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Annual Report
1963

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RBF

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

1963

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10020

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

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PROGRAM POLICIES

General Program: The Rockefeller Brothers Fund makes grants under its General Program to local, national and international philanthropic organizations depending on the general public for funds. In the Greater New York area, the Fund contributes to such community needs as civic improvement, cultural advancement, education, health, religion and welfare. As a general rule contributions are made to agencies whose activities are city-wide in scope since the Fund cannot, because of the number involved, contribute directly to individual hospitals, churches, community centers and educational institutions. The same principle is followed in the State of New York where it contributes to agencies whose services are state-wide.

Outside New York State, grants are directed to selected organizations with programs of general import. For the most part these organizations are national or international in scope, but occasionally an institution whose primary activity is local in character may be the center of a program which the Fund assists because it relates to a field of particular interest to the Fund.

In the case of grants to the budgetary or capital needs of established agencies, the Fund's contributions are purposely held to a relatively small portion of the total need as the objective of the Fund in this area is to share with others in the support of such institutions.

Special Program: Activities under the Fund's Special Program include support and in some instances direct operation of experimental or new undertakings. These lie in the fields of international relations and understanding, strengthened national life, and conservation, population and resources. In many cases, the trustees take an active part in the formation and operation of these programs as well as in their support. Many projects that the Fund supports fall into both General and Special Program categories.

FUNDS

The Fund's program continues to be supported in part by annual trustee contributions. In addition to a major gift which he made in 1951, the late Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., bequeathed one-half of his estate to the Fund.

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

1963 Report

The Fund's program seeks to express the interest, responsibility and concern shared by its trustees in the field of philanthropy. Together with the officers and associates, they are guided in this work by the program policies outlined on page 2 of this Report.

In 1963 the Fund made 153 separate grants totaling \$8,012,399. This brought to \$46,526,911 the amount contributed since its establishment in 1940.

In the section below are summaries of a few major activities in which the Fund participated. All contributions of a special purpose nature are summarized on pages 10-18. A complete list of contributions will be found on pages 19-23. The balance sheet and other financial information are given on pages 24-27.

Laura Rockefeller Case (Mrs. James H. Case III) was elected to the Board of Trustees at its November meeting, increasing the membership of the board to eleven.

Cancer Center: An additional \$600,000 commitment was made by the Fund in 1963 to assist Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in completing its 75th Anniversary Program of expansion and improvement of facilities for treating patients and for research. Meanwhile the Fund made its fourth payment of \$150,000 toward an earlier pledge of \$750,000.

The capital construction phase of the program is provid-

ing Memorial Sloan-Kettering with facilities to give better care to more patients and accelerate its research and teaching activities by significant increases in staff and laboratory space and equipment. Beds for patient care in Memorial Hospital will be increased by 138 to a total of 411 and laboratories to the point where Sloan-Kettering Institute will have at its disposal around ten per cent of the total laboratory space devoted to cancer research in the nation. Providing for the housing needs of the growing professional staff is another part of the program. The overall cost of the capital and other improvements has been set at \$35,500,000.

Three new buildings have been completed: the 12-story Kettering Laboratory, designed to provide 155 separate laboratories; the Sloan House, a 20-story nurses apartment building; and the 13-story Norman Winston House, providing apartments for resident staff members. Construction of the program's fourth and last major unit, the new Memorial Hospital, is to start in 1965 and take two years. Several existing buildings will be modernized and converted to uses integrated with the new hospital.

Richard D. Vanderwarker, acting president of the Center, has observed that "When Memorial Hospital was founded in 1884, it was concerned primarily with providing aid and comfort to the dying. Today the keynote of our institution is the cured cancer patient. . . . More and more patients are being cured every year."

Skills Bank: Job prospects of the skilled Negro American are undergoing change—a change for the better. To help minority group workers grasp the opportunities newly generated through the civil rights movement, the National Urban League established the National Skills Bank in 1963 with the help of a \$100,000 grant from the Fund.

The Skills Bank is an employment organization serving not only the qualified Negro and other minority group job-seekers, but also the employer who requests assistance in meeting his manpower needs. It was designed to become a reservoir of persons with saleable skills or potential skills that could be developed by on-the-job training, a reservoir

to be tapped by personnel recruiters in private firms and government.

After announcement of the project in August, the League assembled a professional staff for the Skills Bank. Headquarters was established in New York and regional offices were set up in four cities: Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles and Washington. Following a weeklong indoctrination meeting for the staff, in which representatives of industry and government participated, the project was launched.

The Skills Bank operates primarily through the League's local chapters throughout the nation. More than two-thirds of the 66 chapters quickly took up the project, and local talent searches were started to sign up both unemployed Negroes with actual or potential skills and the so-called underemployed—those working in less rewarding jobs than their training and skills indicated, or in companies paying them less than white employees. The project also stimulated existing job development programs of local League chapters by giving employers in their communities further incentive to take positive action in favor of the qualified Negro.

In addition to the building up of a local file of job applicants, a major innovation of the Skills Bank is the establishment of a nation-wide master file in New York. It is intended on the one hand to serve those applicants willing to move to another city or state for a better job and, on the other, those employers who cannot fill manpower requirements in their home areas.

In bringing job applicants and prospective employers together, the Skills Bank is performing a function which hopefully will become unnecessary when regular employment channels effectively serve the purpose. Until that time comes the Skills Bank, in the view of the National Urban League, can be a significant element in closing the economic and social gaps which currently exist between white and other citizens.

Plan Victoria: A program financed by the Fund has given impetus to government efforts to improve and modernize rural schooling in Chile. Plan Victoria, as it is known, has had a significant impact in the

Victoria area of the Province of Malleco. Moreover, its success there has led to a similar project supported by U. S. Agency for International Development in another province, and Chilean education authorities regard it as applicable to rural areas throughout the country.

Evolved from the Fund's desire to make a special contribution to rehabilitation needs in southern Chile after the 1960 earthquake, Plan Victoria has included the following:

The creation of a Special Commission for Rural Education whose original members represented the Ministry of Education, the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO) and American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA); construction of twelve model elementary schools; development of special training for teachers in rural areas; creation and introduction of vocational courses of practical use to rural boys and girls to supplement the academic program; and organization of a center for the preparation and publication of reading materials, manuals and other teaching aids geared to the new curriculum.

Grants by the Fund totaling \$500,000 provided the bulk of the money for the school buildings and for the technical assistance given the overall program by the AIA, a private nonprofit organization.

Representatives of Chile's seven rural normal schools were brought together in March, 1962, for the first of a series of planning sessions which produced the program's various elements. Among other things, these sessions helped in the designing of the school buildings themselves, providing facilities for Chile's first farm-craft courses, for school and community health services, recreation and community meetings, and teachers' living quarters.

Eight model schools were originally planned. Construction began in 1962, and it soon became apparent that four schools could be added to the program. This was made possible by two unexpected developments: local community contributions of labor and materials were greater than anticipated—ranging from ten to thirty per cent of the cost of the original eight schools—and currency devaluation in Chile which made the U. S. dollar go further. The first eight schools were com-

pleted in the last months of 1963, and the other four are scheduled for completion in 1964.

Community interest stimulated by the program was evident even before any of the new schools opened. In addition to the more-than-expected community contributions, enrollment in the old inadequate schools increased by 17 per cent in 1963, chiefly because the content of education was beginning to reflect the real needs of the rural population.

Professor Domingo Valenzuela, president of the Special Commission, has commented on another aspect of fundamental importance: "The reason we in Chile have been so enthusiastic about this project is that it represents a new and pioneering work in community development as well as education. Landowner and tenant, and the Indian farmer, have joined together in building the schools. This not only has reduced the cost but has created an entirely new community feeling."

Arkansas Colleges: For seven years ending in 1963, the Fund participated in an "enrichment program" involving the seven private liberal arts colleges in Arkansas which are members of the Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges. Three major activities—faculty fellowships, a cooperative library program, and cultural attractions—were instituted and are being continued in part with support from other sources now that the Fund's participation has terminated. Fund grants to the program totaled \$332,000.

The member colleges formed the Foundation, or AFAC, in 1954 for the primary purpose of making annual united appeals for financial assistance. In 1956 the AFAC, in consultation with the Fund, initiated the enrichment program with these objectives: (1) to test and demonstrate the potential of such an association for assuming responsibilities beyond its original joint fund-raising function, and (2) to widen the impact of the activities of the AFAC and its member institutions in order to help improve generally the quality of higher education in Arkansas.

By the end of 1963 the faculty fellowship program had directly benefited 176 faculty members of the cooperating

colleges through paid leaves for further study or professional advancement. Eighteen of this group earned doctoral degrees, and approximately 60 others were aided substantially toward the same goal. From 1960 on, the AFAC raised an increasing proportion of matching gifts for this activity and is now carrying it forward independently of the Fund.

The cooperative library program has added more than 19,000 volumes to the joint library resources of AFAC members—over and above books purchased out of regular library budgets. The acquisitions made by each college under this program have been catalogued in the libraries of all the others and through inter-library loans are available to all students and faculties. In addition, periodical collections were brought up to date and audio-visual materials were obtained. Its collateral benefits include improving the library systems of the colleges, encouraging expanded budgets for library purposes and helping two of the colleges achieve regional accreditation.

The cultural attractions phase of the enrichment program brought a total of 25 lecturers and performing artists to the member institutions. Most of them appeared on a circuit basis including all seven colleges.

Performing Arts: As an expression of interest in advancing opportunities for artistic creativity and enjoyment, the Fund contributed \$1,250,000 in 1963 to Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. This was the initial payment on a \$2,500,000 commitment to the fund-raising campaign for \$120,600,000. The cost of building and launching Lincoln Center into full operation is estimated at \$160,700,000 including the \$40,100,000 participation of city, state and federal governments.

When completed in 1967, five distinguished buildings will make up the performing arts complex on the fourteen-acre site in Manhattan: Philharmonic Hall (opened September 23, 1962), The New York State Theater (opened April 23, 1964), the Metropolitan Opera House, the Library-Museum of the Performing Arts and the Vivian Beaumont Theater, and the Juilliard Building. Together they will offer unsurpassed facilities for the presentation and study of music,

drama, opera, the dance and motion pictures.

From the outset, Lincoln Center was conceived of as more than a collection of buildings to serve the arts and their audiences. It was also to serve as an active instrument of education in, and advancement of, the performing arts. The realization of the Center's potential as a creative and educational force therefore has not waited upon the completion of its buildings. In 1960, two years before Philharmonic Hall opened, the Lincoln Center Student Program began offering concerts for young people in the New York metropolitan area. Among other activities inaugurated before its permanent home was ready was that of the Repertory Theater of Lincoln Center, performing in temporary quarters pending the completion of the Vivian Beaumont Theater.

Activities

Of the 153 grants made by the Fund in 1963, eighty-nine, totaling \$1,285,000, were toward the general operating budgets of the recipient organizations. The other sixty-four grants, totaling \$6,727,399, were for the following special activities and programs:

African-American Institute — \$14,000 toward administrative expenses of the African Scholarship Program of American Universities, which selects and places candidates for undergraduate study in the United States and arranges complete financial support through a combination of government funds and college or university scholarships. Including grants in 1961 and 1962, when the program was under the auspices of Harvard University, Fund support to date totals \$64,000.

African Wildlife Leadership Foundation — \$10,200 for nine scholarships for the 1963-64 academic year at the College of African Wildlife Management, near Mweka, Tanganyika, for students from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Agricultural Development Council — \$300,000 for research and education in agricultural economics in Asia. The program of the Council, formerly known as the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, is designed to promote advanced training and research in Asian colleges of agriculture and involves fellowships to Asians for study abroad, visiting professorships, special training courses, and a wide range of research projects and community development activities. Grants since 1956 total \$1,968,409.

American Association of University Women Educational Foundation — \$75,000 to finance the third year of a demonstration program aimed at encouraging mature college-trained women to resume study on the graduate level as preparation for college teaching, research or administration. Contributions for this program since 1961 total \$225,000.

American Council for Emigrés in the Professions — \$20,000 toward a program of counseling, retraining and placement of Cuban refugee professionals in the United States. Contributions for this purpose since 1961 total \$70,000.

American Council for Nationalities Service — \$30,000 toward the first and second years of a program designed to improve facilities and procedures for the resettlement of Cuban refugees in selected communities in the United States.

American Foundation for the Blind — \$50,000 to help finance a project directed to setting standards and establishing a system of accreditation for service programs for the blind.

American Friends Service Committee — \$30,000 toward the second year of its operation of community centers for the retraining and resettlement of Algerian refugees. Grants since 1962 total \$60,000.

The Fund also contributed \$15,000 toward the Committee's African International Conference and Seminar program in which leading young African diplomats receive professional training from outstanding world statesmen. Grants since 1962 total \$30,000.

American Institute for Free Labor Development — \$20,000 toward the second year's operation of a program which enables outstanding Latin Americans to study the history, structure and techniques of the labor movement in this country and the ways by which democratic trade unionism can improve union-management relationships. Grants since 1962 total \$40,000.

American International Association for Economic and Social Development — \$250,000 for programs dealing with rural youth, rural development and mass communications in Latin America. These programs, conducted in cooperation with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the Organization of American States, have the broad purpose of assisting OAS member countries in agricultural development and related fields. Grants since 1956 for such AIA pro-

grams total \$1,305,000.

The Fund also contributed \$250,000 for a program of technical assistance for rural primary education in an earthquake-devastated area in southern Chile. AIA is assisting the government of Chile in constructing model schools, providing teacher training, and expanding vocational and farm-craft facilities in existing schools. Grants since 1961 total \$500,000.

Arkansas Arts Center — \$100,000 toward the construction and capital needs of the Center in Little Rock which conducts state-wide programs in the performing and visual arts. Grants since 1962 total \$550,000.

Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges — \$25,000 toward its cooperative library program. Since 1956, the Foundation has received Fund grants totaling \$332,000 for a program, initiated at that time to enrich the educational offerings of its member institutions, which has included faculty fellowships and cultural activities, as well as the coordinated library operations.

Athens College in Greece — \$50,000 to assist the College in providing graduate fellowships for faculty members wishing to study at American universities.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace — \$9,000 toward the budget of the United Nations Hospitality Information Service for its program of providing information on the hospitality resources available to United Nations personnel. Grants for this purpose since 1960 total \$27,682.

Colonial Williamsburg — \$400,000 as the second payment on a \$2,000,000 grant to assist in the completion of the original plan, conceived by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for development of the restored area of Colonial Williamsburg. Contributions since 1962 total \$800,000.

Committee for Welfare, Education and Legal Defense — \$50,000 to strengthen and coordinate the work of the Committee's participating civil rights organizations.

Council for International Progress in Management (USA) — \$25,000 toward Impact II, a special program which brought a number of younger management people to this country for a month of special instruction and observation of American management practices prior to the 13th International Management Congress, held in New York in September, 1963.

English-Speaking Union — \$10,000 as a special contribution toward its 1962-63 fund to expand the Union's bi-national educational activities.

Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York — \$125,000 as initial payment under a commitment to contribute \$250,000 to the Federation's campaign for capital funds to meet the building needs of its member agencies.

Foundation for Research of the New York Academy of Osteopathy — \$112,142 to finance a program of grants to accredited colleges of osteopathy for the strengthening of their faculties and curricula, and for research. Grants since 1960 for this and preceding programs total \$400,188.

Fund for Theological Education — \$150,000 for continuation of the Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowship Program, established in 1954 to encourage outstanding college graduates to consider careers in the Protestant ministry by assuring fellowship recipients of financial assistance during the initial year of seminary training. Grants since the initiation of the program total \$1,223,068.

The Fund also made a grant of \$16,500 to cover the preparation and distribution costs of a handbook outlining opportunities for ministers interested in continuing their professional education through correspondence courses, summer institutes, sabbatical leaves, lecture series and degree programs offered on a part-time residential basis.

George C. Marshall Research Foundation — \$50,000 as a special contribution toward the Foundation's activities related to the preparation of a biography of General George C. Marshall.

Hospitality Committee for United Nations Delegations — \$4,000 for the work of the Committee's housing consultants in assisting United Nations delegates and their families during their residence in New York City. Grants since 1962 total \$6,500.

Institute for College and University Administrators — \$36,345 to finance an experimental study and action program involving development planning in women's colleges. Grants for this program since 1960 total \$91,345.

Institute of International Education — \$10,000 toward the costs of the Fourth Congress of the International Association of Plastic Arts, held in New York City in October, 1963.

The Fund also made a grant of \$7,000 for *ACCION en Venezuela*, a program in which young American and Venezuelan student volunteers organize and demonstrate a community approach to the basic problems of community development.

International Rescue Committee — \$10,000 toward a program for the relief of Cuban refugees in New York City. Grants since 1961 for this program and the Committee's general Cuban refugee program total \$35,000.

Jackson Hole Preserve — \$36,761 to match the participation of Jackson Hole Preserve in the effort of the Save-the-Redwoods League to acquire for some \$1,000,000 the Upper Bull Creek Watershed as protection for the Rockefeller Forest, Humboldt Redwoods State Park, California. Grants since 1962 for this purpose total \$250,000.

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts — \$1,250,000 in initial payments on a grant of \$2,500,000 toward the completion campaign for the construction of Lincoln Center.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology — \$100,000 toward the endowment of a professorship to which distinguished women scholars will be appointed. Grants since 1962 for this purpose total \$200,000.

Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center — \$150,000 to the Center's 75th Anniversary Fund. Since 1960, \$600,000 has been contributed toward commitments totaling \$1,350,000.

Modern Language Association — \$10,000 toward the costs of the Ninth Congress of the International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures held in New York in August, 1963.

Morningside Heights, Inc. — \$20,000 for allocation to agencies providing programs and services to meet the social welfare needs of the Morningside-Manhattanville community. Grants since 1958 total \$180,000.

Museum of Modern Art — \$1,125,000 toward the 30th Anniversary Drive for the expansion of facilities and increased endowment. Fund contributions to this campaign include completed gifts of \$2,000,000, and payments totaling \$2,500,000 under a commitment to contribute \$4,000,000 which has been matched dollar for dollar by the Museum.

National Academy of Sciences — \$100,000 toward the completion of the National Academy of Sciences building in Washington, D. C.

National Audubon Society — \$33,000 for the work of the Society's Nature Centers Division which stimulates and assists communities in acquiring and developing natural areas as centers for educational, recreational and cultural activities. Contributions since 1959, including grants to a predecessor organization of the Division, total \$167,000.

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America — \$54,030 to complete the financing of the first phase of a management study of the structure and functions of the Council. Grants since 1962 for this study total \$100,000.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency — \$50,000 toward the costs of a national survey and evaluation of new techniques in juvenile correctional institutions.

National Urban League — \$100,000 to finance the establishment by the League of a National Skills Bank for the recruitment and placement of qualified Negroes in business, industry and government.

The Fund also contributed \$40,000 toward a special campaign to support a planned expansion of the League's program and services. Special contributions toward this expansion since 1961 total \$100,000.

New York Zoological Society — \$100,000 for the Society's Development Program, which is aimed at enlarging exhibition facilities and strengthening research, education and conservation programs.

Nyatsime College Trust — \$15,000 toward the building needs of Nyatsime African College, a private vocational secondary school in Southern Rhodesia. Grants since 1961 total \$25,000.

Population Reference Bureau — \$8,000 toward the expenses of moving into and furnishing larger office space.

Pratt Institute — \$94,000 to finance a two-year experimental program of offering extension courses in urban renewal and planning to interested citizen groups in New York City's neighborhood communities.

Prince Edward Free School Association — \$25,000 toward a special one-year program to provide education for the 1,600 Negro children in Prince Edward County, Virginia, who had been without formal schooling since 1959.

Protestant Council of the City of New York — \$60,000 toward the cost of the Protestant and Orthodox Center at the New York World's Fair, 1964-65. Grants for this purpose since 1962 total \$65,000.

Radcliffe College — \$25,000 for the Radcliffe Institute for Independent Study, which assists mature women scholars in renewing or advancing their academic interests. Grants since 1961 total \$200,000.

Rehearsal Club — \$10,000 as a special contribution in recognition of this residence club's 50th Anniversary and its role in providing a homelike atmosphere in New York City for young women aspiring to careers in the entertainment field.

Research Foundation of State University of New York — \$34,105 in support of the program formerly known as the Conference on Metropolitan Area Problems during the period of its introduction into the State University's program. Including support of the Conference when it was a part of the Institute of Public Administration, grants since 1959 total \$124,863.

Robert College of Istanbul — \$33,461 toward the establishment of a School of Business Administration and Economics. Grants since 1960 total \$150,000.

Sealantic Fund — \$166,000 for its program of grants to selected agencies in Westchester County, New York, and in the State of Maine, particularly in the area of Mount Desert Island.

Southern Regional Council — \$40,000 continued support for the Council's Southern Leadership project, which conducts studies and offers consultative services to Southern communities on racial problems. Grants for this project since 1958 total \$200,000.

Spelman College — \$405,000 toward the construction of a Fine Arts Building at Spelman. Of this amount, \$110,000 supplements an earlier grant of \$750,000 made in memory of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1961. Memorial grants for this purpose, and for the joint land-acquisition program of Spelman and three other member institutions in the Atlanta University Center, total \$1,110,000.

Tanganyika National Parks — \$90,000 for road improvement and maintenance in the Serengeti National Park and other existing national parks in Tanganyika, and for the

capital cost of a new park in the Doma-Mkumi and Northern Selous area.

Temple University School of Medicine and Hospital — \$9,855 for the work of the Institute for the Study of Psychotherapy in completing its evaluation, through follow-up of patients, of a specialized approach in the treatment of schizophrenia. Including earlier contributions for the development of this approach, grants since 1956 total \$213,602.

Union Settlement Association — \$10,000 for the East Harlem Project, which works with local leadership in the identification and solution of community problems. Grants for this project since 1962 total \$25,000.

United Negro College Fund — \$150,000 toward its Development Campaign designated for the special educational project needs of its member institutions.

United States-Nigerian Foundation for the Ojike Memorial Medical Center — \$5,000 as a special contribution, upon the occasion of the termination of the Fund's West Africa Program, toward the construction of the Ojike Memorial Medical Center, located in the eastern region of Nigeria.

University of Oregon — \$14,000 for the concluding phase of a project to develop teaching materials which analyze and present the practical functioning of public administration within the governmental process. Grants since 1961 total \$43,000.

Wiltwyck School for Boys — \$100,000 toward the capital needs involved in establishing a new campus with improved facilities for the correctional care and treatment of emotionally disturbed boys.

Young Men's Christian Association, National Board — \$10,000 toward the Capital Assistance Guarantee Fund of the International Committee of the YMCA's of the United States and Canada.

1963 Contributions

Academy of Religion and Mental Health	\$ 10,000
African-American Institute	50,000
	14,000*
African Wildlife Leadership Foundation	10,200*
Agricultural Development Council (formerly Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs)	300,000*
Allergy Foundation of America	2,500
American Association for the United Nations	12,500
American Association of Museums	10,000
American Association of University Women Educational Foundation	75,000*
American Cancer Society, New York City Division (formerly New York City Cancer Committee)	5,000
American Council for Emigrés in the Professions	7,500
	20,000*
American Council for Nationalities Service	2,500
	30,000*
American Craftsmen's Council	15,000
American Diabetes Association	2,500
American Foundation for the Blind	50,000*
American Friends Service Committee	15,000
	30,000*
	15,000*
American Institute for Free Labor Development	20,000*
American International Association for Economic and Social Development	250,000*
	250,000*
American Museum of Natural History	5,000
American National Red Cross	7,500
Arkansas Arts Center	100,000*
Arkansas Council on Human Relations	8,000
Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges	25,000*
Asia Society	25,000
Association for Homemaker Service	5,000
Athens College in Greece	50,000*
Atlantic Council of the United States	15,000

(* Indicates contributions for those special projects or activities described on pages 10 to 18; all others were for general operating purposes.)

1963 Contributions (Continued)

Big Brothers	4,000
Big Sisters	10,000
Boy Scouts of America, Greater New York Councils	7,500
Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Society	7,500
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences	7,500
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	9,000*
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York	20,000
Children's Aid Society	2,500
Children's Village	2,500
Citizens' Committee for Children of New York	5,000
City Center of Music and Drama	2,500
Colonial Williamsburg	400,000*
Committee for Welfare, Education and Legal Defense	50,000*
Community Council of Greater New York	10,000
Community Service Society of New York	50,000
Conservation Foundation	50,000
Council for International Progress in Management (USA)	25,000*
Deafness Research Foundation	12,500
Educational Broadcasting Corporation	12,500
English-Speaking Union	10,000*
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York	20,000
	125,000*
Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies	10,000
Foreign Policy Association	55,000
Foundation for Research of the New York Academy of Osteopathy	112,142*
Fund for Theological Education	150,000*
	16,500*
George C. Marshall Research Foundation	50,000*
Girl Scout Council of Greater New York	7,500
Girls Clubs of America	15,000
Hospitality Committee for United Nations Delegations	4,000*

(* Indicates contributions for those special projects or activities described on pages 10 to 18; all others were for general operating purposes.)

Institute for College and University Administrators	36,345*
Institute of International Education	10,000
	10,000*
	7,000*
International House (New York)	5,000
International Rescue Committee	10,000*
International Schools Foundation	10,000
International Social Service, American Branch	5,000
Jackson Hole Preserve	36,761*
Legal Aid Society	10,000
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts	1,250,000*
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	100,000*
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center	150,000*
Metropolitan Museum of Art	2,500
Metropolitan Opera Association	5,000
Modern Language Association	10,000*
Morningside Heights, Inc.	20,000*
Museum of Modern Art	1,125,000*
National Academy of Sciences	100,000*
National Association for Mental Health	25,000
National Audubon Society	33,000*
National Conference of Christians and Jews	2,500
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America	10,000
	54,030*
National Council on Alcoholism	7,500
National Council on Crime and Delinquency	50,000*
National Educational Television and Radio Center	12,500
National Fund for Graduate Nursing Education	5,000
National Information Bureau	1,500
National Urban League	20,000
	100,000*
	40,000*
New York Botanical Garden	5,000
New York Heart Association	5,000
New York Public Library	7,500
New York State Citizens Committee for the Public Schools	2,000

1963 Contributions (Continued)

New York State Council of Churches	2,500
New York Zoological Society	5,000
	100,000*
Nyatsime College Trust	15,000*
Operation Crossroads Africa	10,000
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters	8,000
Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York	5,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America	12,500
Police Athletic League	2,000
Population Council	300,000
Population Reference Bureau	5,000
	8,000*
Pratt Institute	94,000*
Prince Edward Free School Association	25,000*
Protestant Council of the City of New York	15,000
	60,000*
Public Education Association	2,500
Radcliffe College	25,000*
Regional Plan Association	5,000
Rehearsal Club	10,000*
Research Foundation of State University of New York	34,105*
Riverdale Children's Association	3,500
Riverside Church	30,000
Riverside Fund to Help Build a Christian World	2,000
Robert College of Istanbul	33,461*
Sealantic Fund	166,000*
Self Help Foundation	5,000
Southern Regional Council	40,000*
Spelman College	405,000*
Stadium Concerts	1,000
State Charities Aid Association	7,500

(* Indicates contributions for those special projects or activities described on pages 10 to 18; all others were for general operating purposes.)

Tanganyika National Parks	90,000*
Temple University School of Medicine and Hospital	9,855*
Tools for Freedom Foundation	15,000
Travelers Aid Society of New York	3,500
Union Settlement Association	10,000*
United Hospital Fund of New York	50,000
United Negro College Fund	20,000
	150,000*
United Neighborhood Houses of New York	50,000
United Service Organizations	15,000
United Service Organizations of New York City (formerly New York City USO Committee)	5,000
United States Committee for the United Nations	5,000
United States Conference for the World Council of Churches	2,000
United States-Nigerian Foundation for the Ojike Memorial Medical Center	5,000*
University of Oregon	14,000*
Visiting Nurse Service of New York	5,000
Wiltwyck School for Boys	2,500
	100,000*
Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York	7,500
Young Men's Christian Association, National Board	7,500
	10,000*
Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York	7,500
Young Women's Christian Association, National Board	7,500

Contributions by Years

1941 - 1951	\$ 2,355,282
1952	911,867
1953	1,177,430
1954	1,423,444
1955	1,762,820
1956	3,609,344
1957	3,870,981
1958	3,608,556
1959	2,948,040
1960	3,344,413
1961	6,053,154
1962	7,449,181
1963	8,012,399
	<hr/>
	<u>\$46,526,911</u>

Balance Sheet DECEMBER 31, 1963

ASSETS:

Unrestricted Principal Fund

Cash in bank and on hand	\$ 1,813,084	
Securities		
(Market value \$168,365,356)	<u>117,017,578</u>	\$118,830,662

Fund for the Advancement of
Contemporary Social and
Cultural Studies

Cash in bank	50,057	
Securities		
(Maturity value \$2,250,000)	<u>2,222,455</u>	<u>2,272,512</u>
		<u><u>\$121,103,174</u></u>

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES:

Unrestricted Principal Fund

Accounts payable	\$ 8,546	
Unpaid appropriations	10,847,867	
Fund balance	<u>107,974,249</u>	\$118,830,662

Fund for the Advancement of
Contemporary Social and
Cultural Studies

Unpaid appropriations	49,000	
Fund balance	<u>2,223,512</u>	<u>2,272,512</u>
		<u><u>\$121,103,174</u></u>

Statement of Changes
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

UNRESTRICTED PRINCIPAL FUND

BALANCE, January 1, 1963		\$106,439,595
ADDITIONS:		
Gifts received	\$1,061,452	
Bequest	458,297	
Dividends	\$4,151,911	
Interest from investments	<u>1,080,686</u>	
	\$5,232,597	
Add: Net gain from sale of securities	<u>3,044,080</u>	<u>8,276,677</u>
		<u>9,796,426</u>
		\$116,236,021
DEDUCTIONS:		
Total appropriations paid	\$7,586,899	
Less: Payments on appropriations authorized in prior years	<u>4,301,594</u>	\$3,285,305
Appropriations to be paid in subsequent years, net of cancellations and refunds in 1963	4,333,829	
Special Studies Project	130,592	
West Africa Program	65,459	
Administrative Expenses	<u>446,587</u>	<u>8,261,772</u>
BALANCE, December 31, 1963		<u><u>\$107,974,249</u></u>

in Funds
DECEMBER 31, 1963

RESTRICTED FUND

Fund for the Advancement of Contemporary Social and Cultural Studies		
BALANCE, January 1, 1963		\$1,967,587
ADDITIONS:		
Income from trust of which Fund is beneficiary	\$531,023	
Interest from investments	<u>61,402</u>	<u>592,425</u>
		\$2,560,012
DEDUCTIONS:		
Total appropriations paid	\$425,500	
Less: Payments on appropriations authorized in prior years	<u>173,000</u>	\$252,500
Appropriations to be paid in subsequent years		24,000
Rural Youth Survey	<u>60,000</u>	<u>336,500</u>
BALANCE, December 31, 1963		<u><u>\$2,223,512</u></u>

