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# Rockefeller Brothers Fund

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1962

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA  
NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK



# *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 of 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

## *1962 Report*

A total of \$7,449,181 was given in grants to philanthropic agencies and projects by the Fund in 1962. It brought to \$38,514,512 the total of all contributions since operations were begun in 1941.

The Fund seeks through its program to express the philanthropic interests and responsibilities shared by the Rockefeller brothers and other family members who are among its trustees. Grants are made within the framework of the program policies described on page 2 of this report.

Summaries of a few major activities given support in 1962 appear immediately below. All special purpose contributions are summarized briefly on pages 11-19. On pages 20-23 is a complete list of contributions, including both those for general budgetary needs of recipient organizations and special projects. The Fund's balance sheet and other financial information appear on pages 24-27.

**Blood Center:** The Community Blood Council of Greater New York is campaigning to raise \$9,188,000 to establish a Blood Center and an affiliated Blood Research Institute in the city. Vigorous support of the project has come from many professional groups and officials, including the New York Academy of Medicine, the medical societies, hospitals, and the city Commissioners of

Health and of Hospitals. The Fund has made a grant to the contributions campaign.

The center will meet a long-recognized need for a centralized system to assure a safe, adequate supply of human blood for hospital patients in New York City. While medical science is steadily expanding the use of whole blood to prolong or save life, procurement and distribution of blood in the city have not kept pace. Indeed, the situation has been responsibly described as “an appalling picture of shortages, confusion and near-anarchy.”

Although more than 300,000 pints of blood are transfused in New York hospitals each year, there is in fact a chronic blood shortage — even more serious now than when first documented in 1958 by the Committee on Public Health of the New York Academy of Medicine in its report, “Human Blood in New York City.” There simply is not enough blood drawn from volunteers, or available through the less reliable channel of purchase. Compounding the shortage, not all the blood obtained is available when and where required. For lack of a centrally administered system, hospitals are forced to seek blood where they can find it.

New York has approximately 150 public and private groups dealing in blood, some as a public service, some for profit, all without overall direction. Blood donations, essential to a healthy program, are lagging — since 1960, donated blood has accounted for less than 50% of the amount transfused in New York.

The Academy Committee report on New York’s blood-handling found that “the paramount and imperative need is to bring unity, organization and order to these activities, to establish a system to supplant the present jumble of highly individualistic agencies operating diversely and unrelatedly. It cannot be overemphasized that the provision

of blood for therapeutic use is a community concern.”

In response to the report's first recommendation, the Community Blood Council of Greater New York was created in 1959 as a permanent, nonprofit “community body concerned with blood.” By 1962, the Council was prepared to move on the second recommendation: to set up and operate a community blood center.

The Blood Center will assure the supply of blood 24 hours a day. It will collect blood from volunteer donors, purchase additional quantities to forestall shortages and integrate the extensive regional blood program of the Red Cross into the system. A formal agreement, signed March 15, 1963, will assure this vitally important cooperation between the Blood Council and the Red Cross. Full use of the facilities of both organizations is necessary to meet New York's needs.

Under the Center's plans, supplies of blood will be furnished to each hospital according to its known requirements. Modern data processing equipment will keep track of the city's blood inventory on an up-to-the-minute basis for both routine and emergency servicing of hospitals. The Center is expected to become financially self-sustaining through a uniform, equitable schedule of fees. It is anticipated that these will be lower than the average of the widely differing fees currently charged. The Center and welfare agencies will share the costs for patients unable to pay.

The Research Institute will serve two basic purposes: it will help to assure high standards of professional and technical excellence in all operations of the Blood Center, and it will provide the first major research organization in the United States specifically concerned with blood transfusion.

Blood and blood transfusion still present many mysteries. At the Research Institute their solution will be sought by highly skilled investigators in genetics, immunology, virol-

ogy, immuno-chemistry, biophysics, physiology, clinical medicine and other fields.

In the rapidly expanding field of blood banking there is a serious shortage of professional people with the necessary specialized training. The combination of the New York Blood Center and its Research Institute will offer unique opportunities for such training, not only for the specialist and the technician, but also for those primarily responsible to the patient — the practicing physician and surgeon.

**Arts Center:**

The Arkansas Arts Center has been created to further the development, understanding and appreciation of the visual and performing arts throughout the state. The Fund made special grants toward construction of the Center's new building in Little Rock.

The Center, in effect the state's cultural headquarters, houses five exhibition galleries for painting and sculpture, and the graphic arts and crafts; a 389-seat theatre equipped for events ranging from lectures to drama; five studio-classrooms with facilities for instruction in painting, sculpture, ceramics and ballet; two outdoor classrooms; and a coordinating office for statewide activities. Among the first of these were an Art Lending-Purchase program and the operation of an Artmobile. An art gallery installed in a 40-foot highway trailer, the Artmobile is driven by an artist who, in addition to giving demonstrations and lectures, works directly with the art classes of schools in many communities.

**Humboldt Redwoods:**

Thanks to the acquisition of adjacent lands, a notable stand of trees in California's Humboldt Redwoods State Park may be spared further serious damage in future years.

The project typifies a new emphasis in the conservation efforts of the Save-the-Redwoods League and the State of California. Along with continuing work to bring additional groves of exceptional trees within the park system, increased attention is being given to protection of already-preserved groves from both natural and man-caused destructive forces outside the parks.

What happened in recent years in Bull Creek Flat points up the reason. The Rockefeller Forest, named for Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was made part of the Humboldt Redwoods State Park in 1931. For 25 years afterward the Forest, straddling the lower stretches of Bull Creek, remained secure in its beauty and serenity. But outside the park heavy logging began in the 1940's and fires occurred in the area. Abnormally heavy rains during the 1955-56 winter provided a crowning destructive touch. Floods swept down into the Flat, eroding the banks of the creek and depositing vast amounts of gravel in its bed. In that and succeeding winters more than 500 giant trees were undermined and toppled over.

The State embarked on a program of conservation and rehabilitation from which emerged plans for purchase of the more than 18,000 acres of forested and cut-over lands of the upper Bull Creek watershed. A League fund-raising campaign made possible the purchase of more than two-thirds of this acreage in 1962, with the land being deeded to the State early in 1963. The Fund participated with a grant made through Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc.

The State is now planning for full recreational use of some of the newly-acquired lands, including provision for camping, picnicking and hiking. And there are encouraging signs in the watershed, as this brief report from a timber cruiser indicates: "Was up on upper Bull Creek basin first part of March and was pleased to note the fine new growth

of small redwood and fir trees returning on the cut and logged off timberlands.”

**Latin America:** Despite the surge to the big cities in recent years, more than half of Latin America's 200 million people live in rural areas. The small farmer struggles to raise enough food for himself and hopes to have some left over for sale to the urban population. For the farm family reached by extension services, the improvement in crop production and living standards has often been dramatic. But they are the relatively lucky few. Much of Latin American agriculture remains at a primitive level and, pushing upstream against the world's highest population growth rate, food production on a per capita basis has been unable to make any significant gain year to year. Indeed, this index actually declined in the most recent 12-month period for which statistics are available (1960-61) to that of nearly a decade earlier.

To help the rural people better their condition and begin to know the amenities and opportunities of the twentieth century requires that simple methods of self-improvement be taught on a massive scale. The essential tool which they must have is practical knowledge about crop planting, farm implements, fertilizers, diet, sanitation and a hundred and one other elementary matters that others more fortunate have come to take for granted.

There is great need for additional extension personnel and professional and volunteer leaders to organize and guide rural youth clubs on the 4-H model. For example, about 85,000 adult leaders, or seven times the present total, could be used now. But circumstances cannot wait on the filling of the critical shortage of trained people to reach the rural population directly; usable information must be spread more effectively by means of the printed word,

posters, radio. On another level, sound planning and skillful direction of rural development projects are necessary to achieve the aims of the agrarian reform programs of which they are part.

The Fund gave support to the American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA) for three hemisphere-wide training and technical assistance programs bearing on these needs. AIA operates the programs — Mass Communications, Rural Youth and Rural Development — jointly with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, an agency of the Organization of American States.

In 1962, the Mass Communications Program expanded its advanced training services through a new regional center set up in Montevideo, Uruguay. A total of 180 communications leaders from 19 countries have received training under this program, most at the main center in Costa Rica. These leaders now hold posts in their home countries as Information Directors in agriculture, public health and education; they are Chiefs of Publications, Chiefs of Communications Training, Editors, Information and Audio-Visual Specialists, and Extension and Rural Youth Club Specialists. The staff and consultants in Costa Rica completed and distributed a 400-page Manual of Communications, the first such handbook for the Spanish-speaking information specialists of Latin America, and conducted research having as its ultimate aim the refinement of methods of getting practical information to the small-farm and village family.

Activities of the Rural Youth Program included training courses of up to six weeks in four countries and shorter courses in several others. Further progress was made in forming national committees of business, civic and government leaders providing financial support for 4-H club work within their countries. Nine such committees have now

been organized, and three more – in Argentina, Brazil and Panama – are scheduled to be added to the list in 1963. International exchanges of boy and girl champions were organized.

The Rural Development Program, inaugurated in 1960 in Venezuela, was made available in 1962 to other countries planning or already embarked on agrarian reform programs. The staff was engaged in projects in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela.

## *Activities*

The Fund made 138 separate contributions in 1962, for a total amount of \$7,449,181. Eighty-two, totaling \$1,183,500, were toward the general operating budgets of the recipient organizations. The other fifty-six grants, totaling \$6,265,681, were made for the following special activities and programs:

*Academy of Religion and Mental Health*—\$7,500 toward the costs of an expanded program of research and exchange of information among the various disciplines concerned with the relationship between mental health and religion. Contributions to this program since 1960 total \$30,000.

*American Association for the United Nations*—\$3,000 toward the cost of a United Nations Exhibit operated by the Association and its Seattle Chapter at the Seattle World's Fair during the summer of 1962.

*American Association of University Women Educational Foundation*—\$75,000 to finance the second year of a three-year demonstration program aimed at encouraging mature college-trained women to take graduate training which would equip them for college teaching, research or administration. Contributions for this program since 1961 total \$150,000.

*American Council for Emigrés in the Professions*—\$20,000 toward a program to retrain Cuban refugee professionals for careers in the United States. Contributions for this purpose since 1961 total \$50,000.

*American Friends Service Committee*—\$30,000 toward the establishment of community centers to train returning Algerian refugees for resettlement under the changed circumstances of their homeland resulting from the recent civil war.

The Fund also contributed \$15,000 to assist the Committee in establishing an African international conference and seminar program in which leading young African diplomats and government officials will receive professional training from outstanding world statesmen.

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

*American Institute for Research*—\$17,500 toward the financing of a research project in psychological testing being conducted in cooperation with the New York City Police Department. Grants since 1960 total \$66,600.

*American International Association for Economic and Social Development*—\$250,000 for Latin American programs dealing with rural development, rural youth and mass communications. Conducted in cooperation with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the Organization of American States, these programs have the broad purpose of assisting OAS member countries in agricultural development and related fields. Fund grants for such AIA programs have totalled \$1,055,000 since 1956.

*American Red Cross in Greater New York*—\$100,000 toward the costs of a new headquarters building to house the New York Chapter's activities in disaster relief, home and safety services, nursing, motor transport and blood collection.

*Arkansas Arts Center*—\$450,000 toward a capital funds campaign to finance the construction in Little Rock of a center for state-wide programs in the performing and visual arts.

*Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges*—\$21,000 toward a program of faculty fellowships, cultural activities and coordinated library operations designed to enrich the educational offerings of the Foundation's member colleges. Since its establishment with Fund support in 1956, the program has received grants totaling \$307,000.

*Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*—\$7,000 toward the budget of the United Nations Hospitality Information Service, which, under the Conference Group of United States National Organizations on the United Nations, provides information on the hospitality resources available to United Nations diplomats and delegation personnel in New York. Grants for this purpose since 1960 total \$18,682.

*Children's Village*—\$25,000 toward the construction and equipment costs of a modern school building needed in expanding the Village's program of correctional care, education and remedial treatment of delinquent and predelinquent boys from the New York City area.

*Colonial Williamsburg*—\$400,000 as the initial 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.

*Columbia University*—\$28,000 to enable the Conservation of Human Resources project to undertake a special study of the life patterns of educated women.

*Community Blood Council of Greater New York*—\$500,000 toward a campaign to establish a Community Blood Center which will assume over-all responsibility for the coordination of blood procurement, processing and distribution in New York City. An affiliated institute will conduct a comprehensive program of research in immunology, virology, physiology, chemistry and other fields as they relate to the subject of blood. Grants since 1960 total \$502,500.

*Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs*—\$300,000 for research and education in agricultural economics in the countries of Asia. Designed to promote advanced training and research in Asian colleges of agriculture, the program 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 \$1,668,409.

*Experiment in International Living*—\$25,000 toward a program which provides African students a period of orientation in American homes prior to their enrollment in colleges under the auspices of the African Scholarship Program of American Universities. Grants since 1961 total \$50,000.

*Foundation for Research of the New York Academy of Osteopathy*—\$123,260 to finance a program of grants to accredited colleges of osteopathy for strengthening of their faculties, curricula and teaching facilities, and to encourage and develop research. Grants since 1960 for this and preceding programs total \$288,046.

*Fund for Theological Education*—\$150,000 for continuation of the Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowship Program, established in 1954 to encourage college graduates of outstanding ability to explore the possibility of 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 \$1,073,068.

*Girl Scout Council of Greater New York*—\$25,000 toward a special fund which will enable the Council, under a new retirement plan, to provide the full pension benefits due employees of long service.

*Goddard-Riverside Community Center*—\$15,000 to finance a program in its middle-income cooperative housing project to demonstrate activities which can stimulate resident participation and leadership in community efforts to improve social conditions in urban renewal areas.

*Harvard University*—\$24,000 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. Grants since 1961 total \$50,000.

*Hospitality Committee for United Nations Delegations*—\$2,500 toward the cost of consultants to assist United Nations delegates and their families with housing, educational and medical problems during their residence in New York City.

*Institute for College and University Administrators*—\$40,000 to finance an experimental program, involving a selected group of women's colleges, to study the elements involved in planning and presenting the development aims of institutions of higher education. Grants for this program since 1960 total \$55,000.

*International Rescue Committee*—\$10,000 toward the Committee's program for the relief of Cuban refugees in New York City. Including an earlier contribution in support of the Committee's general Cuban refugee program, grants since 1961 total \$25,000.

*Jackson Hole Preserve*—\$213,239 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.

A grant of \$500,000 also was made to finance Jackson Hole Preserve's contribution to the United States Government for its matching funds program of purchases by the National Park Service of privately owned land within the Grand Teton National Park and the Virgin Islands National Park.

*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*—\$100,000 toward the endowment of a professorship to which distinguished women scholars will be appointed.

*Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases*—\$150,000 to the 75th Anniversary Fund of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. Since 1960, \$450,000 has been contributed toward a total commitment of \$750,000.

*Morningside Heights, Inc.*—\$25,000 for allocation to agencies providing services essential for meeting the social welfare needs of the Morningside Heights community. Grants since 1958 total \$160,000.

*Museum of Modern Art*—\$875,000 for the 30th Anniversary Drive through which the Museum has financed a major expansion of facilities and increased endowment. Fund contributions to this campaign include a completed gift of \$1,000,000 and payments totaling \$1,375,000 under a commitment to contribute \$4,000,000, which has been matched dollar-for-dollar by the Museum.

The Fund also contributed \$25,000 to the International Exhibitions Program conducted by the Museum in cooperation with its International Council. This grant discharged commitments under which the Fund has contributed a total of \$2,085,000 since this program was organized in 1952.

*National Association for Mental Health*—\$25,000 for a program of grants for research in the problems of mental illness and health. Contributions since 1959 total \$100,000.

*National Audubon Society*—\$34,000 for the work of the Society's Nature Centers Division which stimulates and assists communities in acquiring natural areas and developing centers for educational, recreational and cultural activities. Including grants to a predecessor organization of the Division, contributions since 1959 total \$134,000.

*National Bureau of Economic Research*—\$150,000 to complete the financing of a study of tax policies and structures and their effects on economic growth. Grants since 1960 total \$300,000.

*National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice*—\$7,500 toward planning expenses of the first National Conference on Religion and Race, convened in Chicago by the National Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Synagogue Council of America. More than 1,000 delegates and observers, representing 67 different religious organizations, discussed the roles of the church and synagogue in areas experiencing racial change, chiefly the major cities.

*National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America*—\$45,970 for the first phase of a management study of the structure and functions of the Council.

*National Urban League*—\$15,000 to finance certain travel, research and planning activities relating to the International Conference of Social Work. Grants for this purpose since 1961 total \$30,000.

*New York Hospital - Cornell Medical Center Foundation*—\$100,000 toward the Fund for Medical Progress, a capital campaign to finance plant modernization, new construction and added endowment.

*Protestant Council of the City of New York*—\$5,000 toward the planning costs of the Protestant Center at the New York World's Fair 1964-1965.

*Puerto Rican-Hispanic Leadership Forum*—\$10,000 toward the budget of the ASPIRA project, which works with able young Puerto Ricans in helping them acquire the education and skills needed for community leadership. Grants since 1961 total \$25,000.

*Radcliffe College*—\$75,000 toward the program of the Radcliffe Institute for Independent Study, which assists mature women scholars in renewing or advancing their academic or creative interests. Grants since 1961 total \$175,000.

*Research Foundation of State University of New York*—\$37,758 for support of the activities of 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 \$90,758.

*Robert College of Istanbul*—\$66,539 toward the establishment of a School of Business Administration and Economics. Grants since 1960 total \$116,539.

*Sealantic Fund*—\$25,000 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. Through this program, members of the Rockefeller family seek to express their residential citizenship interest in these localities. Grants since 1961 total \$100,000.

*Southern Regional Council*—\$40,000 as continued support for the Council's Southern Leadership Project, a special program offering consultative services to assist localities in Southern states to meet practical problems, particularly those arising from school integration. Support since 1958 totals \$160,000.

*Spelman College*—\$705,000 as initial contributions under a Fund grant of \$1,000,000 made in memory of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to finance construction of a Fine Arts Building at Spelman, and to assist this College and three other member institutions of the Atlanta University Center with a joint land-acquisition program.

*Temple University School of Medicine and Hospital*—\$7,915 for the work of the Institute for the Study of Psycho-

therapy in its evaluation, through follow-up of patients, of a specialized approach in the treatment of schizophrenia. Including earlier grants for the development of this approach, contributions total \$203,405.

*Union Settlement Association*—\$15,000 for the East Harlem Project, which is developing and training local leadership in the identification and solution of community problems.

*United Neighborhood Houses of New York*—\$50,000 to the annual Joint Supplemental Fund Campaign which helps to meet the financial needs of non-federated settlement houses in New York City.

*United Service Organizations*—\$10,000 toward the cost of a study of the program and financial needs of the USO conducted by a National Ad Hoc Survey Committee.

*University of Oregon*—\$14,000 for a project to develop teaching materials which analyze and present the practical functioning of public administration within the governmental process. Grants since 1961 total \$29,000.

*University of Pennsylvania*—\$5,000 toward a survey by the University's Foreign Policy Research Institute to analyze Communist strategy in Latin America and the effective means of countering it.

*Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York*—\$250,000 toward the 5-Boro Capital Campaign, which is financing an extensive expansion and improvement of the Association's services and facilities.

## *1962 Contributions*

Academy of Religion and Mental Health	\$ 10,000
	7,500*
African-American Institute	50,000
Allergy Foundation of America	2,500
American Association for the United Nations	12,500
	3,000*
American Association of Museums	15,000
American Association of University Women Educational Foundation	75,000*
American Council for Emigrés in the Professions	7,500
	20,000*
American Council for Nationalities Service	2,500
American Craftsmen's Council	5,000
American Diabetes Association	2,500
American Friends Service Committee	15,000
	30,000*
	15,000*
American Institute for Free Labor Development	20,000*
American Institute for Research	17,500*
American International Association for Economic and Social Development	250,000*
American Museum of Natural History	5,000
American National Red Cross	7,500
American Red Cross in Greater New York	100,000*
Arkansas Arts Center	450,000*
Arkansas Council on Human Relations	8,000
Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges	21,000*
Asia Society	25,000
Association for Homemaker Service	10,000
Atlantic Council of the United States	15,000
Big Brothers	4,000
Big Sisters	15,000
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

(\*Indicates contributions for those special projects or activities described on pages 11 to 19; all others were for general operating purposes.)

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	\$ 7,000*
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York	20,000
Children's Aid Society	2,500
Children's Village	2,500
	25,000*
Citizens' Committee for Children of New York	5,000
City Center of Music and Drama	2,500
Colonial Williamsburg	400,000*
Columbia University	28,000*
Community Blood Council of Greater New York	500,000*
Community Council of Greater New York	10,000
Community Service Society of New York	60,000
Conservation Foundation	25,000
Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs	300,000*
Deafness Research Foundation	12,500
Experiment in International Living	25,000*
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York	20,000
Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies	10,000
Foreign Policy Association	55,000
Foundation for Research of the New York Academy of Osteopathy	123,260*
Fund for Theological Education	150,000*
Girl Scout Council of Greater New York	7,500
	25,000*
Goddard-Riverside Community Center	15,000*
Harvard University	24,000*
Hospitality Committee for United Nations Delegations	2,500*
Institute for College and University Administrators	40,000*
Institute of International Education	10,000
International House (New York)	5,000
International Rescue Committee	10,000*
International Schools Foundation	15,000
International Social Service, American Branch	5,000
Jackson Hole Preserve	213,239*
	500,000*
Legal Aid Society	15,000

## *1962 Contributions* (Continued)

Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$100,000
Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases	150,000*
Metropolitan Museum of Art	2,500
Metropolitan Opera Association	5,000
Morningside Heights, Inc.	25,000*
Museum of Modern Art	875,000*
	25,000*
National Association for Mental Health	25,000
	25,000*
National Audubon Society	34,000*
National Bureau of Economic Research	150,000*
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice	7,500*
National Conference of Christians and Jews	2,500
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America	10,000
	45,970*
National Council on Alcoholism	7,500
National Fund for Graduate Nursing Education	10,000
National Information Bureau	1,500
National Urban League	20,000
	15,000*
New York Botanical Garden	5,000
New York City Cancer Committee	5,000
New York City USO Committee	20,000
New York Heart Association	2,000
New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center Foundation	100,000*
New York Public Library	7,500
New York State Citizens Committee for the Public Schools	2,000
New York State Council of Churches	2,500
New York Zoological Society	5,000
Operation Crossroads Africa	10,000
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters	12,000
Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York	5,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America	12,500

(\*Indicates contributions for those special projects or activities described on pages 11 to 19; all others were for general operating purposes.)

Police Athletic League	\$ 2,000
Population Council	300,000
Population Reference Bureau	5,000
Protestant Council of the City of New York	15,000
	5,000*
Public Education Association	5,000
Puerto Rican-Hispanic Leadership Forum	10,000*
Radcliffe College	75,000*
Regional Plan Association	5,000
Research Foundation of State University of New York	37,758*
Riverdale Children's Association	3,500
Riverside Church	30,000
Riverside Fund to Help Build a Christian World	2,000
Robert College of Istanbul	66,539*
Sealantic Fund	25,000*
Southern Regional Council	40,000*
Spelman College	705,000*
Stadium Concerts	1,000
State Charities Aid Association	7,500
Temple University School of Medicine and Hospital	7,915*
Travelers Aid Society of New York	3,500
Union Settlement Association	15,000*
United Hospital Fund of New York	50,000
United Negro College Fund	20,000
United Neighborhood Houses of New York	50,000*
United Service Organizations	10,000*
United States Committee for the United Nations	5,000
United States Conference for the World Council of Churches	2,000
University of Oregon	14,000*
University of Pennsylvania	5,000*
Visiting Nurse Service of New York	5,000
Wiltwyck School for Boys	2,500
Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York	7,500
	250,000*
Young Men's Christian Association, National Board	7,500
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
	<hr/>
	<u>\$38,514,512</u>

## *Balance Sheet* DECEMBER 31, 1962

ASSETS:

Unrestricted Principal Fund		
Cash in bank and on hand	\$ 2,425,401	
Securities		
(Market value \$150,220,895)	114,829,084	\$117,254,485
Fund for the Advancement of Contemporary Social and Cultural Studies		
Cash in bank	45,742	
Securities		
(Market value \$2,120,000)	2,119,845	2,165,587
		\$119,420,072

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES:

Unrestricted Principal Fund		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,692	
Unpaid appropriations	10,808,198	
Fund balance	106,439,595	\$117,254,485
Fund for the Advancement of Contemporary Social and Cultural Studies		
Unpaid appropriations	198,000	
Fund balance	1,967,587	2,165,587
		\$119,420,072

*Statement of Changes* *in Funds*  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING** **DECEMBER 31, 1962**

*UNRESTRICTED PRINCIPAL FUND*

BALANCE, January 1, 1962		\$107,979,091
ADDITIONS:		
Gifts received	\$ 656,691	
Bequest	322,709	
Dividends	\$4,014,219	
Interest from investments	970,040	
	<u>\$4,984,259</u>	
Add: Net gain from sale of securities	405,656	5,389,915
		<u>6,369,315</u>
		<u>\$114,348,406</u>
DEDUCTIONS:		
Total appropriations paid	\$6,863,870	
Less: Payments on appropriations authorized in prior years	3,533,954	\$3,329,916
Appropriations to be paid in subsequent years, net of cancellations in 1962	3,967,791	
Special Studies Project	32,051	
West Africa Program	154,230	
Administrative Expenses	424,823	7,908,811
		<u>\$106,439,595</u>
BALANCE, December 31, 1962		<u><u>\$106,439,595</u></u>

*RESTRICTED FUNDS*

Fund for the Advancement of Contemporary Social and Cultural Studies			
BALANCE, January 1, 1962			\$1,607,369
ADDITIONS:			
Income from trust of which Fund is beneficiary	\$661,041		
Interest from investments	59,177		720,218
			<u>\$2,327,587</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
Total appropriations paid	\$529,000		
Less: Payments on appropriations authorized in prior years	319,000	\$210,000	
Appropriations to be paid in subsequent years		<u>150,000</u>	<u>360,000</u>
BALANCE, December 31, 1962			<u><u>\$1,967,587</u></u>
Fund for Training, Recruitment and Education of Scientific Talent			
BALANCE, January 1, 1962			\$54,903
ADDITION:			
Interest from investments			1,408
			<u>\$56,311</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
Total appropriations paid			<u>56,311</u>
BALANCE, December 31, 1962			<u><u>\$ None</u></u>



