



**The Abby Rockefeller
Mauzé Charitable Trust:**

30 Years of Steadfast Commitment to Philanthropy

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Written by Donzelina A. Barroso

About the author

Donzelina A. Barroso has been a philanthropic consultant at Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors since 1999. She advises the JB Fernandes Memorial Trust I on grantmaking in Portugal and Madeira and also works on educational funding strategies for disadvantaged Portuguese communities in North America. She received a B.A. from Barnard College in Medieval and Renaissance Studies and is currently an M.P.A. candidate at New York University's Robert F. Wagner School of Public Service.

Cover image: Detail of John Singer Sargent's drawing of Miss Abby Rockefeller, 1920. Courtesy of Abby M. O'Neill.

Introduction

The Trustees of the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust are pleased to present this lively account of the Trust's origin and record of philanthropy over the last thirty years. Donzelina Barroso has done an impressive job of recounting the Trust's work and its support for a number of important institutions, which range from Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center to Planned Parenthood to The Rockefeller University. These institutions have all played a critical role in American, and even global, society during this period and we are proud that the Trust has enabled all of them to pursue their work more effectively.

It is important to emphasize the fact, as Donzelina has done, that my mother, Abby Rockefeller Mauzé, supported most, if not all, of these organizations during her lifetime. In fact, she established the path that the Trustees have followed ever since.

This is an exceptionally important point. Mother was the oldest member of the famous "Rockefeller Brothers" generation, and as a result, the more celebrated activities of her younger brothers often overshadowed her own deep commitment to philanthropy. In fact, Mother was an important philanthropist in her own right. She cared deeply about the world she lived in and was deeply affected by its many injustices. She worked thoughtfully and carefully and in a "hands-on" fashion to achieve carefully considered goals. Although preferring to avoid the limelight, she was always deeply engaged in the philanthropic process through the support of her own causes—especially parks and ensuring that women had access to reproductive health and contraceptive services—as well as by assisting her brothers by contributing to their organizations and serving as a Trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

It will now be impossible to ignore Mother's role as a philanthropist and in helping to extend and expand the Rockefeller tradition of philanthropy.

This is a great story and Donzelina has told it very well. I hope you will enjoy reading it.

— Abby M. O'Neill, New York, November 2007



Guidelines of the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust

“Without in any way limiting the absolute discretion hereinbefore given to the Trustees of the trust created by this Article ELEVENTH, I ask them during the primary term of the trust to give close attention to the programs of the Greenacre Foundation, New York Hospital, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and The Rockefeller University and of other charities which I have supported during my life. I would hope that a significant part of the annual trust payments to be made to charity can be used to aid these organizations so long as their programs continue to be deserving of support in the opinion of the Trustees.

I do not mean to restrict the Trustees to the charities mentioned above. Medical science, the problems of population control and programs directed towards the preservation and improvement of the environment all deeply interest me, and it is my desire that the Trustees contribute to worthy projects in these fields. Education also interests me and I would feel it appropriate for the Trustees to support well thought out educational programs of established nature and demonstrated merit. It is my wish that the Trustees avoid innovation for the sake of innovation and that they take care to support charitable projects of recognized worth, which are making a solid contribution to the resolution of problems in their areas of concern.”

Abby Rockefeller Mauzé (1903-1976) was the eldest child and only daughter of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (JDR, Jr.) and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller. Known as “Babs” to friends and family, she came of age in the era of the all-night parties of F. Scott Fitzgerald’s *The Great Gatsby*. Her youngest brother, David Rockefeller, with whom she shared a thirteen-year age difference, recalls crossing paths with Babs in the mornings as she was returning from a party and he was lacing up his roller skates to go to school.¹

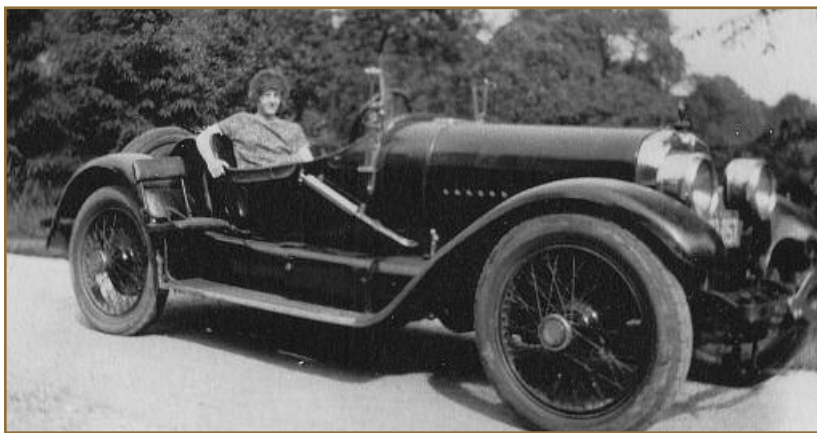
A strikingly beautiful young woman, Babs was sociable and rebellious, and as one of America’s most eligible women, found herself at the center of the public’s fascination. While some attention, such as the teenage portrait by John Singer Sargent,² was desired, there were instances where Babs’ parents intervened to maintain her privacy. In preparation for her debutante party, for example, letters and photographs were sent to society editors at various newspapers in an effort to minimize intrusions.³ When Mathias Sandor, an artist who had painted a miniature of Babs, exhibited the painting in a second exhibition without JDR Jr.’s permission, the concerned father wrote to the artist: “I think upon reflection you will realize how distasteful it is to us to have our daughter’s picture placed on exhibition all over the country. May I ask you, therefore, to be good enough to have the miniature withdrawn at once from the exhibition in the Pennsylvania Academy and returned to our house.”⁴ On all such occasions of unwanted attention or publicity, Babs’ father sent a stern letter.

Babs was not, as her daughter Abby M. O’Neill recalls, “fond of formal schooling,” and in 1920, at age 17, she left Miss Chapin’s School to travel the world with her Aunt Lucy. This trip seems to have excited her imagination, and ignited a lifelong

passion for travel. On September 3rd, 1971, just a few years before her death, and after many years of travel throughout the world, she recorded her thoughts in a travel diary: “This will be my 60th flight across the Atlantic, my 218th flight and I have flown 368,888 thousand miles to date.” The spark had not faded even after her 60th Atlantic crossing. Her personal travel diaries are among the few documents in her own hand that are preserved in the Rockefeller Archive Center’s Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Papers.⁵

Babs’ early travel with Aunt Lucy developed her enthusiasm for different cultures, art, and language. Her daughter, Abby, paints a picture of a largely self-educated, intellectual woman who was interested in the arts, in nature, and in traveling. She kept up-to-date on French and Spanish literature by reading voluminously in the original, and both daughters, Abby and Marilyn, spoke French with their mother at one meal daily.⁶

JDR, Jr. had very strong and strict ideas about what was appropriate for his children, and he and Babs rarely saw eye to eye. The tradition of tithing, for example, was well established by



A young Abby Rockefeller behind the wheel of her beloved sports car.
Photograph courtesy of Abby M. O’Neill.

the family and observed by the boys, but Babs refused to participate, mainly, brother David feels, to hold her own against her father.⁷ She also smoked in front of her parents despite their disapproval, and was twice arrested for speeding on Riverside Drive in New York City in 1924.

The struggle between father and daughter would persist for some time, yet despite their disagreements, their correspondence belies a warm, loving, and humorous undercurrent. Her father often signed his letters with such phrases as, “Much love, dear little girl, from your devoted, Father” even in her adulthood.⁸ When she was on her world tour with Aunt Lucy, her father wrote often to keep her up-to-date on family affairs and to send his and his wife’s well-wishes. On November 30, 1920, he wrote: “Home is not the same without you, and every time we see other girls of your age, Mama and I are the more conscious of what we are missing in your absence.”⁹

Nonetheless, JDR, Jr.’s letters often address his wish to have Babs do a better job at tracking and reporting her expenses to him, or of following his wishes. In one letter, for example, he praises her for paying her “church pledge in full.”¹⁰ Some letters painstakingly analyze relatively modest discrepancies in accounting.¹¹ In another letter, he jokingly writes before inquiring about a “little discrepancy” in her accounting techniques, “As David said in writing me recently asking for a dollar to buy seeds for his garden, this is a ‘bisnis’ letter.”¹² An undated letter from Babs to her father returns the humor, as she apologizes and explains a mix-up in dollar amounts, reporting: “As a mathematician I think I would make a good plumber.”¹³ In much of her direct correspondence with her father, she tries to please him and show that she will do better.

JDR Jr.’s scrutiny and high standards for his only daughter must have been hard for her to live up to, as David has

noted in his *Memoirs*, and may have led to her fierce independence; her leading a life somewhat separate from the rest of the family; and her free-spiritedness.¹⁴

In 1925, when Babs was 22, she married David Milton, the son of family friends, with whom she had two daughters—Abby M. O’Neill and Marilyn M. Simpson. Babs had the phrase “to obey” removed from their wedding vows, and did so in her



Abby Rockefeller on the day of her wedding to David Milton, age 22, 1925. *Photograph courtesy of Abby M. O’Neill.*

subsequent weddings as well. This move generated some press. During the ceremony, which took place at the Rockefeller family house in New York City, a crowd of curious onlookers gathered outside the house to glimpse the newlyweds. The couple had to be escorted out of the house through a back door. Later that evening, Babs’ father opened his doors to a few people who had lingered. A good deal of press was generated by this gesture toward the public.

Months before her wedding, Babs had been arrested for the second time for speeding. Brother David feels strongly that this experience, which resulted in unpleasant press (her fiancé, lawyer David Milton, had tried to have the ticket “fixed”) marked a retreat to a more private lifestyle, and a loss of her carefree persona.¹⁵ After that point, he feels she largely abandoned her partying and lived in fear of additional public scrutiny. Her public shyness would persist throughout her adult life.

Because Babs did not wish to participate in the family’s tithing and giving efforts, it was not until the outbreak of World War II, when war causes and groups in New York began to draw her attention, that she became interested in philanthropy.¹⁶ From this time forward, she would make small to mid-sized donations to groups in a private way.

Babs lived in Manhattan at the time and would often attend Broadway openings and dinners. Through friendships in the theatre world, she became interested in and began supporting the Rehearsal Club, which provided housing and meals for young, struggling performers. The Rehearsal Club also provided free tickets to G.I.s on leave to attend plays in New York City. Babs felt the Club provided these young men with a cultural alternative to late-night drinking. At about the same time, she also became interested in issues relating to birth control, family planning, and women’s health, themes she would continue to support until her death, and beyond, through the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust.

While initially her more substantial donations were made in support of her brothers’ causes, with time, her own interests developed. Her dislike for the public eye did not change, however. She rarely appeared in public for any cause, and, despite her brothers’ urging, did not join the board of the



Abby and Marilyn Milton, daughters of Abby Rockefeller Milton, in the playground at One Beekman Place, New York, 1930s. *Photograph courtesy of Abby M. O’Neill.*

Rockefeller Brothers Fund until 1959. Yet, in her own way, she funded courageous themes such as women’s health and abortion. It was her close relationship with her brothers that ultimately increased her level of participation in the family’s philanthropy.

Toward the end of her life, Babs, now Mrs. Jean Mauzé, became more involved in larger-scale philanthropy—primarily through the formation of the Greenacre Foundation in 1968, the creation of the Greenacre Park in 1971, and lastly, the establishment of the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust in 1977. The Greenacre Foundation, created to support public parks in New York State, and later the Greenacre Park, allowed Mrs. Mauzé to support projects in an area about which she was passionate. Her decision to create Greenacre Park was partly inspired by Paley Park, a small park located in midtown Manhattan created by William Paley in 1967. Her love of gardening, flowers, serenity and beauty all came together in the creation of Greenacre Park, a vest-pocket park on the north side of East 51st Street between Second and Third Avenues in Manhattan. Mrs. Mauzé was able to appreciate and observe this green space right in her own neighborhood of Beekman Place. Mrs. Mauzé was so concerned about providing a sense of calm in the midst of the busy city, that she took cautious steps to ensure the future of her park. Daughter Abby M. O’Neill says that her mother had the “foresight to buy the air rights around Greenacre Park so that no one would be able to spoil the sunlight and atmosphere of the park in the future.”¹⁷ The inauguration of Greenacre Park in 1971 marked Mrs. Mauzé’s *only* public appearance with her brothers in favor of a cause. Ruth Kuhlmann, executive director of the Greenacre Foundation, thinks of Mrs. Mauzé as an “urban environmentalist,” given her tremendous commitment to her city and its green spaces.¹⁸

The Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust was painstakingly planned by Mrs. Mauzé and her lawyer, Donal C. O’Brien, Jr., during her illness with cancer. The establishment of the Mauzé Trust, a charitable lead trust, would allow her to continue to support quality-of-life issues for her fellow New Yorkers and others without being in the limelight, just as she wished. After the termination date of the Trust, in 2011, the remaining funds will revert to her beneficiaries.

After a divorce from David Milton in 1943, Babs remarried Dr. Irving H. Pardee in 1946. Dr. Pardee, a neurologist, died in 1949. She was married for a third and final time in 1953, to Jean Mauzé, a Senior Vice President of The United States Trust Company. Jean Mauzé died in 1974, and Mrs. Mauzé died at her home in New York City in 1976.



Mrs. Mauzé with her O’Neill grandsons—George, Peter, and David, early 1970s. *Photograph courtesy of Abby M. O’Neill.*



An early photograph of Abby Rockefeller—perhaps her passport photo for her world tour in 1921. She was 17.

Photograph courtesy of Abby M. O'Neill.



George and Abby O'Neill, 1961.

Photograph courtesy of Abby M. O'Neill.



Abby and Marilyn Milton playing on the steps of the Munich Museum circa 1939, shortly before the city was bombed during World War II. *Photograph courtesy of Abby M. O'Neill.*



Teenage portrait of Marilyn Milton, Abby Rockefeller Milton's youngest daughter. *Photograph courtesy of Abby M. O'Neill.*

History of the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust

The Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust was established by Mrs. Jean Mauzé in New York City shortly before her death in 1976. At the time of its establishment, the Mauzé Trust marked the milestone of being the first charitable lead trust to be probated in New York State. Today, trusts such as this are common in the philanthropic world. One of Mrs. Mauzé's daughters, Marilyn M. Simpson, also established charitable lead trusts—The Marilyn M. Simpson Charitable Lead Trusts—during her life and in her will.

As the first such trust probated in New York State, the Mauzé Trust provided unprecedented tax advantages. The size of the charitable deduction depended on both the length of time established for the charitable interest as well as the annual payout rate. Because Mrs. Mauzé was willing to establish such a long lead time—35 years—and a high distribution rate of 7 percent per year, her estate received a 100 percent charitable deduction on her gift. She was also able to transfer the remainder of the principal to her grandchildren, her designated beneficiaries, free of tax, after grantmaking was concluded in 2011. This very important tax advantage would not be possible today due to the generation-skipping tax that was imposed after the Mauzé Trust was established.

While the creation of Greenacre Foundation and Greenacre Park represent Mrs. Mauzé's foray into large-scale philanthropy, it was the formation of the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust that synthesized her philanthropic interests and goals, allowing her to establish herself as a philanthropist in her own right. Both the Greenacre Foundation and Greenacre Park had come about with the strong encouragement and involvement of her younger brother,

Laurance, to whom she was devoted. Laurance wished for his sister to gain the same sense of accomplishment and pleasure that he and his brothers—David, Nelson, Winthrop, and John—all felt from their own philanthropic endeavors. Their close relationship and regular conversations led him to become her philanthropic mentor.¹⁹

The Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust, however, was entirely her own, and it represents Mrs. Mauzé's matured interest in various fields of philanthropy. Donal C. O'Brien, Jr., one of four original trustees of the Mauzé Trust and Mrs. Mauzé's lawyer at the time, recalls the level of detail that went into conceiving and planning the Trust. "With full knowledge that she was terminally ill," he notes, "Mrs. Mauzé set out to create a document that would endure. She was deeply committed to serving the causes she designated and placed a great deal of trust in those she selected as trustees."²⁰ She picked from among her closest circle: her brothers Laurance and David, J.



The Rockefeller Brothers generation: John, Winthrop, Abby, Laurance, David, and Nelson, 1960s. *Photograph courtesy of Abby M. O'Neill.*

Richardson Dilworth (chief financial officer to the Rockefeller family), and Donal C. O'Brien, Jr. (chief legal counsel to the family). David Rockefeller and Donal C. O'Brien, Jr. are currently the most senior Trustees, while Mrs. Mauzé's daughter Abby (Mrs. George) M. O'Neill and grandson Peter M. O'Neill have replaced J. Richardson Dilworth and Laurance Rockefeller respectively.

David Rockefeller notes, "My sister's growing involvement in philanthropy later in her life, and particularly her selection of me as a Trustee for the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust, greatly strengthened our relationship. There was a thirteen-year age difference between us and when she left home to marry, I was still wearing knickers. In the last ten years of her life, we developed a warm rapport and really came to have quite a lot of fun together."²¹

For Peter M. O'Neill, the most junior trustee, and Mrs. Mauzé's grandson, serving as a Trustee has helped him to connect with his grandmother. "Although I have nice memories of my grandmother, helping to fulfill her philanthropic wishes has been an educational and a satisfying personal experience for me. I have come to have a greater appreciation for her foresight and her convictions. Despite choosing not to be in the limelight to the degree her brothers were, she was able to accomplish a great deal through her philanthropy."²²

The Trust is principally concerned with medical science, population control, preservation of the environment, and education. In addition, Mrs. Mauzé requested that funds be used to support charities with an established history of service, rather than new ventures. In particular, she named the Greenacre Foundation, New York Hospital, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, and Rockefeller University. Mrs. Mauzé also created a separate endowment for the Greenacre Foundation,

which was created, in part, to support and administer Greenacre Park.

The Mauzé Trust was established with just under \$11,943,000. In the first year of grantmaking, distributions totaled approximately \$1.7 million, to eleven different organizations. Now in its thirtieth year of operation, the Mauzé Trust continues to support many of the core grantees identified in the early years of the Trust—some of which were named in the Trust guidelines—and several others, at a distribution level of between approximately \$1–\$4 million per year. While Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors oversees the grantmaking activity of the Trust, the financial aspects of the Trust are managed by the The Rockefeller Trust Companies. This working collaboration has produced fruitful results, and has ensured a balanced approach to both grantmaking and the legal and financial aspects of guiding the Trust through its lifespan.

Among the approximately fifty organizations supported by the Mauzé Trust, a small group have formed the core of Mrs. Mauzé's commitment to medical research and treatment, as well as reproductive health concerns. Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center and The Rockefeller University, in particular, have received annual support since 1977, amounting to a total of approximately \$21.2 million. The Population Council and Planned Parenthood of New York City have also received nearly annual support, totalling over \$8 million.

Through 2007, the Mauzé Trust will have made over \$47.3 million in grants, and it is anticipated that by the closing of the Trust in 2011, over \$59.4 million will have been distributed in total.

What is a Charitable Lead Trust?

A Charitable Lead Trust (CLT) permits individuals to donate assets to charity for a defined period of time; at the end of that period, the remainder of the principal reverts to the donor, or, more commonly, to the donor's beneficiaries. The Charitable Lead Trust is considered to be the opposite of the Charitable Remainder Trust. The Charitable Remainder Trust is set up to initially make payments to the donor and/or beneficiaries for a set period of time, after which, the remainder of the principal is designated for charity.

The Charitable Lead Trust allows donors to make valuable contributions, in the form of a regular stream of income to a charity, to causes about which they care, while also planning for the future of their beneficiaries.

A grantor of a Charitable Lead Trust may receive a charitable deduction for the value of the interest given to charity. The amount of the deduction is determined by the size of the payout to charity and the length of the charitable interest.

When Mrs. Mauzé's Charitable Lead Trust was created, there was no tax on the transfer of principal at the end of the charitable term. This benefit has been largely lost by the imposition of the generation-skipping transfer tax, which taxes the principal of the trust upon the end of the charitable term. The current rate of the generation-skipping tax, through 2009, is 45 percent.²³

In addition to the named causes, the underlying philosophy of the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust is one of deep and long-term commitment to select institutions that have a proven record of effectiveness and excellence. Mrs. Mauzé specifically states in the guidelines:

It is my wish that the Trustees avoid innovation for the sake of innovation and that they take care to support charitable projects of recognized worth, which are making a solid contribution to the resolution of problems in their areas of concern.

This approach to philanthropy has had a profound impact on the groups to which grants have been made. Indeed, a number of organizations have received support nearly every year since 1977. That stability of support has brought immeasurable benefit, and professional philanthropy guidance has ensured that overdependence on the funding source did not result. Trustees of the Mauzé Trust have been careful to encourage organizations to have a wide funding base.

In addition to providing constancy and selecting proven organizations, the Trust's steady support has provided grantees with the flexibility to move beyond day-to-day programs, in order to experiment and innovate. In the case of scientific research and health related grants, this has been the rule, not the exception: support from the Mauzé Trust has allowed researchers and scientists to press toward new knowledge and excellence in their fields, with vitally important results toward the betterment of the human condition.

Just as with her attention to detail in the drafting of her will and estate documents, so too Mrs. Mauzé could be very hands-on with her grantees. Daughter Abby M. O'Neill recalls



Abby Rockefeller Milton in 1943, photographed by Ira Hill Studio. Photograph courtesy of the Rockefeller Archive Center.

that when working with Memorial Sloan Kettering, her mother was personally involved with the plans for a rooftop garden area at the hospital that was designed to be a haven for patients. She selected color schemes for the decorations and the flowers to be planted.²⁴ This expanded patient recreation area was dedicated as the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Pavilion in 1978.

While the creation of the Trust represented Mrs. Mauzé's opportunity to support causes she identified, it also allowed her to lend support to causes with which three of her brothers have been closely identified: David with Rockefeller University, Laurance with Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, and John with the Population Council—institutions she supported during her lifetime and hoped that the Trust would continue to support. Nelson focused mainly on the Museum of Modern Art and Latin American issues; and Winthrop was Governor of Arkansas, where he became active in local philanthropic causes.

An intensely private and shy person, Mrs. Mauzé had largely avoided the philanthropic spotlight her brothers shared, until the founding of Greenacre Park in 1971. Rockefeller family historian Peter Johnson comments, “She preferred to live and work quietly, even though as a member of the Rockefeller family, she could not help but be in the public eye to some degree.”²⁵ While she enjoyed being helpful to her brothers, she did not like publicity, and the Mauzé Trust allowed her the opportunity to make a measurable difference to many organizations without being in the spotlight.

Although there is no directive regarding location of grants in the Trust guidelines, grantmaking has been heavily concentrated in Manhattan, the place where Mrs. Mauzé lived and that she most cared about.

Profiles of Select Grantees

The following pages highlight just some of the many programs and institutions that have benefited from the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust.

The Rockefeller University— “Science for the Benefit of Humanity”

Founded by Mrs. Mauzé’s grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, in 1901, as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, The Rockefeller University, as it is known today, has since its founding been a premiere institution in the field of biomedical research. The Rockefeller University has contributed 23 Nobel Prizes to the world, and continues to carry out cutting-edge research.

In its early days, the Rockefeller Institute helped to lead efforts in the United States in the treatment of the most dangerous illnesses known at the time: tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and diphtheria. Following the model of European institutes working on diseases, John D. Rockefeller set out to assemble the most talented minds available. Today, some 200 research and clinical scientists at the University carry out an astounding array of innovative research projects in biochemistry, structural biology and chemistry; molecular, cell and developmental biology; immunology, virology and microbiology; medical sciences and human genetics; neuroscience; and physics and mathematical biology.

The Rockefeller University has received support from the Mauzé Trust since 1977, the very first year of the Trust’s grantmaking. A range of research projects have been supported over the years, including research on the role played by genetics in elevated cholesterol, diabetes, obesity, coronary heart disease, and hypertension. Most recently, Trust support was awarded to help cover costs of clinical trials of a new cell-based vaccine against prostate cancer—an exciting new approach to promoting the body’s immune response against cancer. Dr. Robert Darnell, researcher and creator of the vaccine, is credited with creating

this entirely new field of treatment. The vaccine is intended to stimulate a targeted attack by the immune system on a patient’s tumor. The implications of this research are wide-reaching and revolutionary in treatment of prostate cancer.

Paul Nurse, president of The Rockefeller University, comments:

“My colleagues in the laboratories of The Rockefeller University join me in saluting the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust as it celebrates thirty years of distinguished and influential philanthropy. Over the years, the Mauzé Charitable Trust has generously helped to support a broad array of priorities on our campus—from state-of-the-art technologies and lab facilities, to educational programs preparing new generations of scientific leaders, to research initiatives at the frontiers of understanding cancer, diabetes, heart disease, neuroscience, infectious diseases, skin disorders, and countless other clinical concerns. Thanks to vital funding from the Mauzé Charitable Trust, many of our scientists have been given the freedom and resources to take innovative risks and make strides toward solving some of the most pressing and difficult problems in biomedical research today.”

Weill Cornell Medical College
of Cornell University—
*Providing Career Opportunities for
Disadvantaged Youth*

Through Weill Cornell Medical College, the Mauzé Trust has been able to fulfill Mrs. Mauzé's wishes to support medical research, patient care, as well as educational opportunities. A longtime grantee of the Trust, the College has received funds for special projects and equipment, as well as expansion of facilities and services.

Among the most exciting ventures supported by the Trust in the recent past is the "Gateways to the Laboratory Project," which brings together three important New York research laboratories—those of Weill Cornell Medical College, of The Rockefeller University, and of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, all grantees of the Mauzé Trust. Founded in 1993, and administered by Weill Cornell Medical College, the Tri-Institutional MD-PhD Program, as it is known, provides summer internship opportunities for underrepresented minorities and disadvantaged college students wishing to pursue the MD-PhD degree. This program is the first of its kind in the United States and continues to lead the way in terms of dedication and innovation—it has been highlighted by the National Endowment of Humanities as one of the top ten summer programs for underrepresented and disadvantaged students.

The internship is designed as a ten-week intensive immersion program of learning for 15 young students wishing to become physician-scientists. During that time, students are allowed access to the premier laboratories and facilities at the three institutions involved, as well as to respective faculty and

staff. Over the years, the Gateways Program has become increasingly coveted and competitive. Over 100 applications annually compete for the 15 available positions. The typical participant has an impressive academic record and is self-motivated and disciplined. Each of the three institutions hopes to instill the same desire to innovate among the younger generation of research-physicians pursuing biomedical research.

Antonio M. Gotto, Jr., Dean of the Medical College, notes of the Trust:

"For more than a generation, support from the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust for Weill Cornell Medical College has ranged from interest-free loans and scholarships for our students to high-end imaging equipment for clinical use and research. I cannot think of a single aspect of the life of this college that the Trust has not enhanced in some important way. We are sorry that the Trust will terminate in 2011, but its good works at the College will continue to have impact far into the future."

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center— *Cutting-Edge Research and Patient Care*

*F*ounded as the New York Cancer Hospital in 1884 by a group of prominent New Yorkers—including John J.

Astor—today Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center is the largest privately run hospital dedicated to curing cancers and improving the quality of care of its patients in the world. Originally located on the Upper West Side, the hospital moved to its present location on York Avenue when Mrs. Mauzé’s father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., donated a piece of land in 1936 for the building of a new hospital. The new facilities opened in 1939. In the early 1970s, the hospital underwent a complete renovation, and the building erected at that time stands on the site today.

Mrs. Mauzé’s support of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center is rooted in her desire to support charities of interest to her family, as well as her wish to advance cancer research and treatment. Her brother Laurance, to whom she was very close, held the hospital as his primary philanthropic cause, and she valued its important work as well. Mrs. Mauzé was deeply interested in the experience of the individual—whether in a park or in a hospital—and much of her personal involvement in the hospital focused on the patient’s experience and care. A member of the hospital’s board of directors, Mrs. Mauzé involved herself in details such as the proper design of closets in patients’ rooms during the hospital’s rebuilding phase in the 1970s. “My mother took clothes hangers to the hospital to show designers they had not left enough room for people to properly store their clothes and personal items,” notes Mrs. Mauzé’s daughter, Abby M. O’Neill.²⁶ In addition, she designed and oversaw the creation of the rooftop garden, an oasis where patients and family can quietly enjoy flowers, plants, and even

some planting, should they wish. Today, the expanded facilities are known as the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Patient Recreation Pavilion. The Pavilion offers a library, recreational activities, and a terrace where patients can relax and sit in the sunlight. Nearly 30,000 people use the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Patient Recreation Pavilion each year.

Patient care was so important to Mrs. Mauzé that the Trust has supported the Patient Free Care Fund, which is used to support care for those who cannot afford it, since 1987. Today, support for the Patient Free Care Fund accounts for one-quarter of total funds donated to the hospital by the Mauzé Trust.

Aside from being a patient-centered hospital, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center is a world-renowned research center known for offering the best possible clinical treatment of cancer. Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center President Harold Varmus has stated that excellence in preventing and curing human cancers would not be possible without ongoing research in clinical and biological research. Since 1977, Mauzé Trust funds have been used to support treatment programs as well as research at the hospital. The Trust helped to endow a critical research program in molecular medicine that has offered promising new clinical applications. The investigations are led by the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Chair of Experimental Therapeutics, Dr. Dinshaw J. Patel. The Patel laboratory has an average staff of 10 postdoctoral fellows, students and technicians working in laboratory of more than 2,000 square feet of space on a floor dedicated to structural biology.

Harold Varmus, president of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, summarizes Mrs. Mauzé’s involvement with the hospital:

“Abby Rockefeller Mauzé played an integral role in her family’s tradition of leadership and support for

Memorial Sloan-Kettering, and we take pride in the enduring reminders of everything she did here—including the beautiful Patient Recreation Pavilion and an endowed chair in Experimental Therapeutics that bear her name. Even more, the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust is extending her legacy through its support for laboratory research and such initiatives as the Patient Free Care Fund. Together, these help to uphold the Center’s commitment to generating new insights into cancer and to making today’s most advanced therapies available to as many people as possible.”

Planned Parenthood New York City— *Leading Efforts in Women’s Reproductive Health and Beyond*

*M*argaret Sanger, Planned Parenthood’s founder, established the first family planning clinic in the United States in 1916, setting a standard for women’s reproductive healthcare. Planned Parenthood of New York City (PPNYC) has continued to be a pioneering institution since those early days.

In the early twentieth century, at a time when wealthy women went to Europe for reproductive healthcare, working women in the United States had no access to family planning or contraception. Sanger, along with her husband William and sister Ethel Byrne—both of whom were arrested with her after the opening of the clinic—fought for the rights of women and families throughout their lives. Today, thanks to Sanger’s vision, Planned Parenthood has offices around the country, and provides a host of medical services to women and their families. Planned Parenthood’s mission revolves around the premise that planning is an empowering endeavor that helps individuals and families to make healthy choices at appropriate times in their lives.

Planned Parenthood New York City, located in the Village, serves New York City women and men in all five boroughs. Annually over 50,000 clients are served, both in health centers and through mobile medical units. Some eighty percent of clients visit the clinics for preventive care services, contrary to what many people believe. In addition to abortion services, Planned Parenthood helps its clients in other ways, signing them up for public insurance enrollments and providing social service counseling and referrals. In addition, Planned Parenthood provides STD screening and treatment, community health

education, cervical and breast cancer screenings, among many other services. For many, especially poor women and adolescent girls and boys, Planned Parenthood is their first and only stop for health care. In a time when low-income New Yorkers account for more than half of newly-diagnosed HIV cases, and 1.7 million New Yorkers lack health insurance, the work of Planned Parenthood is of vital significance.

Mrs. Mauzé herself was dedicated to the fields of women's health and access to reproductive health and contraceptive services. Over the years, PPNYC received funding totaling \$4 million from Mrs. Mauzé personally and from the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust. Mauzé Trust support has been awarded for general support, capital improvements, and for community-based and immigrant population support projects, primarily in the Bronx.

Joan Malin, President and Chief Executive Officer notes:

“As one of our earliest and strongest supporters, Mrs. Mauzé helped draw attention to Planned Parenthood of New York City’s mission, and quietly convinced other prominent individuals and funders to join in our work. Through her pioneering and long-time support, she helped turn Planned Parenthood of New York City into one of the most trusted and recognized providers of reproductive health care, education, and advocacy. Today, we continue her commitment of serving the underserved through generous support from the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust.”

The Population Council— *Leading the Way for Reproductive Health Throughout the Developing World*

The Population Council conducts research worldwide to improve policies, programs, and products in three areas: HIV and AIDS; poverty, gender, and youth; and reproductive health. Founded in 1952 by John D. Rockefeller, 3rd—one of Mrs. Mauzé's brothers—the Population Council was one of Mrs. Mauzé's preferred causes during her lifetime; before establishing the Mauzé Trust, she supported the Population Council with personal funds from the early 1960's onward. When she died in 1976, the Population Council also received a bequest of \$500,000 from her estate.

The mission of the Population Council is to “improve the well-being and reproductive health of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable, and sustainable balance between people and resources.” The Council and its biomedical laboratories are headquartered in New York City, with an additional 18 offices worldwide, all of which work collaboratively with institutions in nearly 60 developing countries. The Council's efforts are based on an integrated approach. Projects related to gender inequality, for example, include health, gender dynamics, family violence, schooling, and a host of issues related to the person's overall health.

One of the Population Council's most promising areas of research is its work in the field of reproductive physiology and the development of contraceptive products. The Population Council's leadership in the area of microbicide development offers very promising possibilities. For two decades, the Council has been working to develop a vaginal microbicide and one of its

products, Carraguard®, is the first such product to reach stage-three clinical trials, with over 6,000 women in South Africa participating. Trials concluded in April 2007, and preliminary results are expected by the first quarter of 2008.

The United National Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that by 2010, there will be 45 million cases of new infections. Women represent a disproportionate number of infection cases, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where young women are three-to-six times more likely to be infected than their counterpart young men. It is precisely for these reasons that the Population Council has focused so strongly on developing a method of protection that can be initiated by a woman. First generation microbicides are anticipated to have a 40-70% effectiveness rate. A new study indicates that a 40% effective microbicide could prevent up to 35% of new infections among people unwilling to use condoms.

Peter Donaldson, President of the Population Council regards the long-term contribution of the Mauzé Trust, in the form of unrestricted funds since the late 1970s, to have been essential for the Council:

“Unrestricted funds are very hard to come by. Someone once said to me, ‘Many people give us rice, but hardly anyone gives us vitamins.’ Unrestricted funds are the vitamins of the nonprofit world. They allow us to innovate, to take risks, and to develop excellent programs.”

Further, he adds that the microbicide project has been a beneficiary of that unrestricted support—it began as a new program funded by unrestricted funds—and that research was carried out in the Population Council’s laboratories, which were

completely renovated and updated with the same unrestricted support of the Mauzé Trust.

“Psychologically,” he adds, “having a longtime supporter and friend like the Mauzé Trust—which has really become a member of our extended family—and which we know will stick with us, allows us to aim higher.”

The Municipal Arts Society & the Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance—
Planning The Future of New York’s Waterfront Areas

*F*ounded in 1893, the mission of the Municipal Art Society of New York (MAS) is “to promote a more livable city” and to advocate for “excellence in urban design and planning, contemporary architecture, historic preservation and public art.” The mission might conjure up images of landmarked buildings, and preserving New York City’s architectural past, but since 1999, the Municipal Arts Society led the cause to revitalize New York and New Jersey’s shared harbors through its incubation of the Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance project.

In 1998, the ‘Waterfront Project’ was funded by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and a coalition of leading New York City foundations in order to help make New York and New Jersey’s waterways and harbors clean and accessible, as recreational centers, commuting routes, and economic opportunities. The project envisioned not only parks, but also increased ferry routes and other ways to revitalize the heretofore much-neglected harbors, rivers, estuaries, and riverfront areas of New York.

Like several other projects of the Municipal Arts Society—such as the Landmarks Preservation Commission and the Seventh Regiment Armory Conservancy—the Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance eventually became a separate nonprofit. The group received the pro bono assistance of the Harvard Business School Club of Greater New York’s Community Partners Program to create a transition plan. In early 2007, a new entity was formed.

A newer grantee of the Mauzé Trust, the Municipal Arts Society/Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance Project reflects Mrs. Mauzé’s concern for issues related to the quality of life of New Yorkers, as well as her love of open spaces, nature, and beauty.

Kent Barwick, President of the Municipal Arts Society, notes:

“The Mauzé Trust has been with us from the very beginning and has not wavered—and the early moments were absolutely critical to our success and growth. We are extremely grateful for the Trustees’ vision and true understanding of the issues at stake.”

New Yorkers for Parks— Advocating for New York City’s Public Green Spaces

Founded as the Parks Council over one hundred years ago, New Yorkers for Parks (NY4P) works to ensure that all New Yorkers—throughout the five boroughs—have “access to quality parks and adequate recreational opportunities.” Today, NY4P is an “independent watchdog” for New York City’s parks, beaches and playgrounds. Parks Council’s founders felt it was critical to have a nonpartisan pro-park movement to ensure the future of green spaces in the quickly growing city of the early twentieth century. Indeed, as the city’s population continues to grow, NY4P’s mission is as important now as it was a century ago.

NY4P conducts research and provides information services to New Yorkers. Published since 2003, the NY4P’s *Report Card on Parks* is the only publicly available survey of neighborhood parks and beaches examining conditions from the recreational user’s point of view. Reports on crimes and other statistics relevant to New York City’s 28,800 acres of parkland and 991 playgrounds are also made available to the public.

An important advocate on behalf of the public as well as the Department of Parks and Recreation, NY4P leads efforts to keep New York City’s green spaces on the public agenda. Despite the fact that New York City’s parks receive considerably less funding per resident than parks in Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D.C., they continually face the threat of further budget cuts. In recent years NY4P has organized to stop proposed cuts to the City’s parks budget, and, in 2006, was successful in garnering the first raise for the Department of Parks and Recreation budget in a quarter of a century. NY4P’s

work on the Citizens Budget Commission’s report, *Making the Most of Our Parks*, highlights past successes and current fiscal and management challenges for New York City parks, offering concrete recommendations for how to improve the system so that more New Yorkers have green, clean and safe parks in their neighborhoods.

NY4P’s mission to protect New York City’s parks is close to Mrs. Mauzé’s love of nature and interest in ensuring urban green space for the benefit of all New Yorkers. Since 1991, the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust has been providing general support to the organization as well as funding for specific strategic research and analysis projects.

Says Christian DiPalermo, NY4P’s executive director:

“The Mauzé Trust has believed in our ideas and has helped to make them a reality—it has been one of our most loyal friends. It is because of the Mauzé Trust’s support that we were able to publish the first Report Card on Parks; that we were able to get the city to make crime statistics for parks available to the public; and that we were able to produce the Citizens Budget Commission’s report, Making the Most of Our Parks.”

The New York Academy of Sciences— *Protecting and Improving New York’s Harbors*

Since 1997, when the Environmental Protection Agency first asked the New York Academy of Sciences to examine the issue of dangerous pollutants in New York and New Jersey’s harbors, the Academy has been involved in a multifaceted policy research project that will have serious implications for the future of both states’ waterways. The goal of the Harbor Project is to develop prevention strategies for some of the most serious pollutants in the shared New York/New Jersey harbor. A regional consortium, composed of leaders from the private and public sectors, as well as academia, initially came together to study the issue and make recommendations to industry and government regarding best practices and legislation around contaminants.

The Harbor Project was a five-year initiative that brought together an array of business leaders, scientists, researchers, advocates and policymakers in search of common solutions. They worked on prevention strategies for some of the most toxic and dangerous contaminants—including mercury, cadmium, dioxins and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The goal was to build a broad consensus for solutions based on “good science” that could be implemented in the short-term.

The consortium used the discipline of “Industrial Ecology,” to look holistically at the environment and industry simultaneously in order to examine the implications of industry and development on its surrounding environment. The method examines a material from introduction to finished product, also considering any waste materials generated and methods for their disposal.

To date, the Academy’s project has attracted much local and international attention, and has won several awards as an effective public-private partnership.

Ellis Rubinstein, the Academy’s president, notes that decisions made now will have far-reaching consequences and that pollution concerns must be addressed now before they compromise the human and environmental health of the region and impede its further economic expansion.

The Academy is another example of a newer grantee that reflects Mrs. Mauzé’s interest in the environment and projects of “recognized worth.” General support from the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust’s for the Harbor Project since 2002 has helped the Academy to continue its vital work in this area.

Ellis Rubinstein, notes:

“The New York Academy of Sciences is deeply indebted to the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust for its generous support of the Academy’s Harbor Project, our multi-year study of the pollution threats facing the New York/New Jersey harbor. This project has been instrumental in bringing together representatives of the many communities deeply concerned about these critical environmental issues who have worked collaboratively for eight years to develop scientifically sound pollution prevention strategies. The result has been a rich collection of reference materials that has been widely acknowledged and utilized in our region and beyond, and that is readily available to anyone interested in these important problems.”

Listing of Grants, 1977-1986

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Center for Inter-American Relations	—	—	—	25,000	—	50,000	—	—	—	—
Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center	—	100,000	—	—	—	30,000	—	—	196,547	—
Cornell University Medical College	—	—	150,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Einstein College of Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000
Greenacre Foundation	—	75,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guttmacher Institute, Alan	—	—	50,000	—	—	—	25,000	—	—	50,000
Lenox Hill Hospital	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Ctr.	625,000	200,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	263,126	300,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
New York Blood Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	—	75,000
New York City Partnership Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
New York Hospital	125,000	125,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York Infirmary	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York Institute of Technology	—	50,000	—	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York Public Library	—	—	100,000	—	50,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	—	37,431
Pierpont Morgan Library	25,000	—	—	25,000	—	32,242	25,000	—	—	—
Planned Parenthood of New York	150,000	25,000	—	—	75,000	—	50,000	50,000	—	50,000
Population Council	75,000	25,000	—	100,000	—	100,000	—	100,000	10,000	—
Postgraduate Center for Mental Health	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000
Rockefeller University	475,000	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	213,126	250,000	200,000	250,000	300,000
Thirteen/WNET	30,000	—	—	—	50,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000
University of Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,244	—	—
Visiting Nurse Services of NY	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000
Total Grants	1,730,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	888,494	1,000,000	1,124,244	1,106,547	1,312,431

Listing of Grants, 1987-1996

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
American Museum of Natural History	—	—	—	50,000	—	100,000	100,000	100,000	—	100,000
Bryant Park	—	—	—	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Park Conservancy	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	115,000
Citizens Committee for New York City	—	—	—	15,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	50,000	56,000	69,000
Cornell University Medical College	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	225,000	275,000	225,000
Fund for the City of New York	—	50,000	57,494	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenacre Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	25,000
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Ctr.	353,041	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
New York Blood Center	—	—	75,000	60,000	60,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	100,000	150,000
New York City Partnership Foundation	50,000	75,000	75,000	50,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	115,000	150,000	200,000
New York Public Library	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Profit Resource Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—
Parks Council	—	—	50,000	—	40,811	—	22,738	18,714	35,000	35,000
Planned Parenthood of New York	—	141,744	150,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	125,000	140,000
Population Council	100,000	75,000	100,000	100,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	215,000
Prospect Park Alliance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—
Rockefeller University	303,041	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital	75,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Philanthropic Collaborative	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,119
Thirteen/WNET	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	125,493	115,000
Village Nursing Home	—	—	—	—	40,000	27,580	—	—	—	—
Visiting Nurse Services of NY	—	—	—	78,633	25,000	—	20,000	—	—	—
WE CAN	—	—	—	—	25,000	25,000	20,000	10,000	—	15,000
WETA	—	—	—	—	50,000	—	50,000	—	—	—
Total Grants	1,281,082	1,341,744	1,507,494	1,578,633	1,600,811	1,577,580	1,652,738	1,693,714	1,791,493	2,103,119

Listing of Grants, 1997–2006

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
American Diabetes Association	—	—	—	100,000	100,000	100,000	—	—	75,000	75,000
American Museum of Natural History	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	100,000
Burden Center for the Aging	—	—	—	75,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Center of Education Innovation	50,000	—	50,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Central Park Conservancy	115,000	115,000	115,000	125,000	125,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Citizens Committee for New York City	—	—	—	50,000	50,000	50,000	45,000	—	—	—
City Parks Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	25,000	25,000
Columbia University	—	—	—	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornell University Medical College	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	225,000	250,000	—	—
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Ctr.	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	350,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Municipal Art Society/										
Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance	—	—	85,000	200,000	125,000	95,000	92,409	100,000	100,000	150,000
New York Academy of Sciences	—	—	—	100,000	100,000	100,000	80,000	90,000	100,000	100,000
New York Blood Center	150,000	150,000	150,000	200,000	440,000	200,000	175,000	189,952	57,000	80,500
New York City Partnership Foundation	100,000	100,000	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Yorkers for Parks	—	—	—	105,000	110,000	70,272	50,000	75,000	100,000	125,000
Parks Council	35,000	35,000	45,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnership for New York City	—	—	—	100,000	125,000	100,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	100,000
Planned Parenthood of New York	350,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Population Council	425,000	350,000	375,000	375,000	275,000	175,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	175,000
Rockefeller Family Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors/ Donor Education Program	—	—	—	845,397	350,000	—	—	—	35,000	14,477
Rockefeller University	350,000	950,000	950,000	—	—	—	350,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
SCAN New York	—	—	—	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Philanthropic Collaborative/ARMGO Fund	107,197	57,380	62,347	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Thirteen/WNET	150,000	350,000	450,000	450,000	260,000	80,000	80,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Trust for Public Land	—	—	—	100,000	70,000	65,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	115,000
Visiting Nurse Services of NY	—	—	—	100,000	3,257	—	—	—	—	—
WE CAN	—	—	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	25,000	20,000	16,321	—
Weill Medical College of Cornell University	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	250,000	250,000
Total Grants	2,627,197	3,152,360	3,427,347	4,165,397	3,273,257	2,675,272	2,222,409	2,499,952	2,513,321	2,669,977

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Endnotes

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2. The Rockefeller Archive Center has records of Babs' father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., sending Sargent a check for \$400 as payment for the drawing in 1920. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (JDR, Jr.) to J.S. Sargent, 24 April 1920, folder 41, box 4, Abby Rockefeller Mauzé — Subject Files, Office of Messrs. Rockefeller, Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC).
3. Mr. Ivy L. Lee to JDR, Jr., 12 December 1922, folder 41, box 4, Abby Rockefeller Mauzé — Subject Files, Office of Messrs. Rockefeller, RAC.
4. JDR, Jr. to Mathias Sandar, 12 December 1916, folder 41, box 4, Abby Rockefeller Mauzé — Subject Files, Office of Messrs. Rockefeller, RAC.
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6. Abby M. O'Neill, interview with author, New York, NY, 20 June 2006.
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10. JDR, Jr. to ARM, 23 March 23, 1923, folder 41, box 4, Abby Rockefeller Mauzé — Subject Files, Office of Messrs. Rockefeller, RAC.
11. JDR, Jr. to ARM, 26 December 1928, folder 42, box 4, Abby Rockefeller Mauzé — Subject Files, Office of Messrs. Rockefeller, RAC.
12. JDR, Jr. to ARM, 14 March 1923, folder 41, box 4, Abby Rockefeller Mauzé — Subject Files, Office of Messrs. Rockefeller, RAC.
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14. David Rockefeller, *Memoirs*, p. 33.
15. David Rockefeller, Sr., interview with author, New York, NY, 12 July 2007.
16. Peter Johnson, interview with author, New York, NY, 15 June 2006.
17. Abby M. O'Neill, interview with author, New York, NY, 20 June 2006.
18. Ruth Kuhlmann, telephone interview with author, New York, NY, 2 November 2007.
19. Donal C. O'Brien, Jr., telephone interview with author, 13 September 2007.
20. Donal C. O'Brien, Jr., telephone interview with author, 13 September 2007.
21. David Rockefeller, Sr., interview with author, New York, NY, 12 July 2007.
22. Peter M. O'Neill, telephone interview with author, 14 September 2007.
23. The author wishes to thank Mr. Donal C. O'Brien, Jr. for clarification on this issue.
24. Abby M. O'Neill, interview with author, New York, NY, 20 June 2006.
25. Peter Johnson, interview with author, New York, NY, 15 June 2006.
26. Abby M. O'Neill, interview with author, New York, NY, 20 June 2006.

Trustees of the Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Charitable Trust

Jay Richardson Dilworth	1977–1990
Donal C. O'Brien, Jr.	1977–present
Abby M. O'Neill	1991–present
Peter M. O'Neill	2002–present
David Rockefeller, Sr.	1977–present
Laurance S. Rockefeller	1977–1997

Staff

Philanthropy Department, Rockefeller Financial Services

Elizabeth J. McCormack	1977–1982
Roger Willson	1982–1990
Marcia Townley	1990–1999
Constance Crosson	2000
Penny Fujiko Willgerodt	2001

Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors

Penny Fujiko Willgerodt	2002–present
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The Rockefeller Trust Companies

William T. Powers, Jr.	1985–2000
Elizabeth P. Munson,	2001–present
David P. Harris	



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