il- nade.

was created for students acation, as a contribution

o explore "the problems g 10 to 15 years." The : and economic growth, usiness, labor, science, ica at Mid-Century, in- nt two decades.

tion problems, demon- ulation Council and to

Planned Parenthood, was merged with a related interest in natural resource conservation. The resulting Environmental Program articulated "a new general awareness of relationships among parts of the natural system." The program approached environmental protection through continued support of population and conservation institutions but also attempted to increase understanding of an emerging new environmental ethic through grants to organizations such as the Lindisfarne Association, Worldwatch Institute, the Zen Center, and the New Alchemy Institute.

RBF activities at the international level, during these years, included grants for South American and Asian agricultural development, education in the Near and Middle East, improved Asian-American relations, and the economic development of West African nations.

In New York City, the fund made steady contributions toward the development of the city's neighborhoods, as well as to those organizations concerned with culture, public education, and improving government and transportation. The fund assisted significantly in the early development of several of the city's most important institutions, including Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, and the Museum of Modern Art.

In 1975, after careful consideration, the trustees decided that the time had come for the fund to discharge certain long-held "special responsibilities." A total of approximately \$100 million was appropriated as contributions to eighteen organizations, including the Japan society, Rockefeller University, the Jackson Hole Preserve Incorporated,\* the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Spelman College. In addition to relieving the fund of further major responsibility to these organizations, the resulting endowment reduction led to a reduced level of grant making in subsequent years.

The RBF used this opportunity to redefine its programs. Currently, the national program concentrates on agricultural lands preservation, water conservation, domestic development finance, employment policy and job development, and strengthening the private, nonprofit sector. The New York City program aims to improve the quality of life in the fund's home community by encouraging more comprehensive, efficient, and publicly accountable approaches to problems in the fields of economic development, housing and community development, public education, government efficiency, economic growth and stabilization, human services, employment and skill development, and the creative living environment. The international program encourages international cooperation, with special emphasis on China and Japan, ecodevelopment in the Caribbean, and legal protection of civil and political liberties in areas such as South Africa.

The RBF is governed by a board of fifteen trustees, the majority of whom are members of the Rockefeller family. The board meets twice annually, in the spring and in the fall. The executive committee, composed of seven board members, meets three times a year. All RBF appropriations must be approved by one of these bodies. David Rockefeller is currently chairman of the fund.

William M. Dietel succeeded Dana S. Creel as president in 1975. The RBF, with 1980 assets of about \$177 million, employs a program and support staff of approximately twenty-five members, plus consultants on occasion.

No detailed, independent history of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund has been written, although Waldemar A. Nielsen includes a short summary in his book, *The Big Foundations* (1972). The most comprehensive source of information about the RBF is its *Annual Reports*, which have been published with reference to every year the fund has operated. The current report is available from the RBF office, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, Room 3450, New York, New York 10104.

RBF records for the years 1941–1976, including all grant-related documents, are located in the Rockefeller Brothers Fund archive at the Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York 10591. Research inquiries may be made of Joseph W. Ernst, Director. Recent documents remain on file in the RBF office library. Records covering the most recent ten years are not publicly available.

AMY P. LONGSWORTH

**ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, THE (RF).** The idea of establishing a foundation independent of the donor and his family, professionally managed, and with the mandate “to attempt to cure evils at their source” without regard to national boundaries probably came from Frederick T. Gates, a former Baptist minister and a long-time associate of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who exerted considerable personal influence on all the Rockefeller philanthropies.

Originally it was hoped that such a Rockefeller trust would be chartered by the Congress of the United States, with its organization and program subject to continuing congressional review. Legislation was introduced to this end in 1910, 1911, and 1912, but the Congress, strongly influenced by hostility toward large corporations and their founders, was not receptive to such a proposal.

The result was that the Rockefeller Foundation was finally incorporated by the New York state legislature in 1913 with an initial endowment of \$35 million “to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.”

At their first meeting, on May 14, 1913, under the leadership of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the trustees of the foundation began to address themselves to the then-vast problem of how to spend the foundation’s funds wisely. They decided to concentrate the RF’s energies in the fields of public health and medicine, agreeing with Frederick Gates’s eloquent arguments that disease is the supreme ill in human life.

The decision grew from two interrelated factors. First, at the turn of the century, disease was the implacable barrier to human welfare everywhere. Even in the United States, life expectancy in 1913 was only fifty-two years, compared with seventy-three years today. One out of every ten American children died in the first year of life, compared with one in seventy-two today. Second, consid-

erable knowledge of yellow fever, and the A job of organizing

The trustees vote mission (which became a foundation) in the field years 1910 through with the cooperation of ministers, teachers, and education and medication attended by more than and its prevention. sources of infection treatment.

Wickliffe Rose, who now led the foundation idea of carrying this in a wide belt around the disease—capsules demonstrate to humanity only means of prevention immediately following 1910. The foundation was carried to islands. In a typical signment in thirty-year foundation’s International of the countries involved

Wickliffe Rose had that to extend the goal to create new institutions agencies on which the Rockefeller Foundation and endow the Scripps University, the first million in development. Belgrade, Bucharest, Manila, Olso, Prague, Warsaw, and Zagreb Michigan. At the same time that brought forth health.

Medical and public was to become a goal

nt in 1975. The RBF,  
gram and support staff  
on occasion.

rothers Fund has been  
summary in his book,  
source of information  
ublished with reference  
t is available from the  
New York, New York

ant-related documents,  
ne Rockefeller Archive  
391. Research inquiries  
uments remain on file  
ecent ten years are not

AMY P. LONGSWORTH

idea of establishing a  
professionally managed,  
source" without regard  
Gates, a former Baptist  
eller, Sr., who exerted  
philanthropies.

would be chartered by  
and program subject to  
ced to this end in 1910,  
y hostility toward large  
ach a proposal.

finally incorporated by  
dowment of \$35 million  
world."

leadership of John D.  
o address themselves to  
n's funds wisely. They  
f public health and med-  
ents that disease is the

first, at the turn of the  
elfare everywhere. Even  
fty-two years, compared  
merican children died in  
today. Second, consid-

erable knowledge of many of the great endemic diseases—malaria, hookworm, yellow fever, and typhus, for example—was in hand but was not being applied. A job of organizing, financing, and educating needed to be done.

The trustees voted to continue the programs of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission (which became the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation) in the field of hookworm control. The Sanitary Commission had, in the years 1910 through 1914, done extensive work in eleven southern states where—with the cooperation of governmental agencies, charities, women's clubs, ministers, teachers, and practicing physicians—massive campaigns of public education and medication were carried out. Over 25,000 public meetings were held, attended by more than 2 million people who were given the facts of the disease and its prevention. Sanitary inspectors examined 250,000 rural homes to check sources of infection; traveling dispensaries provided free examination and free treatment.

Wickliffe Rose, who had directed the work of the Sanitary Commission and now led the foundation's International Health Board, had earlier conceived the idea of carrying this hookworm control work abroad, where the disease prevailed in a wide belt around the equator. Although a relatively effective therapy for the disease—capsules of thymol and salts—was known, the essential job was to demonstrate to hundreds of millions of people that improved sanitation was the only means of preventing hookworm infection. Therefore, in the years immediately following 1913, the hookworm control activity of the Rockefeller Foundation was carried to fifty-two countries on six continents as well as twenty-nine islands. In a typical year, seventy-three foundation staff members were on assignments in thirty-six foreign countries and territories. Everywhere, the foundation's International Health Board worked cooperatively with the governments of the countries involved.

Wickliffe Rose had not gone very far in his work before he began to realize that to extend the great benefits of preventive medicine it would be necessary to create new institutions for the training of specialists to staff the local health agencies on which depends continuing protection against endemic diseases. The Rockefeller Foundation, therefore, appropriated more than \$6 million to build and endow the School of Hygiene and Public Health, at the Johns Hopkins University, the first such institution in the world. The RF then spent over \$25 million in developing public health schools and institutions in Ankara, Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest, Budapest, Calcutta, Cluj, Copenhagen, London, Madrid, Manila, Oslo, Prague, Rome, São Paulo, Sofia, Stockholm, Tokyo, Toronto, Warsaw, and Zagreb, as well as at Harvard University and the University of Michigan. At the same time, the foundation developed a system of fellowships that brought promising students from all over the world to these schools of public health.

Medical and public health fellowships were the beginning of what eventually was to become a global study program, embracing every field of foundation

activity. Through the years, over thirteen thousand scientists and scholars from most of the world's nations have been given the opportunity for advanced study; twenty-eight have later in their careers been recipients of a Nobel Prize.

Even more extensive control programs were mounted against malaria and yellow fever, and to a lesser extent against diseases such as typhus, influenza, rabies, yaws, bilharziasis, syphilis, tuberculosis, and amoebic dysentery. For example, in 1915, the Rockefeller Foundation established pilot malaria-control projects in Arkansas and Mississippi to find answers to basic questions such as how to break the chain of transmission from man-to-mosquito-to-man and how to protect populations effectively and economically from infection. The success of these projects led, in 1919, to the beginning of a coordinated attack in ten southern states by the U.S. Public Health Service, state boards of health, and the foundation. The campaign was gradually expanded and intensified, until the final push in the years 1942-1944 virtually eradicated malaria from this country.

In 1938, there exploded in Brazil the most severe malaria epidemic ever recorded in this hemisphere. Over one hundred thousand cases, with at least fourteen thousand deaths, occurred in the first six months. So widespread was this epidemic that crops went unharvested, and starvation added to the ravages of malaria. At the invitation of the Brazilian government, the Rockefeller Foundation brought together a large antimalarial organization to bring the epidemic under control. Operating in the manner of a military campaign, over two thousand people set themselves the almost unbelievably painstaking task of eliminating every single malaria-transmitting mosquito from a twelve-thousand-square-mile area. By the end of 1940, *Anopheles gambiae* could no longer be found in the region: the western hemisphere was free from danger.

The RF's greatest single public-health effort, however, was in the field of yellow fever. For centuries, this disease had periodically ravaged many parts of the world with cataclysmic outbreaks against which no protection was possible. As late as 1905, a yellow fever epidemic, which began in New Orleans, caused one thousand deaths in the southern states. For over thirty years, starting in 1915, the RF fought this terrible disease, whose complexities proved a challenge to laboratory and field-workers alike, with a large staff of scientists in New York, Africa, and Latin America. Many of them contracted yellow fever; six died of it.

The vaccine now used to protect people from yellow fever was eventually developed in 1935 at the Rockefeller Foundation's New York laboratories, from a blood specimen taken in 1927 from a West African native named Asibi. In 1951, Dr. Max Theiler, a member of the New York laboratories, was awarded a Nobel Prize for this achievement.

An extraordinary chapter in the foundation's history is its work in China. In 1913, the RF offered to introduce Western medicine to China. Eight years later, the Peking Union Medical College (PUMC)—“the most beautiful medical school in the world”—was dedicated. Distinguished medical scientists from the United States and Europe complemented largely Western-trained Chinese faculties de-

ployed in fifty-nine graduates furnished programs—fewer exclusively on dis-

Of even more f. B. Grant to establish. This was and social welfare large-scale, integr-

The war with J. seemingly forever: sented the single malization of rela RF was asked to r work is being do reproductive phys-

It became incre that there was litt' education as a wh from John D. Ro improving the qu: Britain, Canada, J while, the Genera gave extensive st States, where low ham Flexner repc-

By the middle a national and in from the support A new division o for research into diseases, human tantly, psychiatry

The year 1928 The Rockefeller advancement of and arts, as well by three other Ro orial,\* the Gène The RF thus en almost exclusive

In the mid-19: in relatively new ture, and functio

entists and scholars from  
unity for advanced study;  
of a Nobel Prize.

ted against malaria and  
ch as typhus, influenza,  
amoebic dysentery. For  
hed pilot malaria-control  
basic questions such as  
osquito-to-man and how  
m infection. The success  
coordinated attack in ten  
te boards of health, and  
and intensified, until the  
malaria from this country.  
malaria epidemic ever  
and cases, with at least  
nths. So widespread was  
ion added to the ravages  
it, the Rockefeller Foun-  
on to bring the epidemic  
paign, over two thousand  
king task of eliminating  
ve-thousand-square-mile  
o longer be found in the

ever, was in the field of  
ly ravaged many parts of  
protection was possible.  
in New Orleans, caused  
thirty years, starting in  
cities proved a challenge  
taff of scientists in New  
tracted yellow fever; six

ow fever was eventually  
York laboratories, from  
native named Asibi. In  
laboratories, was awarded

is its work in China. In  
China. Eight years later,  
beautiful medical school  
scientists from the United  
ed Chinese faculties de-

ployed in fifty-nine buildings over twenty-five acres. For twenty years, PUMC graduates furnished the leadership for China's medical schools and public health programs—fewer than ten entered private practice. Research was focused almost exclusively on disease problems relevant to China.

Of even more far-reaching importance were the pioneering efforts of Dr. John B. Grant to establish community-based health care in China's cities and countryside. This was a successful undertaking that, when joined to the mass literacy and social welfare efforts led by Dr. James Yen, evolved into some of the first large-scale, integrated, rural development models.

The war with Japan and the subsequent autocracy of Mao brought to an end, seemingly forever, an enormously promising collaboration, one which represented the single largest investment the RF has ever made. But with the normalization of relationships between the United States and China in 1972, the RF was asked to return to China. Today, once again, considerable collaborative work is being done, particularly in the fields of the agricultural sciences and reproductive physiology.

It became increasingly clear to those who guided the Rockefeller Foundation that there was little promise for lasting progress in public health unless medical education as a whole could be improved. On receipt of an additional \$50 million from John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in 1919, the RF devoted millions of dollars to improving the quality of medical teaching in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Canada, Brazil, Lebanon, the Pacific Islands, and Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, the General Education Board,\* another Rockefeller family philanthropy, gave extensive support to the improvement of medical education in the United States, where low standards of teaching had been revealed by the famous Abraham Flexner report.

By the middle of the 1920s, with the quality of medical education increasingly a national and international concern, the Rockefeller Foundation turned away from the support of teaching and toward the development of new knowledge. A new division of medical sciences, under Dr. Alan Gregg, gave direct support for research into unsolved or unexplored problems in fields such as infectious diseases, human genetics, the behavioral sciences, endocrinology, and, importantly, psychiatry in the medical school context.

The year 1928 marked the consolidation of several Rockefeller philanthropies. The Rockefeller Foundation assumed responsibility for programs leading to the advancement of knowledge in the natural sciences, social sciences, humanities and arts, as well as the medical sciences. These had been previously administered by three other Rockefeller philanthropies: the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial,\* the General Education Board, and the International Education Board. The RF thus entered vast new fields of research and scholarship, ending its almost exclusive concentration on medicine and public health.

In the mid-1930s, the Rockefeller Foundation turned to support investigations in relatively new and unexplored fields concerned with "the constitution, structure, and function of living organisms and their component parts." Under the

guidance of Warren Weaver, almost \$100 million was spent over the next twenty years to support a great variety of projects in the basic life sciences, with the principal focus on the increasingly productive discipline of molecular biology. The work of men such as Linus Pauling, George W. Beadle, George Hevesy, Ernest O. Lawrence, and George E. Hale was encouraged by grants to their institutions.

Support for the physical sciences, while lesser in scope, is typified by a \$6 million grant from three Rockefeller philanthropies for the construction of the two-hundred-inch Hale telescope on Mount Palomar.

During the 1930s and 1940s, research funds for experimental biology became increasingly available elsewhere. The RF, therefore, began to place increased emphasis on the application of scientific knowledge then available, especially in the agricultural sciences.

In 1942, the Mexican government invited the foundation to send staff members to work in a cooperative venture for the improvement of Mexico's basic food crops. Under the leadership of J. George Harrar, an accomplished plant pathologist who twenty years later was to become president of the Rockefeller Foundation, the work began with those crops basic in the Mexican diet: maize and wheat. As one project appeared to be on the way to success, additional sections were established—first on potatoes, then on vegetables, sorghum, barley, and forage and pasture legumes and grasses. The last step was to extend the work into the animal sciences.

The pattern of crop improvement began with the collection and study of indigenous varieties and with experimentation on introduced types to select superior strains for prompt release to farmers. It continued with a parallel, longer-term program of plant breeding to create higher-yielding, disease-resistant strains superior to indigenous varieties. Supporting the breeding work, studies in soil fertility and disease and pest control led to knowledge of how farmers could most advantageously manage the improved varieties to secure maximum yields.

As important as the scientific work was the advanced training of many hundreds of young Mexican scientists, and the intensive development of strong agricultural training institutes.

The impact of this cooperative program produced dramatic results. Within twenty years, food production doubled as a result of research, advances in seed production, proper use of fertilizers, irrigation of new lands, and improved communications systems. In 1961, the minister of agriculture could announce the creation of the National Institute of Agricultural Research, staffed and administered by Mexican scientists, to absorb the cooperative program and the entire experiment station system.

In 1950, two members of the RF staff in Mexico City boarded an airplane bound for Bogotá, Colombia, taking with them hundreds of packets of wheat lines developed in Mexico. With their experience in the Mexican program, and with the advantage of possessing seeds representing previous research, the two scientists, later joined by others, started a cooperative program in Colombia

which, in a shorter time Mexico.

Similarly, in 1955, a cooperative food crop program extended the agricultural government of India. To the RF, laid the bases for productivity-per-acre during 1977, an estimated 30 percent of Asia was sown to improve

Unable to meet the needs of the Ford Foundation\* development agencies devoted to special center, the International in 1960, operated with funds a global network of thirty sortium of national and international million for the network's

The Green Revolution probably, together with vision, the foundation's in 1970 with a Nobel Prize still active in Mexico to

During its first fifteen most exclusively with better life. But many of prejudice—do not lend to yield only to an evolution and testing. It is the goal complex evolutionary process

In 1928, with the absence RF acquired a working economics, political science relationship to his social largely governed by traditions were as often as not poor were few. A bold beginning Spelman Rockefeller social sciences on a scale Foundation in a position the promotion of systems in areas such administration.

On an increasingly effective

pent over the next twenty  
ic life sciences, with the  
ie of molecular biology.  
3eadle, George Hevesy,  
aged by grants to their

opt, is typified by a \$6  
the construction of the

imental biology became  
egan to place increased  
en available, especially

on to send staff members  
of Mexico's basic food  
accomplished plant pa-  
dent of the Rockefeller  
he Mexican diet: maize  
to success, additional  
getables, sorghum, bar-  
last step was to extend

ollection and study of  
duced types to select  
l with a parallel, longer-  
disease-resistant strains  
g work, studies in soil  
of how farmers could  
ecure maximum yields.  
ining of many hundreds  
nt of strong agricultural

amatic results. Within  
arch, advances in seed  
lands, and improved  
ulture could announce  
earch, staffed and ad-  
itive program and the

y boarded an airplane  
s of packets of wheat  
Mexican program, and  
ious research, the two  
rogram in Colombia

which, in a shorter time, has achieved just as outstanding results as the one in Mexico.

Similarly, in 1955, a staff member in Colombia went to Chile to begin another cooperative food crop improvement project. In 1956, the Rockefeller Foundation extended the agricultural program to Asia in response to an invitation from the government of India. These "country programs," as they were called within the RF, laid the bases for the so-called Green Revolution, greatly increased productivity-per-acre due to improved seeds and their proper cultivation. By 1977, an estimated 30 percent of land given to the cultivation of rice in all of Asia was sown to improved varieties, as was 72 percent of the wheat acreage.

Unable to meet the number of requests from individual countries, the RF and the Ford Foundation\* developed the concept of international agricultural research agencies devoted to specific food crops and serving whole regions. The first such center, the International Rice Research Institute, was started in the Philippines in 1960, operated with funds from the Ford and Rockefeller foundations. Today, a global network of thirteen such centers is supported by an international consortium of national and international agencies that in 1981 raised more than \$130 million for the network's research activities.

The Green Revolution—agriculture-led development in the Third World—is probably, together with the work of the RF's former International Health Division, the foundation's most substantial achievement, one that was recognized in 1970 with a Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, a staff member still active in Mexico today.

During its first fifteen years, the Rockefeller Foundation concerned itself almost exclusively with medicine and the exact sciences as a means toward a better life. But many of humanity's predicaments—such as war, poverty, and prejudice—do not lend themselves to clear-cut scientific solutions; they are likely to yield only to an evolutionary process of analysis, systematization, education, and testing. It is the goal of the social sciences to illuminate and help direct this complex evolutionary process.

In 1928, with the absorption of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the RF acquired a working interest in scholarly investigations—principally in economics, political science, and sociology—aimed at the clarification of man's relationship to his social environment. At that time, the social sciences were largely governed by tradition and chance, university social science departments were as often as not poorly developed, and competent men in the social sciences were few. A bold beginning had been made by Beardsley Ruml, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial's young and imaginative director, to put the social sciences on a sounder scientific footing. His work left the Rockefeller Foundation in a position to carry forward a well-articulated program based on the promotion of systematic research and aimed at achieving concrete improvements in areas such as international relations, economics, and public administration.

On an increasingly expansive front, the Rockefeller Foundation helped develop

strong university research centers, here and abroad, to create fundamental knowledge upon which good teaching could rest. Universities given such encouragement include Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Stanford, Vanderbilt, Texas, Geneva, Paris, and Stockholm, among many others. Through various research institutes, the RF supported systematic inquiries into economic, political, and social problems where little empirical knowledge was available. Through the award of fellowships, the foundation increased the number of trained social scientists. Where the will existed, it sought to bring together scholars from several disciplines for joint studies on some of the concrete problems of the times. For example, the Great Depression brought emphasis to studies of economic stabilization. International relations became an important interest in the 1930s as the world scene became increasingly complex and threatening.

After World War II, as scores of countries gained independence, the foundation supported considerable work in the social sciences at universities in such nations to underpin their hopes for rapid growth grounded on economic, educational, and administrative techniques that have grown out of the social sciences over the past fifty years.

For more than fifty years, the Rockefeller Foundation has supported scholarly and creative work in the humanities and the arts. At first, the work of the foundation followed lines established by the General Education Board—support for archaeology, bibliography, biography, and language study. But, in 1934, a trustee committee urged a shift away from supporting the preservation of the past in favor of interpreting the present.

In literature, the foundation began by encouraging talented young writers, to provide a measure of time and freedom for further creative work. Awards were made to gifted writers in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, India, Nigeria, Japan, and the Philippines. Latin American literature, too, rarely available in translation, received support through the translation and publication of seventy-five major works.

In history, the foundation gave considerable impetus and assistance to definitive collections of the papers of great American statesmen, among them Lincoln, Madison, Hamilton, Jay, and Wilson. Other approaches that received a great deal of attention were the historical illumination of our own century and historical studies of the non-Western world.

Beginning in the 1930s, the RF intensively supported the effective teaching of major modern languages in America. To extend knowledge and education of other contemporary cultures, the foundation helped develop centers at leading American and foreign academic institutions for the study, in depth, of foreign history, culture, and institutions.

Among the arts, drama is the field in which the foundation has been active over the longest period. In the 1930s and 1940s, the foundation helped advance community and university drama in the United States through new plays, experimental productions, and the training of playwrights, directors, and actors. Foundation grants helped support or establish a variety of lively theatre groups,

including the Strasserspeere Festival, in and the Lincoln C the foundation's and the dance.

In the early 19 on how best to di by the foundation of government at occasion of its fifti the RF's financi of the day, on five for maximum ef conquest of hung learning in the le in the United Sta

Under the lea ically successful of the RF, consi decades in the ar agriculture natur insistence on in Americans.

Following its l in agriculture, th ularly economic: America, with th men and women The methodolog and then Educat to a university, universities, wl younger faculty regarded univer the RF, meanv objective was f job. This was a trustees were a terms of moiey undertaken by a

During those supporting priv of extremely ra of culturally ac

to create fundamental knowl-  
 ties given such encourage-  
 Vanderbilt, Texas, Geneva,  
 various research institutes,  
 political, and social prob-  
 le. Through the award of  
 of trained social scientists.  
 scholars from several disci-  
 problems of the times. For  
 studies of economic stabi-  
 interest in the 1930s as the  
 ening.

dependence, the foundation  
 universities in such nations  
 on economic, educational,  
 of the social sciences over

on has supported scholarly  
 At first, the work of the  
 Education Board—support  
 age study. But, in 1934, a  
 ing the preservation of the

talented young writers, to  
 eative work. Awards were  
 Kingdom, Canada, India,  
 iterature, too, rarely avail-  
 slation and publication of

us and assistance to defin-  
 nen, among them Lincoln,  
 shes that received a great  
 own century and historical

ted the effective teaching  
 owledge and education of  
 evelop centers at leading  
 udy, in depth, of foreign

undation has been active  
 oundation helped advance  
 through new plays, ex-  
 ts, directors, and actors.  
 of lively theatre groups,

including the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, in Ontario; the American Shake-  
 speare Festival, in Stratford, Connecticut; the Arena Stage, in Washington, D.C.;  
 and the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, in New York City. In the 1950s,  
 the foundation's interest in the performing arts was expanded to include music  
 and the dance.

In the early 1960s, considerable discussion took place among the RF's trustees  
 on how best to draw upon the lessons of the past in a world where pioneer effort  
 by the foundation has been absorbed, on a vastly increasing scale, by programs  
 of government and international organizations. Therefore, in 1963, on the oc-  
 casion of its fiftieth anniversary, the Rockefeller foundation's trustees focused  
 the RF's financial and professional resources, still substantial by the standards  
 of the day, on five programs or areas in which several disciplines were associated  
 for maximum effectiveness. The five areas defined by the trustees were the  
 conquest of hunger, the populations problem, strengthening emerging centers of  
 learning in the less-developed world, moving toward equal opportunity for all  
 in the United States, and aiding our cultural development.

Under the leadership of Dr. J. George Harrar, who had directed the dramati-  
 cally successful agricultural programs and had recently been elected president  
 of the RF, considerable work of lasting significance was done over the next two  
 decades in the areas defined by the trustees. Harrar's interest in improving world  
 agriculture naturally remained unabated, but equally decisive was his unflagging  
 insistence on improving educational and economic opportunities for black  
 Americans.

Following its long interest in non-Western cultures, the RF brought its expertise  
 in agriculture, the medical and natural sciences, and the social sciences (partic-  
 ularly economics) to bear on strengthening universities in Africa, Asia, and Latin  
 America, with the objective of enabling these institutions to furnish well-trained  
 men and women to participate in the development of their countries and regions.  
 The methodology of this program, successively called University Development  
 and then Education for Development, consisted of assigning key foundation staff  
 to a university, substantially augmented by visiting professors mostly from U.S.  
 universities, who together fleshed out academic departments while promising  
 younger faculty members received additional training as RF fellows in highly  
 regarded universities before returning to their teaching positions. Grants from  
 the RF, meanwhile, provided improved teaching and research facilities. The  
 objective was for RF and other expatriate faculty to work themselves out of a  
 job. This was accomplished to a highly satisfactory degree, so much so that the  
 trustees were able to phase out this program, the final step taken in 1983. In  
 terms of money spent and staff deployed, it remains the largest program ever  
 undertaken by the RF.

During those same years, the population program played an active role in  
 supporting private and official efforts to create awareness of the consequences  
 of extremely rapid rates of increase, and to stimulate research and availability  
 of culturally acceptable means of family planning.

At home, the Rockefeller Foundation became one of the most consistent advocates and supporters of equality of opportunity for blacks, at first in the field of higher education, later in training black administrators for selected public school systems with largely black student populations. In addition, its arts program expanded vigorously into the support of creative individuals—particularly playwrights, choreographers, and video artists—at a time when the performing arts captured the interest and imagination of the American public as never before.

Realism dictates that the Rockefeller Foundation today must take a more modest view of its potential for influencing progress. The soaring costs of inflation and relatively static capital funds can only diminish the foundation's grant-making ability. As for its well-known operational programs, it is unthinkable today to maintain, as the foundation did in 1970, a field staff of 143 highly experienced professionals, distributed over 15 nations. It is painful that at a time when the private initiative is stressed emphatically that the RF's responses, as those of other private organizations, must necessarily be circumscribed.

But despite adverse circumstances common to all private, nonprofit organizations, the RF is determined, in the words of its president, to "sustain its global vision."

The foundation, with 1981 assets of about \$883 million, is organized into six programs staffed by specialists in fields relevant to program interests. Richard W. Lyman, formerly president of Stanford University, is the foundation's chief executive officer; he is assisted by three vice-presidents. A board of twenty-three trustees of widely varying experiences passes on the grant proposals made to them by program officers at regular meetings. The six programs and their 1981 expenditures are: Arts, Humanities, and Contemporary Values—\$6.4 million; Conquest of Hunger—\$7.9 million; Education for Development—\$5.2 million (program being phased out); Equal Opportunity—\$4.9 million; International Relations—\$3.7 million; Population and Health—\$11 million. Each program's specific interests are detailed in the annual report, which is available on request.

An overview of the program areas makes clear the RF's continuing commitment to assist in the economic and social development of the world's poorer countries, with a renewed interest in long-neglected tropical diseases that afflict hundreds of millions of people. At home, its long-standing interest in helping to advance the educational and economic opportunities of blacks has not flagged and now extends to Hispanics and other minority-group members. And a new program in international relations seeks to enhance the global capacity to prevent conflict between nations that would render immaterial all other human effort.

The headquarters offices of the Rockefeller Foundation are located at 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036. Rockefeller Foundation archival material is located and may be consulted, upon inquiry, at the Rockefeller Archive Center, Hillcrest, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York 10591.

For further information, see the RF's standard history, now outdated, by Raymond B. Fosdick, *The Story of the Rockefeller Foundation* (1952); E. C. Stakman, Richard Bradfield, and Paul C. Mangelsdorf, *Campaigns Against Hun-*

*ger* (1967); William Gr *An American Transpla.* College (1980). See a ously since 1914.

## ROCKEFELLER M

## ROSENWALD FUN

## ROWLAND FOUND

win H. Land and Hel Rowland Foundation t through his invention eries. The foundation Polaroid Corporation.

Initially, the founda to about \$34 million, foundation, with ann \$1.5 million, has devc of higher and second remainder devoted to

In 1979, the Rowla institute in Cambrid; foundation would tra Thus, it appears that foundation support.

The Rowland Fou with Edwin H. Land two other members c foundation is Post O

Almost the only a the public are the an Service, and the var *Reports*, published s from 11% to 7.7%,

## RUBINSTEIN FO

## RUSSELL SAGE

1907, the Russell'S dation in the Unite social research and organization move.

ger (1967); William Greer, *The Plague Killers* (1969); and Mary Brown Bullock, *An American Transplant: The Rockefeller Foundation and Peking Union Medical College* (1980). See also *Annual Reports* of the foundation, published continuously since 1914.

HENRY ROMNEY

**ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL.** See Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

**ROSENWALD FUND.** See Julius Rosenwald Fund.

**ROWLAND FOUNDATION, INC.** Incorporated in Delaware in 1960 by Edwin H. Land and Helen M. Land, as Edwin H. Land-Helen M. Land, Inc., the Rowland Foundation took its present name in 1972. Edwin Land made a fortune through his invention of the Polaroid-Land camera and other scientific discoveries. The foundation has been financed through grants of cash or stock in Land's Polaroid Corporation.

Initially, the foundation was relatively small, but, in the 1970s, its assets grew to about \$34 million, which is approximately what its corpus was in 1980. The foundation, with annual grants in recent years ranging from \$0.75 million to \$1.5 million, has devoted well over 50 percent of its annual giving for the support of higher and secondary education, hospitals, and medical research, with the remainder devoted to the support of arts, culture, and social welfare programs.

In 1979, the Rowland Foundation established a scientific laboratory or research institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts. A 1981 press account stated that the foundation would transfer millions of dollars in its assets to this new institute. Thus, it appears that the institute will become the major beneficiary of future foundation support.

The Rowland Foundation is governed by a five-member board of trustees, with Edwin H. Land serving as president, Helen M. Land as vice-president, and two other members of the Land family on the board. The mailing address of the foundation is Post Office Box 13, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Almost the only additional information on this foundation readily available to the public are the annual reports and returns filed by it with the Internal Revenue Service, and the various Foundation Center publications. See, however, *Annual Reports*, published since 1979, and an article "Polaroid's Land To Cut Holdings from 11% to 7.7%," *Wall Street Journal* (July 22, 1981), p. 11.

**RUBINSTEIN FOUNDATION.** See Helena Rubinstein Foundation, Inc.

**RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION.** Established by Margaret Olivia Sage in 1907, the Russell Sage Foundation is probably the oldest general-purpose foundation in the United States. The foundation's first leaders developed its initial social research and social welfare policy programs out of the private charity organization movement. They pursued those programs with remarkable con-

LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER

Corporation of America, a designer and engineer of nuclear reactors for electric power, propulsion and research; Itek Corporation, a producer of information handling and duplicating equipment; GCA Corporation, a producer of scientific instrumentation; Scantlin Electronics, Inc., developer and producer of electronic devices for disseminating stock quotations and financial data; and Thermo Electron Corporation, designer and producer of thermionic energy devices, small steam engines and compact combustion systems.

Starting in the early 1960's, investments have been directed toward companies engaged in advanced technologies such as composite materials, lasers and high temperature chemistry, as well as those involved in the computer and data processing fields. Among these investments were: Coherent Radiation Laboratories, designer and producer of lasers for use in industrial applications; Plasmachem, Inc., developer of processes in the field of high temperature chemistry; Evans & Sutherland Computer Corporation, designer and producer of computer graphic systems; Intel Corporation, developer and manufacturer of high speed semiconductor computer memory systems; and Apple Computer. →

Many of the companies subsequently were purchased by or merged into other corporations.

*Key Top Aid to Laurance Rockefeller*

(more)

*a partnership was formed in the 1960s - partnership  
Vantage - partnership  
Apple was one of his investments - his philosophy created this whole environment.*

Conservation

Laurance S. Rockefeller's interest in conservation came early. Summers spent on Mt. Desert Island in Maine, visits to the Yellowstone country and the influence of his father and leading conservationists added lasting elements to a boy's love of the out-of-doors and fascination with nature. In addition to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his principal tutors were the late Horace M. Albright, first superintendent of Yellowstone National Park and later National Park Service Director, and the late Fairfield Osborn, president of the New York Zoological Society.

Mr. Rockefeller was associated in many conservation projects with his father, as, to use his own words, an apprentice. From Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., and the dedicated and able men associated with him, Laurance Rockefeller absorbed an education in nature -- and in how to initiate, organize and administer to get things done in conservation and to make the benefits of such work available to the public. And he learned to look upon the outdoors as a natural, essential ingredient in the full development of the individual.

Perhaps the most important early lesson learned from these teachers concerned the distinction between conservation of natural areas for use by people and preservation. He has been emphatic in declaring himself for conservation and use, declaring that outdoor resources are primarily important as the setting in

(more)

which people can develop and strengthen their own resources.

Mr. Rockefeller has been an important influence in the surge of public interest concerning the environment in recent years. In addition to his federal and state activities, he has given major emphasis "to bringing elements of the wilderness, of the outdoors, to the city" in the programs of private conservation organizations. He has emphasized the relation between the availability of the outdoors for recreation and the constructive use of leisure time.

Mr. Rockefeller has been instrumental in establishing or supporting several conservation/environmental organizations. Among these is the American Conservation Association, Inc. ACA was established in 1958 by Mr. Rockefeller as a philanthropy to function as a conservation service agency, assisting the work of other agencies -- both private and governmental -- and initiating projects of its own. It has been part of the movement which helped to focus public attention on the quality of the American environment.

Among other conservation organizations in which he has taken an active role are the New York Zoological Society, of which he is now honorary chairman; American Committee for International Wildlife Protection; Resources for the Future, Inc.; and the National Park Foundation. With Fairfield Osborn, head of the New York Zoological Society, he helped to organize The Conservation

(more)

# FAX

91 SEP 12 4:51:35

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING TO:

Mackillop Trip

The White House

FROM:

Nash Castro  
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 5600  
New York, NY 10112  
Tel. 212-649-5600  
Fax. 212-649-5939

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES  
(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

31



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL  
TO LAURENCE ROCKEFELLER

The Roosevelt Room

11:15 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, a thousand apologies for keeping you waiting. One of Pickle's colleagues and Jay's colleagues up there. Good to see you, sir.

Well, please be seated and welcome all, and again, apologies for keeping such a distinguished group waiting. But let me just salute our distinguished visitors. We have with us a member of our Cabinet Secretary Lujan; Bill Reilly; Senator Rockefeller; and Jake Pickle, Congressman; and all of you.

But today we gather to bestow a rare honor on a splendid American. Fewer than a 100 times in our nation's history has the Congress ordered a unique gold medal struck to honor one of our citizens. This is the first time America presents a Congressional Gold Medal to recognize a leader in natural resources conservation and historic preservation.

We honor a loving husband, father and grandfather. We honor a quiet, gentle man whose life and work sum up a century of American civic virtue.

Laurance Rockefeller, as everyone here knows, including me, shies away from the limelight. Though his modesty ennobles him, I regret that young Americans don't yet know as much as they should about him. As our young people learn more about Laurance Rockefeller's life and example, they will feel the excitement of seeing a hidden national treasure come to light.

From his earliest years, he's combined enthusiasm for conserving our heritage with brilliant entrepreneurial talents. His imagination and steadfast effort have transformed some technological commonplaces of our lives. For Laurance Rockefeller is this America's century's foremost trailblazer in the venture capital business.

At the dawn of commercial aviation, he invested the seed money that turned Captain Eddie Rickenbacker's dream into a pioneering passenger airline. And then a young engineer in St. Louis named James McDonnell had an idea for a jet fighter with an air-cooled engine. Mr. Rockefeller provided "Mr. Mac" with venture capital that grew into one of the world's first and greatest aerospace corporations.

Even our youngest generation will recognize a more recent triumph of Laurance's venture capital philosophy. Not many years ago, his partnership helped discover and launch a young dreamer with an offbeat name for a personal computer. I refer, of course, to Apple's founder, Steve Jobs, one of the heroes of young American enterprise.

MOR"

If anything surpasses his love for innovation, it is his passion for conserving priceless national treasures and historic legacies of our civilization. As a policy leader and philanthropist, Laurance Rockefeller has enabled millions of Americans to enjoy the beauty of the Virgin Islands National Park, the Grand Tetons of Wyoming and the Palisades Interstate Park System.

He also has labored to make our city parks and buildings and boulevards a special kind of "great outdoors." He's done tremendous work for the environmental quality of New York City, notably in his efforts for Central Park, the Bronx Zoo, the New York Aquarium.

And I have a personal reason for gratitude to him. When I first came to Washington as a freshman congressman in the '60's, our great capital city suffered from a certain air of neglect in this regard. And that was when he, Laurance Rockefeller, was joining our gracious First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson, in efforts to beautify our Nation's Capital.

Over the years since then, it's been my pleasure to witness firsthand their magnificent work in making Washington truly a beautiful world capital. In all of his conservation efforts, Laurance Rockefeller has been emphatic in believing that our natural resources are for both conservation and use; they're the setting in which people can develop and strengthen their own humanity.

Completing the expansive scope of his work is the compassion and generosity that he's shown over many years as a board member and a benefactor of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. Victory over once-deadly forms of cancer owe much to his selfless philanthropy.

So, sir, on behalf of Congress -- normally I don't speak for Congress -- (laughter) -- but on behalf of Congress -- I'm permitted to do that in this regard -- I present you this medal because your life and work do give honor to America. And as long as this piece of gold glistens, may grateful Americans remember how you devoted mind and soul to labors of love for our great country. Congratulations, sir. (Applause.)

END

11:20 A.M. EDT