

RICHARD
LOUNSBERY
FOUNDATION

pioneering
the future

preserving
the past

2004-2009

RICHARD LOUNSBERY FOUNDATION

2004-2009

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RICHARD LOUNSBERY FOUNDATION

mission statement

The Richard Lounsbery Foundation aims to enhance national strengths in science and technology through support of programs in the following areas: science and technology components of key US policy issues; elementary and secondary science and math education; historical studies and contemporary assessments of key trends in the physical and biomedical sciences; and start-up assistance for establishing the infrastructure of research projects. Among international initiatives, the Foundation has a long-standing priority in Franco-American scientific cooperation.

The Foundation generally provides seed money or partial support, rarely renews grants for continuing activities, does not normally fund endowments or laboratory research, and aims to achieve high impact by funding novel projects and forward-looking leaders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS & STAFF

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DAVID M. ABSHIRE • President, Center for the Study of the Presidency & Congress; Founder and Past President, Center for Strategic & International Studies; Former United States Ambassador to NATO; Former Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations

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WILLIAM HAPPER • Cyrus Fogg Brackett Professor of Physics, Princeton University; Former Director of Research, United States Department of Energy; Trustee, MITRE Corporation; Chairman, The Marshall Institute

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HOMER A. NEAL • Samuel A. Goudsmit Professor of Physics and Director, ATLAS Project, University of Michigan

DAVID D. SABATINI • Frederick L. Ehrman Professor and Chairman, Department of Cell Biology, New York University School of Medicine

FOUNDATION STAFF

DAVID M. ABSHIRE • President

WILLIAM HAPPER • Vice President

GLENN STREHLE • Treasurer & Member of the Investment Committee; Treasurer Emeritus & Past Chief Financial Officer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

MAXMILLIAN ANGERHOLZER III • Executive Director & Secretary

MARIA SALVE BERNABE • Administrative Assistant

PRESIDENT'S ESSAY

July 2009

AMERICA'S INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE and domestic vitality rely in large part upon the strength of our science, technology, and education. Fortunately, Richard Lounsbery incorporated these three pillars into the mission of this Foundation. He also stressed the importance of international cooperation. We have sought to remain faithful to this mission in creative and innovative ways, as circumstances change and new opportunities emerge.

In 2005, the widely-publicized National Academies' report, *Rising Above the Gathering Storm (RAGS)*, issued a stern warning to the nation: the decline in basic research and development and K-12 education had reached alarming proportions and placed our nation's international competitiveness at risk. Despite the subsequent attention given by President George W. Bush in the State of the Union, a substantial turnaround was not made. In 2008, Lounsbery Director Homer Neal and his colleagues also stressed the importance of forward-looking national science policy in their comprehensive and highly-readable work *Beyond Sputnik: U.S. Science Policy in the 21st Century*. Dr. Neal and his colleagues noted that "Sputnik-like moments" seemed to be required to trigger heightened public interest in science and technology. The recent economic collapse provided such a moment and our new Presidential Administration moved to make significant new investments in research, development, and education with both the stimulus package and the subsequent budget bill. But this stimulus investment is temporary and much more must be done to grow investments in research and development long-term.

It is encouraging that President Obama moved quickly to name his Science Adviser and to upgrade the position. I was also pleased with the President's April 27, 2009 speech to an enthusiastic audience at the National Academy of Sciences that included Lounsbery Director David Sabatini. (It is worth noting that Frederick Seitz, my predecessor as Lounsbery President and the former President of the National Academy of Sciences,

wrote an instructive and entertaining history of the Academy shortly before his death.) In this landmark speech, President Obama proclaimed that the “high water mark of America’s investment in research and development” is fifty years old and that “other countries are beginning to pull ahead in pursuit of this generation’s great discoveries.” The President praised Abraham Lincoln for establishing the National Academy of Sciences during the Civil War, for fathering the transcontinental railroad, and memorably argued that “there are those who say we cannot afford to invest in science, that support for research is somehow a luxury at moments defined by necessities.” I fundamentally agree with the President Obama. “Science is more essential for our prosperity, our security, our health, our environment, and our quality of life than it has ever been before.” Let us hope this new momentum continues.

Even in my enthusiasm, I must add an important note of caution. We still have a very long way to go in recreating the kind of entrepreneurship and investment in basic research that we had during World War II and throughout the Cold War. Furthermore, the economic downturn has decreased revenues for our largest research universities. These institutions must be strengthened, as they are guardians that nourish our future Nobel Laureates.

LOUNSBERY'S PHILOSOPHY OF VENTURE PHILANTHROPY

In my last President's essay of February 2004, I highlighted the mindset and generosity of the Lounsbury Foundation during the first years of the new century. For a broader review, we joined with the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Kress Foundation, and the Commonwealth Fund to commission a 2001 study on philanthropy. This report was undertaken by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) at a time when Congress was focusing investigations on the foundation world. In our own foundation review, the Lounsbury Board of Directors and staff made a conscious decision to redouble efforts at operating in an efficient, strategic, and proactive manner. I believe we have been ahead of the game, especially in view of the present economic recession. Many foundations lack balanced investments and are now saddled with heavy operating costs. Well ahead of the downturn, we slashed Lounsbury's overhead in order to increase the amount of funds given away annually. Second, we strengthened the Foundation's corporate governance procedures and practices. We have relied on the advice and counsel of the not-for-profit division of the esteemed Patterson Belknap law firm. Third, we have refocused our priorities and devised a new, more accurate mission statement, which better reflects our goals and targeted areas of giving.

Perhaps, most importantly, as a modest foundation, we have reaffirmed our philosophy of "venture philanthropy." That is, wielding the most leverage with only \$2.5 to \$3 million a year in grants. This means moving quickly with start-up support for new efforts and filling vital funding gaps in established projects. If not for this strategy, our modest resources would amount to nothing more than a drop-in-the-bucket when compared to the expenditures of the Fords, Rockefellers, Sloans, Carnegies, MacArthurs, and Gateses of the philanthropic world.

We do not seek to compete with the deeper pockets of the foundation world. We can, however, complement the efforts of the largest foundations and, when fortunate enough do so, lead. For example, after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, along with the Alfred Sloan Foundation, we were at the forefront of making new grants in the areas of homeland and national

security through the lenses of science and technology. As a science foundation operating in our Nation's Capital, we continue to help bridge the gap between those with scientific and technological expertise and those in senior positions of government with the authority and influence to improve policies. We have the special advantage of greater agility and no bureaucracy, as compared to many larger foundations.

As for governance, we strengthened our investment oversight and management with the addition of Glenn Strehle, former Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who now serves as Lounsbery Treasurer and as an Adviser to the Foundation's Investment Committee. With a small, talented staff and a Board of enormous outreach and networks, we have continued to show creativity and agility and have remained loyal to our Foundation's namesake. Our Executive Director, Max Angerholzer, has worked very closely with our grant recipients and has made a number of very important site visits to these partners in the United States and abroad.

NATIONAL SECURITY, HOMELAND SECURITY & ENERGY

The Foundation has continued the push into homeland and national security and we have increased our international reach and impact. For example, since 2004, we have supported the extraordinary Preventive Defense Project, a collaborative effort of Harvard and Stanford Universities headed by former U.S. Defense Secretary Bill Perry and Harvard Professor Ash Carter. This project regularly convenes top decision makers and thought leaders from inside and outside of Government to tackle the challenges of today: how can the United States mobilize itself to respond the "day after" a significant terrorist attack on American soil? What is the possibility of a "cascade" of nuclear proliferation, as more and more state and non-state actors seek the ultimate weapon? We are very pleased that Dr. Carter has brought his creative abilities to the Obama Administration in one of the most challenging and important positions in Government: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. He has been given a mandate for reforms in this critical area.

The Foundation has also helped fund the efforts of Charles Ferguson of the Council on Foreign Relations, as he explores the nexus between nuclear energy and national security. We have continued to support the homeland security-related work of David Heyman at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), including a new Global Forum on Bio-risks, and are encouraged that David is the new Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Policy. Furthermore, the Foundation partnered with the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis in the areas of homeland security and missile defense. Lounsbery supported a CSIS Transatlantic Energy Forum, as well as a conference on the future of nuclear energy organized by the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists. Our lead Director in the area of energy, William Happer, formerly served as Director of Research for the U.S. Department of Energy.

A DIMENSION OF DIPLOMACY: SCIENCE

As our science policy and education efforts have become more international, our Director Jesse Ausubel of The Rockefeller University encouraged us to lead other foundations into a new area of giving, what we (and now others) call “science diplomacy.” After the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq, Lounsbery became the first foundation to fund exchanges between American and Iraqi scientists and scholars with grants to a joint Harvard University-Baghdad University program and through the efforts of the Institute of International Education (IIE). As the situation on the ground in Iraq became more perilous for Iraqi academics, the Foundation helped IIE initiate its Iraqi Scholar Rescue program, which subsequently has received millions of dollars in additional grants from the Gates Foundation and the U.S. State Department. We view this as a philanthropic “homerun.”

The Iraqi experience has led us to enter other challenging areas, including Iran, India-Pakistan, Israel-Palestine, North Korea, Libya, Cuba, and Syria. In helping facilitate engagement and cooperation through science, we have been a part of what is called “Track II Diplomacy.” Since 2005, the Foundation has supported The National Academies’ cooperation with Iran’s Sharif University of Technology and the Iranian Academies of Science

and Medical Sciences. These Lounsbery grants have supported the travel of high-level American delegations to Iran, delegations which have included two Nobel Laureates. This past November, in a related effort, the Association of American Universities took a team of six American university presidents to Iran with Lounsbery funding. Following Lounsbery's support of The National Academies' Iranian efforts, the much richer Carnegie Corporation of New York followed suit.

In the too often contentious Israeli-Palestinian front, we are a primary funder of the Israeli-Palestinian Science Organization, headquartered in East Jerusalem and founded in 2004 by the Presidents of the Palestinian Al-Quds University and the Israeli Academy of Sciences and Humanities. We have initiated related projects with the World Federation of Scientists, Israel's Sapir Academic College, and Research Triangle Institute of North Carolina. Furthermore, we have partnered with the University of Nebraska-Omaha on efforts to bridge the India-Pakistan divide in Kashmir and are supporting the efforts of The National Academies, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), the U.S. Civilian Research and Development Foundation (CRDF), and The Nautilus Institute with regards to North Korea. The Foundation has recently funded a new project on Cuba with the New America Foundation and AAAS and supported two efforts focused on Syria – the first through AAAS and the second through a partnership between CRDF and The National Academies.

Both Fred Seitz and I had NATO experiences in different decades. I served as NATO Ambassador in Brussels from 1983-1987. Dr. Seitz was the first NATO Science Adviser from 1959-1960, when the Alliance was still headquartered in Paris. We both shared a deep interest in the Alliance's science program. The Foundation funded the Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (RUSI) report on the NATO Science Program, which was used at NATO's headquarters to help save the Program when its funding and future were in doubt. This success led to another Lounsbery-funded RUSI study, which investigated opportunities for increased American-British-French collaboration in defense-related research and development. In 2008, under the auspices of our long-standing Franco-American program, Lounsbery financed a RUSI conference at France-Amériques in Paris to explore the NATO-France-European Union

divide. The event and subsequent report paid special attention to France's role within the NATO military command structure. We are pleased that this effort has contributed to positive momentum.

Building on many of these international initiatives, the Foundation helped fund a 2008 U.S. State Department conference that convened university presidents from around the world in Washington to discuss new avenues for collaboration. The Foundation also helped create the new AAAS Center for Science Diplomacy. This Center has advanced its efforts to galvanize U.S. support for using American science and ingenuity as a crucial element of our nation's "smart power." A second grant to the AAAS Center will be used to explore opportunities in Africa, with the advice and counsel of Lounsbery Director Richard McHenry, who spends significant time on the African Continent.

Finally, our international endeavors have been enhanced by the addition of Nicholas Burns to our Board. Ambassador Burns formerly served as the U.S. Ambassador to Greece and NATO and then as the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, the top Foreign Service post. In all these positions, Ambassador Burns was keen on science. Currently, Ambassador Burns serves on the Faculty of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and on the boards of Harvard's Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

THE UNITED STATES & FRANCE: A PRIORITY

Our founder served in France during World War I and developed a life-long affinity for French-American affairs. In accordance with his wishes, this has remained a cornerstone of Lounsbery grant-making. Over the past five years, the Foundation has sought to bolster its Franco-American program. Following the U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003 and the ensuing strain on French-American relations, the Foundation funded a three-year series of joint seminars organized by the French-American Foundation in New York and Frances-Amériques in Paris. These seminars explored the history of the strong French-American relationship, from the French and American Revolutions to the First and Second World Wars and today. The Foundation also

partnered with the then-French Ambassador to the United States Jean-David Levitte and the French-American Cultural Foundation (FACF) to host a multi-day event at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History to honor French filmmaker Jacques Perrin. The Foundation has more recently partnered with Ambassador Levitte's successor, Pierre Vimont, FACF, and Ambassador Stuart Holliday at the Meridian International Center to undertake a study and seminar that compared the French and American Presidencies and looked ahead to the future of this bilateral relationship.

Most importantly in the Franco-American sphere, the Foundation has continued its proud support of the Richard Lounsbery Award, which has been given annually since 1979 by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and its French counterpart. The award goes to a young, outstanding French or American scientist. We are proud to note that seven Lounsbery Medalists have gone on to win the Nobel Prize. In all things French, Lounsbery Directors David Sabatini, Jesse Ausubel, and Homer Neal have been especially active. We are proud that one of our own, Dr. Sabatini, has received the Grande Medaille D'Or, France's highest scientific honor. In receiving this award, he followed in the footsteps of Louis Pasteur, Pierre and Marie Curie, Gustave Eiffel, and Henri Poincaré.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY POLICY: A GAP

Utilizing the talents of its Board and its proximity to policy makers, the Foundation continues to try to shrink the gap between science and policy. Few issues are debated more in the scientific and political communities than stem cell research, and Lounsbery has contributed to this discourse in two very different ways. First, the Foundation has made two related grants to Neal Lane, former Presidential Science Adviser and Director of the National Science Foundation, who is now University Professor at Rice University and a Senior Fellow at Rice's Baker Institute. Neal has partnered with the Texas Medical Center, which includes M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, headed by former Lounsbery Director John Mendelsohn, to explore stem cell policies in the United States and abroad. Second, the Foundation made a grant to Francis Fukuyama's more regulatory-focused stem cell effort at

John Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. The Foundation later brought Lane and Fukuyama together for a panel discussion at a Washington, DC think tank.

The Foundation also funded a number of efforts that injected science into the policy discussions surrounding the 2008 Presidential Election. First, Lounsbery supported separate but complementary efforts by the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars and the Keystone Center, to identify and analyze the science and technology issues that would be most critical to the next President. Second, the Foundation helped fund the American Academy of Arts and Sciences' project on the federal funding of science, as well as a policy "briefing book" on bioethics produced by the Hastings Center. Lastly, the Foundation funded a AAAS website that tracked the science policy positions of all Presidential candidates.

SCIENCE EDUCATION: NEW WAYS OF LEARNING AND LEADING

Lounsbery was proud to contribute to the aforementioned *RAGS* effort, which was chaired for The National Academies by Norman Augustine, the former Lockheed Martin CEO. In 2003, we helped Teach for America begin its math and science focus and then funded an evaluation of this new initiative three years later. We supported an outside evaluation of Jim Simons' groundbreaking Math for America and helped to bring its programs to Washington, DC by funding a joint effort between Math for America and the Carnegie Institution's Academy for Science Education, led by Maxine Singer. We continue our support of the New York Hall of Science, based in Queens, New York and when our long-time adviser Rodney Nichols introduced us to Carole and Richard Rifkind, we funded their critically-acclaimed documentary film *Naturally Obsessed: The Making of a Scientist*. In the area of distance and e-learning, the Foundation continued its support of Richard Larsen's groundbreaking Learning International Networks Consortium (LINC) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In an entirely different vein of education, Lounsbery has explored the political views of higher education through two

complementary studies. First, through Harvard University, the Foundation supported a survey entitled "The Social and Political Views of American Professors," which was led by Harvard's Neil Gross and George Mason University's Solon Simmons. The *Chronicle of Higher Education* called this study "arguably the best-designed survey of faculty beliefs" since the 1970s. Second, Lounsbery funded a study through George Mason University that explored the intellectual diversity and political climate of America's campuses. This effort was headed by George Mason faculty Bruce Smith, Jeremy Mayer, and Lee Fritschler, a former university president and Undersecretary of the U.S. Department of Education. The study's findings were published as a book by the Brookings Institution entitled *Closed Minds?: Politics and Ideology in American Universities*.

OCEANS & THE ENVIRONMENT

On the advice of our resident oceanic and environmental expert, Director Jesse Ausubel, we have supported *Titanic* discoverer Robert Ballard in his successful effort to create the first federally-funded, custom-built ship for exploration and research – the *Okeanos Explorer*. This initiative has been a joint effort between Ballard's Institute for Exploration and the National Geographic Society. With the help of Director David Sabatini, the Foundation has partnered with the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris to fund two oceanographic research missions – one to the Philippines and one to Madagascar. Partnering with the Paris museum, Cornell University's Laboratory of Ornithology has utilized a Lounsbery gift to catalogue extra footage from Jacques Perrin's Academy Award-Winning *Winged Migration* in order to create a unique database of bird sounds for research purposes. Perrin's forthcoming masterpiece, *Oceans*, was previewed at a Lounsbery-funded film festival and will be featured at a multi-day French Embassy-Smithsonian Institution educational and scientific event in 2010, also funded by the Foundation.

SCIENCE HISTORY: FROM JOSEPH HENRY TO BILL BAKER

Over the past 20 years, our foundation has contributed almost \$1 million to the Smithsonian Institution for their project on the *Papers of Joseph Henry*. Henry was an early Smithsonian Secretary who established the National Academy of Sciences with President Abraham Lincoln in 1863. We were proud and excited when the final volume of these Papers was released last year.

As a complement to the Henry Papers and as a way to pay homage to President Lincoln's keen interest in science and technology, Lounsbery joined the Ford Motor Company Foundation as the lead sponsors of the Smithsonian's new exhibit *Abraham Lincoln: An Extraordinary Life*. The opening was on the eve of President Barack Obama's historic Inauguration. Obama himself paid a visit to the exhibit. Furthermore, we recently funded the University of Southern California's (USC) online biography of the long-time Director of Bell Laboratories, William Baker. I had the honor of serving with President Baker on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and witnessed first-hand his creative mind.

BREAKTHROUGHS: SERIOUS GAMING AND INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Lounsbery has been a trailblazer in the areas of "serious gaming" and interactive digital technologies. I remain surprised by how many well-informed Americans do not understand the groundbreaking potential for educational video games. This new genre offers many opportunities in the areas of science, health, education, governance, and conflict resolution.

The Foundation's breakthrough in this new frontier began in 2003 with a grant to the Woodrow Wilson Center's David Rejeski, to fund the inaugural "Serious Games Summit." To this day, the Summit annually convenes hundreds of technology leaders from industry, the non-profit world, and government. I commend former Congressman Lee Hamilton, the Director of the Wilson Center, for helping to push this initiative and for recognizing its ground-breaking importance.

With the encouragement of then-Comptroller General and head of the General Accountability Office, David Walker, the Foundation made two additional grants to the Wilson Center to create an educational video game. The game, which is meant to help Americans become better informed about the federal budget, is entitled "Budget Hero." It is available for free on the Internet and has been played by hundreds of thousands. In partnership with the Annenberg School at USC, we supported a nationally-publicized contest to determine the best video game for public diplomacy purposes. The winner, "Peacemaker," focused on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and was developed by graduate students at Carnegie Mellon University. A follow-on grant to the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs explored the use of interactive technologies for engaging the Muslim World. We are pleased that this initiative later seeded a much larger gift from the MacArthur Foundation.

CLOSING: A HERO OF SCIENCE

Even though my recount of recent Lounsbery grant-making is long, many strong projects have gone unmentioned. I have tried to illustrate and emphasize our methodologies and strategies in trying to "punch above our weight."

I must conclude, however, with a tribute to our Foundation's long-time President and Director Frederick Seitz, who sadly passed away on March 2, 2008. Without Fred, the successes I have recounted would not have been possible. My personal partnership with Fred began when he was President of The Rockefeller University and replaced retiring National Science Foundation Director Alan Waterman on the Advisory Board of the CSIS, an organization which I was heading at the time. Fred was a world-renowned physicist, an innovative leader, and indeed, a close friend.

This past February, I was honored to join Lounsbery Director Homer Neal, Nobel Laureates Stanely Prusiner and Paul Nurse, and others in commemorating Fred's remarkable life and career at a memorial symposium at The Rockefeller University. He will long be remembered for his loyalty, graciousness, and dry wit; he knew as much about Belgian art and the American Civil War as he did

about solid-state physics. He was one of the last of the great generation of American scientists who served their country during World War II, providing historic advances in research and innovation. Such scientists helped fuel America's unparalleled growth in the second half of the 20th Century. Sadly, much of that wealth has been lost in the last twelve months. Now, America must renew investments in the fields of science and technology that have served us so well and have characterized our global standing.

As Fred Seitz often said to me, our best and brightest researchers must be allowed the "mind of a child" – to explore scientifically where no man has gone before. I was moved at the Seitz symposium by my fellow speaker, Nobelist Stanley Prusiner, who noted that when all others failed to support him in his monumental research on prions, Fred did not. It is our mission at Lounsbery to encourage such scientific inquiry, curiosity, and creativity. We need a new generation of Seitzes in America to regain its greatness. We seek to follow the spirit of Richard Lounsbery and Fred Seitz.



David M. Abshire
President
Richard Lounsbery Foundation

BOARD APPROVED GRANTS

2004

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
Alliance for Aging Research	Liberation Biology: The Scientific and Moral Case for the Biotech Revolution	20,000
American Museum of Natural History	DNA Barcoding & Feasibility of Genomics Exhibition Study	325,000
Carnegie Institution of Washington	Carnegie Academy for Science Education	100,000
Chemical Heritage Foundation	Joseph Priestley Exhibit Catalog	25,000
Copenhagen University	RUF Concept	25,000
Council on Competitiveness	U.S.-Japan Innovation Roundtable	25,000
Environmental Literacy Council	Living in a Material World	50,000
France-Amériques	French-American Histories	85,376
French-American Foundation	French-American Histories	231,368
Harvard University	Exchange with Baghdad University	50,000
Harvard University	Preventive Defense Project	25,000
Harvard University	Preventive Defense Project	175,000
Friends of the Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques	Lounsbery Fellowship Programme	50,000
Institute of Health Policy Analysis	Eurasian Medical Education Program in Russia	25,000
Institute of International Education	Faculty Development Seminars in Iraq	167,925
Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies	Governance of Human Biotechnologies Project	50,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	LINC: Collaborative Learning Across International Borders	25,000
National Audubon Society	Northern New England Bird Conservation Campaign	25,000
New York Hall of Science	Science Career Ladder	40,000
Rice University James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy	Human Embryonic Stem Cells Conference	75,000
Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies	Science and Technology for a Transforming Alliance	121,000
Smithsonian Institution	U.S. Secretariat of the Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Forum	150,000
The Academy of Natural Sciences	Town Square	49,450

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
The American Forum for Global Education	Program Development	25,000
The Aspen Institute	Einstein: A Celebration	75,000
The Children's Orchestra	Institutional Capacity Building	30,000
The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art	Summer High School Engineering Research Internship Program	25,000
The Keystone Center	Vaccine Policy Roundtable	75,000
University of Illinois	Super Grid II	50,000
University of Nebraska	The Science of Siachen Glacier: An Indian-Pakistan Dialogue	25,000
Wilson College	The Wilson Institute for Women and Girls in Science, Mathematics, and Technology	25,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	Serious Games Initiative: National Budget Game	80,000

2005

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
Carnegie Institution of Washington	Carnegie Academy for Science Education: Summer Programs and First Light	50,000
Center for Strategic & International Studies	International Cooperation in Science and Technology: Fostering R&D, Production, and Dissemination of Countermeasures	50,000
Chemical & Biological Arms Control Institute	International Cooperation in Science and Technology: Fostering R&D, Production, and Dissemination of Countermeasures	50,000
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Banbury Center	The Biology and Practice of Mammalian Cloning: A Reassessment	54,040
Common Cents	Teacher Curriculum Project	20,000
Council on Competitiveness	U.S.-Japan Innovation Roundtable	100,000
Council on Foreign Relations	Nuclear Security Program	60,000
French-American Cultural Foundation	Jacques Perrin Film Festival	115,000
Friends of the Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques	Lounsbery Fellowship Programme	150,000
George C. Marshall Institute	Scientific Advice to Congress Program	50,000

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
George Mason University	Political Diversity/Intellectual Climate on University Campuses	100,000
Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution	Infrastructure Support	50,000
Harvard University	Improving Public Understanding of Risk in an Increasingly Scientific and Technological Era	60,000
Harvard University	Academic Exchange with the University of Baghdad	50,000
Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis	North American Homeland Security and Defense: Enhancing U.S. Joint Planning and Cooperation with Canada and Mexico in the War against Terrorism	100,000
Institute for Health Policy Analysis	Eurasian Medical Education Program in Russia	15,000
Manhattan Institute for Policy Research	A 21st Century FDA: Moving Forward on the Critical Path	30,000
Math for America	Evaluation of the Newton Fellowship Program	50,000
New York University School of Medicine	Salk School of Science Program with the New York City Department of Education	70,340
Resources for the Future	Chauncey Starr Chair in Risk Analysis	75,000
Smithsonian Institution Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	Stars Unlike the Sun, Dynamo Theory and Observations of Surface Magnetism in Low-Mass Stars	25,000
Texas A&M University Texas Engineering Experiment Station	21st Century Transportation and Energy Initiative	100,000
The Academy of Natural Sciences	Town Square II	40,000
The Aspen Institute	Young Leaders Program	25,000
The National Academies	Committee on Human Rights	100,000
The National Academies	Joint Activities with the Iranian Academy of Sciences and Academy of Medical Sciences	160,000
The Rockefeller University	The Joshua Lederberg Professorship	300,000
The Wikimedia Foundation	General Operating Expenses	40,000
University of California Institute for Complex Adaptive Matter	The Emergent Matter Project II	20,000
University of California, San Diego Scripps Institution of Oceanography	Science and Technology in the Global Earth Observing System of Systems: The Roles of Universities	25,000

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
University of Massachusetts	Workshop to create a Hormesis Institute/Center	75,000
University of Southern California	Public Diplomacy and Virtual Worlds	125,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation	Woodrow Wilson Teaching Fellowship in the Arts and Sciences	50,000

2006

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
American Meteorological Society	Policy Education Program	25,000
American Philosophical Society	Lewis and Clark Fund for Exploration and Field Research	50,000
American Philosophical Society	Sir Francis Fraser: His Life and Work	20,000
American Physical Society	Excellence in Physics Education Award	20,000
Bulletin of Atomic Scientists	The Future of Nuclear Energy	100,000
Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs	Foreign Policy Roundtable	25,000
Carnegie Mellon University	Impact of Biosecurity Regulations on Scientific and Health-Related Research	81,620
Carnegie Mellon University	Entertainment Technology for Education and Diplomacy	125,000
Chemical Heritage Foundation	International Conference on Alchemy	25,000
City University of New York	Science Outreach Series	50,000
Environmental Literacy Council	A Guide to Economics and the Environment	25,000
French-American Cultural Foundation	Virtual Conference Center and Presidential Study	75,000
Fundacion Instituto de Biologia y Medicina Experimental	Barcoding the Birds of Argentina	58,000
Harvard University	Professors and their Politics	102,829
Institute for Exploration	Improving the Use of America's New Ocean Exploration Vessel	100,000
Israeli-Palestinian Science Organization	Operating Support for Research Projects	100,000
Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle	Exploration of the Philippines Deep Sea	165,000
New York Hall of Science	Partnership with Groundwork	60,000

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
Rice University James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy	Stem Cells: Saving Lives or Crossing Lines?	50,000
Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies	Developing U.S.-Franco-British Space, Science and Technology Cooperation and Joint Homeland Security and Defence R&D in the Hi-Tech Age	97,560
Smithsonian Institution	Metadata Repository	50,000
Teach for America	Increasing Student Achievement in Math: A Study of Teach for America's Math Teachers	75,000
Texas A&M University George Bush Presidential Library Foundation	President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board: Learning Lessons from its Past to Shape its Future	123,375
The Rockefeller University	The Elimination of Rheumatic Fever as a Public Health Problem in St. Vincent	25,000
University of Illinois	Oral History and the Study of Human Memory	50,000
University of Southern California	The William O. Baker Papers and Biography	94,887

2007

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
American Association for the Advancement of Science	Exchange in Agricultural Sciences between U.S. and DPRK Institutions	39,610
American Association for the Advancement of Science	Conference on Building Bridges through Science	45,892
American Association for the Advancement of Science	Coordination of S&T Policy Activities Relating to the 2008 Presidential Election and Transition	25,000
American Museum of Natural History	DNA Barcoding Initiative for Conservation	200,000
American Philosophical Society	Lewis and Clark Grants for Exploration and Field Research	50,000
Center for Strategic and International Studies	Transatlantic Energy Forum	60,000
Chemical Heritage Foundation	Podcasting Program	61,880
Committee to Reduce Infection Deaths	Educational Forums	25,000
Council on Foreign Relations	Nuclear Energy Policy Project	100,000

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
Empire State College Foundation	Stem Cell Research Survey	80,000
France-Amériques	France and NATO: Fresh Views with the New French Presidency?	29,000
Fulbright Academy of Science and Technology	Libya-United States Scientific Cooperation	25,000
Harvard University	Preventive Defense Project	200,000
Institut Hospital Necker	Evolution in a Changing World	46,000
Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis	Space and Missile Defense Project	125,000
Institute of International Education	The Iraq Scholar Rescue Project: Strategic Leadership to Preserve Iraq's Intellectual Capital for the Future	100,000
Montshire Museum of Science	Wow! DNA	66,000
Parnassus Works Foundation	The Lab	100,000
Rice University James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy	International Scientific Collaborations: American and Chinese Research Cultures	25,000
Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies	France and NATO: Fresh Views with the New French Presidency?	66,000
Rutgers University	World Register of Marine Species	50,000
Smithsonian Institution National Museum of American History	Abraham Lincoln: An Extraordinary Life	200,000
Smithsonian Institution National Museum of American History	Abraham Lincoln: An Extraordinary Life	50,000
Smithsonian Institution	Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Forum	75,000
The Hastings Center	Bioethics Briefing Book	30,000
The Keystone Center	Technology, Science and the Nation Project	31,180
The National Academies	Joint Activities in Science, Engineering, and Medicine with Institution in Iran	200,000
The National Academies	Redirecting North Korean Nuclear Weapons Scientists	75,000
The National Academies	James A. Van Allen Lectureship	25,000
The National Academies	Committee on Human Rights	75,000
U.S. Civilian Research and Development Foundation	U.S.-North Korea Scientific Exchange Program	25,000
University of California, San Diego	George E. Palade Endowed Chair	100,000

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
University of Michigan	Transforming a State or Region Reliant on its Manufacturing Core into a Knowledge Economy: The Role of Engaged Universities	100,000
University of Nebraska	Cryosphere and Hazards Workshop	25,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	National Budget Game Project	45,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	Science and Technology Policy Project	55,000
YMCA of Greater New York	Partnership between the Virtual Y Program and the New York Hall of Science	25,000

2008

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	Federal Funding of Science Study	69,575
American Association for the Advancement of Science	The Role of Nuclear Weapons in 21st Century U.S. National Security	60,000
American Association for the Advancement of Science	Center for Science Diplomacy	25,000
American Council on Education	University Presidents' Global Summit	60,000
American Council on Science and Health	The Role of Food Technology in Combating the Obesity Epidemic	25,000
Association of American Universities	American-Iranian University Exchange	40,000
Boston University	Improving Public Understanding of Risk in an Increasingly and Technological Era	34,000
California School of Mechanical Arts	Frederick Seitz Physics Laboratory	100,000
Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs	Understanding Islam through Virtual Worlds	75,000
Carnegie Institution of Washington	Carnegie Academy for Science Education	40,000
Center for Strategic and International Studies	Global Forum on Biorisks	50,000
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory	Human Genetic Variation and Socially Characterized Populations: The Impact of Contemporary Genomic Science	46,767

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
Cornell University Weill Medical College	Sustaining and Building Research Infrastructure for the Study of Disorders of Consciousness	62,307
Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology	Archival and Dissemination of a Unique Animal Behavior Resource	100,000
Environmental Literacy Council	Environmental Study Guide	25,000
Fundacion Instituto de Biologia y Medicina Experimental	Barcoding the Birds of Argentina: Phase II	49,500
Georgetown University	Program on Science in the Public Interest	44,500
Henry L. Stimson Center	Leveraging National Laboratory S&T Assets for 21st Century Security	25,000
Institute of International Education	Iraq E-Learning Project	100,000
Israeli-Palestinian Science Organization	Operating Support for Research Projects	150,000
Manhattan Institute for Policy Research	Drug Vintage and Disability	35,000
Meridian International Center	A Comparison of the French and American Presidencies	50,000
Nautilus of America	Building Energy Efficiency Training and Demonstration Project	50,000
New America Foundation	Cuba-U.S. Scientific Communication and Exchange Initiative	74,800
New York Historical Society	Our French Founding Father	50,000
Ocean Genome Legacy	Database and Collection Development	60,000
Pro-Natura International	Marine Fauna and Flora of the Indian Ocean	146,000
Sapir Academic College	Research Methods in Conflict Zones	97,345
Science and Environmental Policy Project	Global Warming Project	25,000
U.S. Civilian Research and Development Foundation	U.S.-DPRK Dialogue to Advance Scientific Collaboration	41,175
Wilson College	Wilson Institute for Women and Girls in Science, Mathematics, and Technology	67,650
World Federation of Scientists	Cooperation & Optimization of Resources in Israel, the Palestinian Territories, and the Broader Middle East	99,330

2009*

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	NAME OF PROJECT	AMOUNT (\$)
American Association for the Advancement of Science	Syrian Science Diplomacy Fellow	58,190
American Association for the Advancement of Science	Scientific Engagement with Myanmar (Burma)	50,000
Association Francaise de Gemnologie	Early Impact Scars Project	57,500
French-American Cultural Foundation	Oceans	99,000
Meridian International Center	The Role of Women in Science	25,000
Montshire Museum of Science	DNA/RNA/Amino Acid Model	45,000
National Geographic Society	Oceanus	76,521
New York University School of Medicine	Program for Survivors of Torture	80,000
Partnership for a Secure America	Science Diplomacy Initiative	45,000
The American Revolution Center	"Les Seminars" Discourses on France and America	50,000
The University of British Columbia	Faculty Politics	59,681
U.S. Civilian Research and Development Foundation	U.S. - Syria Framework for Scientific Collaboration on Water and Agriculture Workshop	109,711
University of Louisiana-Lafayette Foundation	21st Century Digital Workforce	35,000
University of Michigan	Study Abroad Program	57,500
University of New Hampshire	Drawn from the Sea	89,620
Wikimedia Foundation	Travel Grants and Scholarships Programs	50,000

*As of July 31, 2009

LOUNSBERY ORIGINS

BY FREDERICK SEITZ (1911-2008)

Richard Lounsbery was born in New York City in 1882 to affluent parents, Richard P. Lounsbery and Edith Hunter Haggin Lounsbery. The family's antecedents were generally of English origin, with most having come to America during colonial times. One exception was Richard's great-great-grandfather, Ibrahim Ben Ali, whose life was marked by tragedy. Born in Turkey in 1756, Ben Ali was trained as a doctor and became a captain in the Turkish army. He lost his entire family when mob violence erupted in Istanbul, and was later imprisoned by the Russians during a conflict between Russia and Turkey. Eventually freed thanks to the intervention of a British general in whose charge he had been placed, Ben Ali traveled extensively through Europe, became a Christian, and later migrated to the United States. He settled in Philadelphia, where he married an Englishwoman and set up practice as a physician. Sadly, Ben Ali contracted yellow fever while ministering to patients during an epidemic that struck Philadelphia and Baltimore, and he died in 1800. He was survived by his wife and infant daughter, Adeline Sally. The middle name, "Ben Ali" appears several times among his descendants.

The Lounsbery family's wealth was derived from the extensive business activities of James Ben Ali Haggin, grandson of Ibrahim Ben Ali and the grandfather of Richard Lounsbery. Born in Kentucky in 1822, Haggin opened a law office in Sacramento, California in 1850 to take advantage of opportunities provided by the Gold Rush. He and his partner were instrumental in forming several highly successful mining operations in the American West and later abroad. They helped to solidify the United States position in the copper industry and also played a role in developing California farmland and implementing legislation controlling the state's water rights. Through these initiatives, Haggin formed a close friendship with Senator George Hearst.

Haggin married Eliza Jane Sanders in 1852, and the couple had five children. Their daughter Edith married Richard P. Lounsbery in 1878. Richard P. Lounsbery was a descendant of a distinguished pre-Revolution family noted in the Harvard archives for the bequest of a scholarship in 1670. He assumed an active role in the Haggin family business, which moved its headquarters

to New York City. Richard Lounsbery-creator of the Lounsbery Foundation-was the couple's only child. He was born in 1882.

Richard attended St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated from Harvard College in 1906. After college, Richard joined the family business, traveling extensively to gain familiarity with its widespread enterprises. He extended the business' activities into new areas such as importing silk from Japan. When his father died in 1912, Richard considered taking over the family firm. However, as a result of a bout of illness, he decided to change fields and joined the investment firm of J. B. Harris and Company, soon becoming a familiar figure in the New York banking community.

After serving in France as an Army lieutenant in World War I, Richard stayed in that country to study art. Thus began his love affair with France, which was to last all his life. He split his time between Paris and New York and became a prominent member of the business and social life of both cities. He was also an excellent amateur painter and enthusiastic golfer on both continents.

Richard married Vera Victoroff, a Russian refugee living in Paris, in 1928. During nearly forty happy years together, they shared many interests and continued to divide their time between Paris and New York.

After Richard's death in 1967, Vera Victoroff Lounsbery worked with the attorney Alan F. McHenry to develop a clear-cut set of goals for the Foundation. McHenry went on to serve as the first president of the Foundation, retaining that position until his death in 1993. His interest in American and French cultural and scientific affairs closely matched that of both Lounsbereys, and he created programs and awards of which they would undoubtedly have approved. Over the years, the Board has continued to implement programs focused along the guidelines established by Vera and McHenry, while adapting to changing times and opportunities.

Other advisers to the Lounsbereys included Benjamin F. Borden, Edward R. Finch, and Leon Schaeffler. Borden served as secretary-treasurer until 1996. Schaeffler, along with Alan McHenry, was trustee and advisor to the original trust fund created in Richard Lounsbery's will, which contained a major portion of the Foundation's endowment. His son-in-law, Richard H. Pershan,

holds that position today.

In 1978, Vera established the Lounsbery Award in honor of her husband. This award is presented annually to a distinguished investigator in biology or medicine who has been selected by a jury of seven members representing the National Academy of Sciences of the United States and the Academie des Sciences of France.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The Foundation has endowments totaling approximately \$55 million, including assets of a charitable trust, which functions as a supporting organization of the Foundation.

The Foundation participates in grantmaking activities of approximately \$2.5 million per year.

