

headquarters and containing offices, stores, and condominiums, built a number of luxury apartment complexes in midtown Manhattan and on the Upper East Side, including Trump Plaza at 3rd Avenue and 63rd Street, as well as several gambling casinos in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and bought a football team (the New Jersey Generals) and the Eastern Airlines shuttle (which he renamed the Trump Shuttle). Because his investments were highly leveraged, the collapse of the real-estate market in the late 1980s forced him to renegotiate nearly \$2000 million in debt and divest himself of various holdings including the air shuttle (bought by US Air). In the 1990s he continued to work on various developments, including a scaled-down version of Trump City that was renamed Riverside South in 1991. In addition to his vast real-estate holdings Trump is known for his flamboyant personality. He is the author of two best-selling autobiographies, *Trump: The Art of the Deal* (1988) and *Trump: Surviving at the Top* (1990).

Marc A. Weiss

"trunk mystery." An incident in 1871 that began when a baggage master discovered a nude female corpse in a trunk measuring three by three by two feet (ninety by ninety by sixty centimeters) at the Hudson River Depot on Saturday 26 August. The body was identified as that of Alice Augusta Bowsby, a nineteen-year-old unmarried woman from Paterson, New Jersey. An investigation revealed that she had been impregnated by a man named Walter Conklin, who arranged for Jacob Rosenzweig to perform an abortion. After apparently killing Bowsby unintentionally Rosenzweig sought to conceal the evidence by sending her corpse to Chicago; he was sentenced to seven years in prison, and Conklin took his own life. The case fueled campaigns to outlaw abortion.

James C. Mohr: *Abortion in America: The Origins and Evolution of National Policy, 1800-1900* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978)

Mary Elizabeth Brown

Truth Teller. Weekly newspaper launched in 1825 by the Catholic priests John Powers and Felix Varela to succeed the *Shamrock* (1810), the first Irish newspaper in New York City. The most influential newspaper of its kind in the country before the 1840s, it provided extensive coverage of Irish nationalist issues and the activities of the Catholic church and had an average circulation of three thousand. Its editors often engaged their Protestant colleagues in heated theological and political debate. The *Truth Teller* declined after the *Freeman's Journal* began publication in 1840; it was absorbed by the *Irish American*, a weekly newspaper, in 1855.

Kevin Kenny

tuberculosis. Although tuberculosis, once known as consumption, or the "white plague,"

became an unfortunate hazard of life in New York City in colonial days, for most of its history little could be done to combat it. The disease was long thought to be hereditary rather than contagious, and even Robert Koch's discovery in 1882 of the microbe that causes tuberculosis met with some hostility among the local medical community. By 1901 tuberculosis was one of the leading killers of New Yorkers; about twelve thousand new cases occurred that year, and the disease was responsible for about one of every four deaths between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five. By 1904 the number of cases tripled. Privately practicing physicians of the period were hesitant to report their tubercular patients to the health department, for fear of initiating their forcible removal to a sanitarium or quarantine hospital and of losing paying patients in economically difficult times. Despite their reluctance a strong public health campaign was mounted by such local officials as Hermann M. Biggs, T. Mitchell Prudden, William H. Park, and Lawrence Veiller. The city's health department opened the first municipal clinic for tuberculosis in the United States in 1904, and efforts at education, prevention, and isolation helped contribute to the decline of the disease by the late 1930s. Several chemotherapeutic agents that cured tuberculosis were developed between 1944 and 1952.

A further decline was brought about by municipal programs beginning in the 1950s and lasting well into the 1980s that provided daily nursing and medical attention to the city's urban poor and others with tuberculosis. In the mid to late 1980s, however, several events led to a recrudescence of drug-resistant tuberculosis in New York City: diminished resources for public health departments to treat patients with tuberculosis; the tendency of tuberculosis patients to abbreviate their treatment regimen; a wider reservoir of people susceptible to tuberculosis, such as those with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); and an increase in travel between the United States and countries where tuberculosis and drug-resistant tuberculosis are prevalent. Between 1985 and 1990 the number of cases of tuberculosis in the city increased by 89.1 percent.

C.-E. A. Winslow: *The Life of Hermann Biggs* (Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1929)

John Duffy: *A History of Public Health in New York City* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1968, 1974)

René Dubos and Jean Dubos: *The White Plague: Tuberculosis, Man, and Society* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1987)

Howard Markel

Tucker, Richard [Ticker, Reuben] (b Brooklyn, 28 Aug 1913; d Kalamazoo, Mich., 8 Jan 1975). Singer. A tenor noted for his ability to interpret the leading roles of the classical Italian repertory, he was a star at the

Metropolitan Opera from the 1930s but in January 1945. Although a native of Italian descent, he sang in Italian roles, he had a strong English accent. He was known for his close relationships with his fellow singers, and for his brother-in-law Jan Peerce during a concert tour with the Metropolitan Opera. The Richard Tucker Foundation aids the careers of young opera singers. In addition to his singing, Tucker once worked as a conductor.

George

Tudor, Antony [Cook, Antony] (b London, 4 April 1908/9; d London, 19 April 1987). Choreographer. Studied choreography for the Ballet de Monte Carlo before leaving Britain in 1939 to join the Ballet Theatre of Washington, D.C., just after it had been formed. For the next two years, in January 1940 he reworked several earlier ballets: *Jardin aux lilas* (1937), and *Judgment of Paris* (1937), though not prolific Tudor was noted for his exploration of social themes, especially in such works as *Fire* (1942) and *Romeo and Juliet* (1942).

Tudor City. Apartment building in Manhattan, designed by architect H. Douglas Ives and built in 1953 at a cost of \$25 million. It stands at 22nd Place east of 2nd Avenue between 43rd and 45th streets, adjacent to the United Nations, and contains several buildings ranging in height from two stories and containing several apartments and six hundred cars. Tudor City apartment buildings are considered to be a landmark and face a private park. Tudor City has been noted for its architectural style and strong sense of community. In 1990 it was declared a Historic District. In the 1990s there were about 10,000 residents.

tunnels. Beneath the landscape of New York City lie 161 miles of tunnel. Of this total, 100 miles counts for 137 miles (100 miles) of vehicular tunnels, two miles of the tunnels of the Port Authority Hudson Corporation, and twenty-four miles (thirty miles) of the Hudson River. Plans for a subaqueous tunnel developed in 1807, but the idea was not to build tunnels through the riverbeds was not pursued until the 1860s. The first attempt was made under the Hudson River by Colonel DeWitt Clinton in 1807. Ground in Hoboken, N.J., was excavated to Morton Street in 1807. Financial setbacks caused the project to be abandoned in 1892 and