

THE FORD FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT

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The World Imbalance in Education

Education, like peace, has become a world-wide problem, one and indivisible with the well-being and survival of mankind. Today, ignorance is a burden society can no longer afford. The launching of artificial satellites has brought this situation into sharp focus. The venture into outer space unmistakably affected the fate of all the earth's inhabitants, but it altered the present condition of only a minute fraction of them. The fact is that millions still do not understand the significance of the venture into space and see in it no relation to their own lives. Some—and the number is astonishingly high—have not even heard of it.

The outburst of earth-jarring events since World War II has given particular urgency to H. G. Wells' observation in 1920 that "human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe." The birth of the atomic age, the new frontier in outer space, the giant strides in man's age-long efforts to master his environment, the global struggle for human freedom, the awakening of masses of depressed peoples—these milestones of the past decade create dangers, and opportunities, dwarfing all precedent.

Man's future hinges on his ability to master his own mind. His only salvation is through education: the cultivation of the skills and habits of intellect that are basic to all human achievement. The new dangers and opportunities defy past example, and so must man's efforts to expand the horizon of knowledge.

The vigor of a nation and its educational level go hand in hand. Ignorance forestalls or imperils individual freedom and national political independence. But the power of education is evident even in countries where education is rigidly directed and perverted. One great hope is that education, with its power to liberate the mind, will provide not only the tools for scientific advancement but the environment for the fulfillment of man's moral and spiritual nature.

In the United States, the advent of the satellite age produced profound repercussions. It excited both admiration and fear; it created concern in quarters hitherto complacent; it forced reappraisal of private thought and public action. Among other things, it raised to a high pitch the public alarm over what has become known as the "crisis in American education."

Some disadvantages accompany the too-sudden preoccupation with problems in a democratic society. One is the demand for quick solutions in matters that by their complex nature resist immediate and simple answers. Another is the tendency toward wholesale condemnation of the present system—a failure to distinguish between what is worthwhile and what is deficient or obsolete. And a third is the altogether human feeling that no one's troubles loom larger than one's own.

At a time when it can least afford to, American society tends to overlook the world-wide framework in which its educational difficulties are set. The causes, such as the exploding birth rate, the mass of new knowledge, and the deep desire for education, and the consequences—the overburdened school facilities, the shortage of teachers, the downward trend in the quality of education—are mirrored or dwarfed by like conditions in almost every other country in the world.

The gap between the most-advanced and the least-advanced areas is widening, not shrinking. Virtually all American children now attend elementary school, and two out of three complete high school. But only half of the earth's 500 million children between five and fourteen have primary-school facilities, and only one in ten can look forward to secondary education.

This world imbalance in education means that efforts far greater than any of the past must be made to bring merely the rudiments of

education to vast areas of the world. Such efforts, of course, are made increasingly imperative by the demands of these peoples for self-government and a better life. Half of the world's population is trapped in a vicious circle. Shortages of educated manpower, from farmer to scientist, severely restrict development of economic resources, while limited economic resources hinder the education of teachers and the building and equipping of schools and colleges. The circle can be broken only by the dedicated, self-sacrificing efforts of the peoples involved and by generous outside assistance in establishing the educational institutions they require.

The world imbalance in education also means that for many years to come the relatively small, intensively educated portion of the earth's people must bear most of the responsibility for man's intellectual growth. Only the most highly developed and affluent educational systems, from the elementary grades through graduate school, can furnish the bulk of the education and research essential to cope with the complex problems all over the world that cannot be ignored. This imposes grave responsibilities on Western, particularly American, education.

Can man's educational resources meet the challenge? This may be the key question of our time; indeed, it may be the key question of all human history.

Our own national record in education is impressive. In 1890, about 40,000 students were graduated from high school and 15,000 from college; in 1958, more than a million and a half were graduated from high school and nearly 400,000 from college. This year an unprecedented 45 million Americans are attending school or college—one out of every four.

The very growth of American education has placed it squarely in the midst of the crisis confronting world education as a whole. In both the advanced and the less-developed countries, the supply of teachers and facilities is lagging far behind the needs.

In one sense, these shortages provide grounds for optimism since they reflect, to a great extent, man's growing hunger for knowledge. But it is perfectly clear that they can be met only by a substantial increase in man's educational investment, and this requires a major shift in his economic habits. He must spend far more to educate his children, or he will court disaster.

In the United States, the educational edifice already has been seriously weakened by a creeping blight of congested classes, double shifts, and inadequate instruction. The situation is complicated further by a

geographic imbalance in educational resources similar to, though by no means as extreme, as the world imbalance.

In 1957-58, the estimated current expenditure per pupil ranged from \$482 per year in New York to \$158 in Mississippi. The estimated average teacher's salary ranged from \$5,750 in California to \$2,225 in Mississippi.

The picture is no brighter for college teachers. To accommodate the influx of college students and to make adequate increases in teachers' salaries, it has been estimated that the total annual budget for American higher education would have to be increased from the present three billion dollars to nine billion by 1970.

Western education is undergoing a major overhaul to strengthen weak spots. Since scientific and technological education is the most costly type of education, this overhaul reinforces the urgency for a marked increase in educational investment.

Ironically, Western education suffers from another deficiency at the opposite extreme—a deficiency more difficult to define, but no less critical. In our zeal to train scientists, technicians, and professional men of the utmost proficiency, we are producing too many “minds in a groove.” These experts are capable of adding immeasurably to the storehouse of knowledge in their particular fields, but they are inadequately prepared for the momentous issues facing society as a whole. This deficiency is perhaps most acute in Europe, where training in the social sciences is weak and there is no equivalent to the United States' liberal-arts colleges.

Thus, the free society faces a double challenge. On the one hand, it must, at all levels, intensify education globally to enable men to solve their specific and demanding problems. On the other, it must broaden education to enable men to understand their fundamental interrelationships and advance their common cause.

The Ford Foundation and Education

The challenge of education is a primary concern of the Ford Foundation. No foundation or group of foundations, of course, can meet this challenge alone. Society as a whole must carry the burden. But the Ford Foundation is exploring the path ahead by trying to identify some of the major problems facing society and by encouraging the educational and research ventures needed for their solution.

During the past year, for example, the Foundation underwrote efforts to enrich education in both the classroom and the home through

educational television.

It assisted programs to train school and college teachers, develop curricula, publish scholarly books in the humanities and arts, and study such pressing national problems as uncontrolled urban growth, aging, juvenile delinquency, and efficient utilization of natural and manpower resources.

It undertook to help establish the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York as a focus of national culture, and offered assistance to writers, musicians, painters, sculptors, and theatrical directors.

It supported research in international law, public administration, the national economy and the role of the corporation, and the problems and cultures of foreign countries.

It awarded fellowships for economic research and overseas study, and sponsored the interchange of scholars and students between countries.

It helped key foreign educational institutions such as the Free University of Berlin and Oxford University, and it helped the world's less-developed countries in establishing the training programs they need to raise the living standards of their people.

In all of its activities, the Foundation's over-all objective has been to help mankind meet the challenge of the future. Mainly, the means and method have been educational—in the United States and, directly or indirectly, in nearly every other country of the world.

In the great awakening to the prime importance of education to our national life and to our world commitments, the Foundation will continue its efforts to make a maximum contribution to the advancement of human welfare, wherever and whenever it can. It can do no more; it would be remiss in its public responsibility if it did less.

Summary of the Year

In the 1958 fiscal year, the Foundation committed itself to new obligations for programs and projects totaling \$77,954,152.

Some of these commitments were in the form of appropriations, which are the earmarking of funds out of which grants are made later. Others were in the form of direct grants and Foundation-administered projects, which, when added to new grants and projects approved out of appropriations authorized in prior years, totaled \$80,278,000 during 1957-58.

During the year, H. Rowan Gaither, Jr., announced that he would relinquish the chairmanship of the board of trustees at the December, 1958, meeting. Mr. Gaither, who will continue to be a member of the board, has earned the gratitude of the Foundation for having served as chairman, as president, and also as chairman of the committee on whose study the Foundation's expanded program was based.

Last spring, Don K. Price, vice president of the Foundation, accepted the post of Dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration of Harvard University. He is continuing his responsibility with the Foundation, however, on a part-time basis until February, 1959. Mr. Price has been associated with the Foundation since 1948, was a member of the Study Committee, and was instrumental in developing the International Affairs program and the International Training and Research program.

In the immediately following pages, the current programs of the Foundation and activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1958, are described. A complete list of all grants and payments in various programs begins on page 109.

HENRY T. HEALD

Program Reviews

Education in the United States

Teacher Recruitment and Training

Since its establishment by the Foundation in 1951, the Fund for the Advancement of Education has supported a variety of experiments to explore alternative means of increasing both the size and the general excellence of America's school and college teaching force. Many of these experiments have been designed to attract more of the nation's ablest young people into the teaching profession through training programs of distinct intellectual stature. Others have sought to provide opportunities for experienced teachers to improve their knowledge and skills.

As a result of the joint decision made in January, 1957, to consolidate the program of the Fund with the Education program of the Foundation, the Foundation this year increased its direct participation in the support of activities of this sort.

A grant of \$1,400,000 was made to the John Hay Whitney Foundation, which since 1952 has awarded twenty fellowships a year to outstanding secondary-school teachers for advanced training in such fields as language and literature at Yale and Columbia. The grant will be used to expand to a total of 150 the number of John Hay Fellowships available for 1959-60 and 1960-61. The number of universities at which the Fellows study will be increased to four or more.

In addition, the John Hay Fellowship program has been redesigned to include only those school systems that are experimenting with new methods—the use of television and teacher teams, for example—to make the most effective use of their best teachers. The ability of individual teachers to contribute to such experiments will be reinforced. Further, when they return to their schools, they will share their training experiences with school administrators and other faculty members through conferences and summer workshops. Thereby, the Foundation hopes, the participating school systems will become more useful as demonstration centers for other schools interested in improving the quality of their teaching and curriculum. As in past years, John Hay Whitney Fellows will receive their regular salaries, travel expenses, and stipends averaging \$700 for one year of study in their particular teaching fields. They will have the guidance of university faculty members, and at each university they will meet regularly as a group for seminars on educational problems.

Another step made this year to improve the training of high-school teachers was a \$140,000 grant to Yale University for a new

two-year educational program leading to a Master of Arts in Teaching degree. The program is an outgrowth of Yale's experimental Master of Arts in Teaching program for graduates of liberal-arts colleges, which has received support from the Carnegie Corporation and the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The new program will enable students from Smith and Vassar Colleges as well as Yale to be admitted to the Yale Graduate School at the end of their junior year. They will take three graduate courses in their major subject during their first year at Yale, in addition to a seminar in the history and philosophy of education. During their second year, they will teach full time in local public schools and receive beginning teachers' salaries. Meanwhile, they will continue in residence at Yale and take a graduate seminar in the subject they are teaching.

Emphasizing solid academic training and the acquisition of teaching skills through guided practice, the Yale program offers a challenge to superior students who might not otherwise have considered becoming teachers. At the end of the first year, students will receive their B.A. degrees from their respective colleges. Upon completing the full program, they will receive their M.A. degrees from Yale and qualify for teaching certificates.

To strengthen teacher training and curriculum development on the elementary-school level, a three-year grant of \$350,000 was made to New York University to help finance an experiment conducted by its School of Education in cooperation with the school systems of Long Beach and Ossining, New York. Some 3,600 pupils in grades three through six of the Long Beach and Ossining schools are participating this school year in a new instructional arrangement known as the Dual Progress Plan. Its main feature provides for dividing the pupils' time about equally between home-room teachers responsible for instruction in reading and social studies and teaching teams consisting of specialists in mathematics, science, art, and other subjects. The teams will follow the pupils through several grades.

The School of Education at New York University has established an Experimental Teaching Center to help coordinate and direct the programs of the participating school systems. The Center is assisting the preparation of appropriate course materials and tests, providing summer training programs for the teachers involved, and conducting related research and evaluation. The Center will also help apply the knowledge gained from the experiment to the teacher-training program of the School of Education.

*Teacher
Utilization*

Prevailing patterns of faculty organization and assignment in the schools frequently inhibit the fullest use of the professional and scholarly abilities of the teaching staff. Consequently, they sometimes seriously impede gains in the quality of teaching that are possible through new arrangements for teacher education.

Recently, many school systems have undertaken experiments to extend the reach and impact of individual teachers by reducing needless duplication of effort and time spent on tasks that do not require professional training. Generally, these experiments have involved the reorganization of class size and of faculty time and duties. They have included the use of teachers' aides to assist with routine work, teacher teams, interns, and many kinds of technological resources such as classroom television.

With the support of grants from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the National Association of Secondary-School Principals, through its Commission on the Experimental Study of the Utilization of Staff in the Secondary School, has assisted projects of this nature in thirty-one public-school systems in nine states. A Foundation grant to the National Education Association this year is aiding the program of the Commission during 1958-59. The grant provides for continued help to current projects in high schools in Jefferson County, Colorado; Beecher, Illinois; Newton, Massachusetts; St. Paul, Minnesota; Snyder, Texas; and sixteen high schools in Utah. New projects are being supported in San Diego, California; South Bend, Indiana; and in fourteen high schools in Illinois. In all, Foundation support for the teacher-utilization program involves sixty-eight schools.

An experiment that seeks to improve instruction in rural elementary and secondary schools by using college students as teaching assistants was supported by a grant of \$112,000 to Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont. Known as the Educational Resources Project, it was initiated in 1956-57 with the help of the Fund for the Advancement of Education and later expanded by the addition of two Vermont state teachers colleges, Johnson and Lyndon. The Foundation's grant now enables three more Vermont Colleges—Bennington, Castleton State Teachers, and Marlboro—and one in Maine, Nasson College, to join the program. Also it will enable some twenty-three high schools in northern Vermont to work with Goddard in a related program that includes the use of films and a mobile science laboratory, as well as teaching assistants, to improve instruction in science and mathematics.

*Teaching
by Film*

The effectiveness of filmed courses in making more widely available the talents of superior teachers was successfully demonstrated during the year by a course in physics originally presented over television in 1956-57 to high schools in Pittsburgh by Professor Harvey E. White of the University of California. Simultaneously recorded on film under an arrangement with the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the course was used in 1957-58 to teach physics to some 100,000 high-school students throughout the country.

A similar project that has received Fund support is the filming of a basic course in high-school chemistry given by Professor John Baxter of the University of Florida.

Some seventy twenty-minute films will be included in a new course in high-school physics, which was financed in part by the Foundation last year. The course is being prepared at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the direction of Professor Jerrold R. Zacharias.

All three courses, incidentally, will be used in the Goddard College project.

This year the Foundation appropriated \$345,000 for further development of filmed courses. The American Chemical Society, which is sponsoring Professor Baxter's film, received a grant of \$35,000 to test and evaluate the classroom results of two new films in advanced chemistry. Another \$35,000 grant went to the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota, for televising and filming a course in psychology.

*Teaching by
Television*

Experiments with television as a second important new resource for teaching have been a major interest of the Fund for the Advancement of Education for the past five years. Since 1953, it has made seventy-six grants totaling \$5.6 million for forty-eight separate educational-television projects in schools, colleges, and universities. During the past year, the Foundation itself increased its activity in this field with a total of twenty-six grants amounting to \$2,495,155.

The largest of these, \$406,000, went to the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education to help finance the production costs of the nation-wide presentation of a thirty-two-week college course in physics over the television network of the National Broadcasting Company. The course, called "Continental Classroom," is also being supported by the Fund for the Advancement of Education and a group of corporations. The chief aim is to bring high-school teachers up-to-date on developments in modern physics. It is being offered for college

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Education in the United States

Pupils in the four-room rural school at Duxbury, Vermont, act out stories under the guidance of Ritchie Darling, a college student serving as a teachers' aide in music and drama. Experimental program supported by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, and enlarged by the Foundation, brings students from seven colleges into small Maine and Vermont schools to teach subjects (music, science, and arts, for example) for which full-time teachers are lacking.

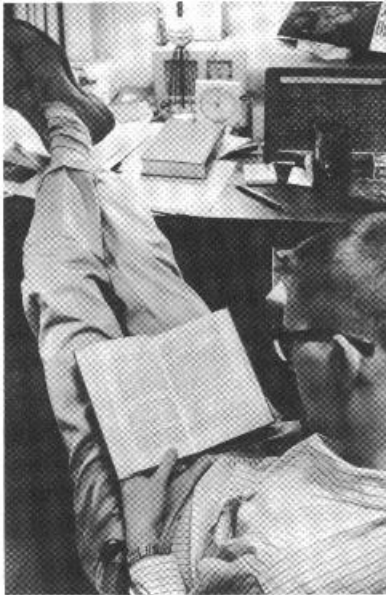


Chemistry lectures by Professor John Baxter of the University of Florida are filmed for use in high schools and colleges throughout the country. The year-long course is one of several being filmed with assistance from the Foundation and the Fund for the Advancement of Education to make maximum use of the country's ablest teachers. Last year, about 100,000 high-school students used the first film, a physics course taught by Professor Harvey White of the University of California, Berkeley.





Waukegan Township High School, in Illinois, is one of 932 secondary schools from which winners of scholarships have come since the National Merit Scholarship program was established by the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation three years ago. One Waukegan Merit Scholar is George Platz, a junior at Northwestern University, shown (left) working in laboratory and studying. Last year, he revisited his high school, renewed acquaintance with a mathematics teacher (below), and chatted with members of senior class. Among them were Paul Stevens and Jacqueline Clark, two of the latest group of four-year-scholarship winners, who have since gone on, respectively, to the Illinois Institute of Technology, to study electrical engineering, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to study mathematics. In choosing colleges, they consulted (bottom left) with the high-school guidance counselor.





Classic Greek literature is interpreted for Boston television viewers by Professor I. A. Richards of Harvard University, discussing "The Wrath of Achilles" over WGBH-TV. The lecture was made possible by a Foundation program that defrays the cost of relieving scholars and teachers from academic duties to work on educational telecasts. Some twenty colleges and universities received grants totaling more than \$700,000.

National Institutions

Facade of the proposed new Metropolitan Opera House glitters over plaza in a model of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, national cultural center being established in New York City. Other buildings include dance theater (left) and concert hall (right). Of \$12.5 million Foundation grants to Center, \$10 million is conditioned on Center's success in its campaign to raise \$75 million.



Humanities and the Arts

Recognition and reward of intellectual excellence, many authorities believe, is a serious responsibility of American society. Last year, these ten senior scholars were each awarded \$10,000 by the American Council of Learned Societies for distinguished leadership in their fields. The awards are part of the Council's effort to advance the status and progress of humanistic scholarship. The organization, which is composed of twenty-nine national scholarly societies, also presents annual postdoctoral fellowships of up to \$7,000 to younger scholars and offers grants-in-aid of up to \$3,000 for scholarly research. Programs are supported through grants of \$2,637,000 by the Foundation and \$500,000 by the Carnegie Corporation.



BRAND BLANSHARD, *Professor of Philosophy, Yale University, is preparing for publication the Gifford Lectures he delivered at St. Andrews, Scotland*



WILLIAM B. DINSMOOR, *Emeritus Professor of Art and Archaeology, Columbia University, is working on an analysis of the architecture of Athens in the age of Pericles*



JACOB VINER, *Professor of Economics, Princeton University, is continuing research in international economics and history of economics and social ideas*



GEORGE VERNADSKY, *Emeritus Professor of Russian History, Yale University, is completing the fourth volume of his monumental "History of Russia"*



HARRY A. WOLFSON, *Emeritus Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University, continues his studies in religious thought, especially Jewish philosophy in medieval times*



WALTER P. WEBB, *Professor of History, University of Texas, is preparing a history that stresses impact of the desert on development of the American West*



AMERICO CASTRO, *Emeritus Professor of Spanish Literature, Princeton University, is continuing his work in Hispanic and European literature and history*



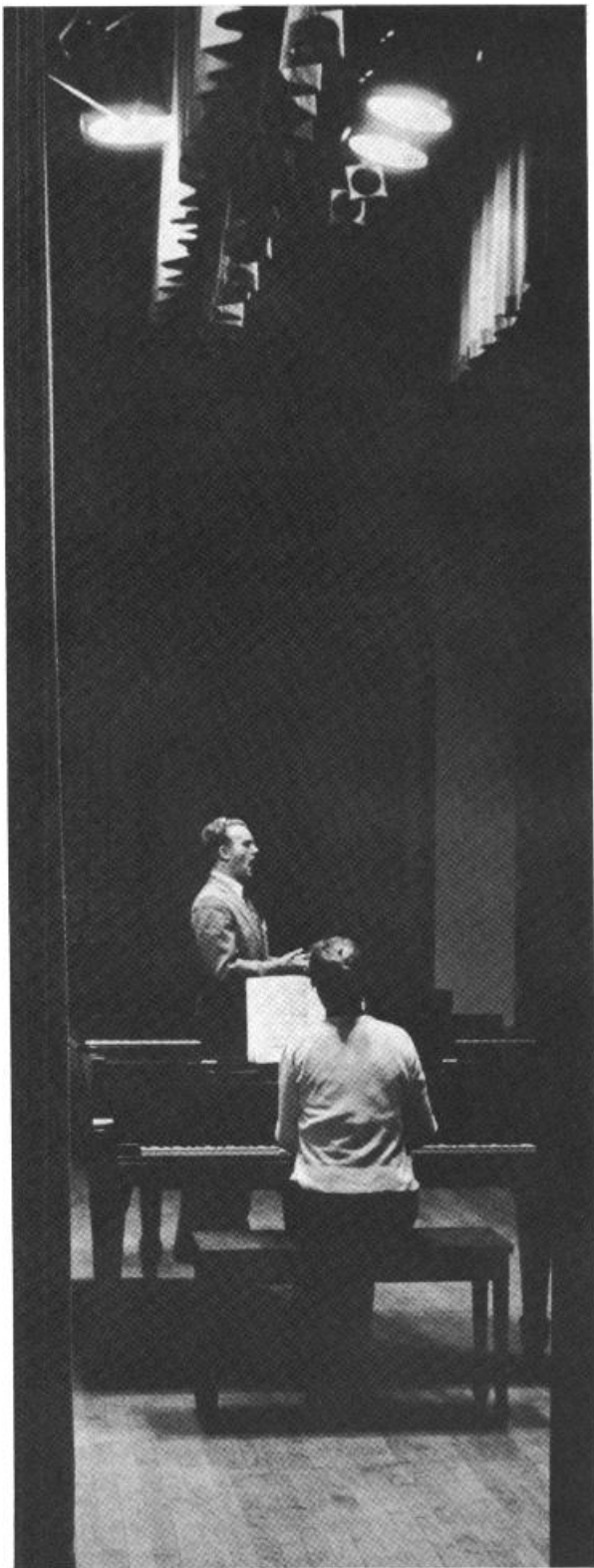
BARKER FAIRLEY, *Emeritus Professor of German Literature, University of Toronto, is occupied with research and writing for a critical study of German novelist Wilhelm Raabe*



ARTHUR O. LOVEJOY, *Emeritus Professor of Philosophy, Johns Hopkins University, plans completion of several studies in the field of history of ideas*



J. N. DOUGLAS BUSH, *Professor of English Literature, Harvard University, is noted for his studies of Renaissance and seventeenth-century writing*



Baritone William Metcalf sings operatic role during audition conducted by Experimental Opera Theatre of America, New Orleans. He is among twenty-one vocalists who won the opportunity to sing at least two major roles in the spring, 1958, season of the Theatre. Series of annual debuts to introduce gifted American singers was begun in 1955 by Maestro Renato Cellini. A Foundation grant is supporting the program for three years.



Promising actors and actresses nominated from all regions of country wait outside the Cleveland Play House on critical day of final auditions. The fifteen selected for a project to help development of talented American dramatic artists have started on a two-year training program at the Play House's three theaters. The Play House will form the group into a repertory company to tour small towns in Middle West during the third year.



Young composer Robert Moevs discusses his new symphony with a percussionist of the Boston Symphony. The Boston orchestra and the symphony orchestras of Knoxville, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., each commissioned a new work through arrangement with American Music Center. Moevs' work, like the others, will be performed by at least three of the cooperating orchestras after its première. The Foundation is supporting project with the hope that performances of compositions in various sections of the country, and before different audiences and critics, will improve their chances for permanence.



Moevs composes at home. He based new work on an ancient Greek legend. When not creating, he teaches music. Like other composers, one of his major needs is the opportunity to have new work given more than just a first performance.

credit under terms established by the individual colleges and universities throughout the country that are including it in their curricula. The course consists of televised lectures by outstanding scientists and college physics teachers.

The National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools, which was inaugurated last year by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, is a comprehensive experiment designed to provide further data on the effectiveness and the most appropriate arrangements for television instruction. The Foundation made twelve grants totaling \$940,855 to help continue the National Program for another year. It involves the school systems of ten major cities: Atlanta, Detroit, Evansville, Kansas City (Missouri), Louisville, Miami, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, and Wichita. Six additional school systems in the Louisville region and fifteen in the Evansville region are also taking part in the Program. State participation includes about twenty-five school systems in North Carolina, forty-five small high schools in Nebraska, and over 100 in Oklahoma. Altogether, more than 450 individual schools are involved. This extensive in-school experiment centers on the feasibility of providing instruction by television to classes with as many as 500 pupils.

The Foundation also granted \$105,000 to the University of Alabama for the Alabama Educational Television Project, which has been assisted by the Fund since 1956. The grant will enable the Project to offer nine full courses during the 1958-59 year to elementary and secondary schools in the state, besides three courses in teacher education.

The Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television Station received \$110,000 for support of a program of in-school television instruction that has been under way since 1955 with assistance from the Fund. Beginning with three subjects for Pittsburgh elementary schools, the program now offers eight courses through the high-school level to some 246 different schools in fifty-seven school districts in Pittsburgh and eight neighboring counties.

The Chelsea Closed-Circuit Television Project in New York City was aided by the Fund last year and is now extended for three more years with a Foundation grant of \$320,100 to Language Research, Inc. The project relates classroom teaching to the educational social-welfare needs of the home. It televises classroom lessons of Public School 33 and activities of the Hudson Guild Neighborhood House and the Lower West Side Health Center to the John Lovejoy Elliott Houses—a housing development in which many Puerto Rican families live.

To test the effectiveness of television as a means of providing gifted high-school students with a more challenging academic curriculum, a three-year grant of \$65,200 was made to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for its experiment to enable students in neighboring schools to take televised courses for college credit.

*Educational
Management
and Economics*

Several actions during the year were intended to help widen the basis of voluntary support for education and improve understanding of its intrinsic economic, managerial, and related policy problems. The Council for Financial Aid to Education received \$375,000 for partial support of its program of information and other services to stimulate corporate giving to higher education. A program to encourage industrial and business firms to contribute their personnel and facilities for science teaching and teacher training in nearby schools was assisted through an appropriation of \$60,000; the New England Council for Economic Development will conduct the program. Another \$100,000 was appropriated to support conferences and research projects among economists and educators to investigate economic questions affecting educational policy and program.

Finally, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the American Council on Education for three-year support to its general program of study and discussion concerning critical problems and issues of American higher education.

National Institutions

Flexibility is an advantage and a responsibility of a large foundation. This year, three national institutions expressed immediate needs that, in the opinion of the Foundation, are vital to American society, and grants were made outside normal program limitations to the Brookings Institution, Resources for the Future, and the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

*Brookings
Institution*

A Foundation grant of \$6.2 million provides for a major ten-year expansion of the Brookings Institution, one of the leading private, objective, and scholarly institutions for research on key issues of public policy—particularly in economics, government, and international affairs.

Brookings will use the grant to increase its research staff, to estab-

lish a Center for Advanced Study for public officials and private leaders, to publish a journal of public affairs, and to erect a new building in Washington, D.C. Payment of the bulk of the Foundation grant is dependent on Brookings' ability to raise matching funds from other sources.

Brookings' tradition of objective research and advanced training on major public-policy issues dates back to the three organizations—the Institute of Government Research, the Institute of Economics, and the Robert S. Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government—that consolidated in 1927 to form the Institution. The Brookings Institution has carried forward this tradition with significant analyses of international investment, state governments, financial institutions, United Nations operations, the metropolitan-transportation problem, and many other complex public-policy issues.

*Resources for
the Future*

Since it was established with a Foundation grant in 1952, Resources for the Future (R.F.F.) has focused on economic analysis and social-science research relating to the problems of conservation, development, and wise use of natural resources. Its principal concerns have been changing land uses, energy demand and supply, water development and administration, regional economic growth, and the interaction of resources and national growth.

In the past, the Foundation granted a total of \$4,172,000 to R.F.F. This year it granted an additional \$5,375,000 to be used through 1964. At an annual budget level of \$1 million, R.F.F. plans to double its grants to other organizations while maintaining research by its own staff at about the present level. R.F.F. will periodically make appraisals of the nation's resources position.

Lincoln Center

Manhattan is both a national and an international crossroads for the arts. As a nucleus for one phase of its diverse cultural activities, a committee headed by John D. Rockefeller III is planning the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. The Center will house the Metropolitan Opera, the New York Philharmonic, and the Juilliard School of Music. It also will offer facilities for dance, repertory drama, and chamber music, and a library and museum devoted to the performing arts.

While the Foundation does not give general support to cultural institutions, it has recognized the Center's national and international

significance with a conditional grant of \$10 million. With an earlier grant of \$2.5 million, the total Foundation gift of \$12.5 million will be the largest it has made in the cultural field.

The new grant of \$10 million was designed as an incentive for the Center's campaign to raise a total of \$75 million for construction and program. The Center will receive \$7.5 million of this grant when its campaign has reached \$45 million, and the remaining \$2.5 million on a one-to-five ratio after contributions reach a total of \$60 million.

Humanities and the Arts

Development of Individual Talent

Having begun its venture into the creative arts in 1957 with grants for experiments and demonstrations, the Foundation this year concentrated on steps to assist the development of talented artists.

The forms taken by this direct aid to individuals are as varied as the problems of the particular creative fields for which they are designed. For example, the Foundation announced a program of grants-in-aid for ten novelists and poets to enable them to concentrate on their writing for two years. The grants-in-aid will vary with each writer according to his financial need, and are aimed exclusively at the promising writer in his middle years. Behind the grants is the hope that freeing such writers from full-time jobs for two years might prove a strategic tip of the balance toward the creation of significant literary work.

The gifted musical artist often faces this predicament: his early concerts win enthusiastic acclaim, but before he can reach the peak of his reputation, bookings run out. Also, the public's alleged taste for the traditional in music may restrict his desire to advance contemporary music. Ten singers and instrumentalists, besides receiving \$5,000 grants-in-aid, will be enabled to name American composers to write compositions for them to perform. The Foundation will pay the composers' commissions plus additional rehearsal time required by the ten orchestras throughout the country that have agreed to play the compositions.

Grants-in-aid of \$10,000 that will be made to painters and sculptors over thirty-five years of age are designed to enable them to concentrate on their work for two or more years. In addition, to help bring the work of painters and sculptors forty years of age or older to a wide public, the Foundation granted \$253,000 to the American Federation of Arts for retrospective shows of up to twelve artists a year for the next two years in various regions of the country. The shows will circulate to scores of art centers and other small institutions that ordinarily exhibit

only scattered examples of contemporary work. A definitive catalogue reviewing the career of the artist will be produced for each show.

Up to ten playwrights will each be assisted by having one of their plays produced by a leading professional, community, or university theater outside New York. The Foundation will provide subsidies to help insure a quality production and improve the play's chances of being seen by New York producers. The author will receive expenses while he participates in the production. This program, like the one for painters and sculptors, was approved for a two-year period.

Ten theater directors will be granted \$10,000 each. A director may use the funds to direct a play in a locality other than his own, to employ managers or actors for plays he could not normally undertake, or to further in other ways his professional development. The Foundation also established a program of director-observerships with a \$45,000 grant to the New Dramatists Committee. The expenses of from six to ten talented directors a season for the next three theatrical seasons will be paid while they observe at first-hand the leading directors of the New York theater developing scripts from the time of casting through initial performances.

To insure that the grant-in-aid programs reach the most qualified artists, recipients are selected by panels of artists and critics serving as consultants to the Foundation. The work submitted to these panels is nominated by hundreds of other writers, painters, sculptors, instrumentalists, directors, critics, and heads of artistic institutions and programs throughout the country. Artists dominate the list of nominators in each field. The Foundation does not accept applications directly from individuals.

*Study of the Arts
and the Artist*

With the assistance of artists, heads of artistic institutions, critics, and community patrons, the Foundation has undertaken a long-term study of the economic and social position of the arts and the artist in the United States. The first phase has been an inventory of points on which information is to be gathered. The Foundation this year held two national conferences to catalogue major questions in music, fine arts, the theater, and creative writing. In addition, the Foundation staff has consulted critics and working artists in New York and about eighty other communities, and has also visited parallel artistic institutions in Europe. The first stage of data collection is being carried out with the help of social scientists experienced in surveys. Analysis and evaluation will not begin for at least another year.

*Experiments
and Demonstrations*

The spring, 1958, season of the New York City Opera, said the music critic of the *New Yorker* magazine, demonstrated that an opera renaissance is taking place, "not in Europe's age-old centers of music . . . but in that supposedly most un-operatic of nations, the United States." The season, consisting entirely of ten contemporary American operas, was made possible by a grant from the Foundation. A new grant of \$310,000 was made this year, half to assist a 1959 season of American repertory by the Opera in New York, and half to support a tour of the company tentatively planned for several cities in 1960.

Whether contemporary or classical, American or European, opera is expensive to stage. Some of the major costs are for construction, handling, transportation, and storage of scenery. The New England Opera Theater has experimented with aluminum and industrial plastics to develop lightweight scenery that is inexpensive, easily assembled, and still of high artistic quality. To learn more about these innovations, a grant of \$40,000 was made.

Jazz — now recognized the world over as a native American art form — came of age between the eighteen-eighties and the First World War along the Mississippi River. To record the history of this development in the words of men who lived through most of it, Tulane University was granted \$75,000 for the establishment of the New Orleans Jazz Archives. University historians and musicians, together with jazz authorities William Russell and Richard B. Allen, will tape-record interviews with at least 500 New Orleans jazz musicians. They will also gather such documentary material as photographs, correspondence, scrapbooks, recordings, and sheet music.

*Humanistic
Scholarship*

The Foundation made a grant of \$335,000 to Princeton University, through its Council of the Humanities, to undertake a critical analysis of humanistic scholarship in the United States during the period from 1935 to 1960. One result of the study, in which scholars throughout the country will collaborate, will be a summary statement of the position and direction of scholarship in the humanities; another will be a series of monographs on the major fields of humanistic research. The grant stems from the fact that in the last twenty-five years new ideas and directions have emerged in particular branches of the humanities to such an extent that it is often difficult for individual scholars to realize the change in the whole corpus of research. A clear comprehension of American scholarship should help to illuminate debates concerning the

role of the humanities in education, interrelationships between the humanities and social sciences, and other issues important to scholars and to society.

Thirty-one university presses received grants totaling \$310,220 in the second year of the Foundation's program to assist publication of scholarly books in the humanities and the social sciences. The grants also relieve authors of the necessity of paying subsidies. In the first year of the program, 147 books have been published or scheduled, nearly two-thirds of which are by authors outside the university with which the press is affiliated. The program has three more years to run.

The American Association of University Presses is being assisted in an investigation of means of reducing the publication costs of scholarly editions. The project consists primarily of liaison with laboratories working on new techniques in type composition, printing, and binding, to determine how these techniques may be applied to the small runs characteristic of the university press as well as to the mass printings of commercial publishers.

Public Affairs

The Foundation's Public Affairs program assists a wide variety of scholarly, educational, and civic activities that aim to strengthen self-government in a democratic society. Support has been given to programs of both academic and nonacademic groups that are helping to encourage citizen understanding of and participation in public affairs, increase training for leadership, provide better understanding of the legislative process, heighten knowledge of the science and art of representative government, and enrich the contribution of the legal profession to public life.

Citizen Understanding and Participation

In 1958, grants were made to further citizen understanding of democratic ideals, processes, and institutions and to encourage a more active citizen participation in civic affairs among three significant sectors of American society—youth, Negro, and foreign-born.

For a study of citizenship and youth development among young Americans of high-school age, a grant of \$24,500 was made to Tufts College. This study by a group of social scientists, educators, and specialists in youth leadership will review and evaluate existing research

and recent experiments in citizenship education among high-school students. It will lead to guides for more effective secondary-school contributions to the development of purposeful citizenship among youth.

Morgan State College in Baltimore, a predominantly Negro institution, received a grant of \$103,000 for a four-year program of citizenship education for undergraduates and alumni residing in Baltimore. The program will be carried out through a series of workshops, seminars, and campus discussion groups.

Recently, because of an influx of immigrants that includes a large number of escapees from Communist countries, the work load of the Common Council for American Unity has increased to a considerable extent. A grant of \$75,000 was made this year to help the Council with its program of integrating immigrant and foreign-language groups into American society.

*Leadership in
Public Affairs*

All levels of government—local, state, and Federal—and those non-governmental organizations that are actively concerned with public service report a demand for additional trained personnel capable of eventual leadership. Training for subsequent careers in local and state government, in politics, in civic organizations, as well as in business, the professions, and labor, is one of the main functions of the Coro Foundation. In addition to various educational activities in public affairs, the organization has an internship program that provides actual service in state- and local-government units. A grant of \$285,000 for a five-year period was made this year to the Coro Foundation to help expand its internship program and to extend its activities, now located mainly in the San Francisco area, to other areas.

The problem of conflict of interest is intimately connected with recruitment from private life of top-ranking personnel for noncareer or political executive positions in government. Supported by a grant of \$47,500, a committee appointed by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund will study the impact of the Federal conflict-of-interest laws on the present and potential sources of personnel for government service, and will also undertake a legal analysis of pertinent statutes, regulations, and court decisions.

Other actions pertaining to leadership in public affairs included a \$20,000 grant to Hampton Institute for graduate fellowships to train individuals for government service in the Virgin Islands, and a grant of

\$22,710 to Dillard University for a study of the changing patterns of Negro leadership in the New Orleans metropolitan community.

The Legislative Process

The quality of state legislatures is a matter of public concern. The condition of legislative prestige, research, and efficiency has been subject to inquiry by legislators themselves. The Foundation supports programs directed at these problems.

To help strengthen legislative machinery, the Foundation made grants of \$25,000 to Indiana University and \$14,100 to the University of Hawaii for conferences to be held before legislative sessions begin. In Hawaii, membership in the legislature will be almost doubled in the next session as the result of legislative reapportionment. The Hawaii conference will therefore serve as a "school" for both experienced and new legislators. The Indiana conference provides for attendance by Indiana state legislators and civic leaders as well as key observers from nearby states, including members of their legislatures. In addition, the Indiana grant supports a comparative evaluation of pre-legislative conferences held in several other states.

Studies of state constitutions have been financed in previous years by the Foundation with grants to, among others, the National Municipal League and Columbia University. This year a grant of \$25,000 was made to the University of Kansas for studies in the problems and processes of constitutional revision in the State of Kansas.

Law and Society

Foundation efforts in this field are designed to enrich legal education, particularly as a preparation for public responsibility; to stimulate legal research on contemporary public problems; to aid in the training of law teachers; and to assist efforts to make the law a more effective instrument of democratic government.

The quality of law teaching is important since law schools train a substantial segment of the public leaders in American society. To assist promising young law teachers and lawyers in public service or private practice interested in becoming law teachers, the Foundation made a grant of \$253,000 to New York University. The funds will enable the University, over a five-year period, to provide fellowships to younger law teachers for study in a summer teacher-training program or for a year's full-time graduate work.

Under an appropriation of \$500,000, an experimental program

of law-faculty fellowships was established. For the 1959-60 academic year, a small number of fellowships will be granted for research and study in law as it relates to public affairs in the United States or to international and foreign affairs. Teachers in member schools of the Association of American Law Schools who have taught at least two academic years are eligible. The program is administered by the Foundation, assisted by an advisory committee composed of law-faculty members from various parts of the country.

A total of \$953,000 was granted to four universities—Notre Dame, Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt, and Wisconsin—to help strengthen the research and teaching programs of their law schools in law and contemporary affairs. These grants provide support, in varying amounts and for periods ranging from five to eight years, for increased faculty and student research in the public-policy area and for broadened educational programs to improve the preparation of law-school graduates for public and community leadership.

Several actions this year concerned the advancement of criminal law and criminology. A grant of \$300,000 was made to the Northwestern University School of Law to support a five-year program of training and research in criminal law and criminology. Another grant was made to the University of Wisconsin for a summer seminar and research on criminal law and its administration.

The University of Illinois received a grant of \$242,000 for research on measures to increase the effectiveness of the Federal correctional system. The University, with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, will analyze and evaluate supervision of released prisoners as well as prison correctional programs.

*Science and Art
of Government*

The Foundation appropriated \$1 million to help stimulate college and university research related to public affairs, governmental and political processes, and public policies. The appropriation provides for grants to approximately twenty-five private undergraduate liberal-arts colleges and to approximately ten private universities. This year six colleges—Carleton, Colorado, Pomona, Reed, Swarthmore, and Wesleyan—each received a grant of \$20,000, and two universities—Stanford and Northwestern—each received \$50,000. These grants are to be used by the institutions over a five-year period to assist individual and group research projects. Faculty members and students in all relevant academic fields are eligible, with the emphasis being placed on studies carried out by

faculty-student research teams.

Educational leaders believe that an important contribution could be made to public affairs by bringing men of public accomplishment into the academic environment on a sustained basis. To further this objective, a grant of \$85,000 was made to Rutgers University to provide partial support over a five-year period for a university chair in public affairs, to be filled by a citizen distinguished for public service. The professorship allows for writing, research, lecturing, and teaching—singly or in combination—suitable to the talents of the occupant of the chair and the needs of the university.

Urban and Regional Problems

The Foundation's program in Urban and Regional Problems is designed to help mark out strategic points at which the problems of rapid urban growth can be manageably and productively attacked. Since the program started three years ago, approximately thirty grants and appropriations have been made to organizations and institutions for demonstration projects in eleven cities in the United States, for research and training programs on urban affairs, and for civic education relating to metropolitan problems.

This year two comprehensive demonstration projects—The Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project (PENJERDEL) and the Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation—got under way. The former is financed by a 1957 appropriation of \$900,000 that is to be matched—as is usually the case with demonstration projects—by local funds over a seven-year period. The Project will conduct studies in a three-state, eleven-county area that extends from Trenton, New Jersey, to Wilmington, Delaware. The Michigan group, financed by a planning grant and an \$875,000 appropriation (also to be matched by local funds over a seven-year period), will study the social, economic, and governmental growth of the rapidly expanding area of the southeastern part of the state. More than a dozen universities and colleges in the PENJERDEL project and four universities in the southeastern Michigan study are cooperating with a variety of civic agencies.

In the main, both projects have the same four objectives: to provide a vehicle for considering the over-all problems and plans affecting an entire metropolitan area, thus overcoming to an extent the drawbacks of piecemeal studies; to identify and educate local leadership for action

text continues on page 58

Public Affairs

Internships for recent college graduates in Coro Foundation program provide training for leadership in public affairs. With a Ford Foundation grant, the program is being extended to the southern California region. Group of nine-month interns (below) waits in San Francisco City Hall before interview with Mayor. Direct observation includes explanation of land-use map at San Francisco Planning Commission (right), talk on business practices at an oil company (center), and study of labor-union operations (far right).





Tanya Melick, political-science major at University of Colorado, speaks up as active citizen at political rally and (right) discusses issues with elderly voter at campaign headquarters. Her individual responsibility in public affairs is reflected by her activity in Citizenship Clearing House affiliate at University of Colorado, one of twenty-two in colleges throughout the United States. With Foundation grant, New York headquarters of the organization—a nonpartisan effort—is expanding program of civic education for students.

Common Council for American Unity employee Mrs. Maria Furkalowsky scans one of America's 800 foreign-language papers for news of activities among nation's more than ten million foreign-born. Council seeks to help immigrants become fully participating American citizens. It describes and interprets American life by distributing news and educational items in twenty-three languages to foreign-language press and radio. It keeps in touch with nationality organizations and assists agencies working with the foreign-born. The Foundation has aided Council's work since 1951.



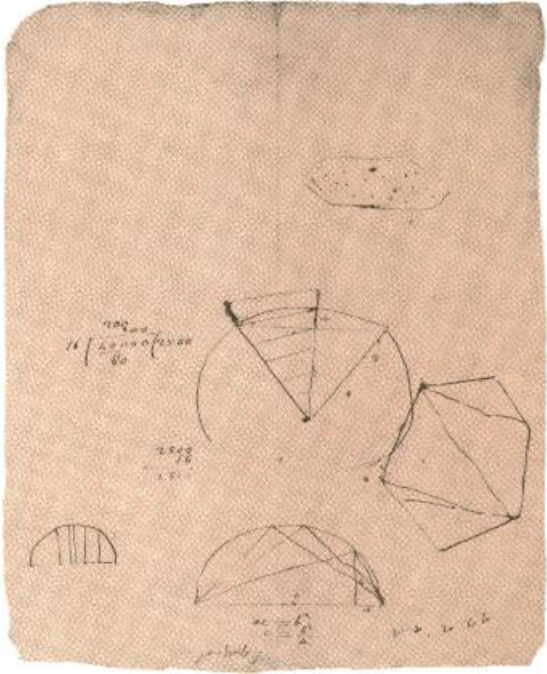
We the Deputies of the People of the Delaware State in Convention met, having taken into our serious consideration the National Constitution proposed and agreed upon by the Deputies of the United States in a General Convention held at the City of Philadelphia on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven. We are approved, assented to, ratified, and confirmed, and by these Presents, Do in ratification of the same, and thereby to give for that purpose, for and in behalf of ourselves and our Constituents, fully, fully, and entirely, assent of assent to ratify and ratify the said Constitution.

Done in Convention at Dover the fourth day of December in the year aforesaid, and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. *Thomas Jefferson* whom we have severally subscribed our Names.

Sussex County John Chapman John Brown William Kears William Kell Thomas Linn Isaac Cooper Benjamin Washly John Linn Thomas Cooper David Cottland	Kent County Nicholas Bostely Richard Smith George Street Richard Sheppard James Egan Miles Washburn Samuel Conover Joseph Parker David White George Hartman	New Castle County John Linn James P. Pugh John Thomas George P. Pugh Henry P. Pugh Thomas P. Pugh Thomas P. Pugh Nicholas P. Pugh Thomas P. Pugh George P. Pugh
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Thomas Jefferson

Editing and publication of priceless original papers in American history are aided by several Foundation grants. The National Historical Publications Commission is preparing a documentary history of the ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, using such documents as the resolution (above) by which Delaware became the first state to ratify the Constitution. Scholars at Princeton University are working on the papers of Thomas Jefferson. The sketch (right), referring to a method for improving a mold-board plow used by French peasants, was scribbled by the observant statesman as he was traveling through the French countryside in 1788.



Urban and Regional Problems

Physical isolation of some sections of the Southern Appalachian Mountain region is illustrated by homes accessible only by rickety foot bridges. Unpaved roads follow streams, which often flood and sweep away the bridges. Lack of economic opportunity for many people in the region encourages migration to cities, where roots are difficult to establish. Like the people in the pickup truck (opposite page) some return to their rural homes. Many families move several times between their home region and large cities. With a Foundation grant, Berea College (bottom) and several other colleges and organizations are making an extensive survey of the problems of the seven-state area and its people.

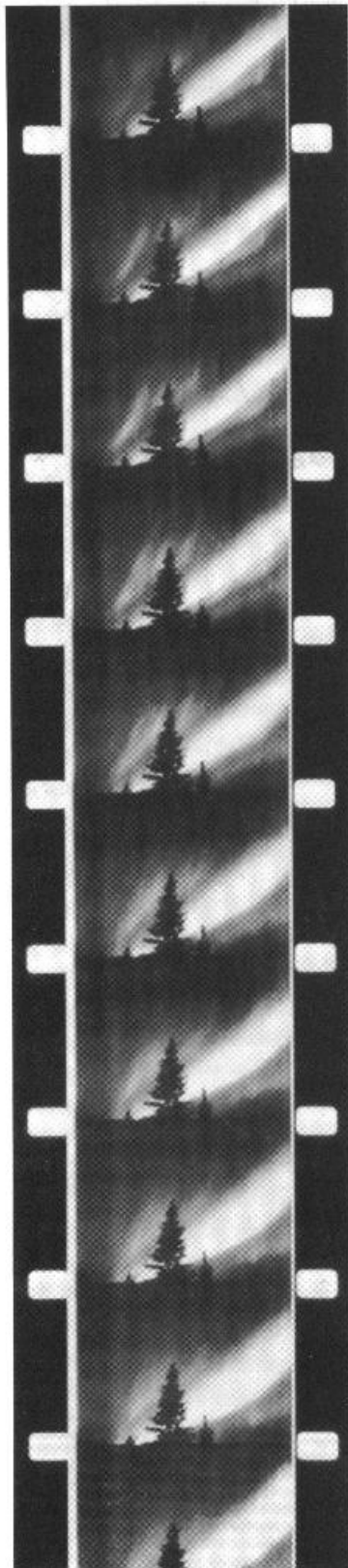






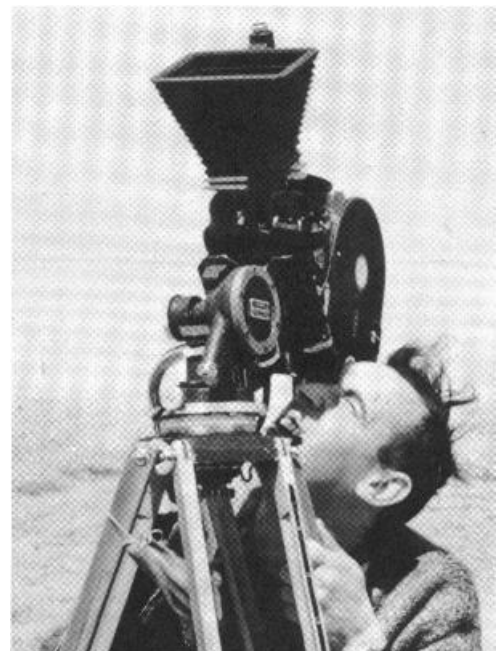
Mushroom growth of cities is challenging American society with a host of new and complex problems. Among them are (left) decline of central-city business districts as population spreads outward; inadequacy of recreational facilities (bottom); and lack of such municipal facilities as sidewalks, making this girl's daily walk to and from school a hazardous adventure. To study these problems, and suggest solutions for them, the Foundation has made grants to universities and community groups in a number of metropolitan areas throughout the country.





Science and Engineering

Time-lapse motion pictures of the aurora permit scientists to study the northern lights. The sequence comes from one of thirteen films being made by the Lowell Institute Cooperative Broadcasting Council as part of an educational program for the International Geophysical Year (IGY). Another film, on solar activity, is being shot (below) by a Lowell Institute cameraman at University of Colorado high-altitude observatory, Boulder. Film series is one of several research and education projects financed with a grant from the Foundation to the National Academy of Sciences for the IGY. After national television debut, the half-hour films will be shown to schools, colleges, and other interested groups. Program is designed to explain significance of IGY and to interest young people in careers in geophysics.



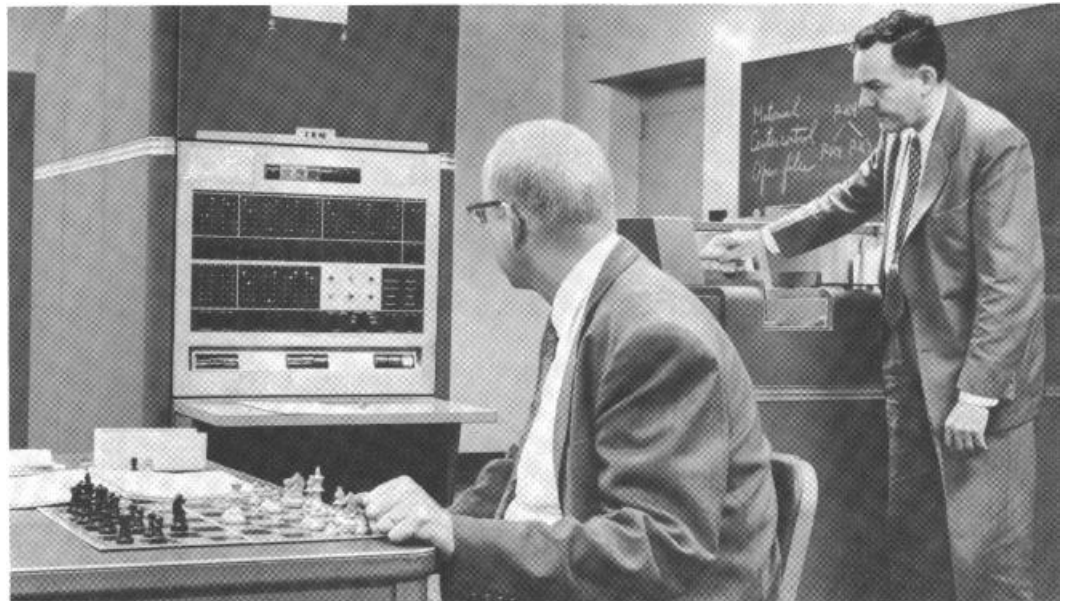
Economic Development and Administration



Citrus groves (left) in Los Angeles County, California, gave way to residential neighborhoods (right) in short span of six years. Rapid urban growth is one of many problems in efficient use of land and other natural resources being explored by Resources for the Future, an independent organization established with the cooperation of the Ford Foundation in 1952. With a new grant of \$5,375,000 this year, Resources for the Future will expand its research and education program on land use, water resources, energy, and minerals, and their relation to the economy.



Electronics aids research in economics and administration. Professor Jay W. Forrester of the School of Industrial Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, plots graphs obtained from electronic computation of economic data. His group is studying dynamics of business activity.



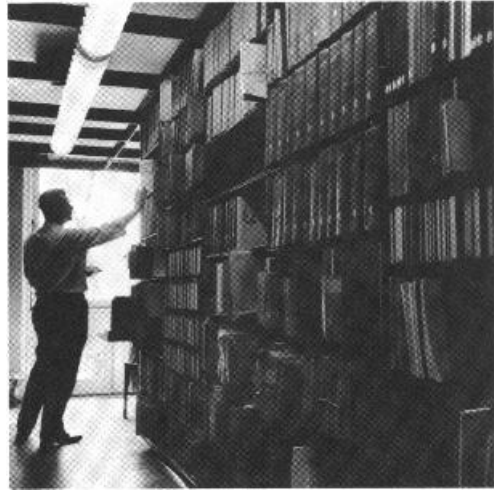
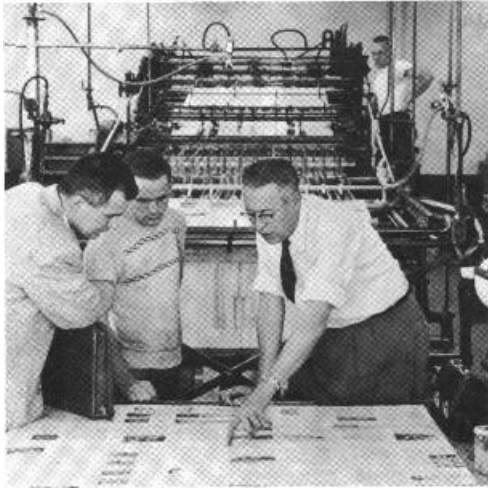
New methods of analyzing business decision-making occupy group headed by Professor Herbert Simon (standing), chairman of Industrial Management Department, Carnegie Institute of Technology. Here, with Allen Newell of the Rand Corporation, he follows the "moves" a computer makes in a chess game after it has been fed data. Similarly, Simon believes that computers may be programmed to act as "thinking machines" in making logical decisions on many business-administration problems.

Twelve collegiate schools of business are represented (right) at University of Chicago conference on the use of the behavioral sciences—sociology, anthropology, and psychology—in education for business. Introduction into business-school programs of such nontraditional subjects as behavioral sciences, mathematics, and statistics is one feature of concerted Foundation program begun during the year to expand the scope of business education.



Where savings go is what University of Illinois interviewers are investigating in detailed questioning of families cooperating in extensive series of surveys. Interviews are a part of a study by Inter-University Committee for Research on Consumer Behavior, composed of University of Illinois, New York University, Yale, and University of Michigan. Goal is a method of obtaining continuous, accurate, and representative sample of consumer savings, a valuable guide in industrial and governmental economic decisions.





Economic Development and Business Administration Fellowships enabled Joseph H. Foegen and Vincent J. Roggeveen to devote a full year to preparation of their doctoral dissertations. At top, Foegen visits a Madison, Wisconsin, printing firm and searches the University of Wisconsin Library for data on his study of turnover in industry. Below, Roggeveen interviews an official of a railway engineering department for his Harvard University dissertation on executive development in railroad industry.

Problems of the Aging

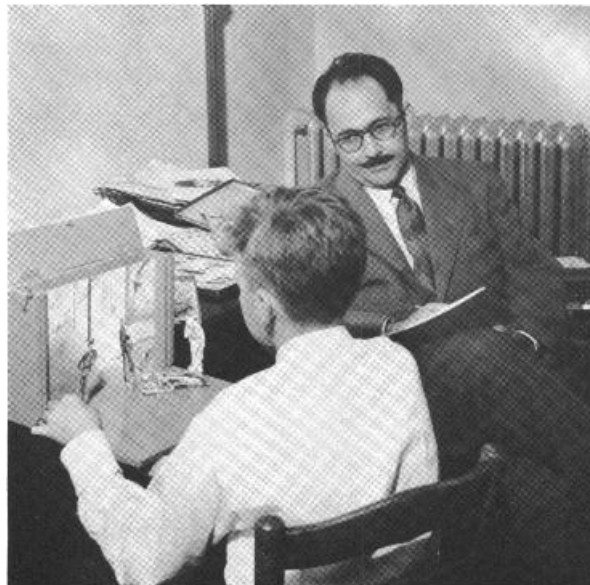
Housing needs of the aging are being studied by Western Reserve University, jointly with the Cleveland Welfare Federation, under a Foundation grant. Cleveland's Cedar Apartments housing project, shown on these pages, contains units specially designed for older tenants. A center within the project provides facilities for leisure and hobbies (left). Other services include professional counseling on personal problems (below). At the same time, older persons enjoy a non-institutionalized atmosphere in which, for example, they collect their mail from private boxes and can mingle with other age groups (opposite). Cedar Apartments is one scene of research by the Western Reserve group on social, psychological, medical, and other needs in living arrangements for older persons.





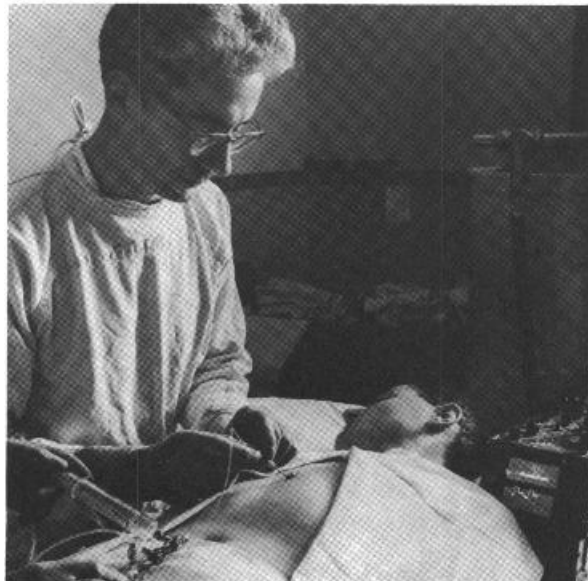
Youth Development

Anticipating juvenile delinquency before it gets out of control and salvaging offenders before they become habitual criminals are among the objectives of grants for youth development. Shown, for example, are two techniques at correctional institutions under Foundation-supported comparative study by the New York School of Social Work. A psychologist (bottom) uses a toy theater to uncover a boy's emotional problems, and two youths (below) learn arts and crafts as part of a rehabilitation program.



Hospital Aid

Variety of improved hospital services were completed or under way during the year as hospitals allocated the funds received under the Foundation's completed \$200 million program of grants to 3,400 voluntary, nonprofit hospitals. For example, Cleveland Clinic Hospital built a new obstetrical wing with grant funds. And at Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, support is being given to research on cardiopulmonary disturbances conducted by Dr. Don L. Fisher, shown below doing heart catheterization.



on metropolitan problems; to encourage intensive research on urban problems through a working partnership of the scholar and the community; and to attract and train able men and women from all walks of life, especially from universities, to work on urban and regional problems.

To help satisfy a long-standing need for continuing centers for urban affairs, the Foundation made a grant of \$675,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the establishment and support over a five-year period of the Joint Center for Urban Studies at Harvard University and M.I.T. The Joint Center is a cooperative enterprise of both universities, and combines the activities of their present Centers for Urban Studies. Activities of the Joint Center emphasize long-range aspects of urban development; the relation of the science and technology of urbanism to its social, economic, and political aspects; and assistance, through seminars, conferences, fellowships, and provision of library resources, to practitioners and scholars in the field of urban and regional problems.

A matching grant of \$200,000 was made to the Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association to help establish, in cooperation with Carnegie Institute, the University of Pittsburgh, and local civic agencies, a continuing economic study of the communities that comprise the Pittsburgh metropolitan region.

Among other actions this year was an appropriation of \$500,000 for an independent commission, sponsored by the American Municipal Association, to study present and future needs, training, recruitment, and employment of key urban-government personnel. An appropriation of \$250,000 will finance a series of case studies of metropolitan-action programs, including a study by the University of Miami of the establishment in Dade County, Florida, of the first metropolitan-area government in the United States. A grant of \$250,000 was made to Berea College to support a study of the problems of the Southern Appalachian Mountain region and its people. The University of Chicago received a grant of \$325,000 to support two correlated studies of key aspects of urbanization, to be conducted by the National Opinion Research Center and the Population Research and Training Center. A grant of \$160,000 was made to Local Government Education and Research, the research division of the National Association of County Officials, to assist educational activities and research for the improvement of county government. And a grant of \$112,000 went to University College London for support of a research program in England by the Committee for Urban Studies.

Economic Development and Administration

The recent economic recession heightened public concern about the operation of basic economic forces. It underscored the importance of matters toward which the program in Economic Development and Administration has been directed. One is better understanding of the determinants of economic growth and stability. Another is improved education for those who make far-reaching public and private economic decisions.

Education for Business

Collegiate education for business is undergoing a searching re-examination. Perceptive business educators are asking whether existing programs of study meet the highest standards of professional education and whether they constitute the best preparation for business leaders of the future. For the past two years, the Foundation has conducted a study of American business education. Its most encouraging finding is the increased tendency of business schools to question the educational *status quo* and to experiment with new patterns of education. In support of such activities, grants and appropriations totaling \$5.6 million were made.

A number of business schools are placing increased emphasis on the disciplines underlying business management. Efforts are being made to apply insights from such social sciences as anthropology, psychology, and sociology to a better understanding of human problems of the business firm. New aids to management decision-making are being derived from modern mathematics and statistics. For example, the University of Chicago School of Business, in substantially expanding its graduate program, has added to its faculty scholars in the social sciences, applied mathematics, and statistics. It received a grant of \$1,375,000 to endow two professorships and to provide doctoral fellowships for future teachers of business. The Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration—a leading source of business-school professors—is also placing added emphasis on the underlying disciplines. It received a grant of \$1,100,000, mainly to expand its doctoral program.

To further encourage the application of the social sciences and mathematics to business problems, an appropriation of \$1,250,000 was approved. One phase of the appropriation involves support of visiting professorships for social scientists, mathematicians, and statisticians at business schools. Initial grants were made to Indiana and Michigan

State Universities and the Universities of North Carolina, Washington, and Wisconsin. Another phase will offer study fellowships to teachers of business to increase their competence in the basic subjects relevant to their teaching and research interests. A third phase will encourage research on business problems by graduate students and established scholars outside business schools who, by tradition, have largely ignored the business firm as a challenging subject for study.

A \$500,000 appropriation was approved for a one-year mathematics institute, which exceptionally able teachers of business administration at the graduate level will be invited to join. The participants and a small full-time staff, including several visiting specialists, will devote a full twelve months to intensive study of the role of modern mathematics and statistics in business education and research. This training institute—composed of men who have a key part in the preparation of future business teachers and who are active in research—is intended to have a rapid and widespread effect on business education.

In 1957, the Foundation supported an experimental four-week seminar, staffed by faculty members from several universities, to bring together professors of business administration to study some of the latest advances in their fields. Because of the enthusiastic response and the continuing need, appropriations totaling \$775,000 were approved this year to continue similar annual seminars through 1963, and to publish reviews that will provide another channel for bringing current developments into the classroom.

Twenty colleges and universities received grants to send professors to the Harvard summer seminar in teaching by analysis of actual business situations. Funds were granted to Harvard to continue this case-method seminar over a five-year period.

*National
Monetary Policy*

Not since the Aldrich Commission of 1908-11—whose findings sowed the seeds for the Federal Reserve System—has the nation's financial structure been studied thoroughly. In 1957, after Congress failed to agree on establishment of a commission to undertake such a study under government auspices, a private group, the National Commission on Money and Credit, was organized to do the job. The Foundation appropriated \$500,000 to finance about half the expenses of the Commission's exhaustive three-year study. The National Commission is composed of twenty-five leaders from agriculture, banking, business, labor, and public service. The Committee for Economic Development

(C. E. D.), a nonpartisan organization, sponsored and will service the nongovernmental Commission, but its operations and findings are entirely independent of both the C.E.D. and the Foundation.

The need for a new, penetrating look at the national monetary and financial system stems from changes in the last half century. The Federal government has been given enlarged responsibility for using financial policy to promote economic stability and growth. World wars, drastic changes in the international gold standard, and a world-wide depression have radically altered monetary institutions and policies. The Commission's extended studies and analyses are aimed at informed policy recommendations to insure that public and private monetary machinery serves as flexible tools for balanced economic growth, sustained high employment and production, and prevention of undesirable inflationary effects. It will explore such problems as the influence of governmental policies on total money expenditures; decision-making in monetary and fiscal policies, regulations, and controls; public and private debt; government supervision of financial institutions; and the relationship of financial institutions and taxes to capital and credit.

*Graduate Training in
Economics and Business*

The "workshop," a technique used by a number of other branches of study, has only recently been applied to the training of graduate students in economics. It is a seminar organized around research of prime interest both to advanced graduate students and to one or more faculty members. Instead of working on dissertations in comparative isolation, students benefit from exchanges of views, closer criticism, and training in research methods. To develop workshops in fields ranging from public finance to agricultural policy and economic growth, grants were made to Columbia, Stanford, and the University of Chicago. To finance experimental workshops at five or six other schools in the next three years, \$250,000 was appropriated.

Advanced graduate training in economics and business administration has also been assisted by Foundation fellowship programs since the 1956-57 academic year. A new appropriation continues the program, which will provide about seventy fellowships for 1959-60. Fellowships for students who have fulfilled all course requirements for their doctor's degrees encourage completion of dissertations without a lengthy time gap that is sometimes never bridged. Fellowships for business students with master's degrees encourage them to go on to doctoral work leading to careers in teaching and research.

*Research on
Economic Problems*

The Foundation's program for Faculty Research Fellowships, also continued for 1959-60, enables about thirty professors to devote about a year without interruption to research on business and economic problems.

Fellows for 1958-59 are listed on pages 176 and 177.

In 1957, the Foundation supported three experimental research seminars for teachers of economics in Midwest liberal-arts colleges. They were considered so productive that an appropriation of \$325,000 was approved to expand the seminars to all regions of the country for three years. Teachers attending the first seminars reported that the opportunity to delve into research problems with colleagues from other institutions paid dividends in the form of improved teaching when they returned to their classrooms. In the summer of 1958, sixty-eight teachers attended regional programs at Duke, Johns Hopkins, Stanford, Tulane, and Yale Universities and at the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota.

In addition, grants were made to institutions for research on important economic issues, some of immediate concern and others of long-range interest. The Michigan State University Labor and Industrial Relations Center received a \$10,200 grant to study the economic circumstances and subsequent job experiences of persons who exhausted unemployment-compensation benefits during the 1958 recession. Typical of longer-range research is a series of industry studies, based on recent census data, being conducted by six university research teams under a grant of \$225,000 to the Social Science Research Council. This research involves the interpretation and application of a rich store of statistical information collected by the Bureau of the Census but un-tailored to research purposes. With another grant, the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan is making a study of low-income families. Economic data on these families is sparse since they are not covered in tax returns, the major source of income information.

*International
Economic Training*

With an appropriation of \$250,000, Vanderbilt University will expand its graduate training program in economic development to include not only officials from foreign governments but also foreign students interested in economics primarily as a profession rather than as an aid in government administration. About thirty-five trade-union leaders from foreign countries were enabled by Foundation grants to attend training programs, one group at the Columbia University Department

of Industrial Engineering, another at the Harvard Business School. Since 1952, Yale University has provided training in economic administration for a number of officials from American and foreign-government economic agencies, international organizations, and banks; a \$250,000 grant will help continue and expand the program for the next five years.

To help foreign students in these and many similar programs make the most of their study in the United States, the Institute of International Education was granted \$185,000 to establish an experimental nine-week summer orientation program. It will provide instruction in the fundamentals of economics, English-language training, and field visits to acquaint students with the American economy and culture.

Youth Development

Most of the actions taken in the Foundation's program in Youth Development have been directed at the critical problem of juvenile delinquency. In recent years, the increasing number of young people considered delinquent and the increased seriousness of their delinquent acts have caused a great deal of concern in the United States and in other parts of the world.

There is general agreement that there is no single panacea for the delinquency problem, for each young person in trouble is the unique product of a complex and interacting set of factors that include, among others, his family, his school, his community experience, and his own personality. Nevertheless, a number of specific needs seem to be evident: the training of personnel, improved communications, evaluation of agency programs, readjustments within the public and private agencies of the community, and continued research and experimentation.

To help resolve these needs within the framework of a comprehensive community program that includes both action and research, the Foundation this year granted \$700,000 to the University of Southern California and \$740,000 to Syracuse University to establish and support over a five-year period youth-studies centers at the respective institutions, in Los Angeles and Syracuse. Each center, guided by a committee of leading citizens, will bring the university's resources for training and research to the support of community programs of prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

Generally, the centers' activities will consist of an educational and training program for school personnel, law-enforcement and probation

officers, social-agency workers, and others; community demonstrations of techniques and concepts in delinquency prevention and control; and a research and evaluation program. Reports and findings from each center will be made available to individuals and agencies working with youth and to public officials and administrators.

Other actions taken this year under the program include a grant of \$24,850 to the University of Michigan for an analysis of research and experimental programs in the field of youth problems; a grant of \$12,500 to Rutgers University for a workshop for administrators of institutions for juvenile delinquents; and a grant of \$63,800 to University College London for research on the treatment of juvenile delinquents in England.

A grant of \$150,000 to the Social Science Research Council was not specifically directed at juvenile delinquency but at the broader aspects of youth development. Through a committee established by the Council, research will be undertaken on the factors responsible for constructive as well as destructive behavior. Young people to be studied for youth development and personality growth include those in colleges, secondary schools, and nonacademic groups.

Problems of the Aging

One out of twelve Americans is sixty-five years or older; by 1975 the proportion may increase to one out of every ten. Along with advances in medical science responsible for this growth, economic and social developments (compulsory retirement, to cite one of many examples) have given rise to complex problems of the aging. The Foundation is particularly concerned with three: housing and living arrangements, meaningful activity, and health (in its economic and social, rather than medical and biological aspects).

Grants for studies of living arrangements for older persons went to Western Reserve and Cornell Universities. Working with community agencies, Western Reserve is examining the experience and needs of tenants in housing designed specially, but not exclusively, for older persons. Cornell's Housing Research Center is interviewing about 4,000 older persons to obtain more detailed information than is available in the Federal census on the kind of housing older persons are occupying, the range of accommodations in relation to their income and health status, and the types of housing they desire. Both studies are intended to accumulate knowledge on which future living plans for the aged, both

private and public, may be based. The attitudes of older persons to housing and general living conditions in an urban environment will be studied by researchers at the University of North Carolina.

Another phase of the North Carolina grant concerns the reaction of industrial executives and workers to retirement, and particularly the role they play in community affairs after they leave employment. Community participation also is among the subjects being examined in a study by Stanford psychologists Ernest Hilgard and Wilbur Schramm. Their research will explore the reasons people come to old-age centers and the extent to which their needs are met.

Under a grant to the University of Michigan, a study will be made of the economic and social factors that influence the handling of health problems of older people.

Science and Engineering

In March, 1957, the trustees approved a program in Science and Engineering. This year studies were undertaken and a few grants were made preliminary to more extensive actions expected to follow planning now under way. A grant of \$207,000 was made to the University of Illinois for a four-year experiment to attract engineering students into teaching careers. The program provides fellowships for mechanical- and electrical-engineering students who, in addition to pursuing regular studies for the master's degree, will attend seminars in the theory and art of teaching and in recent advances in technology. They will also engage in practice teaching. Another grant assists the American Society for Engineering Education in a survey of activities already under way in engineering colleges to recruit and train engineering teachers.

The Foundation staff has undertaken a study of engineering education at the doctoral level in order to provide a base for future grants concerned with key problems. Among these is the shortage of engineering teachers. Equally important is the growing demand in industry and research laboratories for exceptionally qualified engineering graduates and for engineers with advanced training in the basic engineering sciences (thermodynamics, electricity and magnetism, and fluid mechanics, for example) rather than in the practice of engineering as an art.

Studies of undergraduate and graduate education in the natural sciences also are being made by the staff.

International Training and Research

Through the support of scholarship and teaching concerning other countries and their relations with each other and the United States, the Foundation's International Training and Research program seeks to strengthen American competence in foreign affairs and international relations. The program has concentrated on areas where American knowledge is limited and trained personnel is scarce — Asia, Africa, the Near East, the Soviet Union, and East Europe. Most of its grants have been made to American universities with strong scholarly interests in these areas. The program has also encouraged closer ties among the study of international relations, foreign-area studies, and other academic disciplines. And it has sought to broaden the basis of American scholarship through grants for cooperative research and training between American and foreign universities and for training in the United States for foreign scholars and leaders.

A grant of \$1,000,000 this year to Harvard University encompasses several of the principal objectives of the program.

Half the grant will be used by Harvard's new Center for International Affairs for its program to combine research on fundamental international issues and problems with advanced study for officials and experts from both the United States and abroad working in the international field. The bulk of the Foundation's assistance to the Center will be used for partial endowment of two additional professorships. Over a three-year period, the grant also will enable foreign leaders from less-developed countries to study economic development and government administration at Harvard's Graduate School of Public Administration.

Asian Studies The remainder of the Foundation's grant to Harvard went to support two programs in Asian studies. The first, which received previous Foundation support, is concerned with training and research on the economy of modern China; the funds will be used largely for endowing a professorship. The second is an experimental project to enable teachers of undergraduate courses on East Asia to spend a year at Harvard doing graduate work. Participants are experienced teachers in the social sciences and humanities, most of whom have not had previous training on East Asia. The Foundation's grant provides funds to Harvard's Center for East Asian Studies to help finance fellowships, tuition, and other costs for five teachers a year over a three-year period.

A grant of \$579,000 went to Cornell University for Southeast Asia studies, China studies, and Chinese-language training. Part of the grant provides for the partial endowment of a professorship and for five-year support for fellowships and other costs in Cornell's program of studies concerning Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, and other countries of Southeast Asia. To strengthen China studies, another portion was allotted for adding to the faculty China specialists trained in the social sciences. A fellowship program previously aided by the Foundation enables graduate students from Cornell and eleven other colleges to take Chinese-language training on Taiwan. The fellowship program will be supported for two additional years by the remainder of the grant.

Other support for East Asian studies was provided this year through a grant of \$250,000 to Stanford University. The funds will be used mainly for faculty research and related activities.

To assist scholars in East Asian universities and to foster contacts between them and scholars in other countries, the Foundation made four grants totaling \$224,500 to several institutions in Japan. A grant of \$155,000 to the University of Tokyo provides two-year support for a study, in cooperation with Stanford University, of postwar educational reforms in Japan. Hokkaido University was granted \$50,000 to establish a new student center to stimulate closer relations between students and faculty members and to facilitate associations between Japanese and foreign scholars. Also to help serve the needs of foreign scholars in Japan, the International House, Tokyo, received \$12,000 and the Amherst House at Doshisha University, Kyoto, \$7,500.

The University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, received a \$90,000 grant in support of a cooperative research project by British and American scholars on the economic history of East and Southeast Asia.

African Studies

African studies in American universities have been assisted during the past several years by grants to Boston, Northwestern, and Howard Universities. This year the Foundation made two grants to advance teaching and research in this field through cooperative programs between African institutions of higher learning and those of the West.

An exchange of professors and graduate students between the Universities of Chicago and California and several colleges in Africa, such as the University Colleges of Ghana and Nigeria, is being financed with a \$245,000 grant. The purpose of the program is to further joint

research among American and African scholars on problems relating to education, economic growth, and the rapid transition in Africa from tribal to modern societies.

To further augment cooperative research between African and Western scholars, a grant of \$65,000 was made to the International African Institute, London. The Institute will use the funds over a four-year period to help plan a social-science seminar among African, American, and European scholars at a different African college or research institute each year.

To help promote understanding between the United States and South Africa, the Foundation made a grant of \$50,000 to the African-American Institute for its exchange program among leading citizens of the two countries in such fields as education, public affairs, business, labor, and journalism.

*Studies of
the Soviet Union
and East Europe*

The Foundation granted \$200,000 for the third year of a national program directed by Columbia and seven other universities to enable American scholars and graduate students to visit Russia and countries of East Europe. The first two years of the program, which were assisted by grants from the Carnegie Corporation, helped provide one-month trips to these countries for some 120 teachers and students from about fifty institutions. The third year of the program will emphasize longer-term field study and research, when such opportunities become available through changes in the visa policies of the countries concerned. For example, the Foundation's grant will help finance a one-year exchange of graduate students between the United States and Russia as part of the intercultural agreement reached by the countries in January, 1958.

Other support to increase opportunities for personal contacts between American and Russian scholars included a grant of \$24,330 to the American Council of Learned Societies to help finance the attendance of nineteen American and three Canadian Slavic experts at the Fourth International Congress of Slavists, in Moscow, in September, 1958. Grants of \$24,750 to the University of Pittsburgh and \$24,000 to Indiana University were made to support the preparation of scholarly books. The first will consist of translations of South Slavic historical materials for use in undergraduate teaching. The second will be composed of articles on Soviet theories of economic growth translated from relatively inaccessible Soviet journals.

text continues on page 77

International Training and Research

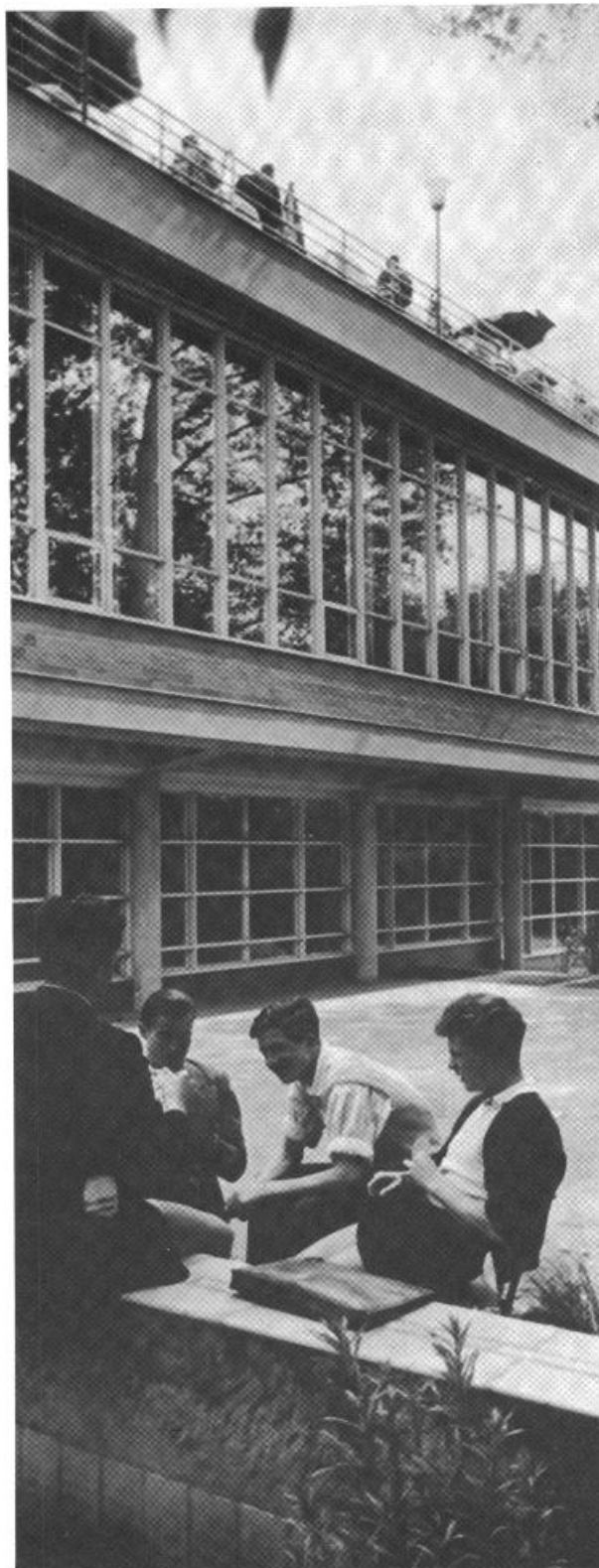
Nigerian Professor Kenneth O. Dike of University College, Ibadan, discusses Nigerian history at Northwestern University seminar (below). Besides training in African affairs, the Northwestern program includes research in African culture. One project is a study of African music by Dr. Alan P. Merriam, shown writing out native music he recorded.



International Affairs

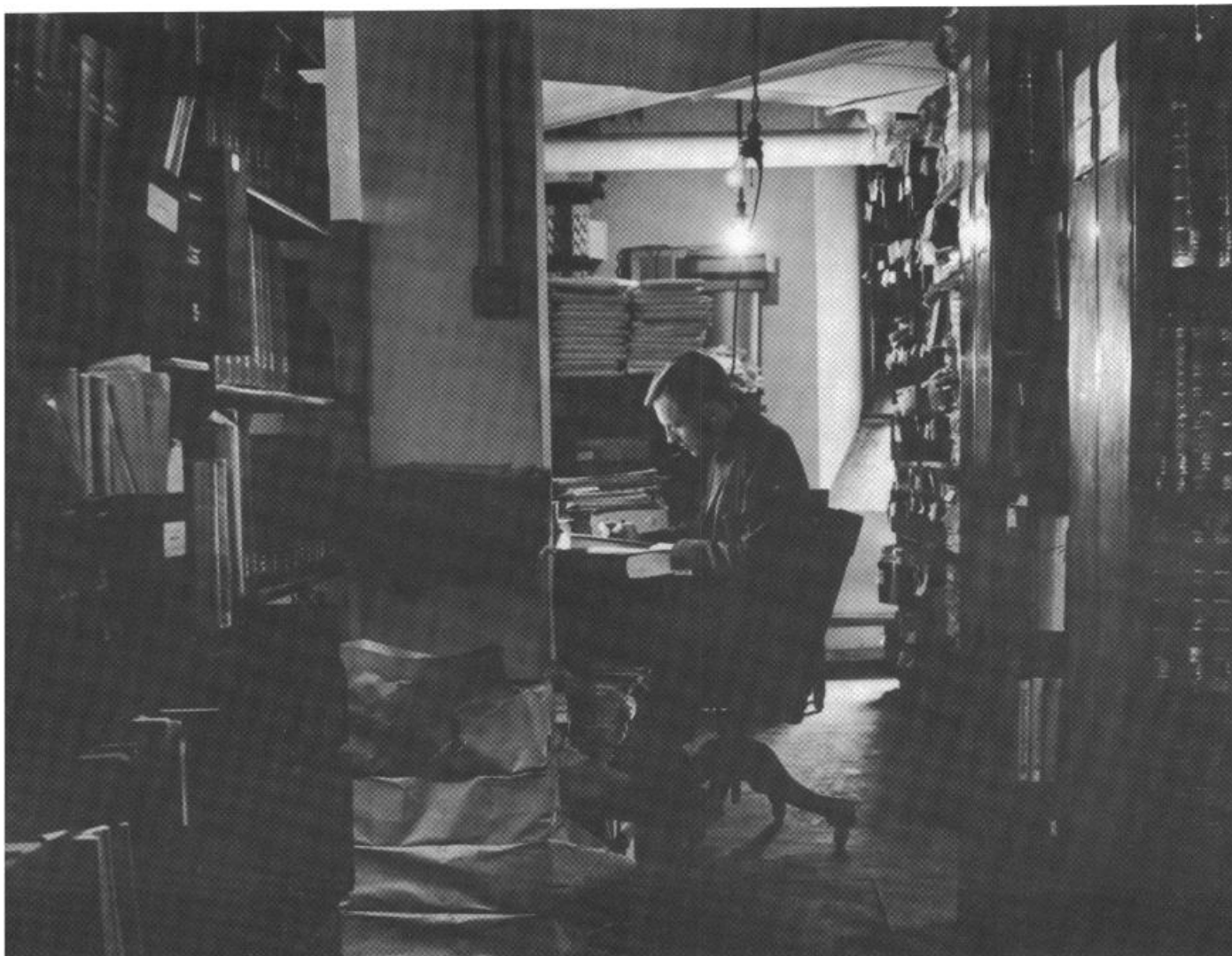


Cultural exchanges between Poland and the West include visits, made possible by Foundation assistance, of scholars like Jan Bialostocki (left), a curator at the National Museum in Warsaw. He is discussing his research on German artist Albrecht Dürer with Professor Irwin Panofsky of the Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton.



German students from both the Federal Republic and the East Zone have the opportunity to trade ideas and opinions without fear at the Free University of Berlin. Foundation grant of \$1 million this year includes support for tutorial system in a new student dormitory village. The tutorial program is intended to bring about closer relations between faculty and students.

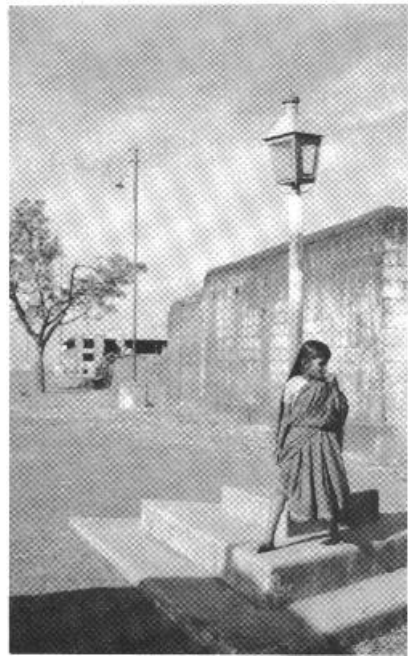
International Legal Studies



Deep in the stacks of the University of Chicago's law library, a young lawyer, Thomas Nicholson, prepares a seminar report on a problem in international civil law. Nicholson took a leave of absence from his job in order to do graduate work under Chicago's program in international legal studies, one of several supported by the Foundation to train experts in foreign law.

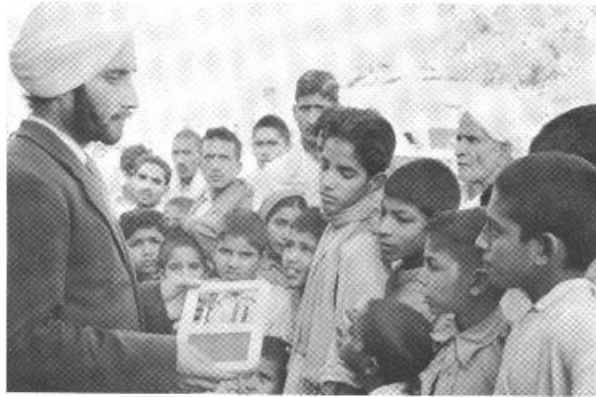
Overseas Development

South Indian village, whose outdoor lighting once consisted solely of kerosene street lamp (foreground), now has several electric lights like the one in background. Millions of people throughout the world are making efforts to shed centuries of economic, social, and political darkness as well. But in India as the pace of industrialization accelerates, growing congestion and slums in the cities present new problems. The typical street scene (below) is in Delhi, the ancient city bordering the modern capital of New Delhi. The Foundation has provided a team of urban-affairs experts to assist the Indian government in preparing a plan for the Delhi metropolitan area, which will serve as a model for other cities.



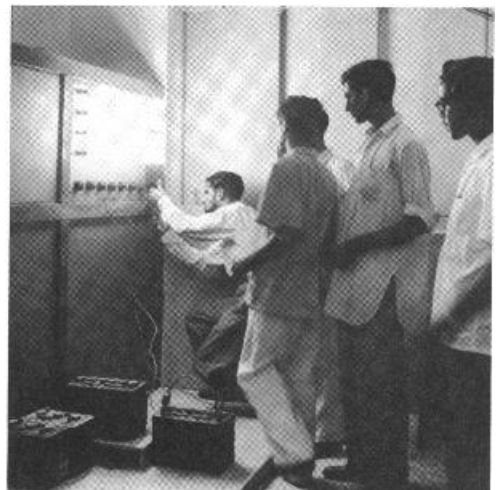


India and Nepal are promoting small industries and modernizing village crafts to create jobs and raise living standards. By providing foreign experts and equipment, the Foundation helps the Indian and Nepali governments train small manufacturers in the use of new tools, techniques, and designs. Changes in three traditional Indian crafts are shown at left: a potter shapes vessels on an improved wheel; young blacksmiths study improved tool designs; and artisans assemble a new machine for making sugar in the village. Below, an Indian government worker, who tours remote areas in a truck, sells a village-made product—a schoolboy's slate and abacus. In Nepal (bottom), jewelry makers fashion designs, using an improved workbench.

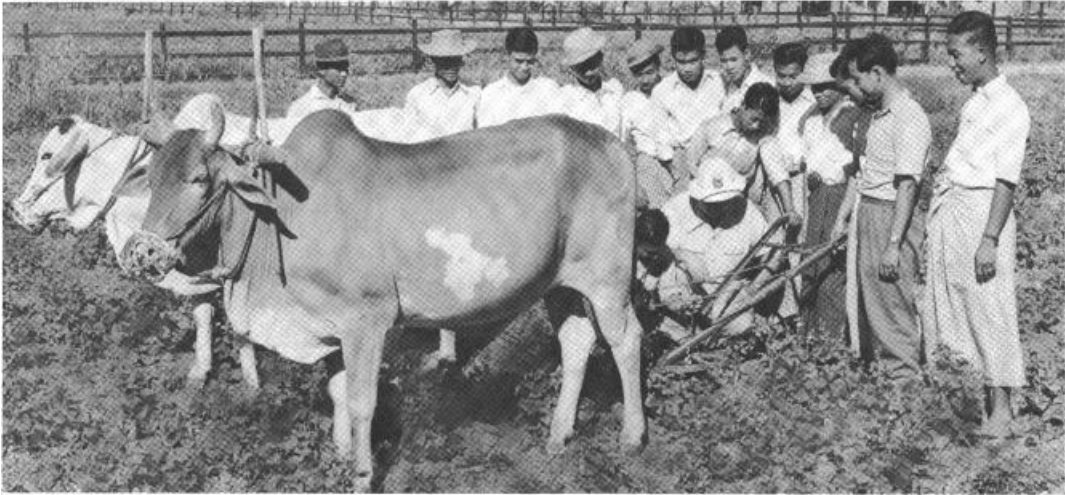




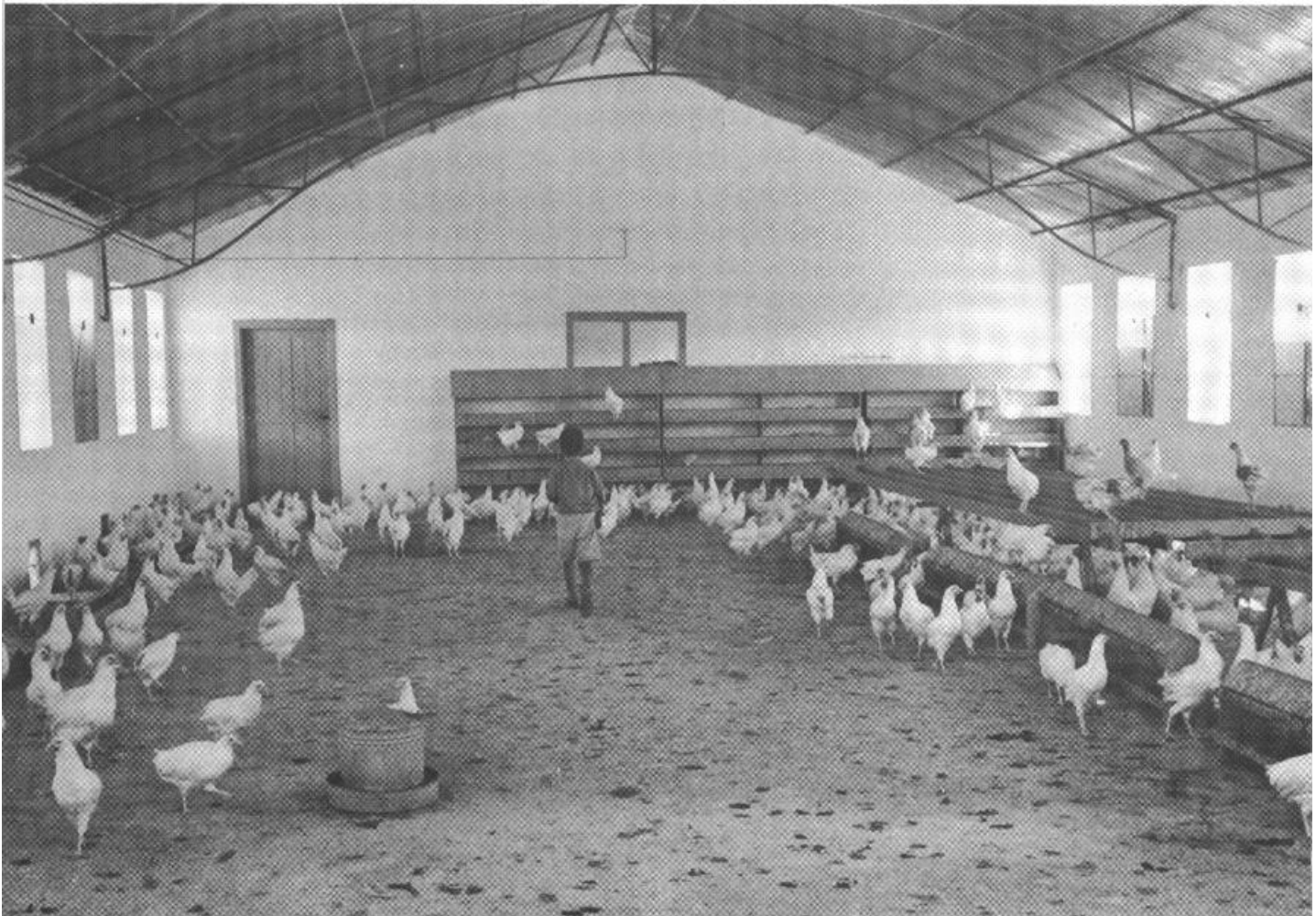
Pakistani educational centers receiving Foundation grants include the Karachi College of Home Economics, where future teachers are shown learning to make clothes, and the Polytechnic Institute, Dacca, (bottom), where students are being taught to operate a battery charger. Future village extension workers (left) learn to use both a modern tractor plow and a traditional hand plow improved with steel share.



Burma and Indonesia also have opened training institutes with Foundation aid. Burmese students (top) are taught use of interrow cultivator to control weeds and conserve water. Below, a Burmese youth learns carpentry at Rangoon Technical High School, and R. Soerto, a teacher at Indonesia's first Community Development Training Institute, studies improved poultry-raising methods at the University of Kentucky.



Rug weaving (right) is a basic industry in many of the 546 villages in Iran's Gorgan area, near the Caspian Sea. The government, with technical assistance provided by the Foundation, is developing these villages as a model for other rural projects. Village workers are helping weavers raise their incomes by standardizing dyes and improving marketing facilities. Below, near Jericho, in Jordan, an orphan refugee boy feeds chickens at a vocational school operated by the Foundation-assisted Arab Development Society. Assistance by the Foundation in the Near East also extends to Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey.



International Studies

With part of a grant of \$170,000 to support international studies at Stanford University, Stanford's Institute for Communications Research will conduct a five-year program of basic research on the communications systems of different countries and on the flow of information across their borders. The Hoover Institution at Stanford, which contains one of the country's finest libraries in the international field, will use another portion for its research and publication program. The balance of the funds supplements previous Foundation assistance for the general development of international studies at Stanford.

A comprehensive self-study by Michigan State University of its wide range of international activities is being assisted by a grant of \$135,000. The study will be a joint effort among several of the University's departments to relate their various overseas activities with training and research in the international field being conducted on the campus.

Likewise, Cornell University received a grant, of \$150,000, that has the combined purpose of strengthening its international studies and improving the University's capacity to serve other countries. It provides three additional years of assistance in training American and foreign nationals for agricultural extension work in less-developed countries.

To help improve the effectiveness and on-campus value of services provided by more than fifty universities to some thirty-eight foreign countries through International Cooperation Administration contracts, the Foundation granted \$88,000 to the American Council on Education for three more years of support for the Office on Institutional Projects Abroad. The Office, established in 1954 with Foundation help, provides liaison and advisory services to universities contracting with the government.

The Foundation also granted \$88,000 to the United States National Student Association to continue a program that enables student leaders from countries in Africa, Asia, and the Near East to spend a year on American campuses studying student government.

Fellowships

The Foundation's efforts to strengthen American and Canadian college and university programs of teaching and research pertaining to Asia, Africa, the Near East, the Soviet Union, and East Europe have been reinforced by its Foreign Area Training Fellowships for studies of these areas. This year 179 fellowships were awarded to college seniors

about to enter graduate school, graduate students, scholars who have already received doctorates, and persons in such professions as law and government. Altogether, more than 1,000 fellowship grants or extensions of grants have been awarded since the program was established in 1952. Beginning with the 1959-60 year, awards to college seniors will be discontinued.

Under the Foundation's International Relations Training Fellowships program, college and university faculty members have received twenty-eight awards since 1956, including eight this year, for training in international relations, other social sciences, the humanities, or foreign-area studies. This program has been suspended, pending a general review by the Foundation of its assistance to the field of international relations.

The list of recipients of fellowships under these two programs begins on page 158.

International Legal Studies

Through its International Legal Studies program, the Foundation has granted over \$11.5 million since 1954 to improve teaching and scholarship concerning the legal aspects of international and foreign affairs. This program, formally completed this year, was instituted with the purpose of helping to strengthen the legal profession as a strategic source of leadership in the conduct of international relations.

Four-fifths of the funds granted under the program assisted the development of international legal studies at the law schools of fourteen American universities. The remainder was used mainly to support research on important international legal problems, the preparation of scholarly materials in international law, and cooperative training and research programs between American and foreign law schools.

This year Columbia University received \$300,000 for three additional years of assistance to a cooperative arrangement among its law school and the law schools of the Universities of Michigan and Istanbul. Also, a total of \$295,000 was provided for cooperative research and training activities involving the Indian Law Institute and American and other law schools and legal scholars.

Although the Foundation has terminated its formal program in international legal studies, it will maintain its interest in this field and, from time to time, may make grants relating to it through one or more of its other programs.

International Affairs

The Foundation's International Affairs program puts particular emphasis on assistance to educational, research, and civic institutions and organizations in Europe, especially those seeking to improve understanding of the problems of countries in the Atlantic community and to advance the development of a greater unity among them.

In addition, the program assists a variety of activities in the United States and Europe for increasing public understanding of world affairs and fostering a greater flow of people, ideas, and news across national boundaries. Through the exchange of scholars and leaders, the program is endeavoring to contribute to a greater understanding between East Europe and the West as a means of reducing international tensions.

Strengthening Education and Research in Europe

In 1951 and 1954, the Foundation granted a total of \$1,434,500 to help provide basic facilities for the Free University of Berlin as a center of intellectual freedom within Central Europe. A further grant of \$1 million this year will help strengthen the University's academic program, particularly its international activities. Three-fourths of the grant will be used for an exchange of faculty members and graduate students between the University and academic institutions in the United States and Europe, and to help strengthen scholarship and teaching at the University's foreign-area and other research institutes. The remainder will be used largely for establishing a tutorial system within a new student village now under construction.

Oxford University, oldest in the English-speaking countries, has for centuries been a singular influence on scholarship throughout the world. The Foundation granted \$1 million as a contribution to Oxford's campaign to raise funds for restoration of its historic buildings. In the United Kingdom itself, there has been a generous response to the campaign.

To strengthen the institutional resources of Italy for training and research in public administration, a field of key importance to its economic and political development, the Foundation granted \$155,000 to the University of Bologna and \$295,000 to the University of California, Berkeley. Both grants will be used to assist in the development of Bologna's graduate school of public administration. They provide support for teacher training, research, and the preparation of students for careers in the Italian civil service.

Support for educational development in southern Italy was provided through a grant of \$128,000 to the National Union for the Struggle Against Illiteracy (UNLA) for teacher training and development of teaching materials and courses at UNLA's fifty village educational centers. The grant will also aid the establishment of seven new centers in an experimental development area recently created in Sardinia by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

Economic research in France was aided by a grant of \$90,000 to the National Foundation of Political Science, Paris, to help improve methods for the better utilization of France's economic resources. The funds will support a five-year program by the National Foundation's Service for Economic Studies to collect and publish economic data concerning the various regions of France.

To aid in stimulating greater scientific cooperation in the Atlantic community, the Foundation made grants totaling \$77,000 to help expand summer schools in solid-state physics in Paris and Les Houches, France, and in Varenna, Italy.

*Assisting European
Integration Efforts*

To help meet the long-range economic, political, social, and constitutional needs of the European community, a new central organization, known as the European Community Institute for University Studies, was inaugurated this year with the assistance of a \$500,000 Foundation grant. The grant provides support for the Institute over a five-year period. Its board includes such prominent figures in the European-integration movement as Jean Monnet, Louis Armand, Walter Hallstein, Max Kohnstamm, and Robert Marjolin. In addition to furthering research on European problems and affairs, the new Institute will support European-university programs to train personnel for positions in the European Common Market, Coal and Steel Community, Atomic Energy Community, and similar institutions that may emerge.

Assistance for research on the immediate problems facing the leaders of the European-integration movement was provided by a grant of \$150,000 to the Center of Documentation, Paris. The Center was established last year by the Action Committee for the United States of Europe to serve as a clearinghouse and to provide officials with current information and technical data. With the aid of grants totaling \$177,400, Political and Economic Planning (PEP), a research organization located in London, will make studies and public reports on the implications of European integration for major aspects of the British economy.

*Increasing
International
Understanding*

The American Council of Learned Societies received a \$500,000 grant for a program of international conferences in the United States for scholars in the humanities and social sciences. The program, to continue for five years or more, will be conducted jointly with the Social Science Research Council. The meetings will be sponsored by scholarly societies belonging to the two national organizations.

Advanced training and research in international studies was supported by grants of \$350,000 to the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, and \$250,000 to the National Foundation of Political Science, Paris. The Geneva institute will use its funds for faculty additions, salary increases, scholarships, and other costs required to strengthen its program. The French organization will apply its grant to its Graduate Study Center for International Relations for a program of seminars, research, and publications.

Training for United States government personnel concerned with African affairs was assisted by a grant of \$63,000 to the Foreign Service Institute for a field seminar in Africa during the summer of 1958.

To help improve the ability of countries in the Atlantic community to assist less-developed nations, a grant of \$250,000 was made to the London School of Economics. The School will establish a graduate course in economic development and public administration for students from less-developed countries. The grant also provides for an exchange of professors and graduate students with institutions in other countries, including less-developed areas, and for research in international studies.

Five grants totaling \$173,515 were made to help improve the effectiveness of the mass media in reporting international events and to help create a more factual picture of the United States abroad. The Governmental Affairs Institute received support for a thirty-day program of seminars and travel in the United States for foreign correspondents who do not normally have the opportunity to see more of this country than the Atlantic seaboard. Another grant to the Institute helped finance a twelve-day tour of the United States by foreign members of the International Press Institute who attended its Annual Assembly in Washington, D.C. Attendance of a number of European and Asian publishers and editors at the University of Missouri's Press Congress of the World in 1959 will be financed by the Foundation. Fellowships were provided for four younger journalists from abroad to attend Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism during 1958-59. The International Press Institute received further support for its program of international seminars and conferences among newspaper editors.

Grants for international cultural exchange this year included \$200,000 to the Broadcasting Foundation of America and \$100,000 to the Festival Foundation. The first provides support for the establishment and operation for three years of a center to duplicate tapes of foreign cultural programs for distribution to radio stations throughout the United States. The second grant was made to assist the 1958 and 1959 seasons of the International Cultural Festival, Spoleto, Italy, which provides opportunities for younger American and European artists to present new works and to appear before international audiences. Funds were also provided to help finance visits to the United States by several outstanding Europeans. Among them were Willy Brandt, Mayor of Berlin; Alan Bullock, of Oxford University; and L. John Edwards, Member of Parliament and Vice Chairman of the Council of Europe.

*Reducing Tensions Through
East-West Exchange*

The Foundation continued to develop a program of exchange with East Europe. Its appropriation of \$500,000 last year for an exchange of professors, graduate students, and professional specialists between Poland and the United States and West Europe was supplemented this year by a similar appropriation to continue the program into 1959. Its scope may be extended to include other countries of East Europe besides Poland. Grants to academic and other organizations in the United States and Europe have provided for visits to date by approximately 150 Poles to the United States and West Europe. The funds also include support for short-term group exchanges with West Europe, for trips by sixteen Americans to Poland, and for the purchase of books and equipment for eight Polish universities.

Overseas Development

Since 1950, the Foundation has been aiding countries in South and Southeast Asia and the Near East in their efforts to raise the living standards of their people.

Economic and technical assistance from other outside sources aims largely at meeting immediate needs and is invested in physical projects—irrigation and power schemes, steel mills, hospitals, railways—and in food supplies. The Foundation complements this investment by helping the countries develop the educational and research institutions essential for their long-range growth.

The institutional needs of these countries are large and varied. The Foundation, for example, has helped agencies to train village

extension workers; improve managerial and technical skills of businessmen and craftsmen; train teachers; broaden higher, secondary, and vocational education; and increase competence in research, planning, and public administration.

The Foundation gives its support in various ways. It assists the countries' own specialists in training and research programs. It finances specialized training in the United States, West Europe, and other areas for teachers, administrators, and technicians. It helps obtain foreign consultants and equipment to strengthen existing educational institutions and establish new facilities.

More than thirty American universities, colleges, and other educational institutions are cooperating in this program by lending specialists, providing consulting assistance, and training foreign citizens. A valuable by-product is the enrichment of academic life at these institutions. Their students and research programs benefit from personal contact with foreign trainees and from the greater competence with which teachers return from abroad.

During 1958, grants under the Overseas Development program totaled \$16,077,473. The bulk of these funds went to twelve countries in Asia and the Near East. With a few small grants, the Foundation extended the program to central and western Africa. In the coming year, the Foundation will expand the program in Africa and extend it on a modest scale to Latin America and the Caribbean area.

India In India, the Foundation's interests have covered village improvement and agricultural extension, urban planning, small industries and handicrafts, business and industrial management, secondary and higher education, economic and social research, and public administration.

This year the Foundation continued to support the Community Development Program, India's pioneering effort to improve village life and agricultural practices through villagers' self-help. The government received \$783,000 for consultants and materials to strengthen its agricultural extension work. A grant of \$205,500 was made to Ghandigram, a private nonprofit rural welfare center in south India, to develop a village-health service as a national model. Another grant is aiding the government in setting up six regional centers to design attractive, sanitary village homes and train extension workers in their construction.

The backbone of India's Second Five-Year Plan is an increase of 250 per cent in steel production. To assist India in meeting this goal, the Foundation last year gave funds to help provide 200 Indian

engineers with in-plant training at seven American steel companies and supplemental instruction at five engineering colleges. Another 100 engineers now are undergoing training made possible by a second grant.

Despite the Plan's emphasis on heavy industry, small-scale industries play an important role in India's economy by providing employment and consumer goods. The largest grant made in India this year, \$2,163,000, is helping the government expand its small-industries development program, launched with Foundation support in 1953. The program calls for institutes in all fourteen states to channel technical, managerial, financial, and marketing aid to small manufacturers; sixty centers to train industrial extension workers, and two centers to train small-industry managers. The grant will finance equipment for the centers and provide funds for forty-eight technical advisers.

In education, the University of Delhi was given \$426,000 to broaden its program in the humanities and social sciences through seminars and individual tutorial instruction. Grants also went to the University of Calcutta for its graduate program in economics, and to Lodhipur Institute for an industrial-training program for rural youth.

To expand research on Indian economic and social problems and to train Indians in research techniques, grants totaling \$1,172,300 were awarded to four cooperating institutions, one American and three Indian. In addition to a \$450,000 grant last year, the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology received \$300,000. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics received \$500,000; the Delhi School of Economics, \$300,000; and the Indian Statistical Institute, \$72,300.

With a separate grant of \$269,500, Bombay University is expanding teaching and research in monetary and international economics.

A promising development this year for India's rural economy was the experimental operation of two mechanical innovations in a village eighteen miles from New Delhi. One device enables four pairs of bullocks to pump water from a well at double the capacity of the Persian wheel, the traditional lift-irrigation method, and to generate enough electricity to power a small woodworking shop or light houses and street lamps. The second device is an improved kiln that can fashion common Indian clay into bricks up to ten times harder than those produced in traditional kilns. Both devices resulted from the collaboration of the Indian government, several American industrial firms and technical consultants, and the Foundation.

Pakistan In Pakistan, the Foundation has given assistance mainly to training centers for village-development workers and administrators; government planning agencies; and institutes of higher, secondary, technical and home-economics education.

This year Pakistan increased its budget for education to meet its growing need for administrators, technicians, and teachers. Four-fifths of the Foundation's Pakistan program reflected this emphasis.

To develop educational techniques and a curriculum geared to the nation's needs, two in-service training centers for secondary-school teachers are being set up, one each in East and West Pakistan. Each center will be coordinated with twenty demonstration secondary schools offering expanded instruction in scientific, technical, and vocational subjects. Grants of \$1,249,000 to the government will enable the University of Chicago to provide field advisers and scholarships for Pakistani educators.

As in many other countries, Pakistani universities are handicapped by swollen classes, insufficient research and library facilities, inadequate syllabi, and an outdated examination system. To chart a long-range improvement program, the government has created a Commission on Higher Education. A grant of \$110,000 will enable the Commission to include two foreign members, employ a foreign research adviser, and study higher education in Europe and the United States.

Another grant of \$110,000 will help the Inter-University Board, consisting of representatives from Pakistan's six universities, establish a full-time secretariat to furnish greater leadership in raising academic standards.

To encourage closer relations between students and teachers, the Universities of Dacca and the Panjab are planning campus centers for extracurricular activities of these two groups. Grants totaling \$430,500 will provide consultants, staff-training assistance, books, and equipment through the University of Chicago.

In 1951, a Foundation grant helped establish Pakistan's first colleges of home economics at Lahore and Karachi, both in West Pakistan. Assisted by new grants totaling \$557,000, mainly for advisory services from Oklahoma State University, Pakistan is extending the programs of the two colleges and adding a third college at Dacca, East Pakistan.

With another grant, of \$446,000, Oklahoma State University is assisting polytechnic institutes at Karachi, Rawalpindi, and Dacca in starting training programs for secondary-school technical teachers. The

grant also continues the University's assistance to the Dacca and Rawalpindi Polytechnic Institutes in developing training programs for industrial technicians. In the field of industrial development, a team from Stanford Research Institute, supported by a grant of \$145,905, is working with Pakistani specialists in planning demonstration projects to promote rural industries.

Nepal In previous years, the Foundation has assisted in establishing two training institutes in Nepal, one in home economics and one in small industries. This year the Foundation granted \$226,000 to help establish a Rural Higher Institute to train personnel for agricultural and community development.

Burma The Foundation's assistance in Burma has been largely for programs in higher education, agricultural and vocational training, public and business administration, and educational publications.

This year, to help meet Burma's growing shortage of scientific personnel, the government augmented the science program at the University of Mandalay, with emphasis on geology, biology, physics, and applied chemistry. Supported by a Foundation grant of \$477,075 to the government, the University of Florida is providing three visiting professors, books, and laboratory equipment, and is arranging for training of Burmese teachers in the United States.

Another advance was the integration of the social sciences under one faculty at the University of Rangoon to foster interdisciplinary training and research. The Foundation gave the University \$180,000 to establish, with the cooperation of the American Library Association, a modern social-sciences library. The Foundation also gave the University a grant of \$165,000 to continue assistance by the University of Utah in extending Rangoon's business-administration program.

Dunwoody Industrial Institute of Minneapolis has been cooperating, with Foundation support, in strengthening the Government Technical Institute and the Rangoon Technical High School. This year supplementary grants totaling \$545,000 continued this assistance.

Burma's efforts to broaden its educational system have been hampered by a dearth of qualified educational administrators. A Foundation grant of \$70,000 provides advanced overseas training for promising candidates. Burma also needs an expanded corps of qualified public

servants to administer its government and develop its resources. To help meet this need, the Foundation provided \$190,000 for overseas and in-service training of administrators and \$105,000 for overseas training of economic-planning personnel. The Public Administration Service of Chicago is assisting in the first program, and the Institute of International Education in the second.

Indonesia Despite the political disruption in Indonesia, the Foundation this year continued without interruption its assistance to the government in building a corps of competent teachers and technicians in a variety of fields. Its major grant was \$639,500 to enable the Research Foundation of the State University of New York to provide faculty advisers, books, and equipment to improve programs at three teacher-training colleges. Another grant of \$220,000 to the Institute of International Education will finance thirteen fellowships in the United States for faculty members.

To help improve science instruction, the Indonesian government was given \$100,000 to buy laboratory equipment and other supplies for its universities. Indonesia is desperately short of trained economists and other social scientists to study its problems and advise in its development. In 1956, the Foundation underwrote a two-year cooperative project between the Universities of Indonesia and California to train additional faculty members for the Indonesian institution and expand California's studies in the area. This year the Foundation provided funds to continue the program for another two years.

Near East The Foundation has made grants in seven Near Eastern countries—Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria)—mainly to strengthen education, research, economic planning, and rural development.

Iran received \$800,000 to enable a foreign team coordinated by Harvard University to assist in establishing an economic bureau to map the nation's development. The grant also includes overseas training for Iranian economists working with the bureau. Another grant in Iran, \$210,000, continued Foundation support of the Nemazee Vocational School in Shiraz, established with Foundation help by the Iran Foundation.

The Turkish government was awarded grants totaling \$190,000

to help strengthen its educational system. The grants will provide fellowships in the United States for faculty members of teacher-training institutes and books, materials, and equipment for experimental schools.

The Israel Foundations Trustees, a coordinating committee representing the nation's leading educational and research institutions, received \$602,250 to support thirty research projects in agriculture, industry, biology, and social and economic development.

Three prominent American educational institutions in the Near East received grants totaling \$1,085,000 for general support. They were the American University at Cairo, and Robert College and the American College for Girls, both in Turkey.

Africa After two years of study, including two field trips by study teams, the Foundation extended its Overseas Development program to Africa. The first grant, \$15,000, will enable the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to appraise the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) as a model for a similar organization in Africa.

In Africa itself, the Foundation decided to give initial attention to former British territories now independent (Ghana and the Sudan) and areas still British-administered, since they offered immediate opportunities for assistance. The Foundation will, however, explore program possibilities in other parts of Africa.

As in Asia and the Near East, the Foundation in Africa will stress assistance to educational institutions to help supply trained men for administration and development programs. Special attention will be given to universities, which, in many cases, have achieved high standards and now provide a principal training ground for African leadership. Other fields of potential interest include research and planning, interterritorial communication and organization, and democratic development.

In addition to its grants for specific areas, the Foundation took two major actions to support development collectively in several countries. The Stanford Research Institute received \$150,000 to compile, analyze, and disseminate information on small-industry development in Japan, India, West Europe, Latin America, and other areas. The sum of \$300,000 was approved to assist South and Southeast Asian countries in preparing for participation in the United Nations' Population and Agricultural Census of 1960.

Financial Statements

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The Treasurer's Report

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 1958, the accounts of the Foundation show an excess of income of \$7,659,095 over grants and expenses, in contrast to deficiencies of income in the previous two fiscal years. On a cumulative basis, the Foundation has incurred an income deficiency of \$321,565,594 during the twenty-three years since its organization in 1936. These and other aspects of the Foundation's financial operations are reviewed in the following sections.

Income Gross income from all sources in 1958 amounted to \$92,570,289 and was approximately \$10,300,000 less than in 1957. Dividend income was lower by about \$7,200,000, reflecting chiefly a reduction of the dividend rate on Ford Motor Company Class A stock from sixty cents to forty cents per share in the final quarter of the fiscal year. Total dividends received on the Foundation's holdings of Ford Motor Company Class A stock were \$79,490,926 in 1958, compared with \$86,717,374 in 1957.

Interest income of \$12,887,039 was approximately \$3,200,000 less than the amount earned in fiscal 1957, when Foundation holdings of bonds and other fixed-income securities were substantially larger for most of the year pending distribution of funds in payment of major grants. Short-term securities represent a sizable portion of the Foundation's portfolio. The yield on such investments was moderately affected by the decline of interest rates during 1958.

Other income of the Foundation includes the net investment return from real-estate holdings in Michigan.

Expenses Operating expenses in 1958 amounted to \$5,034,245, compared with \$4,891,433 in 1957. These totals include all administrative and program costs as well as expenses of the five overseas field offices maintained by the Foundation in New Delhi, Karachi, Rangoon, Djakarta, and Beirut in connection with the Overseas Development program. Costs of Foundation-administered projects associated with program

activity both in the United States and abroad are not accounted for as an operating expense but are shown as a separate deduction from income.

Income available after operating expenses was \$87,536,044 in 1958, compared with \$98,017,001 in 1957.

*Grants and
Appropriations*

Program commitments in the form of new grants and appropriations by the Board of Trustees were \$77,954,152 in 1958. However, cancellations of certain commitments made in previous years, mainly of unused appropriations, amounted to \$3,719,036. This resulted in a net program-commitment figure of \$74,235,116 for 1958, compared with \$81,577,298 in 1957 on a similar basis.

Program-commitment figures do not appear as such in the Foundation's financial statements. Only grants approved and project expenditures are considered as a deduction from yearly income in the accounts. Appropriations do not become a charge against income until converted into grants or expended on projects.

As shown by the statement beginning on page 109, grants approved in 1958 were \$79,033,884, including grants approved out of prior years' appropriations, compared with \$153,393,616 in 1957. Net project expenditures charged to income in the two years were \$843,065 and \$1,344,194, respectively.

The Reserve for Appropriations, which is the balance of program commitments not yet converted into grants or project expenditures, declined by \$5,619,570. In other words, appropriations converted into grants and projects were \$5,619,570 greater than new appropriations authorized by the Board of Trustees during the year.

Payments against grant obligations in 1958 amounted to \$70,433,507. Grant payments in 1957 and 1956 were \$345,200,897 and \$292,029,022, respectively, making a payment total for the three years 1956 through 1958 of \$707,663,426. The figures for 1957 and 1956 include payments against grants out of the special appropriations amounting to \$550,000,000, which were approved in 1955 and 1956 for private medical schools; voluntary, non-profit hospitals; and private colleges and universities.

As shown in the table on page 94, grant payments and project expenditures since the inception of the Foundation have amounted to \$924.3 million, which is \$170.3 million more than the total of income available for the twenty-three-year period.

Following is a summary of grants and appropriations for 1958:

	Unpaid Grants	Reserve for Appropriations	Total
Balance, September 30, 1957	\$142,850,912	\$55,724,041	\$198,574,953
Grants approved in the year	79,033,884	—	79,033,884
Decrease in Reserve for Appropriations	—	(5,619,570)	(5,619,570)
	\$221,884,796	\$50,104,471	\$271,989,267
Grant payments in the year	(70,433,507)	—	(70,433,507)
Balance, September 30, 1958	<u>\$151,451,289</u>	<u>\$50,104,471</u>	<u>\$201,555,760</u>

The combined total of unpaid grants and unused appropriations of \$201,555,760 at September 30, 1958, is covered by an equivalent amount of short-term securities set aside to insure payment of these commitments as scheduled.

Fund Balances

As shown by the statement on page 100, income of the Foundation exceeded grants, projects, and expenses by \$7,659,095 in 1958.

The table on page 94 provides a long-range perspective of the Foundation's income, grants, and expenses and shows the derivation of the Income Fund deficiency, since 1936, of \$321.6 million at September 30, 1958. The 1956 and 1957 deficits were the result primarily of the major grants to colleges, hospitals, and medical schools. These were financed, in effect, by the sale of Ford Motor Company stock in January, 1956.

It should be noted that the income of the Foundation, as reported in the financial statements, is exclusive of gains or losses realized on disposition of investments. These are taken up in the Principal Fund, which stood at \$937,271,395 on September 30, 1958, an increase of \$2,925,030 in the year. The increase resulted from gains realized on the sale of undeveloped real estate in Michigan and a net realized gain on security transactions during the year.

The combined fund balances of the Foundation at the end of the 1958 fiscal year amounted to \$565,601,330, as shown in the statement on page 99, after allowance for the accumulated income deficiency and for future grants and projects represented by the Reserve for Appropriations. This sum may be viewed as the net assets of the Foundation

according to the books of account. Actually, the real worth of the Foundation would be much larger if assets were appraised at approximate market, instead of book, values. The principal difference would be in valuation of the Foundation's holdings of 36,132,239 shares of Ford Motor Company Class A stock, carried on the books at \$9.00 per share and totaling \$325,190,151. There is no quoted market for the Class A stock. However, it is convertible or exchangeable under certain conditions into Ford Motor Company common stock, the closing price of which on September 30, 1958, was \$46.75 per share on the New York Stock Exchange. At that price, the investment of the Foundation in the Class A stock of the Ford Motor Company would be valued at approximately \$1,689,200,000.

If this valuation were added to the approximate market value of the remainder of the Foundation's assets, the combined asset total would amount to approximately \$2,120,000,000 at September 30, 1958. Deducting grant and other liabilities and the Reserve for Appropriations, the resulting net worth of the Foundation would be approximately \$1,918,300,000 on that date.

Financial Data 1936-1958 (In Millions)

FISCAL YEAR	Income after Administrative and Program Expenses	Less, Grants Approved and Project Expenditures	Excess (Deficiency) of Income	Grant and Project Payments
1936-1950 (inclusive)	\$115.4	\$36.8	\$78.6	\$20.5
1951	51.0	22.4	28.6	29.6
1952	30.3	39.0	(8.7)	19.6
1953	34.5	58.3	(23.8)	43.6
1954	44.4	58.5	(14.1)	56.4
1955	130.7	66.4	64.3	42.8
1956	162.2	559.7	(397.5)	293.9
1957	98.0	154.7	(56.7)	346.6
1958	87.5	79.8	7.7	71.3
<i>Totals since Inception</i>	<u>\$754.0</u>	<u>\$1,075.6</u>	<u>(\$321.6)</u>	<u>\$924.3</u>

Investments Total Foundation holdings of diversified securities were about \$18,900,000 larger on September 30, 1958, than a year earlier, reflecting cash receipts in excess of payments on grants and expenses in the past year.

Bonds

Investments in U.S. Government securities and other bonds and notes amounted to \$431,582,413 at book valuations, as shown in the Statement of Securities on pages 101-108. This figure compares with \$414,996,840 at the end of the 1957 fiscal year. The maturity range of the bond portfolio at the close of fiscal 1958 was as follows:

Issues Maturing	Face Amounts
1958 - 1960	\$177,508,000
1961 - 1965	121,031,000
1966 - 1970	34,450,000
1971 and later	103,737,000
Total	<u>\$436,726,000</u>

The market value of the Foundation's bond portfolio rose considerably in the first half of the 1958 fiscal year in line with strength in the general market for fixed-income securities. During this period, substantial sales of long-term bonds were authorized by the Finance Committee, and the proceeds were reinvested in short-term issues. In subsequent months, a sharp decline developed in bond prices, with the result that valuation of the Foundation's bond investments, based on market, was below original cost at the end of the year.

The bond portfolio of the Foundation continues to have major representation in U.S. Government securities and issues of U.S. Government agencies. Together, these holdings at September 30, 1958, amounted to 63 per cent of total bond investments, a large portion of which is set aside to meet projected grant payments. The policy of emphasizing marketability in Foundation investments has been continued.

Common Stocks

A modest program of investment in diversified common stocks was initiated by the Finance Committee in the past year. Purchases totaled approximately \$2,300,000, as shown on page 108.

Other securities referred to in the statement on page 98 consist of ordinary and preference shares of Ford Motor Company, Ltd. (Eng-

land), which were originally received by donation. This holding was unchanged in the year.

Real Estate

In 1958, the Foundation sold most of its remaining undeveloped land in Dearborn, Michigan, realizing a net gain of \$2,724,572 over carrying value. Assets in the form of real estate now consist primarily of the Foundation's investment in Springwells Park Subdivision in Dearborn and small holdings in Indonesia, which were acquired in connection with program activity.

*Statements and
Schedules*

The financial statements of the Foundation and related schedules for the year ended September 30, 1958, are presented in the succeeding pages, together with the opinion of Price Waterhouse & Co., independent public accountants.

RICHARD W. LAMBOURNE

*Accountant's
Report*

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

56 PINE STREET
NEW YORK 5

October 31, 1958

To the Board of Trustees of
The Ford Foundation

We have examined the accompanying statement of assets, liabilities and fund balances of The Ford Foundation as of September 30, 1958, and the related supporting statements for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of cash and securities owned at September 30, 1958, by inspection or by correspondence with depositaries.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, the assets, liabilities and fund balances of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1958, and its income, grants and expenses for the year then ended.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

Statement of Assets, Liabilities,

Assets

Cash		\$3,100,708
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable		3,533,047
Securities (see accompanying statement):		
<i>Bonds and Notes</i>		
<i>U. S. Government (approximate market \$195,504,000), see page 101</i>	\$203,208,052	
<i>Other (approximate market \$222,085,000), see page 108</i>	228,374,361	
<i>Common Stocks (approximate market \$2,655,000), see page 108</i>	<u>2,290,900</u>	433,873,313
Other Securities		
<i>(approximate market \$1,224,000)</i>		284,054
Ford Motor Company Nonvoting Class A Stock		
<i>36,132,239 shares, based upon the valuation for estate-tax purposes of the last block of shares received by the Foundation</i>		325,190,151
Real Estate (<i>at cost or appraised value</i>)		1,252,051
Receivables, Deposits, and Other Assets		<u>239,569</u>
		<u>\$767,472,893</u>

and Fund Balances

September 30, 1958

Liabilities and Fund Balances

Unpaid Grants <i>(see page 154)</i>		\$151,451,289
Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities		315,803
Reserve for Appropriations <i>(see page 157)</i>		50,104,471
Fund Balances:		
<i>Principal fund:</i>		
<i>Balance, September 30, 1957</i>	\$934,346,365	
<i>Add—Excess of proceeds of sale of investments over book amount</i>	<u>2,925,030</u>	
<i>Balance, September 30, 1958</i>	<u>937,271,395</u>	
<i>Excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income, from inception to September 30, 1958 (see page 100)</i>	(321,565,594)	
<i>Appropriations approved by Board of Trustees, as above</i>	<u>(50,104,471)</u>	
	<u>(371,670,065)</u>	<u>565,601,330</u>
		<u>\$767,472,893</u>

Statement of Income, Grants, and Expenses

September 30, 1958

Income:			
<i>Dividends</i>			\$79,563,196
<i>Interest</i>			12,887,039
<i>Other</i>			120,054
			<u>92,570,289</u>
Grants and Projects:			
<i>Grants (see page 154)</i>			79,033,884
<i>Projects:</i>			
<i>Overseas Development program</i>		\$795,309	
<i>Others</i>		<u>47,756</u>	843,065
Program and Other Expenses:			
	Compensation and Employees Benefits	Other Expenses	
<i>Program</i>	\$1,275,682	\$902,965	
<i>Overseas field offices</i>	355,094	454,291	
<i>General administrative</i>	<u>1,190,142</u>	<u>856,071</u>	
	<u>2,820,918</u>	<u>2,213,327</u>	5,034,245
			<u>84,911,194</u>
Excess of Income over Grants, Projects, and Expenses for the year ended September 30, 1958			7,659,095
Income Fund Deficiency, September 30, 1957			<u>(329,224,689)</u>
Excess of Grants, Projects, and Expenses over Income, from Inception to September 30, 1958			<u><u>(\$321,565,594)</u></u>

Statement of Securities

September 30, 1958

(In general, bonds and notes purchased at a premium are carried at cost less amortization of premiums, and other items are carried at cost)

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	BOOK AMOUNT	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
U. S. Government			
Treasury Bills	\$15,630	\$15,535,050	\$15,533,629
Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness			
<i>Ser. D 3¾%, Dec. 1, 1958</i>	5,000	5,001,953	5,006,250
<i>Ser. A 2½%, Feb. 14, 1959</i>	3,000	3,005,239	2,993,438
<i>Ser. D 1½%, Mar. 24, 1959</i>	4,000	3,998,438	3,967,500
<i>Ser. B 1¼%, May 15, 1959</i>	3,000	3,006,364	2,970,000
<i>Ser. C 1⅝%, Aug. 1, 1959</i>	5,000	5,000,000	4,942,188
Treasury Notes			
<i>Ser. A 1⅞%, Feb. 15, 1959</i>	4,500	4,402,969	4,478,906
<i>Ser. EA 1½%, Apr. 1, 1961</i>	1,000	960,000	956,250
<i>Ser. A 4%, Aug. 1, 1961-59</i>	5,000	5,011,068	5,053,125
<i>Ser. EO 1½%, Oct. 1, 1961</i>	4,000	3,803,125	3,772,500
<i>Ser. EA 1½%, Apr. 1, 1962</i>	3,000	2,837,812	2,782,500
<i>Ser. B 4%, Aug. 15, 1962-60</i>	5,600	5,600,000	5,656,000
<i>Ser. EO 1½%, Oct. 1, 1962</i>	3,000	2,803,125	2,752,500
<i>Ser. EA 1½%, Apr. 1, 1963</i>	4,000	3,698,594	3,615,000
Treasury Bonds			
<i>2⅛%, Nov. 15, 1960</i>	15,000	14,920,722	14,596,875
<i>2¾%, Sept. 15, 1961</i>	6,800	6,814,419	6,638,500
<i>2½%, Nov. 15, 1961</i>	42,800	42,351,438	41,248,500
<i>2½%, Aug. 15, 1963</i>	8,000	7,715,781	7,550,000
<i>2½%, Mar. 15, 1970-65</i>	31,000	29,606,563	27,357,500
<i>2½%, Mar. 15, 1971-66</i>	12,000	11,429,062	10,582,500
<i>2½%, Sept. 15, 1972-67</i>	6,500	6,177,813	5,691,563
<i>2½%, Dec. 15, 1972-67</i>	4,500	4,278,906	3,968,438
<i>3¼%, June 15, 1983-78</i>	5,000	5,229,714	4,553,125
<i>3%, Feb. 15, 1995</i>	10,000	10,019,897	8,837,500
Total—U. S. Government	<u>\$207,330</u>	<u>\$203,208,052</u>	<u>\$195,504,287</u>

FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	BOOK AMOUNT	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
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Other Bonds and Notes

U. S. Government Agencies

The Thirteen Banks for Cooperatives

Cons. Coll. Trust Deb. 2.85%, Apr. 1, 1959	\$3,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,990,625
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The Twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks

Cons. Coll. Trust Deb. 2%, Jan. 5, 1959	2,000	2,004,196	1,992,500
1.60%, Mar. 2, 1959	6,000	5,999,303	5,953,125
1¾%, Apr. 1, 1959	1,535	1,522,194	1,519,650
2%, May 4, 1959	300	298,219	297,469

The Twelve Federal Land Banks

Cons. Federal Farm Loan Bonds 4⅝%, Feb. 2, 1959	3,500	3,520,525	3,513,125
2¼%, May 1, 1959	986	981,304	979,529
1¾%, Oct. 20, 1959	2,955	2,907,650	2,902,364
2¼%, Feb. 1, 1960	900	894,154	880,875
2½%, June 1, 1960	1,500	1,510,412	1,468,125

Federal National Mortgage Association

Secondary Market Operations Deb. Ser. SM 1958-G 4.20%, Oct. 10, 1958	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Ser. SM 1959-A 3%, Feb. 10, 1959	5,175	5,178,359	5,168,531
Ser. SM 1959-C 2%, June 10, 1959	200	198,500	198,000
Ser. SM 1962-A 3½%, Feb. 13, 1962	7,000	7,097,846	6,895,000
Notes, Ser. ML 1960-A 3¾%, Aug. 23, 1960	15,000	15,062,163	14,887,500

Insured Farm Ownership and Soil and Water Conservation Loans 2½%-3½%, 1959-63 (guaranteed by U.S. Government)

13,969	13,969,612	13,969,612*
\$69,020	\$69,144,437	\$68,616,030

Railroad

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Conditional Sale Agreement 3¾%, due in nine equal semi-annual installments beginning Mar. 15, 1959	\$6,188	\$6,187,770	\$6,187,770*
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Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.

Eq. Tr. of 1956 3%, Feb. 20, 1959	85	83,867	84,822
3%, Feb. 20, 1962	244	237,622	234,777
3%, Feb. 20, 1963	251	243,440	237,998
3%, Feb. 20, 1964	270	260,829	251,964

Fruit Growers Express Co.

Eq. Tr. of 1950 Ser. N 2.85%, Nov. 1, 1958	300	300,210	300,000
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*Shown at book amount—market quotation not available

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	BOOK AMOUNT	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
Illinois Central Railroad Co.			
Eq. Tr. Ser. 42			
3%, Sept. 1, 1959	187	184,066	185,990
3%, Mar. 1, 1960	205	201,335	202,192
3%, Sept. 1, 1960	330	323,390	323,367
3%, Mar. 1, 1961	140	136,900	135,856
3%, Sept. 1, 1961	309	301,517	297,258
3%, Sept. 1, 1964	218	210,163	201,170
Eq. Tr. Ser. 45			
4¼%, Jan. 1, 1959	350	350,000	350,630
4¼%, July 1, 1959	292	291,583	293,372
4¼%, Jan. 1, 1960	290	289,181	290,870
4¼%, July 1, 1960	350	348,775	350,875
4¼%, Jan. 1, 1961	300	298,753	299,670
4¼%, July 1, 1961	350	348,319	348,635
New York, Chicago, St. Louis Railroad Co.			
Eq. Tr.			
3⅝%, Feb. 15, 1961	91	91,560	89,644
3⅝%, Aug. 15, 1961	121	121,894	118,520
Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co.			
Eq. Tr. Ser. P			
2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1958	417	410,779	417,000
2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1959	327	320,297	324,482
2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1960	437	425,686	426,425
2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1961	407	394,343	391,534
2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1963	394	377,852	366,893
2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1964	407	388,410	372,120
2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1965	437	415,059	391,858
Eq. Tr. Ser. R.			
3⅜%, Aug. 1, 1960	116	116,252	114,527
3⅜%, Aug. 1, 1961	243	243,480	236,415
Southern Pacific Co.			
<i>Participation in Conditional Sale Agreements</i>			
<i>3.20%-3.30%, due annually Apr. 1, 1962 to</i>			
<i>Apr. 1, 1970 in amounts of \$500,000 each and</i>			
<i>\$497,705.63 due Apr. 1, 1971</i>	4,998	4,997,706	4,997,706*
Wabash Railroad Co.			
Eq. Tr. Ser. G			
3%, Apr. 1, 1959	497	490,128	495,758
3%, Apr. 1, 1960	474	465,360	466,843
3%, Apr. 1, 1961	532	520,042	517,636
3%, Apr. 1, 1962	495	481,841	474,309
3%, Apr. 1, 1963	554	537,075	522,644
3%, Apr. 1, 1964	524	505,985	486,062
3%, Apr. 1, 1965	542	521,361	493,762
	<u>\$22,672</u>	<u>\$22,422,830</u>	<u>\$22,281,354</u>

*Shown at book amount—market quotation not available

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	BOOK AMOUNT	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
Public Utility			
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. <i>Deb. 3$\frac{3}{8}$% , July 1, 1990</i>	\$8,600	\$8,821,157	\$8,073,250
Commonwealth Edison Co. <i>1st Mtge. Ser. R 3$\frac{1}{2}$% , June 1, 1986</i>	2,000	1,978,750	1,760,000
<i>1st Mtge. Ser. S 4$\frac{1}{4}$% , Mar. 1, 1987</i>	435	435,000	417,600
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York <i>1st and Ref. Mtge. Ser. K 3$\frac{3}{8}$% , Dec. 1, 1985</i>	5,000	5,045,351	4,300,000
Consumers Power Co. <i>1st Mtge. 4% , Aug. 1, 1986</i>	900	908,366	846,000
Detroit Edison Co. <i>Promissory Notes 2$\frac{1}{2}$% , Oct. 1, 1959</i>	2,413	2,364,947	2,376,805
<i>Genl. & Ref. Mtge. Ser. L 3.20% , Jan. 15, 1973</i>	1,500	1,488,750	1,329,375
Duke Power Co. <i>1st & Ref. Mtge. Ser. 2.65% , Sept. 1, 1977</i>	3,000	2,796,476	2,385,000
Florida Power & Light Co. <i>1st Mtge. 4$\frac{3}{8}$% , Dec. 1, 1986</i>	500	500,000	483,750
Houston Lighting & Power Co. <i>1st Mtge. 2$\frac{7}{8}$% , Nov. 1, 1974</i>	300	260,640	246,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. <i>1st Mtge. Ser. B 3% , June 1, 1978</i>	400	319,500	337,000
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. <i>1st Mtge. 2$\frac{3}{4}$% , Nov. 1, 1979</i>	800	720,000	636,000
Minnesota Power & Light Co. <i>1st Mtge. 4$\frac{3}{4}$% , Mar. 1, 1987</i>	900	928,726	882,000
Mississippi Power Co. <i>1st Mtge. 3$\frac{1}{8}$% , Sept. 1, 1971</i>	2,000	1,967,500	1,715,000
New York Telephone Co. <i>Ref. Mtge. Ser. I 3$\frac{3}{8}$% , Apr. 1, 1996</i>	1,000	983,750	820,000
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. <i>Conv. Deb. 4$\frac{5}{8}$% , Feb. 1, 1972</i>	650	687,426	726,375
Northern Natural Gas Co. <i>S/F Deb. 4$\frac{5}{8}$% , Nov. 1, 1977</i>	950	950,000	959,500
Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) <i>1st Mtge. 4$\frac{1}{4}$% , Sept. 1, 1986</i>	1,475	1,493,700	1,423,375
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. <i>1st and Ref. Mtge. Ser. Z 3$\frac{3}{8}$% , Dec. 1, 1988</i>	2,000	1,989,625	1,720,000
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. <i>Deb. 4$\frac{3}{8}$% , Aug. 15, 1988</i>	1,000	1,023,644	970,000
<i>Deb. 3$\frac{5}{8}$% , Aug. 15, 1991</i>	2,000	2,101,550	1,760,000

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	BOOK AMOUNT	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.			
Ser. Deb.			
2¾%, June 1, 1959	750	727,515	738,750
2¾%, June 1, 1960	750	717,442	733,800
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.			
1st & Ref. Mtge. Ser. G 3%, June 15, 1961	691	694,377	671,134
Potomac Electric Power Co.			
Conv. Deb. 3¾%, May 1, 1973	1,000	1,078,427	1,060,000
1st Mtge. 3½%, June 1, 1991	1,900	1,901,585	1,653,000
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc.			
1st Mtge. Ser. F 3⅛%, Sept. 1, 1975	1,000	897,200	865,000
Southern California Edison Co.			
1st & Ref. Mtge. 3%, Sept. 1, 1965	600	564,625	565,500
1st & Ref. Mtge. Ser. G 3⅞%, Apr. 15, 1981	2,850	2,824,521	2,550,750
Southern California Gas Co.			
1st Mtge. Ser. B 3⅞%, June 1, 1981	2,000	2,036,557	1,840,000
Utah Power & Light Co.			
1st Mtge. Ser. 5¼%, Oct. 1, 1987	700	715,509	724,500
Washington Gas Light Co.			
1st Mtge. 5%, Nov. 1, 1960	839	885,300	847,390
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.			
1st Mtge. 3⅞%, Apr. 15, 1986	2,500	2,543,093	2,300,000
	<u>\$53,403</u>	<u>\$53,351,009</u>	<u>\$48,716,854</u>

Industrial

Atlantic Refining Co.			
Conv. Sub. Deb. 4½%, Aug. 15, 1987	\$500	\$500,000	\$536,250
Babcock & Wilcox Co.			
Promissory Note 3⅞%, June 1, 1974	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Bethlehem Steel Corp.			
Cons. Mtge. S/F Ser. I 2¾%, July 15, 1970	500	436,406	460,000
Champion Paper & Fibre Co.			
Deb. 3%, July 15, 1965	561	510,510	530,145
Continental Oil Co.			
S/F Deb. 3%, Nov. 1, 1984	1,680	1,551,812	1,551,812 ¹
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.			
Conv. Sub. Deb. 4%, Feb. 1, 1977	500	507,500	473,125
General Electric Co.			
Deb. 3½%, May 1, 1976	5,300	5,323,368	4,995,250

*Shown at book amount—market quotation not available

¹ Under an agreement, these bonds are to be sold on September 15, 1960, at cost plus accrued interest

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	BOOK AMOUNT	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. <i>1st Mtge. 4¼%, Apr. 1, 1981</i>	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Phillips Petroleum Co. <i>S/F Deb. 2¾%, Feb. 1, 1964</i>	286	262,405	270,270
Pillsbury Co. <i>Deb. 3½%, Dec. 1, 1972</i>	329	286,230	307,615
Sinclair Oil Corp. (N. Y.) <i>Conv. Sub. Deb. 4¾%, Dec. 1, 1986</i>	250	255,123	280,625
Superior Oil Co. <i>Deb. 3¾%, July 1, 1981</i>	2,500	2,500,000	2,328,125
Tidewater Oil Co. <i>S/F Deb. 3½%, Apr. 1, 1986</i>	1,500	1,500,000	1,275,000
United States Steel Corp.			
Ser. Deb.			
<i>2.40%, Aug. 1, 1959</i>	254	246,512	251,206
<i>2½%, Aug. 1, 1960</i>	1,595	1,537,257	1,554,487
<i>2.55%, Aug. 1, 1961</i>	4,429	4,366,940	4,258,041
<i>2.60%, Aug. 1, 1962</i>	1,185	1,130,422	1,122,551
<i>2.65%, Aug. 1, 1963</i>	2,772	2,561,566	2,585,722
<i>2.65%, Aug. 1, 1964</i>	1,230	1,118,221	1,126,800
	<u>\$30,371</u>	<u>\$29,594,272</u>	<u>\$28,907,024</u>
Financial			
Appliance Buyers Credit Corp. <i>Notes 1⅞%, Feb. 4, 1959</i>	\$2,000	\$1,986,874	\$1,978,125
Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. (Del.) <i>Deb. 2½%, May 1, 1961</i>	1,000	986,250	955,000
General Electric Credit Corp.			
Notes			
<i>3⅝%, Oct. 14, 1958</i>	2,000	2,000,000	2,001,136
<i>2%, Jan. 8, 1959</i>	2,000	2,000,000	1,995,760
Wm. Iselin & Co., Inc.			
Commercial Paper			
<i>3%, Feb. 25, 1959</i>	2,000	1,975,500	1,974,479
Meinhard & Co., Inc.			
Commercial Paper			
<i>3%, Jan. 28, 1959</i>	2,000	1,980,167	1,979,340
Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corp.			
Notes			
<i>3¾%, Oct. 1, 1958</i>	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000
<i>3¾%, Oct. 8, 1958</i>	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,828
<i>3¾%, Oct. 15, 1958</i>	2,500	2,500,000	2,501,649
<i>2¾%, Oct. 22, 1958</i>	3,000	3,000,000	3,001,252

*Shown at book amount—market quotation not available

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	BOOK AMOUNT	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
2¾%, Oct. 29, 1958	3,000	3,000,000	3,001,669
2¾%, Nov. 5, 1958	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,239
2¾%, Nov. 12, 1958	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,283
2¾%, Nov. 18, 1958	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,214
2¾%, Nov. 24, 1958	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,365
1¾%, Jan. 14, 1959	1,000	1,000,000	996,329
1¾%, Jan. 21, 1959	1,500	1,500,000	1,494,132
1¾%, Feb. 18, 1959	1,000	1,000,000	995,124
Deb. 5%, July 15, 1982	1,000	979,369	1,042,500
	<u>\$39,000</u>	<u>\$38,908,160</u>	<u>\$38,918,424</u>

Canadian

Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd. <i>S/F Deb. 4½%, Apr. 1, 1980</i>	\$500	\$510,000	\$496,250
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada <i>1st Mtge. Ser. H 2½%, May 1, 1960</i>	2,000	2,000,000	1,954,400
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. <i>Conv. Coll. Tr. 3½%, Oct. 1, 1966</i>	450	476,531	409,500
City of Montreal 1958 Ser. Deb. for Public Works <i>2¾%, May 1, 1959</i>	210	209,800	208,740
<i>3⅛%, May 1, 1960</i>	270	269,870	266,409
Ser. Deb. 3%, Oct. 15, 1959	1,000	1,004,952	995,000
Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co. <i>S/F Deb. 4¾%, Apr. 15, 1982 (guaranteed by Province of British Columbia)</i>	500	482,500	485,000
	<u>\$4,930</u>	<u>\$4,953,653</u>	<u>\$4,815,299</u>

Other

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development <i>Interim Certificates 3%, 1961 (guaranteed principal and interest by International Bank) for 3% Serial Bonds, 1961 of:</i> Administración General de las Usinas Eléctricas y los Teléfonos del Estado (guaranteed by Republic of Uruguay)	\$1,650	\$1,650,000	\$1,622,477
Electricity Supply Commission (guaranteed by the Union of South Africa)	824	824,000	810,081
Ferrocarril del Pacífico S.A. de C.V. (guaranteed by the Government of Mexico)	1,556	1,556,000	1,529,310
India, Government of	3,075	3,075,000	3,021,053

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	BOOK AMOUNT	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
Nacional Financiera S.A. and Comisión Federal de Electricidad (guaranteed by the Government of Mexico)	2,099	2,099,000	2,065,447
Thailand, Kingdom of	796	796,000	781,558
	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,000,000</u>	<u>\$9,829,926</u>
Total—Other Bonds and Notes	<u>\$229,396</u>	<u>\$228,374,361</u>	<u>\$222,084,911</u>

Common Stocks

	SHARES		
Aluminium Ltd.	2,000	\$62,140	\$64,250
Aluminum Co. of America	600	42,031	52,500
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	800	82,195	89,400
American Can Co.	300	14,830	14,925
American Electric Power Co.	600	26,470	26,475
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	600	103,463	115,350
Continental Can Co.	300	14,830	15,525
Continental Oil Co. (Del.)	1,200	59,043	69,450
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	1,400	63,663	77,700
Delaware Power & Light Co.	700	33,408	38,675
Dow Chemical Co.	1,100	60,920	72,188
E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co.	400	71,769	79,100
Eastman Kodak Co.	600	62,422	76,575
Florida Power & Light Co.	800	39,870	61,300
General Electric Co.	1,800	112,162	118,800
Houston Lighting & Power Co.	1,500	83,008	95,250
Ideal Cement Co.	700	48,221	54,425
International Business Machines Corp.	350	108,479	142,800
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	1,300	100,679	109,850
International Paper Co.	515	44,307	58,453
Eli Lilly & Co.—Class B	600	37,305	43,500
Merck & Co.	800	45,557	57,400
Ohio Oil Co.	1,500	59,894	61,313
Owens Illinois Glass Co.	200	14,843	14,900
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	900	46,522	51,525
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.	1,000	50,100	52,750
Parke Davis & Co.	300	26,518	31,988
Public Service Co. of Colorado	1,000	43,113	46,500
Republic Natural Gas Co.	1,500	48,274	50,250
Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.	1,200	46,650	55,500
Sears Roebuck & Co.	1,900	61,804	63,413
Shell Oil Co.	700	49,202	57,575
Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc.	1,100	54,154	53,625
Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)	1,700	89,739	99,025
Texas Co.	700	46,111	53,550
Texas Utilities Co.	1,000	45,438	55,250
Union Carbide Corp.	700	63,929	79,100
U. S. Gypsum Co.	800	57,587	71,600
U. S. Steel Corp.	2,100	122,373	167,213
Virginia Electric & Power Co.	1,800	47,877	56,250
Total—Common Stocks		<u>\$2,290,900</u>	<u>\$2,655,218</u>
GRAND TOTALS		<u><u>\$433,873,313</u></u>	<u><u>\$420,244,416</u></u>

Statement of Grants For the Year Ended September 30, 1958

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Education in the United States				
Fund for Adult Education				
<i>Development of liberal adult education, especially through colleges, universities, and established national educational organizations</i>	\$8,750,000		\$4,375,000	\$4,375,000
Fund for the Advancement of Education				
<i>Studies and experiments to improve secondary and higher education in the United States</i>	5,212,876	\$121,781	5,334,657	
Teacher Recruitment and Training				
American Association of University Professors				
<i>Retired Faculty Members Registry</i>	80,000			80,000
Association of American Colleges				
<i>Publication of "A Guide to Graduate Study" and "Directory of Fellowships"</i>		13,000	13,000	
<i>Retired Faculty Members Registry</i>	80,000			80,000
Boston College				
<i>Master of Education program for elementary-school teachers</i>		25,000	25,000	
Kalamazoo College				
<i>Program in teacher recruitment and preparation</i>	13,500			13,500
National Education Association				
<i>Study of college-teacher supply and demand</i>		8,000	8,000	
New York University				
<i>Experiment in teacher training and curriculum development for elementary schools</i>		350,000	117,000	233,000
Temple University				
<i>Experimental program in teacher education</i>		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
United States National Student Association <i>Student program in teacher recruitment and utilization</i>		24,550	24,550	
John Hay Whitney Foundation <i>Fellowship program to provide advanced training for secondary-school teachers</i>		1,400,000		1,400,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation <i>Graduate fellowships for potential college teachers</i>	23,750,000		2,838,000	20,912,000
Yale University <i>Master of Arts in Teaching program to train secondary-school teachers</i>		140,000		140,000
Teacher Utilization				
Goddard College <i>Experiment in the use of college students as teaching assistants in rural schools</i>		112,000	56,000	56,000
National Education Association <i>National experiment in the improvement of teacher utilization</i>		350,000	350,000	
Teaching by Film				
American Chemical Society <i>Evaluation of filmed courses in chemistry</i>		35,000	35,000	
St. Catherine, College of <i>Televising and filming of psychology course</i>		35,000	35,000	
Teaching by Television				
Alabama, University of <i>State-wide experiment in classroom television instruction</i>		105,000	50,000	55,000
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education <i>Physics course over national television network</i>		406,000	206,000	200,000
American Council on Education <i>Joint Council on Educational Television</i>		200,000	100,000	100,000
Educational Television and Radio Center <i>Analysis of potential basis for financial support National program service for educational- television stations</i>	4,241,340	98,000	98,000	2,140,690
Language Research, Inc. <i>Chelsea Closed-Circuit Television Project</i>		320,100	160,000	160,100

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television Station <i>Experiment in classroom television instruction</i>		110,000	110,000	
Miami University (Ohio) <i>Experiment in televised college courses for talented high-school students</i>		65,200	14,700	50,500
National Academy of Sciences <i>Experiment in classroom television instruction in Washington, D.C., and Pittsburgh</i>		25,000	25,000	
National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools				
<i>Atlanta Board of Education</i>		69,880	69,880	
<i>Dade County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction</i>		89,051	89,051	
<i>Detroit (City of) Board of Education</i>		77,938	77,938	
<i>Jefferson County (Ky.) Board of Education</i>		97,499	97,499	
<i>Kansas City (Mo.) School District</i>		30,325	30,325	
<i>Milwaukee Public Schools</i>		60,800	60,800	
<i>Nebraska, University of</i>		112,000	112,000	
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>		95,000	95,000	
<i>Oklahoma City Public Schools</i>		150,874	150,874	
<i>Philadelphia Board of Education</i>		60,240	60,240	
<i>Southwestern Indiana Educational Television Council</i>		75,000	75,000	
<i>Wichita (City of) Board of Education</i>		22,248	22,248	
Released Time of Faculty for Educational Television Programming				
<i>Boston College</i>		37,500	37,500	
<i>Boston University</i>	37,500		37,500	
<i>Brandeis University</i>		37,500	37,500	
<i>Houston, University of</i>		37,500	37,500	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		37,500	37,500	
<i>Saint Scholastica, College of</i>		37,500	37,500	
<i>Tulane University</i>		37,500	37,500	
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>	37,500		37,500	
Development of Curriculum and Scholarship				
American Geographical Society of New York <i>Internship program</i>	84,000		28,000	56,000
American Historical Association <i>Service center for teachers of history</i>	64,000		64,000	
Asia Society <i>Assembly of secondary-school teaching materials on Asia</i>		15,000	15,000	
Association of American Colleges <i>Commission on Liberal Education</i>		25,000	25,000	
Institute of International Education <i>Special fellowships to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders</i>		100,000		100,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology <i>Secondary-school physics course</i>	500,000		500,000	
Mathematical Association of America <i>Committee on the Undergraduate Program</i>	75,000		75,000	
Michigan, University of <i>Study of higher education in the Soviet Union and East Europe</i>		25,000	25,000	
Modern Language Association of America <i>Study of basic issues and problems in teaching of English in United States</i>		25,000	25,000	
National Merit Scholarship Corporation <i>Undergraduate college scholarships</i>	13,743,853		2,822,618	10,921,235
John B. Stetson University <i>Curriculum study for new college in Florida</i>		25,000	25,000	
Educational Management and Economics				
American Association for the Advancement of Science <i>Study of impact of Federal income-tax laws upon financing of higher education</i>		20,000	20,000	
American Council on Education <i>Study of critical problems and issues of American higher education</i>		150,000	50,000	100,000
Association of American Colleges <i>Development of new headquarters</i>		20,000	20,000	
Association of American Universities <i>Visit to United States of delegates of Association of Universities of British Commonwealth</i>		10,000	10,000	
Cornell College <i>Educational-management studies among Associated Colleges of the Midwest</i>		25,000	25,000	
Council for Financial Aid to Education <i>Campaign to widen support for higher education</i>	50,000		50,000	
<i>General program to stimulate corporate giving to higher education</i>		375,000	75,000	300,000
Educational Facilities Laboratories <i>Research and information on more efficient school and college facilities</i>		4,500,000	350,850	4,149,150
Indiana University <i>Visit to United States and Canada by members of Administrative Board of International Association of Universities</i>		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America <i>Extension of medical and disability insurance coverage of college and other educational groups</i>		667,224	667,224	
Totals—Education in the United States	\$56,719,569	\$11,141,710	\$22,239,104	\$45,622,175

National Institutions

Brookings Institution <i>Research, education, and information on major public-policy issues and problems</i>		6,200,000		6,200,000
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts <i>National cultural center in New York City</i>	2,500,000	10,000,000	2,500,000	10,000,000
Resources for the Future <i>General program of research and education in natural resources</i>		5,375,000	375,000	5,000,000
Totals—National Institutions	\$2,500,000	\$21,575,000	\$2,875,000	\$21,200,000

Humanities and the Arts

Development of Individual Talent

American Federation of Arts <i>Aid in administration of grant-in-aid program for painters, sculptors, and related artists</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Retrospective shows of painters and sculptors</i>		253,000		253,000
New Dramatists Committee <i>Aid in administration of grant-in-aid program for playwrights</i>		213,600	109,300	104,300
<i>Observerships in the New York theater for directors</i>		45,000		45,000
New Orleans Opera House Association <i>Debuts for talented young singers by Experimental Opera Theatre of America</i>	165,000		55,000	110,000
Play House (Cleveland) <i>Experimental program to develop actors and strengthen the American repertory theater</i>	130,000		36,795	93,205

Experiments and Demonstrations

American Music Center <i>Multiple regional performances of new symphonic works</i>	210,000		70,000	140,000
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	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
City Center of Music and Drama <i>Demonstration of modern American repertoire by the New York City Opera Company</i>	105,000	310,000	105,000	310,000
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts <i>Experimental development of curriculum of Minneapolis School of Art</i>	150,000		30,000	120,000
New England Opera Theater <i>Experiment in new types of theatrical scenery</i>		40,000	40,000	
Tulane University <i>Collection of historical data on American jazz</i>		75,000	23,240	51,760
Humanistic Scholarship				
American Council of Learned Societies <i>General program to stimulate training and research in the humanities</i>	2,109,600		527,400	1,582,200
American Historical Association <i>Bibliographies of British history and civilization</i>	54,000		20,000	34,000
American Philosophical Association, Western Division <i>Conferences of Inter-American Philosophical Society</i>		(56)	(56)	
Council on Library Resources <i>Research and demonstration in the solution of problems of libraries</i>	4,250,000		1,750,000	2,500,000
Library of Congress <i>Microfilming foreign documents</i>	5,000		5,000	
North Carolina, University of <i>Meeting in the United States of International Comparative Literature Association</i>	20,000		20,000	
Pacific Northwest Library Association <i>Study of Northwest library facilities</i>	16,000		16,000	
Princeton University <i>Critical analysis of American humanistic scholarship in the last quarter of a century</i>		335,000		335,000
University Presses Program Scholarly publication in the humanities and social sciences				
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>		14,300	14,300	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		36,000	36,000	
<i>Columbia University Press</i>		25,700	25,700	
<i>Cornell University</i>		8,400	8,400	
<i>Duke University</i>		4,000	4,000	
<i>Florida, University of</i>		2,800	2,800	
<i>Georgia, University of</i>		2,500	2,500	
<i>Harvard University</i>		39,500	39,500	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<i>Illinois, University of</i>		5,430	5,430	
<i>Indiana University</i>		6,600	6,600	
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>		8,300	8,300	
<i>Kentucky, University of</i>		4,100	4,100	
<i>Louisiana State University</i>		5,400	5,400	
<i>Michigan, University of</i>		6,000	6,000	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		10,000	10,000	
<i>Nebraska, University of</i>		2,500	2,500	
<i>New Mexico, University of</i>		5,400	5,400	
<i>North Carolina Press, University of</i>		10,300	10,300	
<i>Notre Dame, University of</i>		3,400	3,400	
<i>Oklahoma, University of</i>		12,700	12,700	
<i>Pittsburgh, University of</i>		3,380	3,380	
<i>Princeton University Press</i>		27,600	27,600	
<i>Rutgers University</i>		7,510	7,510	
<i>Southern Methodist University</i>		2,500	2,500	
<i>Stanford University</i>		14,100	14,100	
<i>Syracuse University</i>		3,900	3,900	
<i>Texas, University of</i>		3,900	3,900	
<i>Toronto, University of</i>		8,500	8,500	
<i>Washington, University of</i>		3,800	3,800	
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>	3,700	3,700	7,400	
<i>Yale University Press</i>		18,000	18,000	
Yale University Press <i>Administration of American Association of University Presses study of new techniques in American scholarly book production</i>		22,350	22,350	
Totals—Humanities and the Arts	\$7,218,300	\$1,624,114	\$3,163,949	\$5,678,465

Public Affairs

Citizen Understanding and Participation

American Heritage Foundation <i>Education in registration and voting</i>	100,000		100,000
American Political Science Association <i>Seminars for younger journalists reporting state and local government and politics</i>	12,500	12,500	
Center for Information on America <i>Instruction in American civics and current affairs for secondary-school students</i>	35,000	20,000	15,000
Common Council for American Unity <i>Information and services to the foreign-born</i>		75,000	35,000
Morgan State College <i>Experimental program in citizenship education</i>		103,000	103,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National Archives Trust Fund Board				
<i>Documentary history of the ratification of the Constitution and first ten amendments</i>	125,000		24,000	101,000
National Civil Service League				
<i>Public education on the career public service</i>	40,000		40,000	
Princeton University				
<i>Publication of Thomas Jefferson papers</i>	100,000			100,000
Tufts College				
<i>Study of citizenship and youth development in secondary education</i>		24,500	24,500	
Leadership in Public Affairs				
American Society for Public Administration				
<i>Expansion of its activities and membership</i>	135,000		65,000	70,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund				
<i>Study of effect of Federal conflict-of-interest statutes on recruiting leaders for public office</i>		47,500	25,000	22,500
Brookings Institution				
<i>Training conferences for Federal executives</i>	118,500		118,500	
Chicago, University of				
<i>Education program for trade-union leadership</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Executive-development program for personnel of public and civic organizations</i>	115,000			115,000
<i>Summer institute in executive development for Federal administrators</i>		17,000	17,000	
Citizenship Clearing House				
<i>Public-affairs education for college students</i>	775,000		350,000	425,000
Coro Foundation				
<i>Training for leadership in public affairs</i>		285,000	37,620	247,380
Dillard University				
<i>Study of changing patterns of Negro leadership in New Orleans metropolitan community</i>		22,710	22,710	
Fair Campaign Practices Committee				
<i>Program to improve ethical standards of political campaigns</i>	14,500		6,516	7,984
Hampton Institute				
<i>Graduate fellowships to train for government service in the Virgin Islands</i>		20,000	8,000	12,000
Harvard University				
<i>Studies in national-defense policy</i>	75,700		70,000	5,700
Institute of International Education				
<i>Special fellowships to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders</i>		25,000		25,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
National Forensic League				
<i>Interschool debating forums and student legislative assemblies</i>	24,000		10,000	14,000
New York University				
<i>Executive-development program for city and local employees in New York metropolitan area</i>	250,000		45,000	205,000
Oregon, University of				
<i>Public-service research fellowships</i>		24,000	7,900	16,100
The Legislative Process				
American Political Science Association				
<i>Program of Congressional fellowships</i>	169,000		73,870	95,130
California, University of (Berkeley)				
<i>Inter-university program of legislative internships</i>	200,000		54,000	146,000
Columbia University				
<i>Research and publication on state constitutional amendment and revision</i>	53,220		24,360	28,860
Hawaii, University of				
<i>Pre-legislative conference among legislators and community leaders of Territory of Hawaii</i>		14,100		14,100
Indiana University				
<i>Pre-legislative conference in Indiana and evaluation of similar conferences</i>		25,000	25,000	
Kansas, University of				
<i>State constitutional studies</i>		25,000	25,000	
National Municipal League				
<i>Research and education on constitutional amendment and revision</i>	90,000			90,000
Rutgers University				
<i>Study of the anti-discrimination clause of the New Jersey Constitution</i>		5,500		5,500
West Virginia University				
<i>Pre-legislative conference of members of West Virginia Legislature and civic leaders</i>		(10,459)	(10,459)	
Law and Society				
Columbia University				
<i>Teacher training at School of Law</i>	200,000		25,000	175,000
Harvard University				
<i>Teacher training at School of Law</i>	450,000		50,000	400,000
Illinois, University of				
<i>Research on effectiveness of Federal correctional system</i>		242,000	78,037	163,963

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National Legal Aid Association <i>Program to expand and improve services to legal-aid societies</i>	100,000		100,000	
New York University <i>Teacher training at School of Law</i>		253,000	50,000	203,000
Northwestern University <i>Training and research in criminal law and criminology</i>		300,000	47,000	253,000
Notre Dame, University of <i>Research and conferences in law and contemporary affairs</i>		153,000		153,000
Pennsylvania, University of <i>Research and training in law and contemporary affairs</i>		285,000		285,000
Vanderbilt University <i>Research and training in law and contemporary affairs</i>		340,000	53,500	286,500
Wisconsin, University of <i>Legal research in public policy</i>		175,000	14,860	160,140
<i>Legal research and writing on criminal-law administration</i>		20,400	20,400	
<i>Seminar on legal research in philanthropic giving</i>		14,350	14,350	
Science and Art of Government				
American Association for the Advancement of Science <i>Study of current status of social sciences</i>		5,000	5,000	
Gonzaga University <i>National conference on political parties in American democracy</i>		15,435	15,435	
International Political Science Association <i>Seminars, conferences, and exchange of information among political scientists</i>		10,000	10,000	
Minnesota, University of <i>Survey of the study of politics</i>	18,190		6,060	12,130
Research in public affairs, governmental and political processes, and public policies				
<i>Carleton College</i>		20,000		20,000
<i>Colorado College</i>		20,000	4,000	16,000
<i>Northwestern University</i>		50,000	10,000	40,000
<i>Pomona College</i>		20,000	4,000	16,000
<i>Reed College</i>		20,000	4,000	16,000
<i>Stanford University</i>		50,000	10,000	40,000
<i>Swarthmore College</i>		20,000		20,000
<i>Wesleyan University</i>		20,000		20,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Rotating research professorship in governmental affairs				
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>	175,000		25,000	150,000
<i>Chicago, University of</i>	175,000		50,000	125,000
<i>Columbia University</i>	175,000		25,000	150,000
<i>Harvard University</i>	150,000			150,000
<i>Princeton University</i>	200,000		25,000	175,000
<i>Yale University</i>	175,000			175,000
Rutgers University				
<i>University chair in public affairs</i>		85,000		85,000
Social Science Research Council				
<i>National senior research program in government</i>	540,000		108,000	432,000
<i>Research on processes of American government</i>	240,000		100,000	140,000
Syracuse University				
<i>Inter-university Case Program</i>	260,000			260,000
West Virginia University				
<i>Research and study in political science</i>	15,000		15,000	
Totals—Public Affairs	\$5,305,610	\$2,846,036	\$2,025,659	\$6,125,987

Urban and Regional Problems

American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods				
<i>Seminar for development of urban leadership</i>		25,000		25,000
<i>Series of inner-city design projects</i>		25,000	25,000	
American Society of Planning Officials				
<i>Seminars and panels on specific problems in urban planning</i>		24,000	8,000	16,000
Berea College				
<i>Studies of problems of Southern Appalachian Mountain region and its people</i>		250,000	173,600	76,400
Boston College				
<i>Research and education on problems of metropolitan Boston</i>	81,500		27,167	54,333
Chicago, University of				
<i>Studies of key aspects of urbanization</i>		325,000	65,000	260,000
Cleveland Metropolitan Services Commission				
<i>Research and training in fiscal problems of metropolitan government</i>	100,000		100,000	
Community Studies, Inc.				
<i>Research and related activities on metropolitan-area problems in Kansas City, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois</i>		70,000	70,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Delaware River Basin Research, Inc. <i>Study of governmental organization for development of water resources of Delaware River</i>	56,000		56,000	
Harvard University <i>Graduate fellowships in metropolitan studies</i>	9,000		9,000	
Indiana University <i>Study of metropolitan-action programs</i>		50,000		50,000
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning <i>International seminar on urban renewal</i>		24,500	24,500	
Kansas, University of <i>Inter-university social-science faculty seminar on urbanization in Missouri River Basin area</i>		39,600	13,200	26,400
Local Government Education and Research, Inc. <i>Program to improve county government, in cooperation with the National Association of County Officials</i>		160,000	60,000	100,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology <i>Joint Center for Urban Studies, established by Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University</i>		675,000		675,000
Metropolitan Community Studies, Inc. <i>Study of problems of the Dayton, Ohio, area</i>		75,000	75,000	
Miami, University of <i>Study of metropolitan-government experience in Dade County, Florida</i>		50,000	25,000	25,000
National Municipal League <i>Program to improve government on state and municipal levels</i>	30,000		30,000	
North Carolina, University of <i>Regionally oriented program of urban studies</i>	424,000		185,705	238,295
Pennsylvania, University of <i>Development of education for city planning</i>	325,000			325,000
Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association <i>Study of Pittsburgh metropolitan region</i>		200,000		200,000
Regional Plan Association <i>Study of New York metropolitan region</i>	90,000	35,000	75,000	50,000
Supervisors' Intercounty Committee <i>Organization of Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation</i>		25,000	25,000	
Temple University <i>Organization of Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project</i>		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
University College London <i>Research and training by Committee for Urban Studies</i>		112,000	22,400	89,600
Totals—Urban and Regional Problems	\$1,115,500	\$2,190,100	\$1,094,572	\$2,211,028

Economic Development and Administration

Education for Business

American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business <i>Intercollegiate clearinghouse for case materials in business administration</i>	80,000			80,000
Business Administration Case-Method Seminar Fellowship assistance to faculty members attending seminars at Harvard University:				
<i>Babson Institute</i>		800	800	
<i>Cornell University</i>		850	850	
<i>Florida, University of</i>		954	954	
<i>Georgia, University of</i>		951	951	
<i>Indiana University</i>		912	912	
<i>Kansas, University of</i>		976	976	
<i>Louisiana State University</i>		1,004	1,004	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		957	957	
<i>Montana State University</i>		(27)	(27)	
<i>Northeastern University</i>		800	800	
<i>Ohio University</i>		800	800	
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		977	977	
<i>Oklahoma, University of</i>		1,009	1,009	
<i>Pittsburgh, University of</i>		873	873	
<i>Temple University</i>		841	841	
<i>Texas Christian University</i>		1,015	1,015	
<i>Texas, University of</i>		1,041	1,041	
<i>Tulane University</i>		1,001	1,001	
<i>Tulsa, University of</i>		992	992	
<i>Washington, University of</i>		1,167	1,167	
<i>West Virginia University</i>		892	892	
California, University of (Berkeley) <i>Collection of business cases by the School of Business Administration</i>	15,000			15,000
<i>Conference of teachers of marketing</i>		19,500	19,500	
<i>Research in management sciences</i>		9,000	9,000	
Carnegie Institute of Technology <i>Doctoral program in the Graduate School of Industrial Administration</i>	100,000		50,000	50,000
<i>Research professorship and research support</i>	200,000		50,000	150,000
<i>Summer seminar in new developments in business administration</i>		54,488	54,488	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
Chicago, University of <i>Professorship endowments; doctoral fellowships; and faculty research at School of Business</i>		1,375,000	1,075,000	300,000
Columbia University <i>Curriculum revisions and improvements in Graduate School of Business</i>	85,000		55,000	30,000
<i>Research and training in Graduate School of Business</i>	225,000		75,000	150,000
Cornell University <i>Research program in Graduate School of Business and Public Administration</i>	99,000		33,000	66,000
Grinnell College <i>Experimental courses in business</i>	17,950		9,130	8,820
Harvard University <i>Doctoral fellowships; faculty additions and research; and national seminar in case-method of instruction</i>		1,100,000		1,100,000
<i>Research professorships at Graduate School of Business Administration and support of research and advanced training</i>	400,000		200,000	200,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology <i>Research in management problems at School of Industrial Management</i>	235,000			235,000
Michigan, University of <i>Study by faculty member in social sciences and statistics</i>		11,000	11,000	
<i>Study of public relations</i>		17,000	17,000	
New York University <i>Visiting professorships at School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance</i>	60,000		30,000	30,000
Northwestern University <i>Educational program of School of Business</i>	150,000		100,000	50,000
Visiting professorships in the social sciences, mathematics, and statistics				
<i>Indiana University</i>		60,000		60,000
<i>Michigan State University</i>		60,000	25,000	35,000
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>		60,000		60,000
<i>Washington, University of</i>		60,000	20,000	40,000
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>		60,000		60,000
National Monetary Policy				
Committee for Economic Development <i>Program of National Commission on Money and Credit</i>		500,000	250,000	250,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Human Resources				
Columbia University <i>National Manpower Council</i>	380,000	150,000	155,000	375,000
Population Reference Bureau <i>Program of public information and education on population problems</i>		175,000		175,000
Graduate Training in Economics				
Chicago, University of <i>Comparative studies of agricultural policy and economic growth Research workshops in economics</i>	160,000	125,000	25,000 40,000	100,000 120,000
Columbia University <i>Graduate research seminars in economics</i>		250,000	50,000	200,000
Michigan, University of <i>Research seminar in quantitative economics</i>	40,000			40,000
Stanford University <i>Training and research in comparative economics</i>		240,000		240,000
Yale University <i>Graduate training in economics Seminars in economic behavior of households</i>	390,000 20,000		34,765 20,000	355,235
Predoctoral, Dissertation, and Faculty Research Fellowships				
1956-57				
<i>Michigan State University</i>		(225)	(225)	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		(764)	(764)	
<i>Pennsylvania State University</i>		(263)	(263)	
<i>Virginia, University of</i>		(152)	(152)	
1957-58				
<i>Harvard University</i>		(2,920)	(2,920)	
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>		(3,275)	(3,275)	
<i>Texas, University of</i>		(493)	(493)	
1958-59				
<i>Akron, University of</i>		8,644	8,644	
<i>Alabama, University of</i>		2,680	2,680	
<i>Bowling Green State University</i>		12,271	12,271	
<i>Brown University</i>		9,625	9,625	
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>		37,521	37,521	
<i>California, University of (Los Angeles)</i>		16,298	16,298	
<i>Carnegie Institute of Technology</i>		29,390	29,390	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		43,545	43,545	
<i>Columbia University</i>		32,306	32,306	
<i>Cornell University</i>		13,420	13,420	
<i>Duke University</i>		14,678	14,678	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<i>Florida, University of</i>		3,750	3,750	
<i>Harvard University</i>		68,217	68,217	
<i>Illinois, University of</i>		7,050	7,050	
<i>Indiana University</i>		34,678	34,678	
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>		3,900	3,900	
<i>Kansas State College</i>		6,068	6,068	
<i>Maryland, University of</i>		6,778	6,778	
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>		22,900	22,900	
<i>Michigan State University</i>		12,073	12,073	
<i>Michigan, University of</i>		47,550	47,550	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		15,832	15,832	
<i>New School of Social Research</i>		11,000	11,000	
<i>New York University</i>		7,415	7,415	
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>		17,747	17,747	
<i>Northwestern University</i>		13,450	13,450	
<i>Ohio State University</i>		4,150	4,150	
<i>Princeton University</i>		17,073	17,073	
<i>Purdue University</i>		12,028	12,028	
<i>Rochester, University of</i>		10,278	10,278	
<i>Southern California, University of</i>		8,212	8,212	
<i>Stanford University</i>		46,948	46,948	
<i>Syracuse University</i>		4,900	4,900	
<i>Tennessee, University of</i>		2,580	2,580	
<i>Texas, University of</i>		4,700	4,700	
<i>Vanderbilt University</i>		20,067	20,067	
<i>Washington, University of</i>		23,288	23,288	
<i>Washington, State College of</i>		13,432	13,432	
<i>Wayne State University</i>		10,060	10,060	
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>		24,308	24,308	
<i>Yale University</i>		19,776	19,776	
Research on Economic Problems				
American Economic Association				
<i>Cumulative index of economic journals; register of American economists concerned with furthering public economic understanding</i>	38,000		8,000	30,000
Brookings Institution				
<i>Research and education in economics and government</i>	500,000		500,000	
Brown University				
<i>Study of regional economic maturity</i>	83,000		40,000	43,000
Buffalo, University of				
<i>Research on economics of radio and television</i>	6,200		6,200	
California, University of (Berkeley)				
<i>Study of occupational disability</i>	56,000		26,000	30,000
Cambridge, University of (England)				
<i>Study of the dynamics of consumer demand</i>	25,000		12,500	12,500
Carnegie Institute of Technology				
<i>Research on economic-stabilization policy</i>		8,600	8,600	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
Chicago, University of <i>Study of labor factor in economic development</i>		(19)	(19)	
Florida, University of <i>Research on statistics of construction</i>		2,100	2,100	
George Washington University <i>Research on effect of foreign trade and currency regulations on economic development</i>		20,000		20,000
Harvard University <i>Study of motivation of entrepreneurs in advanced and less-developed countries</i>		25,000		25,000
<i>Research on structure of the American economy</i>	210,000		65,000	145,000
Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. <i>Study of employment and promotions of Negroes in business</i>	19,000		19,000	
Johns Hopkins University <i>Critical review of literature and data on the economic growth of nations</i>	36,000		12,000	24,000
<i>Publication of "Economic Library Selections"</i>		24,500		24,500
<i>Research on economic change in the Arab world</i>		10,000		10,000
Michigan, University of <i>Study of low-income families</i>		195,000		195,000
Michigan State University <i>Study of persons exhausting unemployment compensation</i>		10,200	10,200	
National Bureau of Economic Research <i>Conference on comparative economic studies</i>		15,000	15,000	
National Institute of Economic and Social Research (London) <i>Research program on British economy</i>	210,000		60,000	150,000
National Planning Association <i>Research on long-range economic projections</i>	22,500		22,500	
New Brunswick, University of (Canada) <i>Research on economic problems of the Canadian Atlantic Provinces</i>	10,000		10,000	
New York University <i>Research on techniques for measurement of family saving</i>	295,000		135,000	160,000
North Carolina, University of <i>Research on the effects of economic- stabilization policy</i>		174,700	54,600	120,100
Northwestern University <i>Research on capital spending and expectations</i>		23,900	23,900	
Oregon, University of <i>Research on United States foreign-investment experience and public policy</i>	14,930		14,930	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Problem-oriented research in economics and business administration				
<i>California, University of (Los Angeles)</i>	120,000		60,000	60,000
<i>Duke University</i>	50,000		13,500	36,500
<i>Harvard University</i>	100,000		20,000	80,000
<i>Indiana University</i>	59,500			59,500
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>	32,000		8,000	24,000
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>	60,000			60,000
<i>Michigan, University of</i>	80,000		20,000	60,000
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>	100,100		40,000	60,100
<i>Northwestern University</i>	35,800		17,000	18,800
<i>Princeton University</i>	60,000			60,000
<i>Stanford University</i>	80,000		43,142	36,858
<i>Vanderbilt University</i>	62,500		15,000	47,500
<i>Washington, University of</i>	48,000			48,000
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>	56,000			56,000
<i>Yale University</i>	80,000		20,000	60,000
Queen's University at Kingston				
<i>Canadian Institute of Economic Research</i>	99,805		41,000	58,805
Research seminars for teachers of economics in liberal-arts colleges				
<i>Duke University</i>		16,567	16,567	
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>		17,800	17,800	
<i>Michigan, University of</i>		18,167	18,167	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		17,467	17,467	
<i>Northwestern University</i>		(5,016)	(5,016)	
<i>Stanford University</i>		17,189	17,189	
<i>Tulane University</i>		16,300	16,300	
<i>Yale University</i>		15,635	15,635	
Rochester, University of				
<i>Research on economic problems</i>		25,000	25,000	
Social Science Research Council				
<i>Committee on Economic Growth</i>	20,000		20,000	
<i>Industry research based on recent census data</i>		225,000	100,000	125,000
<i>Revision of "Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945"</i>	50,000		25,000	25,000
Stanford University				
<i>Research in quantitative analysis of economic development</i>	20,150		20,150	
Stockholm, University of				
<i>Study of changing structure of Swedish economy</i>	75,000		25,000	50,000
Syracuse University				
<i>Research and writing in economics by faculty member, at Syracuse and University of Göttingen, Germany</i>		25,000		25,000
Wisconsin, University of				
<i>Study of use of computers in economic analysis</i>		9,000	9,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
International Economic and Business Training				
Belgian Productivity Center (Brussels)				
<i>Training program in the United States for Belgian business executives</i>	38,000		12,000	26,000
Council for International Progress in Management				
<i>Study of status and needs of the management movement in Europe</i>	25,000		25,000	
European Productivity Agency (Paris)				
<i>Attendance by European trade unionists at Harvard University Trade Union Program</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Training of European trade-union research officers, at Columbia University</i>		55,000	55,000	
Institute of Applied Economics				
<i>General program of problem-oriented research</i>	16,600		16,600	
Institute of International Education				
<i>Experimental summer orientation center for foreign graduate students of economics</i>		185,000	61,592	123,408
<i>Special fellowships to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders</i>		25,000		25,000
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)				
<i>Fellowship assistance to foreign students</i>	22,850		11,800	11,050
International Economic Association				
<i>International conferences and exchange of information among economists</i>	30,000			30,000
Mexican Institute of Business Administration				
<i>Collection of case studies of Mexican business</i>		25,000	25,000	
Vanderbilt University				
<i>Graduate fellowships in economic development</i>		3,000	3,000	
<i>Graduate training in economic development</i>		20,000	20,000	
Yale University				
<i>Program in economic administration abroad</i>	53,100	250,000	103,100	200,000
Economic Understanding				
Chicago, University of				
<i>Educational program for trade-union leadership</i>		25,000	25,000	
Committee for Economic Development				
<i>Essay competition on major economic problems of United States in next twenty years</i>	70,000	(12,000)	58,000	
Grinnell College				
<i>Program to improve teaching of introductory economics at college level</i>	14,750		9,750	5,000
Joint Council on Economic Education				
<i>Program of information and education, including training for secondary-school teachers</i>	650,000		650,000	
Totals—Economic Development and Administration	<u>\$6,391,735</u>	<u>\$6,565,357</u>	<u>\$5,921,416</u>	<u>\$7,035,676</u>

UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
	GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	

Youth Development

American Ethical Union <i>Study of effect of "Encampment for Citizenship" on college students</i>		10,000	10,000	
Chicago, University of <i>Educational program for juvenile officers</i>		5,000	5,000	
Harvard University <i>Research in juvenile delinquency</i>	132,000		33,000	99,000
Michigan, University of <i>Analysis of research and experimental programs concerning youth problems</i>		24,850	24,850	
Minnesota, University of <i>Juvenile Officers' Institute</i>	5,000		5,000	
National Probation and Parole Association <i>Program to aid courts and agencies in treatment of juvenile delinquents</i>	250,000		120,000	130,000
New York School of Social Work <i>Comparative study of correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents</i>	105,000		85,500	19,500
Rutgers University <i>Workshop for administrators of institutions for juvenile delinquents</i>		12,500	12,500	
Social Science Research Council <i>Research on youth development</i>		150,000	50,000	100,000
Southern California, University of <i>Establishment and support of a Youth Studies Center</i>		700,000	140,000	560,000
Syracuse University <i>Establishment and support of a Youth Studies Center</i>		740,000	58,000	682,000
University College London <i>Research on the treatment of juvenile delinquents in England</i>		63,800		63,800
Totals—Youth Development	\$492,000	\$1,706,150	\$543,850	\$1,654,300

Problems of the Aging

California Institute of Technology <i>Research on company pre-retirement counseling</i>		25,000		25,000
Cornell University <i>Study of housing for older persons</i>	160,000		85,000	75,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Council on Social Work Education <i>Seminar on training in services for the aging</i>		17,500	17,500	
Michigan, University of <i>Research on economic and social aspects of health problems</i>		350,000		350,000
National Social Welfare Assembly <i>Program of National Committee on the Aging</i>		180,000	180,000	
North Carolina, University of <i>Research on reaction of older persons to urban living</i>		25,000	25,000	
Stanford University <i>Study of influence of community center in lives of older people</i>		50,000	17,000	33,000
Western Reserve University <i>Community-university study of living arrangements for older persons</i>		126,000	30,000	96,000
Totals—Problems of the Aging		\$933,500	\$354,500	\$579,000

Science and Engineering

American Society of Civil Engineers <i>Study of engineering education in the United States and Western Europe</i>		24,000		24,000
American Society for Engineering Education <i>Survey by its Committee on Development of Engineering Faculties</i>		24,500	24,500	
Florida, University of <i>Planning for a science and technology center</i>	75,000		75,000	
Illinois, University of <i>Graduate training for potential engineering teachers</i>		207,000		207,000
National Academy of Sciences <i>Research and educational activities in program of International Geophysical Year</i>		216,000	216,000	
Totals—Science and Engineering	\$75,000	\$471,500	\$315,500	\$231,000

International Training and Research

Harvard University <i>Center for International Affairs; Asian studies; economic-development training for foreign leaders from less-developed countries</i>		1,000,000	478,870	521,130
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	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Asian Studies				
American Council of Learned Societies				
<i>Compilation of dictionaries, readers, and texts for development of Oriental studies</i>	90,000		90,000	
Amherst College				
<i>Program of Amherst House, Kyoto, Japan, to facilitate contacts between Japanese and foreign scholars and students</i>		7,500	7,500	
Asia Society				
<i>Program of education and information on Asia</i>	50,000		25,000	25,000
Burma, Government of				
<i>Burma Historical Commission</i>		16,000	16,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)				
<i>Cooperative project with University of Indonesia in economics and related fields</i>	35,000	100,000	116,238	18,762
<i>Research and training on modern China and other countries of Asia, and Soviet Europe</i>	350,000		141,000	209,000
Chicago, University of				
<i>Inter-university visiting-scholar program</i>	640,000		160,000	480,000
<i>Program on South Asian history and culture</i>		8,550	8,550	
<i>Training on China</i>	7,500		7,500	
Columbia University				
<i>Research on the political evolution of modern China</i>	168,000		84,000	84,000
Cornell University				
<i>Inter-university field training in Chinese language</i>	28,600			28,600
<i>Southeast Asia studies, China studies, and Chinese-language training</i>		579,000	263,000	316,000
<i>Study of political life in Indonesia</i>	62,695		62,695	
Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi				
<i>Training and orientation center for foreign specialists working in India</i>	34,222	20,000	33,607	20,615
Georgetown University				
<i>Collection and annotation of research on China prepared by South Manchurian Railway</i>		25,000	25,000	
Harvard University				
<i>Research and publication on modern Chinese economy</i>	75,296		56,696	18,600
Hokkaido University				
<i>Student center</i>		50,000		50,000
Indonesia, Government of				
<i>Cooperative project between the University of Indonesia and the University of California (Berkeley) in economics and related fields</i>	74,230		991	73,239

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
International House of Japan <i>Facilitate contacts between Japanese and foreign scholars and students</i>		12,000	4,000	8,000
Japan Society <i>Supplementary training for Japanese students in the United States</i>	8,330		8,330	
Kansas, University of <i>Cooperative research on Communist movement in prewar Japan</i>		5,700	5,700	
London, University of (School of Oriental and African Studies) <i>Economic history of East and Southeast Asia</i>		90,000		90,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology <i>Research on social and economic development in India by Center for International Studies and Indian research groups</i>	450,000		212,500	237,500
Modern Language Association of America <i>Research on teaching of Chinese and other non-Western European languages</i>	20,000		20,000	
Stanford University <i>East Asian studies</i>		250,000	125,000	125,000
<i>Processing materials on China and Japan</i>	26,900		26,900	
<i>Training and research on China</i>	5,000		5,000	
Tokyo, University of <i>History of labor movement in Japan</i>	33,824	24,700	33,824	24,700
<i>Study of postwar educational reforms in Japan</i>		155,000		155,000
Washington, University of <i>Research on Northeast Asia and international relations</i>	275,000		70,000	205,000
African Studies				
African-American Institute <i>Exchange program between the United States and South Africa</i>		50,000		50,000
Boston University <i>Training and research on Africa</i>	65,000		65,000	
Chicago, University of <i>Research and training program between American and African universities</i>		245,000	80,000	165,000
Columbia University <i>African Studies Association program</i>		25,000		25,000
Howard University <i>Study program on Africa</i>	50,000		10,000	40,000
Institute of International Education <i>Fellowships for African students at American universities</i>		(10,413)	(10,413)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
International African Institute (London) <i>General program and expansion of field research</i>	100,000		25,000	75,000
<i>Social-science seminars in Africa among African, American, and European scholars</i>		65,000	65,000	
Northwestern University <i>Training and research on Africa</i>	96,000		48,000	48,000
South African Institute of Race Relations <i>Research and education in race relations</i>	27,002		27,002	
Near Eastern Studies				
Harvard University <i>Center for Middle Eastern Studies</i>	240,000		60,000	180,000
Princeton University <i>Inter-university program in Near Eastern language teaching</i>	141,200		35,300	105,900
<i>Training and research on the Near East</i>	220,000		55,000	165,000
Social Science Research Council <i>Grant-in-aid program for research on Near and Middle East</i>	150,000		50,000	100,000
<i>Program of Committee on Near and Middle East</i>	10,000			10,000
Studies of the Soviet Union and East Europe				
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies <i>Publication of "American Slavic and East European Review"</i>		12,000	6,000	6,000
American Council of Learned Societies <i>American and Canadian participation in International Congress of Slavists Assembly of research materials on U.S.S.R.</i>		24,330 (26)	24,330 (26)	
Colorado, University of <i>Publication of "Journal of Central European Affairs"</i>		2,400	2,400	
Columbia University <i>Inter-university program of grants for research and training in the U.S.S.R. and East Europe</i>		200,000	200,000	
Indiana University <i>Preparation of a volume on theoretical literature on Soviet economic growth</i>		24,000	24,000	
<i>Preparation of television course in Russian history</i>		3,000	3,000	
Notre Dame, University of <i>Training and research on East Europe</i>	17,000		9,500	7,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Pittsburgh, University of <i>Preparation of a source book on the Southern Slavs</i>		24,750	24,750	
Social Science Research Council <i>Publication of "Current Digest of the Soviet Press"</i>	39,600		19,800	19,800
<i>Research on Soviet Union and East Europe</i>	100,250		100,250	
Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States <i>Publication and research on East Europe</i>	43,000		11,000	32,000
International Studies				
American Council of Learned Societies <i>Ninth International Congress for History of Religions</i>		10,000	10,000	
<i>Summer session of Linguistic Institute, 1958</i>		25,000	25,000	
American Council on Education <i>Program of Office on Institutional Projects Abroad</i>		88,000	29,333	58,667
American Universities Field Staff <i>Reporting on international affairs to universities and other institutions</i>	1,440,000		180,000	1,260,000
California, University of (Berkeley) <i>Research on problems of urbanization and cities</i>	160,000		62,000	98,000
Chicago, University of <i>Program in comparative and international education</i>	325,000			325,000
<i>Study of indices of economic development</i>		6,000	6,000	
<i>Study of intercultural relations</i>	62,000		40,000	22,000
Columbia University <i>Exchange of professors with Free University of Berlin</i>		(2,978)	(2,978)	
<i>Training and research in international affairs</i>	180,000		90,000	90,000
Cornell University <i>Training for foreign rural extension education</i>		150,000	50,000	100,000
Delhi, University of <i>Professorship in American civilization and social-political institutions</i>	38,050	13,000	23,725	27,325
Emory University <i>Seminar on international-relations teaching</i>	23,500	(1,983)	21,517	
Grant-in-aid funds for graduate students studying Asia, Africa, East Europe, Near East, and Soviet Union				
<i>Boston University</i>		5,280	5,280	
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>		14,960	14,960	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		6,380	6,380	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<i>Columbia University</i>		23,430	23,430	
<i>Cornell University</i>	10,000	11,000	21,000	
<i>Harvard University</i>		16,390	16,390	
<i>Indiana University</i>		3,960	3,960	
<i>McGill University</i>	3,500	3,960	7,460	
<i>Michigan, University of</i>	8,000	8,800	16,800	
<i>Northwestern University</i>		5,280	5,280	
<i>Pennsylvania, University of</i>		3,630	3,630	
<i>Princeton University</i>	5,000	5,500	10,500	
<i>Stanford University</i>		2,860	2,860	
<i>Washington, University of</i>	5,800	6,380	12,180	
<i>Yale University</i>		3,960	3,960	
Institute of International Education				
<i>General program to facilitate the exchange of students, scholars, and other persons between the United States and other countries</i>	2,800,000			2,800,000
<i>Seminars in American civilization for Indian teachers by United States Educational Foundation in India</i>		10,700	10,700	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
<i>Research in economic and political development by Center for International Studies</i>	50,000			50,000
McGill University				
<i>Institute of Islamic Studies</i>	250,000		37,500	212,500
Michigan State University				
<i>Self-study of international activities</i>		135,000	75,000	60,000
National Association of Foreign Student Advisers				
<i>Guidance for foreign students on American campuses</i>	78,000		26,000	52,000
National 4-H Club Foundation of America				
<i>International Farm Youth Exchange Program</i>	20,000		20,000	
Princeton University				
<i>Center of International Studies</i>	200,000		40,000	160,000
Social Science Research Council				
<i>Research on comparative politics</i>	160,000		80,000	80,000
Stanford University				
<i>Institute for Communications Research; Hoover Institution; international studies</i>		170,000		170,000
United States National Student Association				
<i>Scholarship program for foreign student leaders</i>	33,293	88,000	33,293	88,000
World University Service of Canada				
<i>African representation at Eighth International Seminar of Canadian W. U. S. in Ghana</i>		(465)	(465)	
Young Men's Christian Associations				
<i>Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students</i>	36,000		12,000	24,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
Fellowship Programs				
Foreign Area and International Relations Training Fellowship Programs, 1953-57	516,312	(7,960)	475,620	32,732
Foreign Area and International Relations Training Fellowship Programs, 1958-59		878,230	310,996	567,234
Totals—International Training and Research	<u>\$10,138,104</u>	<u>\$4,690,805</u>	<u>\$4,832,105</u>	<u>\$9,996,804</u>

International Legal Studies

Academy of International Law (The Hague) <i>International law and related studies</i>	90,000		22,500	67,500
American Association for the Comparative Study of Law <i>Cooperative activities in comparative and foreign law among law schools</i>		20,000		20,000
American Association of Law Libraries <i>Study of practicability of an index to foreign legal periodicals</i>		12,000	12,000	
American Law Institute <i>Restatement of the foreign-relations law of the United States</i>	192,370			192,370
American Society of International Law <i>Conference on international-investment law</i>		3,000	3,000	
Burma Law Institute <i>Program of research and training on the legal problems of Burma</i>		15,000	7,500	7,500
California, University of (Berkeley) <i>Cooperative program with law school of University of Cologne</i>	102,000		17,000	85,000
Cambridge, University of <i>Publication of "International Law Reports"</i>		24,000	24,000	
Chicago, University of <i>International legal studies; law-revision program</i>	850,000		800,000	50,000
Cologne, University of <i>Cooperative program with law school of University of California (Berkeley)</i>	110,950		23,500	87,450
Columbia University <i>Cooperative program in international studies</i>		300,000	108,000	192,000
<i>International legal studies</i>	1,300,000			1,300,000
<i>Research on joint international business ventures</i>	65,000		65,000	
Delhi, University of <i>International legal studies</i>		151,000	82,500	68,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Egyptian Society of International Law <i>Research and training activities</i>	10,500		3,500	7,000
Harvard University <i>International legal studies</i>	500,000		500,000	
<i>Training and research relating to tax laws and administration in less-developed areas</i>	88,000		49,000	39,000
Indian Law Institute <i>Research and training on Indian legal problems</i>		175,000	50,000	125,000
Institute of International Education <i>Conference of International Association of Legal Science</i>		13,500	13,500	
<i>Cooperative legal studies by American and Japanese law schools</i>	196,412		73,000	123,412
<i>Research and training on Indian legal problems</i>		60,000	60,000	
<i>Visit of Dean of Law Faculty, University of Delhi, to United States</i>		(39)	(39)	
<i>Visiting professor at Burma Law Institute</i>		7,000	7,000	
<i>Visiting professor at University of Delhi</i>		13,500	13,500	
International Law Fund <i>Digest of British official practice in international law</i>		45,000	9,439	35,561
Miami, University of (Florida) <i>Translation of Latin-American legal material</i>	6,000		6,000	
<i>Translation and research in inter-American law</i>		12,000	6,000	6,000
Michigan, University of <i>Legal research on atomic-energy development</i>		80,000	20,000	60,000
New York University <i>Research on legal aspects of uses of waters of international rivers</i>	42,500			42,500
Pennsylvania, University of <i>International legal studies</i>	334,000		334,000	
<i>Legal problems of international trade and investment in relation to South Asia</i>		6,500	6,500	
Totals—International Legal Studies	\$3,887,732	\$937,461	\$2,316,400	\$2,508,793

International Affairs

Strengthening Education and Research in Europe

Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy (Rome)

Center for Studies of Economic Development

520,000

140,000

380,000

Bologna, University of

Graduate School in Administrative Sciences

155,000

58,070

96,930

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
California, University of (Berkeley) <i>Graduate School in Administrative Sciences of University of Bologna</i>		295,000	98,740	196,260
Carl Duisberg Foundation (Cologne) <i>Encouragement of equality of opportunity in European industry and professions</i>	25,000		25,000	
Committee for the Study of Problems of the Italian University (Bologna) <i>Studies on the major needs of Italian universities</i>		25,000	25,000	
European Productivity Agency (Paris) <i>Provide American professors of business to European universities and training centers</i>	98,400		98,400	
Faculty of Science of the University of Paris <i>Summer school on solid-state physics</i>		50,000	50,000	
Free University of Berlin <i>Development of academic program</i>		1,000,000	350,000	650,000
Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government (London) <i>Program to strengthen understanding of representative government</i>	70,000		21,000	49,000
Institute for Theoretical Physics (Copenhagen) <i>Study and research by non-Danish physicists</i>	120,000		40,000	80,000
Italian Physics Society <i>Summer Institute of International School of Physics</i>		12,000	12,000	
National Foundation of Political Science (Paris) <i>Regional economic-development research in France</i>		90,000	10,000	80,000
National Office of French Universities and Schools <i>French Summer School of Physics, Les Houches</i>		15,000	9,500	5,500
National Union for the Struggle Against Illiteracy (Rome) <i>Program of basic education in southern Italy</i>		128,000	25,800	102,200
Oxford University <i>Restoration of its historic buildings</i>		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Royal Institute of Public Administration (London) <i>Case program in public administration</i>	23,500		7,000	16,500
Scholarships for Hungarian refugee students <i>German Academic Exchange Service (Bonn)</i>	125,125		125,125	
<i>London, University of</i>	39,600			39,600
<i>National Office of French Universities and Schools</i>	133,750		90,000	43,750
<i>Relief for Refugee Students in Switzerland (Zurich)</i>	22,500	33,750	56,250	
<i>Rome, University of</i>	20,000	1,600	21,600	
<i>Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters</i>	16,000		16,000	
<i>Swedish National Union of Students</i>	16,000	5,000	21,000	
<i>University Foundation (Brussels)</i>	60,000	20,000	80,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Scholl Foundation <i>Program of School of Design (Ulm, Germany)</i>		15,000	15,000	
Assisting European Integration Efforts				
Center of Documentation of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe (Paris) <i>Research on the European community</i>		150,000	100,000	50,000
European Community Institute for University Studies <i>Research and training on the European-Atlantic community</i>		500,000		500,000
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) (Geneva) <i>International program of exchange</i>	320,000		100,000	220,000
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague) <i>Study of European parliamentary assemblies</i>		25,000		25,000
International Union of Local Authorities (The Hague) <i>Study of role of local authorities in promoting education for European citizenship</i>		2,350	2,350	
Lausanne, University of <i>Research relating to practical problems of European integration</i>	25,000		25,000	
Oxford University <i>European political and economic studies at Nuffield College</i>	90,000			90,000
Political and Economic Planning (London) <i>Evaluation of European-integration developments</i>		8,400	8,400	
<i>Evaluation of British research on European integration</i>		4,000	4,000	
<i>Research on the implications of the European- integration movement to Britain</i>		165,000	50,000	115,000
Increasing International Understanding				
American Council on Germany <i>Foreign-affairs conference among American and German leaders</i>		13,500	1,000	12,500
<i>International conference on the Soviet Union and Asia</i>		5,500	5,500	
<i>Seminar at Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R.</i>		23,000	23,000	
<i>Visit to United States by Mayor of Berlin</i>		3,694	3,694	
American Council of Learned Societies <i>International meetings in the humanities and social sciences, in the United States</i>		500,000	100,000	400,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
American Council on NATO <i>Exchange of views between leading citizens of the United States and of European NATO countries</i>	30,000		30,000	
American Friends Service Committee <i>International Affairs Seminars, Washington, D. C.</i>	20,000			20,000
American Historical Association <i>Visit to the United States by members of Bureau of International Committee of Historical Sciences</i>	15,000		15,000	
American-Scandinavian Foundation <i>Exchange program between Finland and the United States</i>	122,300		29,975	92,325
Austrian College (Vienna) <i>Education and information on European and international problems</i>	90,000		50,000	40,000
British Society for International Understanding (London) <i>Meeting of youth leaders from NATO countries</i>		8,700	8,700	
Broadcasting Foundation of America <i>International cultural exchange by radio</i>		200,000	120,000	80,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace <i>Study of United States public attitudes toward the United Nations</i>		(2,311)	(2,311)	
Chicago, University of <i>Exchange of professors and students and joint research projects with University of Frankfurt</i>	59,200		29,600	29,600
Columbia University <i>American Press Institute seminars for foreign journalists</i>	82,673		25,176	57,497
<i>American Press Institute sponsorship of visit to the United States by an Indian journalist</i>		(2)	(2)	
<i>Assembly and distribution of documents and scholarly materials relating to Russia</i>		(1,750)	(1,750)	
<i>Fellowships for foreign journalists at Graduate School of Journalism</i>		14,800	14,800	
<i>Histories of the Soviet Communist Party</i>	150,000		100,000	50,000
Congress for Cultural Freedom (Paris) <i>Free Hungarian Orchestra</i>		66,750		66,750
<i>International educational activities</i>	500,000		290,000	210,000
Denver, University of (Colorado Seminary) <i>Seminar on radio-TV presentation of international affairs</i>		(358)	(358)	
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships <i>Visits to the United States by leading citizens of other countries</i>		120,000	120,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
English Speaking Union <i>Visits to the United States by leading citizens from the United Kingdom</i>	230,000			230,000
European Center for International Exchange (Brussels) <i>Educational activities in Europe</i>		50,000		50,000
Festival Foundation <i>International cultural festival (Spoleto)</i>		100,000	50,000	50,000
Foreign Policy Association <i>World-affairs educational activities Service bureau and related activities</i>	825,000	290,000	300,000 290,000	525,000
Foreign Service Institute <i>Field seminar in Africa</i>		63,000	63,000	
Friends of the World Council of Churches <i>Aid to refugees, primarily in Europe</i>		5,573	5,573	
Governmental Affairs Institute <i>Seminars and travel in the United States for foreign correspondents reporting on America Travel in United States by foreign members of International Press Institute Visit to United States by British Council Representative for Austria Visit to United States of Censor, St. Catherine's Society, Oxford</i>		46,750 21,965 2,659 (1,300)	46,750 21,965 2,659 (1,300)	
Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) <i>Expansion of academic program</i>		350,000	70,000	280,000
Harvard University <i>International Seminar</i>	55,000		30,000	25,000
Institute of International Education <i>Language training and general orientation for Hungarian refugee students Special fellowships to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders United Nations Guide-Interne Project</i>		(388) 50,000 18,858	(388)	50,000
International Press Institute (Zurich) <i>Seminars and conferences among newspaper editors</i>		50,000	50,000	
International Publications, Inc. (Berlin) <i>Support of the international review "Der Monat"</i>		25,000	25,000	
Lafayette Fellowship Foundation <i>Fellowships for French graduate students to study in United States</i>	50,000		25,000	25,000
London School of Economics and Political Science <i>Graduate course for students from less- developed areas; other international activities World Congress of Sociology, conducted by International Sociological Association</i>		250,000 10,000		250,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Missouri, University of <i>Meeting of Press Congress of the World</i>		40,000	40,000	
National Academy of Sciences <i>Program of international activities</i>	320,000		60,000	260,000
National Foundation of Political Science (Paris) <i>Study Center for International Relations</i>		250,000		250,000
North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools <i>Experimental program of instruction in foreign affairs in American high schools</i>	125,000		125,000	
Paris, University of <i>Exchange of nuclear physicists between the United States and France</i>		15,000		15,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs (London) <i>Education and research on world affairs</i>	290,000		50,000	240,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies <i>Teaching program on American civilization</i>	55,000		25,000	30,000
Union of International Associations (Brussels) <i>Program of services and information for international non-governmental organizations</i>	5,000		5,000	
World Federation for Mental Health (London) <i>Studies of techniques for selection of personnel for service in international organizations</i>		22,850	22,850	
Reducing Tensions Through East-West Exchange				
British Council <i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between the United Kingdom and Poland</i>		15,000	15,000	
Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere (CARE) <i>Procurement and shipment of books and equipment for Polish universities</i>		12,000	12,000	
Geneva, University of <i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between Poland and Switzerland and other countries</i>		28,400	28,400	
German Academic Exchange Service (Bonn) <i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between Germany and Poland</i>		10,250	10,250	
Institute of International Education <i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between the United States and Poland</i>		250,000	250,000	
National Office of French Universities and Schools <i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between France and Poland</i>	16,000	30,080	16,000	30,080

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Poznan, University of <i>Provision of scholarly and scientific books, periodicals, and related equipment to Poznan and seven other Polish universities</i>	80,000		80,000	
Totals—International Affairs	\$4,845,048	\$6,657,320	\$5,393,876	\$6,108,492

Overseas Development

General and Regional Grants

American Institute of Nutrition <i>Fifth International Congress on Nutrition</i>	25,000			25,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace <i>Appraisal of United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE) as a model for Africa</i>		15,000	15,000	
Institute of Higher Arab Studies (Egypt) <i>Compilation and distribution of one-volume Arabic encyclopedia</i>		192,280		192,280
Institute of International Education <i>"Advanced Management Program in the Far East," in the Philippines</i>		22,695	22,695	
<i>Indian and Pakistani participation in "Advanced Management Program in the Far East"</i>		(5,494)	(5,494)	
<i>Indonesian participation in "Advanced Management Program in the Far East"</i>	309	26,768	27,077	
<i>Public-service fellowships for African and Asian officials</i>		62,360		62,360
<i>Special fellowships to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders</i>		150,000		150,000
Middle East Institute <i>Development and introduction of unified Arabic alphabet in the Near East</i>		38,800	38,800	
National 4-H Club Foundation of America <i>International Farm Youth Exchange Project</i>		(18,500)	(18,500)	
<i>Training of Near Eastern rural youth in the United States</i>		94,200	32,320	61,880
Stanford Research Institute <i>Compilation of information on small-industry development in several countries</i>		150,000	65,000	85,000
Burma				
Burma Girl Guides Association <i>Training and guidance of Burmese girls</i>	18,620		10,808	7,812

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Burma, Government of				
<i>Advisers on technical services for small industries</i>		95,400	95,400	
<i>Adviser on technical vocational education</i>		73,200	36,600	36,600
<i>Agricultural Institute</i>	91,713		61,103	30,610
<i>Agricultural-training equipment</i>	44,000		44,000	
<i>Burmese participation in "Advanced Management Program in the Far East"</i>		12,750	12,750	
<i>Consulting and training services in government-management accounting</i>	185,000	50,000	100,000	135,000
<i>Fellowships and training in public administration and management</i>		190,000	50,000	140,000
<i>Government Technical Institute</i>		390,000	188,284	201,716
<i>International Institute of Advanced Buddhistic Studies</i>	68,374		33,305	35,069
<i>Local-government consulting services</i>		32,000	16,000	16,000
<i>Rangoon Technical High School</i>	95,851	155,000	173,351	77,500
<i>Science-teaching program at University of Mandalay</i>		477,075	160,000	317,075
<i>Training and exchange program for rural youth leaders</i>		28,000	28,000	
<i>Training of educational administrators</i>		70,000	8,400	61,600
<i>Training of economic-planning personnel</i>		105,000	52,500	52,500
Burma Translation Society				
<i>Expansion of publication program</i>	340,000			340,000
Florida, University of				
<i>Survey of science teaching at University of Mandalay</i>		6,566	6,566	
Rangoon, University of				
<i>Business-administration program</i>	116,000	165,000	216,000	65,000
<i>Social-sciences library</i>		180,000	60,000	120,000
India				
Agricultural Missions, Inc.				
<i>Preparation of material on Indian villages</i>	14,000		14,000	
Allahabad Agricultural Institute				
<i>Pilot extension project</i>		(50)	(50)	
Bombay, University of				
<i>Teaching and research in monetary and international economics</i>		269,500	70,500	199,000
<i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	35,655			35,655
Calcutta, University of				
<i>Graduate studies in economics</i>		53,000	15,435	37,565
Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi				
<i>Economic and social-science research and training</i>		300,000	64,000	236,000
<i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	64,885	(3,600)	19,212	42,073
Delhi, University of				
<i>Development of teaching program</i>		426,000	204,800	221,200

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Fund for the International Conference of Agricultural Economists <i>Tenth International Conference</i>		40,000	40,000	
Gandhigram <i>Pilot project in rural health services</i>		205,500		205,500
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics <i>Economic and social-science research and training</i>		500,000	99,750	400,250
<i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	13,721	44,300	52,085	5,936
India, Government of				
<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>				
<i>Agricultural extension training services</i>		783,000		783,000
<i>Extension departments for agricultural colleges</i>	129,935		15,030	114,905
<i>Films on rural-development program</i>	3,047	(3,047)		
<i>Farm journal for village cultivators</i>		(1,144)	(1,144)	
<i>Training centers in village crafts</i>	122,987			122,987
<i>Training centers for village extension workers and pilot village-development projects</i>	882,918		632,400	250,518
<i>Training of village extension workers for youth activities</i>	148,500		120,000	28,500
<i>Training women for village extension work in home economics</i>	129,436			129,436
<i>Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industry</i>				
<i>Development of village and small industries</i>	23,010		17,330	5,680
<i>Expanded program for village and small industries</i>		2,163,000	999,293	1,163,707
<i>Extension services for small-industries service institutes; training center for shoe industry</i>	465,000		164,624	300,376
<i>International advisory team on handicrafts</i>		70,000	70,000	
<i>Ministry of Community Development</i>				
<i>Apprenticeships in village development for selected university students and teachers</i>	85,667		48,300	37,367
<i>Organization of village youth activity</i>	189,500		45,000	144,500
<i>Strengthening role of village schoolteachers in rural-development areas</i>	800,000			800,000
<i>Training centers in social education for village-development projects</i>	81,111			81,111
<i>Training for village-development personnel</i>	495,850		182,400	313,450
<i>Ministry of Education</i>				
<i>All-India Council for Secondary Education</i>	109,150			109,150
<i>Apprenticeships in village development for selected university students and teachers</i>	62,303			62,303
<i>Development of experimental syllabi for interdisciplinary courses in Indian universities</i>	2,016	(2,016)		
<i>English-language teaching institute</i>	685,000		7,000	678,000
<i>Improvement of secondary-education practices</i>	418,000		55,000	363,000
<i>Inventory of rural higher education</i>		(8,976)	(8,976)	
<i>Science teaching in secondary schools</i>	36,000		30,390	5,610
<i>Secondary and higher education in India</i>	1,828,830		727,332	1,101,498

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
India, Government of <i>(continued)</i>				
Ministry of Health				
<i>Planning for pilot program of community development for urban areas</i>	25,000		9,000	16,000
<i>Training centers for public-health staff of village-development projects and associated project in environmental sanitation</i>	433,841	(165,240)	3,997	264,604
Ministry of Heavy Industry				
<i>Research on investment opportunities in India</i>		5,000	5,000	
Ministry of Home Affairs				
<i>Training and research for establishment of a Manpower Directorate</i>	34,000		15,400	18,600
Ministry of Labor				
<i>Labor-leader education seminar in India</i>	3,100	(3,100)		
Ministry of Local Self-Government				
<i>Regional-planning project for Delhi</i>	109,046		98,176	10,870
Ministry of Steel, Mines, and Fuel				
<i>Training for Indian engineers in management and production methods of the United States steel industry</i>	1,200,000	255,000	900,000	555,000
Ministry of Works, Housing, and Supply				
<i>Centers in village planning and rural housing at six engineering colleges</i>		94,500		94,500
India Literacy Board				
<i>Training in the preparation of reading materials for new literates</i>	69,000		69,000	
Indian Council of Medical Research				
<i>Social sciences in health education</i>	291,000	(291,000)		
Indian Institute of Public Administration				
<i>Research and training in public administration</i>	232,334		116,666	115,668
Indian Statistical Institute				
<i>Economic and social-science research and training</i>		72,300		72,300
Lodhipur Institute				
<i>Rural industrial-training program</i>		88,000	30,000	58,000
Lucknow, University of				
<i>Department of Sociology and Social Work</i>		24,500		24,500
Madras, University of				
<i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	26,100	21,560	25,710	21,950
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
<i>Economic and social-science research in India by Center for International Studies</i>		300,000		300,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India) <i>Applied research in economics and management</i>	370,000		200,000	170,000
National 4-H Club Foundation of America <i>International Farm Youth Exchange with India</i>		30,000	30,000	
Panjab University <i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	42,099		9,630	32,469
Southern Languages Book Trust <i>Publication and distribution of books in four major south Indian languages</i>	125,016		125,016	
Utkal University <i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	42,127	(21,560)	(15,618)	36,185
Indonesia				
Airlangga University <i>Acquisition of periodicals</i>		1,857	1,857	
California, University of (Berkeley) <i>Cooperative project with University of Indonesia in economics and related fields</i>		200,000		200,000
Cornell University <i>Orientation for personnel going to Indonesia</i>		12,000	12,000	
Gadjah Mada State University <i>Acquisition of periodicals Faculty of economics</i>	2,707 550,000	(308)	2,399 376,309	173,691
Governmental Affairs Institute <i>Assistance to Sultan of Jogjakarta during United States visit</i>		1,184	1,184	
Ikatan Bachelors of Business Administration Indonesia <i>Graduate School of Public and Business Administration</i>	1,827		1,827	
Indonesia, Government of, <i>Community Development Training Center Cooperative project by Universities of California and Indonesia in economics and related fields</i>	60,000			60,000
<i>English-language teacher-training program</i>	76,500		76,500	
<i>Printing equipment for Ministry of Education</i>	268,000		268,000	
<i>Scientific laboratory equipment and supplies for government universities</i>	763	859	1,622	
<i>Technical Teacher Training Institute</i>	162,790	100,000	162,790	100,000
<i>Training of teaching staff of Community Development Training Center</i>		(4,542)	(4,542)	
<i>Transportation equipment for Indonesian teacher-training colleges</i>		45,000		45,000
Indonesia, University of <i>Acquisition of periodicals</i>		(225)	(225)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Institute of International Education				
<i>Cooperative project between the Universities of California and Indonesia in economics and related fields</i>		250,000	70,000	180,000
<i>Training abroad for faculty of Indonesian teacher-training colleges</i>	138,500	220,000	208,500	150,000
Nommensen University Foundation				
<i>Faculty of economics of Nommensen University</i>	282,000		200,000	82,000
Research Foundation of State University of New York				
<i>Improvement of instruction and curriculum at Indonesian teacher-training colleges</i>		639,500	422,500	217,000
Iran				
Agricultural Bank of Iran				
<i>Program of Alborz Rural Co-op Federation</i>	2,700			2,700
Franklin Publications				
<i>Persian edition of "Columbia-Viking Encyclopedia"</i>	7,000			7,000
Iran Foundation				
<i>Nemazee Vocational School at Shiraz</i>	68,964	210,000	68,964	210,000
Iran, Government of				
<i>Advisory services for Economic Bureau of Plan Organization</i>		800,000	195,000	605,000
<i>Research and plan for currency control and central-banking functions</i>		20,000	15,145	4,855
<i>Village-development program</i>	261,870		15,551	246,319
<i>Youth-activity programs</i>	37,070	(37,070)		
Iraq				
Baghdad, University of				
<i>Training of library staff</i>		35,000		35,000
Iraq, Government of				
<i>Village-development program</i>	425,000			425,000
Iraq-American Educational Association in Baghdad				
<i>Support of the Al-Hikma University of Baghdad</i>	400,000		194,950	205,050
Israel				
Israel Foundations Trustees				
<i>Research projects on development of Israel</i>		602,250	452,250	150,000
Jordan				
American Friends Service Committee				
<i>Village-development project</i>		(5,204)	(5,204)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Arab Development Society				
<i>Agricultural development and village welfare in the Jordan Valley</i>	28,500			28,500
<i>Village-development program</i>	400,000		100,000	300,000
Jordan Educational and Cultural Association				
<i>Bir-Zeit College and development of junior-college studies</i>	34,890		16,950	17,940
Jordan, Government of				
<i>Development of teacher-training program</i>	181,710			181,710
Lebanon				
American University of Beirut				
<i>Development of curricula in rural education and vocational training</i>	21,380			21,380
<i>Economic Research Institute</i>	130,000		75,000	55,000
<i>Faculty fellowships for advanced study abroad</i>	45,000		45,000	
<i>General administrative support</i>	1,500,000		750,000	750,000
<i>Intercultural Institute</i>	120,000			120,000
<i>International Statistical Education Center</i>	55,000		7,000	48,000
<i>Seminar for teachers of economics from Arab countries</i>		4,500	4,500	
Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Lebanon				
<i>Coordination of private welfare organizations</i>		1,750	1,750	
Lebanon, Government of				
<i>Rural teacher-training program</i>	67,335		22,000	45,335
Nepal				
National 4-H Club Foundation of America				
<i>International Farm Youth Exchange with Nepal</i>		12,880	12,880	
Nepal, Government of				
<i>Rural Higher Institute</i>		226,000		226,000
<i>Village and Small Industries Institute; home-economics training for village women</i>	290,467		77,605	212,862
Pakistan				
All Pakistan Women's Association				
<i>Education of women in home economics</i>	93,348		21,343	72,005
Chicago, University of				
<i>Studies of education extension and student-teacher relationships in Pakistan</i>		(14,162)	(14,162)	
Dacca, University of				
<i>Center for student-teacher extracurricular activities</i>		184,000	21,500	162,500
<i>Socio-Economic Research Board</i>		70,000		70,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
East Pakistan, Government of				
<i>College of Home Economics at Dacca</i>		60,000		60,000
<i>Education extension center and pilot secondary schools</i>		342,500		342,500
Inter-University Board for Pakistan				
<i>Conference on comparative culture</i>	16,000		7,725	8,275
<i>Secretariat to raise academic standards</i>		110,000		110,000
Michigan State University				
<i>Assistance to two academies for village-development administrators</i>		(14,795)	(14,795)	
National 4-H Club Foundation of America				
<i>International Farm Youth Exchange with Pakistan</i>		108,000	36,000	72,000
Pakistan, Government of				
<i>Advisory services for College of Home Economics at Dacca; extension of programs of Colleges of Home Economics at Karachi and Lahore</i>		497,700	125,000	372,700
<i>Advisory services for establishment of two academies for village-development administrators</i>	855,498			855,498
<i>Centers for student-teacher extracurricular activities at the Universities of the Panjab and Dacca</i>		241,500	75,000	166,500
<i>College of Agriculture, University of Peshawar</i>	360,000			360,000
<i>Commission on Higher Education to plan improvement program</i>		110,000		110,000
<i>Education extension centers and pilot secondary schools</i>		564,000		564,000
<i>National training-within-industry program</i>	13,099		1,713	11,386
<i>Planning and design of two academies for village development</i>		74,000		74,000
<i>Polytechnic and industrial-training center</i>	25,000		25,000	
<i>Technical assistance to Pakistan National Planning Board</i>	1,370,000		705,000	665,000
<i>Training secondary-school technical teachers and industrial technicians</i>	214,500	446,000	214,500	446,000
<i>Village agricultural and industrial development</i>	87,754			87,754
Panjab, University of the				
<i>Center for student-teacher extracurricular activities</i>		5,000	5,000	
Stanford Research Institute				
<i>Research and demonstrations in rural industry</i>		145,905	90,000	55,905
West Pakistan, Government of				
<i>Education extension center and pilot secondary schools</i>		342,500		342,500
<i>Polytechnic Institute, Rawalpindi</i>	450,000	40,000	283,500	206,500
Tanganyika				
Tanganyika, Government of				
<i>Library development at the Technical Institute, Dar es Salaam</i>		25,000		25,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
Turkey				
American College for Girls <i>Development of educational program</i>		250,000	50,000	200,000
Ankara University <i>Library school</i>	34,660	52,000		86,660
Institute of Business Administration of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Istanbul <i>Teaching of business administration</i>	63,902		32,368	31,534
Robert College <i>Development of educational program</i>		500,000	100,000	400,000
Turkey, Government of <i>Improvement of public schools and higher education</i>		190,000	67,049	122,951
Uganda				
Makerere College <i>Housing for visiting scholars</i>		70,000		70,000
United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria)				
American University at Cairo <i>Development of educational program</i>		335,000	100,000	235,000
<i>Program of self-evaluation</i>	20,100			20,100
<i>Social Research Center</i>	105,000		50,000	55,000
Donations for Education in the Near East <i>Faculty improvement at Aleppo College (Syria)</i>		10,000	5,000	5,000
Near East Foundation <i>Rural-development program in Syria</i>		(5,633)	(5,633)	
United Arab Republic (Egypt), Institute of Public Administration <i>Clerical-secretarial training program for the Egyptian Civil Service</i>	46,500		6,500	40,000
United Arab Republic (Syria) <i>Rural-development program</i>	197,138		49,983	147,155
<i>Rural teacher-training college</i>	161,000		63,000	98,000
<i>Rural teacher-training program</i>	59,500		59,500	
Totals—Overseas Development	\$20,607,023	\$16,077,473	\$12,845,806	\$23,838,690

UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
	GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	

Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health

(The programs in the Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health were concluded in the 1957 fiscal year. All payments and unpaid balances refer to grants made in prior years.)

Behavioral Sciences Grants for Basic Research by

Specified Individuals

<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>	105,000	22,000	83,000
<i>Chicago, University of</i>	80,000	16,000	64,000
<i>Columbia University</i>	90,700	33,300	57,400
<i>Geneva, University of</i>	65,000	20,000	45,000
<i>Harvard University</i>	172,900	44,243	128,657
<i>Institute of Living (Hartford)</i>	82,500		82,500
<i>Michigan, University of</i>	100,000	24,000	76,000
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>	50,000	20,000	30,000
<i>Stanford University</i>	50,000	10,000	40,000
<i>Swarthmore College</i>	30,000	6,000	24,000
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>	100,000	16,276	83,724
<i>Yale University</i>	79,000	15,800	63,200

Behavioral Sciences Institutional Grants for Research

<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>	75,000	30,000	45,000
<i>Chicago, University of</i>	75,000	15,000	60,000
<i>Columbia University</i>	75,000	15,000	60,000
<i>Cornell University</i>	75,000	15,000	60,000
<i>Harvard University</i>	75,000	15,000	60,000
<i>Michigan, University of</i>	75,000	15,000	60,000
<i>Yale University</i>	75,000	15,000	60,000

California, University of (Berkeley)

<i>Grants-in-aid to facilitate research</i>		2,986	2,986
<i>Research and training in evolutionary behavior</i>		50,000	50,000

Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences

<i>Program of resident fellowships for research in the behavioral sciences</i>	5,661,590	661,590	5,000,000
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Chicago, University of

<i>Publication of the journal "Comparative Studies in Society and History"</i>	40,400		28,800
<i>Research and training in evolutionary behavior</i>	50,000	(50,000)	
<i>Research on law and the behavioral sciences</i>	200,000		200,000

Columbia University

<i>American delegation to Second International Neurochemical Symposium</i>		(1,660)	(1,660)
<i>Development and improvement of work in the behavioral sciences</i>		(952)	(952)

Harvard University

<i>Development and improvement of work in the behavioral sciences</i>	32,250		32,250
<i>Grants-in-aid to facilitate research</i>	17,000	17,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
Human Relations Area Files, Inc.				
<i>Completion of anthropological files</i>	50,000		50,000	
Illinois, University of				
<i>Practical utilization of the behavioral sciences</i>	45,000		15,000	30,000
<i>Study of regularities of socio-economic change in economically developing societies</i>	58,284		58,284	
Johns Hopkins University				
<i>Establishment of Department of Social Relations</i>	750,000		750,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
<i>Grant-in-aid to facilitate research</i>	4,250		4,250	
Minnesota, University of				
<i>Development and improvement of work in the behavioral sciences</i>	89,000			89,000
National Academy of Sciences				
<i>Committee for Research on Problems of Sex</i>	75,000			75,000
North Carolina, University of				
<i>Development and improvement of work in the behavioral sciences</i>	22,500			22,500
<i>Theoretical work in problems of psychological measurement</i>		(18,343)	(18,343)	
Population Council				
<i>Research and training in population growth</i>	800,000		200,000	600,000
Russell Sage Foundation				
<i>Practical utilization of the behavioral sciences</i>	627,000		227,000	400,000
Sigmund Freud Archives				
<i>Acquisition and processing of material related to life and work of Sigmund Freud</i>	22,500		12,500	10,000
Social Science Research Council				
<i>Research and training in the behavioral sciences</i>	860,000		150,000	710,000
<i>Training sessions in the behavioral sciences</i>	45,000		45,000	
Stanford University				
<i>Development and improvement of work in the behavioral sciences</i>	258,000		4,000	254,000
<i>Practical utilization of the behavioral sciences</i>	87,500		37,500	50,000
Yale University				
<i>Grants-in-aid to facilitate research</i>		(2,986)	(2,986)	
<i>Project on technology and work patterns</i>	68,500		34,250	34,250
Research in Mental Health				
Aarhus, University of (Denmark)	185,000		40,000	145,000
Austen Riggs Center	214,280		65,500	148,780
California Institute of Technology	360,020		89,980	270,040
California, University of (Berkeley)	227,253			227,253

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	400,000		200,000	200,000
Cambridge, University of (England)	54,600			54,600
Chestnut Lodge Research Institute	202,235		25,056	177,179
Chicago, University of				
<i>Counseling Center</i>	219,455		95,000	124,455
<i>Orthogenic School</i>	205,500		68,500	137,000
Cornell University	472,500		78,100	394,400
Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry				
<i>Development of research personnel</i>	2,887,555			2,887,555
<i>Research and training in medical schools</i>	770,000		340,000	430,000
Gaustad Hospital (Norway)	93,400		30,000	63,400
Hampstead Child-Therapy Course and Clinic (England)	96,000		22,000	74,000
Institute of Psychiatry (England)	180,765		25,358	155,407
Johns Hopkins University	186,045		43,955	142,090
Massachusetts General Hospital	250,000		63,437	186,563
Menninger Foundation	315,000		55,000	260,000
Mental Health Research Fund (England)	147,000		42,000	105,000
Michigan, University of	202,461			202,461
Minnesota, University of	140,141			140,141
Mount Sinai Hospital and Clinic (Los Angeles)	174,700		63,761	110,939
New York University	140,541		65,463	75,078
Pennsylvania, University of	219,450		43,890	175,560
Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene	180,000		45,000	135,000
Research Foundation of State University of New York	231,336		46,064	185,272
Rochester, University of (Medical Center)	354,750		45,000	309,750
Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory	255,000		132,000	123,000
Stanford University	191,430		83,310	108,120
Tavistock Institute of Human Relations (England)	225,000		44,520	180,480
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	240,000		80,000	160,000
Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology	240,000		60,000	180,000
Totals—Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health	\$21,655,291	(\$20,955)	\$4,597,532	\$17,036,804

Hospital Aid and Medical Education

(The Foundation's \$200 million program to help the nation's voluntary, nonprofit hospitals improve their services was completed in fiscal 1957. The hospital grants below were made in fiscal 1958 for technical reasons.)

Hospital Aid

<i>Beaver County Hospital, Milford, Utah</i>	5,000	5,000
<i>Darlington Sanitarium, West Chester, Pa.</i>	(12,763)	(12,763)

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1957	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<i>Doctors Hospital, Detroit, Mich.</i>		14,500	14,500	
<i>Ingleside Convalescent Home, Cleveland, Ohio</i>		(26,898)	(26,898)	
<i>Malta Hospital, Malta, Mont.</i>		16,300	16,300	
<i>Norways Foundation Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.</i>		(30,700)	(30,700)	
<i>Philadelphia Memorial Hospital, Mooseheart, Ill.</i>		13,900	13,900	
<i>Weston County Memorial Hospital, Newcastle, Wyo.</i>		(800)	(800)	
<i>Wild Rose Community Memorial Hospital, Wild Rose, Wis.</i>		11,900	11,900	
Hospital Research and Education Trust				
<i>Hospital counseling in administrative practices</i>	825,000		68,425	756,575
<i>Research on use of grants received under Ford Foundation's hospital-aid program</i>		17,500		17,500
National Fund for Medical Education				
<i>Strengthening financial support for medical schools throughout the United States</i>		1,305,374	1,305,374	
Totals—Hospital Aid and Medical Education	\$825,000	\$1,313,313	\$1,364,238	\$774,075

Miscellaneous Grants

Canadian Social Science Research Council				
<i>General program to advance Canadian scholarship and research in the social sciences</i>	70,000			70,000
Detroit Symphony Orchestra				
<i>General program</i>	30,000		10,000	20,000
Foundation Library Center				
<i>Information and data collecting regarding philanthropic foundations</i>	300,000		75,000	225,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
<i>Scientific activities related to national security</i>		25,000		25,000
Merrill-Palmer School				
<i>General program</i>	325,000		75,000	250,000
Russell Sage Foundation				
<i>Research studies on philanthropy</i>	200,000		40,000	160,000
Social Science Research Council				
<i>General program to advance training and research in the social sciences</i>	150,000		50,000	100,000
United Foundation				
<i>Welfare activities in the Detroit community</i>		300,000	300,000	
Totals—Miscellaneous Grants	\$1,075,000	\$325,000	\$550,000	\$850,000
Grand Totals	\$142,850,912	\$79,033,884	\$70,433,507	\$151,451,289

Reserve for Appropriations

For Grants and Projects, September 30, 1958

Education in the United States

<i>Conferences and projects on the economics of education</i>	\$70,237
<i>Experiments in in-school instruction by television</i>	314,045
<i>Program to encourage aid to education by business and industrial firms</i>	35,000
<i>Preparation of courses on film</i>	275,000
<i>Recruitment and training of college teachers</i>	262,000
<i>Released time of college and university faculty members for educational- television programming</i>	750,000
<i>Study of potential support for a national program service for educational television</i>	2,000
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America	
<i>Extension of medical and disability insurance coverage of educational groups</i>	3,648,014

Humanities and the Arts

<i>Grant-in-aid programs in the creative arts</i>	566,400
<i>Study of the economic and social problems of the arts and artists in the United States</i>	500,000
<i>University presses: scholarly publication in humanities and social sciences</i>	1,117,980

Public Affairs

American Bar Foundation	
<i>Survey of the administration of criminal justice in the United States</i>	1,095,000
Brookings Institution	
<i>Training conferences for high-level Federal executives</i>	121,500
International Political Science Association	
<i>International seminars, conferences, and exchange of information among political scientists</i>	30,000
<i>Law-faculty fellowships in public affairs*</i>	250,000
<i>Research in public affairs, governmental and political processes, and public policies</i>	780,000

Urban and Regional Problems

<i>Case studies of metropolitan-action programs</i>	150,000
<i>Commission on urban government personnel: study of present and future needs concerning training, recruitment, and employment of key urban personnel</i>	500,000
Community Studies, Inc.	
<i>Urban research on Kansas City, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois</i>	70,000
Metropolitan Community Studies, Inc.	
<i>Research and study of problems of Dayton, Ohio, area</i>	75,000

*Joint program with International Legal Studies

Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project <i>Research and education on problems of three-state, eleven-county area</i>	875,000
Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation <i>Research and education on problems of six-county area of metropolitan Detroit</i>	875,000
Washington University—St. Louis University <i>Research on government reorganization of metropolitan St. Louis</i>	15,000
Economic Development and Administration	
<i>Business-school teacher-development program: summer seminars and preparation of classroom materials on new developments in business administration; fellowships for summer study; research assistance</i>	1,200,000
<i>Fellowships</i>	
<i>Faculty research, predoctoral, and dissertation fellowships in economics and business administration, 1959-60</i>	750,000
<i>Predocoral and dissertation fellowships in economics and business administration, 1958-59</i>	17,599
<i>Faculty research fellowships in economics and business administration, 1958-59</i>	11,815
<i>Graduate research seminars in economics</i>	250,000
<i>Mathematics institute: one-year training program for leading teachers of business administration on the application of modern mathematics and statistics to business education and research</i>	500,000
<i>Program to improve business education through increased training in the social sciences, mathematics, and statistics</i>	936,000
<i>Research seminars for teachers of economics in liberal-arts colleges</i>	205,875
<i>Summer seminars in new developments in business administration for faculty of schools of business</i>	120,000
Vanderbilt University <i>Graduate training program in economic development</i>	227,000
Youth Development	
Syracuse University <i>Establishment and support of a Youth Studies Center</i>	50,000
Problems of the Aging	
National Social Welfare Assembly <i>General program of National Committee on the Aging</i>	180,000
Science and Engineering	
National Academy of Sciences <i>Research and education in program of International Geophysical Year</i>	684,000
International Training and Research	
<i>Foreign Area Training Fellowships, 1959-60</i>	950,000
<i>Other</i>	16,154

International Legal Studies

<i>Law-faculty fellowships in international legal studies*</i>	250,000
<i>Research and training on Indian legal problems</i>	326,800

International Affairs

<i>Continuation of exchange of professors, students, and experts with Poland and other East European countries</i>	333,270
<i>Educational and cultural support of refugees from East Europe</i>	2,991
<i>Educational and scientific cooperation among countries of the Atlantic community</i>	58,000

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	420,000
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Foreign Policy Association	
<i>Current activities and service bureau</i>	325,000

International Press Institute	
<i>International journalists' exchange, conferences, and related projects</i>	34,000

Lafayette Fellowship Foundation	
<i>Study in the United States by young Frenchmen</i>	1,000,000

Overseas Development

<i>Overseas Development program</i>	20,275,516
<i>Overseas program specialists</i>	1,006,150

Hospital Aid and Medical Education

<i>Improvement and expansion of services of privately supported hospitals</i>	195,100
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National Fund for Medical Education	7,300,718
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Other	100,947
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Total	<u>\$50,104,471</u>
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**Joint program with Public Affairs*

Foreign Area Training Fellowships

One hundred and seventy-nine Foreign Area Training Fellowships were awarded during fiscal 1958. The recipients and their permanent address, position at the time of application, academic or professional field, subject and place of study, and the length of time covered by the award are:

Asia and the Near East

Robert C. Alberts

Williamsville, N. Y. Graduate student, University of Wisconsin. Anthropology. Completion of doctoral dissertation on an agricultural village in Iran, at University of Wisconsin. Six months additional to present fellowship.

Sheldon L. Appleton

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, University of Minnesota. Political science. Far Eastern studies, at University of Minnesota and libraries in the United States. One year.

Jim T. Araki

Los Angeles, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Berkeley). Literature. Study of Japanese dramatic literature, in Japan. Ten months.

Douglas E. Ashford

Jamestown, N. Y. Graduate student, Princeton University. Political science. Study of North African political development and completion of doctoral dissertation, in Morocco and Tunisia and at Princeton University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Miryam Bachrach

Baldwin Park, Calif. Undergraduate, University of California (Los Angeles). Area studies. Near Eastern studies, with emphasis on linguistics and history, at University of California (Los Angeles). Ten months.

Jackson H. Bailey

Amelia, Ohio. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. Completion of doctoral dissertation on Prince Saionji, in countries of South and Southeast Asia and at Harvard University. Three months additional to present fellowship.

Harumi Befu

Los Angeles, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Berkeley). Anthropology. Study of social change in a central Japanese village, in Japan. One year.

Gerald D. Berreman

Eugene, Ore. Graduate student, Cornell University. Anthropology. Research on social integration in two north Indian villages and completion of doctoral dissertation, in India and at Cornell University. Ten months additional to present fellowship.

Baruch Boxer

Troy, N. Y. Graduate student, University of Chicago. Geography. Research on Hong Kong urban and transportation geography, in Hong Kong. One year.

William C. Bradbury, Jr.

Chicago, Ill. Associate Professor, University of Chicago. Sociology. Intensive Chinese-language training, at University of Chicago and Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Leon C. Brown

Mayfield, Ky. Assistant Attache, American Embassy, Khartoum, Sudan. Government. Middle Eastern studies and Arabic-language training, at Harvard University. One year.

Robert E. Brown

Topanga, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Los Angeles). Musicology. Study of Indian music, in India, Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. One year.

Drusilla A. Chartrand

Washington, D. C. Graduate student, Radcliffe College. Area studies. Middle Eastern studies and Arabic-language training, at Radcliffe College. One year additional to present fellowship.

Hazel T. Chung

Erie, Pa. Teacher of dance, New York, N. Y. Dance. Study of Indonesian dance and language, in Indonesia and the United States. Fifteen months.

James B. Crowley

Hartford, Conn. Graduate student, University of Michigan. History. Research on formation of Japan's China policy and completion of doctoral dissertation, in Japan and at University of Michigan. Nine months additional to present fellowship.

Blair C. Currie

Winchester, Mass. Graduate student, Harvard University. Economics. Study of Asian economic development, at Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

John H. Davis

Northampton, Mass. Graduate student, Columbia University. Literature. Studies in modern Chinese literature, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Robert F. Dernberger

Pontiac, Mich. Graduate student, University of Michigan. Economics. Studies in Far Eastern economic development, at Harvard University. One year.

Albert E. Dien

University City, Mo. Graduate student, University of California (Berkeley). History. Completion of doctoral dissertation on Chinese state policy during the T'ang dynasty, at University of California (Berkeley). Six months additional to present fellowship.

May M. Ebihara

Portland, Ore. Graduate student, Columbia University. Anthropology. Study of a Khmer village, in the United States and Cambodia. Fifteen months.

Joseph W. Elder

Dayton, Ohio. Graduate student, Harvard University. Sociology. Completion of doctoral dissertation on industrialization in Hindu society, at Harvard University. Six months additional to present fellowship.

Hormoz Farhat

Los Angeles, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Los Angeles). Musicology. Study of classical Persian music and completion of doctoral dissertation, in Iran, Lebanon, and Turkey and at University of California (Los Angeles). One year additional to present fellowship.

David M. Farquhar

Cambridge, Mass. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. Study of Chinese-Mongolian relations, at Harvard University and the Library of Congress. One year.

Frederick W. Frey

Minerva, Ohio. Graduate student, Princeton University. Political science. Study of Turkish political parties, in Turkey. One year additional to present fellowship.

Bernard Gallin

Trenton, N. J. Graduate student, Cornell University. Anthropology. Completion of doctoral dissertation on the family system in a Chinese village in Taiwan, at Cornell University. Six months additional to present fellowship.

Robert A. Garfias

Los Angeles, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Los Angeles). Musicology. Study of Japanese court music, in Japan. Fourteen months.

Michael Gasster

Seattle, Wash. Graduate student, University of Washington. History. Study of Tung Meng Hui, in Taiwan. One year.

Robert M. Haddad

Brooklyn, N. Y. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. Study of Syrian history, in Lebanon and Syria. Fifteen months.

Robert M. Hartwell

Chicago, Ill. Graduate student, University of Chicago. History. Study of East Asian economic history, at University of Chicago. One year additional to present fellowship.

Thomas J. Hegarty

West Roxbury, Mass. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. East Asian studies, at Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Mantle L. Hood

Los Angeles, Calif. Assistant Professor, University of California (Los Angeles). Musicology. Completion of studies of Javanese music, in Indonesia. Nine months additional to present fellowship.

Richard C. Howard

Mountain Lakes, N. J. Graduate student, Columbia University. History. Completion of doctoral dissertation on modern Chinese history, at Columbia University. Six months additional to present fellowship.

Kenneth K. Inada

Honolulu, Hawaii. Graduate student, University of Tokyo. Philosophy. Study of Buddhist philosophy, in Japan. Sixteen months additional to present fellowship.

Jasper C. Ingersoll

Schenectady, N. Y. Graduate student, Cornell University. Anthropology. Southeast Asian studies, at Cornell University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Robert L. Irick

Lebanon, Mo. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. East Asian studies, at Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

John W. Israel

Jamaica, N. Y. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. Study of the Chinese student movement, in Taiwan and Hong Kong and at Stanford University. Fifteen months additional to present fellowship.

Norman Itzkowitz

The Bronx, N. Y. Graduate student, Princeton University. History. Completion of doctoral dissertation on eighteenth-century Ottoman history, at Princeton University. Six months additional to present fellowship.

Edward J. Jay

Westbury, N. Y. Graduate student, University of Chicago. Anthropology. Study of Indian social and cultural change, in India. Eighteen months.

Richard H. Jeanneret

Short Hills, N. J. Undergraduate, St. Peter's College. History. Middle Eastern studies, at Harvard University. Nine months.

Joyce K. Kallgren

Oakland, Calif. Graduate student, Radcliffe College. Government. Study of Chinese imperial maritime customs, at University of California (Berkeley) and libraries in the United States. One year additional to present fellowship.

Lorne M. Kenny

Seeley's Bay, Ont., Canada. Graduate student, McGill University. Area studies. Islamic studies, at McGill University. One year.

George W. Kent

Los Angeles, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Berkeley). Philosophy. Study of modern Chinese philosophy and completion of doctoral dissertation, at University of California (Berkeley). One year additional to present fellowship.

Wells C. Klein

White Plains, N. Y. Graduate student, Cornell University. Anthropology. Study of Laotian economic development, in Laos. Fifteen months additional to present fellowship.

Richard J. Kozicki

Meadville, Pa. Graduate student, University of Pennsylvania. International relations. Completion of doctoral dissertation on relations between India and Burma, at University of Pennsylvania. Eight months additional to present fellowship.

Philip A. Kuhn

Washington, D. C. Specialist, U. S. Army. History. East Asian studies, at Harvard University. One year.

Daniel S. Lev

Youngstown, Ohio. Graduate student, Cornell University. Political science. Study of governmental organization, in Indonesia. One year additional to present fellowship.

John W. Lewis

Pacoima, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Los Angeles). Political science. East Asian studies and intensive Chinese-language training, at University of California (Los Angeles). One year.

William H. Lewis

Arlington, Va. Senior Research Specialist, Department of State. International relations. Study of two Moroccan communities, in Morocco. Eight months.

Francis X. Lynch

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, University of Chicago. Anthropology. Completion of doctoral dissertation on social organization and religion in the Bikol region of Luzon, at University of Chicago. Six months additional to present fellowship.

Mark Mancall

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. Study of competition between China and Russia in Mongolia, in Japan. One year.

Robert M. Marsh

Chelsea, Mass. Graduate student, Columbia University. Sociology. Study of bureaucracy during the Ch'ing period, in Taiwan. Two and a half months additional to present fellowship.

Benjamin Martin

Milwaukee, Wis. International representative, A.F.L.-C.I.O. Labor relations. Study of Asian labor affairs, in Japan and India. One year additional to present fellowship.

Marlene J. Mayo

Detroit, Mich. Graduate student, Columbia University. History. Study of modern Japanese history, in Japan. One year additional to present fellowship.

Ruth T. McVey

Catasauqua, Pa. Graduate student, Cornell University. Government. Southeast Asian studies, in Indonesia and the United States. One year.

Melvin Mednick

Philadelphia, Pa. Graduate student, University of Chicago. Anthropology. Completion of doctoral dissertation on Christian-Moro relations in the Philippines, at University of Chicago. Six months additional to present fellowship.

Inez Metzl

New York, N. Y. No affiliation. Dance. Study of the Indian dance, in India. One year additional to present fellowship.

William F. Morton

Monongahela, Pa. Graduate student, Columbia University. History. Study of the Tanaka cabinet, at Columbia University and libraries in the United States. One year.

Thomas Naff

Sherman Oaks, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Berkeley). History. Study of modern Turkish history, in England and France. One year additional to present fellowship.

James H. K. Norton

Vineyard Haven, Mass. Graduate student, University of Madras. Philosophy. Study of the philosophy of Ramanuja, in India. One year additional to present fellowship.

Martin Orans

Chicago, Ill. Graduate student, University of Chicago. Anthropology. Completion of doctoral dissertation on the cultural effects of Indian industrialization, at University of Chicago. Three months additional to present fellowship.

Glenn D. Paige

East Rochester, N. H. Graduate student, Northwestern University. Political science. Study of political science and Korean language, at Northwestern University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Francis E. Peters

Cranbury, N. J. Graduate student, Princeton University. Philosophy. Research on intellectual and institutional exchange between Christianity and Islam in Byzantine-Moslem Syria, in Belgium and Lebanon. Fifteen months additional to present fellowship.

David E. Pfanner

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, Cornell University. Anthropology. Study of Burmese community development, in Burma and the United States. Fifteen months additional to present fellowship.

Herbert P. Phillips

Ithaca, N. Y. Graduate student, Cornell University. Anthropology. Completion of doctoral dissertation on the values and personality of Thai villagers, at Cornell University. Nine months additional to present fellowship.

Anna M. Pikelis

West Haven, Conn. Graduate student, University of Chicago. Anthropology. Completion of doctoral dissertation on Khasi kinship and religion, at University of Chicago. Six months additional to present fellowship.

David E. Pingree

Andover, Mass. Graduate student, Harvard University. Classics. Completion of doctoral dissertation on cultural contacts of India with the West, at Harvard University. Six months additional to present fellowship.

Klaus H. Pringsheim

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. Government. Study of Sino-Soviet relations and Russian language, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Harry J. Psomiades

Roxbury, Mass. Graduate student, Columbia University. Government. Completion of doctoral dissertation on Turko-Greek relations, at Columbia University. Six months additional to present fellowship.

Ann B. Rasmussen

Washington, D. C. Graduate student, Columbia University. Economics. Completion of doctoral dissertation on Manchurian economic development, at Columbia University. Six months additional to present fellowship.

Richard W. Reinhardt

San Francisco, Calif. Reporter, San Francisco Chronicle. Journalism. Near Eastern area studies and Turkish-language training, in Turkey and Greece. One year additional to present fellowship.

Ralph H. Retzlaff

Ithaca, N. Y. Graduate student, Cornell University. Government. Study of the Constituent Assembly of India, at University of California (Berkeley) and libraries in the United States. One year.

Paul E. A. Romeril

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Graduate student, McGill University. Area studies. Near Eastern area studies and Arabic-language training, at McGill University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Leo E. Rose

Berkeley, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Berkeley). Political science. Completion of doctoral dissertation on the history of Nepal, at University of California (Berkeley). Six months additional to present fellowship.

David T. Roy

Radnor, Pa. Undergraduate, Harvard College. History. East Asian studies, at Harvard University. One year.

Eric Sackheim

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, Harvard University. Literature. Study of Far Eastern languages and literature, at Harvard University. Nine months.

Hans O. Schmitt

Reedley, Calif. Assistant Research Economist, University of California (Berkeley). Economics. Study of economic theory as related to less-developed countries, with emphasis on Southeast Asia, at Cambridge University, England. One year.

Steven J. Schneider

Great Neck, N. Y. Graduate student, Harvard University. Economics. Study of Chinese economics, at Harvard University. One year.

Deena R. Schorr

Newark, N. J. Graduate student, Radcliffe College. History. Study of modern Turkish history and Turkish language, in Turkey. Fifteen months additional to present fellowship.

Irwin J. Schulman

Mahopac, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Study of Chinese language and diplomatic history, in Taiwan. One year additional to present fellowship.

James E. Sheridan

Berkeley, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Berkeley). History. Research on biography of Feng Yu-hsiang, in Taiwan and Japan. One year additional to present fellowship.

James R. Shuster

Philadelphia, Pa. Graduate student, Princeton University. Sociology. Study of social structure of Moroccan elites, in Morocco. One year additional to present fellowship.

John R. W. Smail

Harrisburg, Pa. Graduate student, Cornell University. History. Study of Indonesia, in the Netherlands and Indonesia. One year additional to present fellowship.

John M. Smith, Jr.

Northampton, Mass. Graduate student, Columbia University. History. Study of Near Eastern history, with emphasis on Azerbaijan, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

E. Joan Smythe

Lexington, Ky. Graduate student, Radcliffe College. History. Study of Far Eastern history and languages, at Radcliffe College. One year additional to present fellowship.

John W. Spellman

Ashburnham, Mass. Graduate student, University of London. History. Study of kingship in Vedic India, at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. One year.

Nathaniel B. Thayer

South Duxbury, Mass. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Study of the Korean minority of Japan, in Japan. One year.

Jean M. Touchette

Ottawa, Ont., Canada. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. Study of Middle Eastern history, at Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Canute Vander Meer

Westchester, Ill. Graduate student, University of Michigan. Geography. Study of agricultural land use, in the Philippines. One year.

Alex Weingrod

Milwaukee, Wis. No affiliation. Anthropology. Study of cultural change in Israeli villages, in Israel. Nine months additional to present fellowship.

Stanley Weinstein

New York, N. Y. Komazawa University, Japan. Philosophy. Study of Indian philosophy, Sanskrit, and Tibetan language, in Japan. One year.

Richard S. Wheeler

San Diego, Calif. No affiliation. Political science. Study of Pakistani history and Urdu language, in Pakistan and India. One year additional to present fellowship.

Andria Jenkyn Williams

Cleveland, Ohio. Graduate student, University of Chicago. Anthropology. Study of Minangkabau customary law, in Indonesia. One year.

John E. Wills, Jr.

Urbana, Ill. Specialist, U. S. Army. History. Far Eastern studies and Chinese-language training, at Harvard University. One year.

David A. Wilson

Tampa, Fla. Graduate student, Cornell University. Government. Completion of doctoral dissertation on political institutions in Thailand, at Cornell University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Asia and the Near East
(continued)

Arthur P. Wolf

Santa Rosa, Calif. Graduate student, Cornell University. Anthropology. Study of Chinese religious behavior, in Taiwan. Fifteen months additional to present fellowship.

James J. Wrenn

New Haven, Conn. Graduate student, Yale University. Literature. Study of Chinese literature, in Taiwan and Japan. Fifteen months.

Ernest P. Young

Manchester, N. H. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. Study of Far Eastern history, at Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Soviet Union and
East Europe

Henry J. Aaron

Los Angeles, Calif. Undergraduate, University of California (Los Angeles). Economics. Russian regional studies, at Harvard University. Nine months.

Merritt G. Abrash

Coytesville, N. J. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Russian studies, with emphasis on international relations, at Columbia University. Nine months.

Murray L. Adelman

Van Nuys, Calif. Undergraduate, Reed College. Political science. Russian regional studies, at Harvard University. Nine months.

Vladimir V. Almendinger, Jr.

Huntington Park, Calif. Graduate student, Harvard University. Government. Study of Soviet local government, at Harvard University and the Library of Congress. One year additional to present fellowship.

Patrick L. Alston

Berkeley, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Berkeley). History. Study of Russian liberalism, at University of California (Berkeley). One year.

Paul H. Avrich

Fresh Meadows, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. History. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. Nine months.

Jeremy R. Azrael

Baltimore, Md. Graduate student, Harvard University. Government. Research on the impact of industrialization on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Myra M. Bergman

Seattle, Wash. Graduate student, Radcliffe College. History. Russian regional studies, at Radcliffe College. Nine months.

Daniel R. Brower

Western Springs, Ill. Graduate student, Columbia University. History. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Barbara R. Budin

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, Radcliffe College. International relations. Russian regional studies, at Radcliffe College. Nine months additional to present fellowship.

Patricia J. Carden

Concord, N. C. Undergraduate, University of North Carolina. Literature. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. Nine months.

Robert G. Carlton

San Antonio, Texas. Undergraduate, Syracuse University. History. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. Nine months.

Anna M. Cienciala

Montreal, Que., Canada. Graduate student, Indiana University. History. Research on the Polish problem in international politics, 1938-39, at libraries in the United States and Western Europe. One year.

Charles A. Cooper

Miami Beach, Fla. Graduate student, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Economics. Research on regional economic integration in Eastern Europe, in Geneva, Switzerland. One year additional to present fellowship.

Melvin Croan

Dorchester, Mass. Graduate student, Harvard University. Government. Research on Soviet foreign policy, in West Germany. Three months additional to present fellowship.

Carol Kirsch Dietz

Cambridge, Mass. Graduate student, Radcliffe College. Literature. Study of Slavic languages and literature, at Radcliffe College. Eleven months additional to present fellowship.

Oleh S. Fedyshyn

Columbia, S. C. Instructor, University of South Carolina. International relations. Completion of doctoral dissertation on German-East European relations, at Columbia University. One year.

John M. Francis

Cambridge, Mass. Graduate student, Harvard University. Area studies. Russian regional studies, at Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Franklin E. Gill, Jr.

Chicago, Ill. Associate, law firm of Dallstream, Schiff, Hardin, Waite and Dorschel. Law. Study of Soviet law and government, at Columbia University. One year.

Frederick A. Hargadon

Ardmore, Pa. Undergraduate, Haverford College. Law. Russian regional studies, at Harvard University. One year.

Jonathan Harris

New Rochelle, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. Nine months.

Ronald A. Helin

Harbor City, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Los Angeles). Geography. Russian and East European area studies, at Columbia University. One year.

Joseph J. Hodorawis

Simpson, Pa. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Study of Soviet foreign policy and Japanese language, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Ramon H. Hulsey

Houston, Texas. Graduate student, University of Texas. International relations. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. One year.

Walter D. Jacobs

Houston, Texas. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Completion of doctoral dissertation on Soviet military organization, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Sheridan W. Johns, III

Morrisville, Pa. Graduate student, Harvard University. Area studies. Russian regional studies, at Harvard University. One year.

Richard W. Judy

Montrose, Kan. Graduate student, Harvard University. Economics. Completion of doctoral dissertation in Soviet economics, at Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Edward L. Keenan

Orchard Park, N. Y. Graduate student. Harvard University. Area studies. Russian regional studies and Arabic-language training, at Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Lydia Weston Kesich

New York, N. Y. Instructor, Vassar College. Literature. Completion of doctoral dissertation on modern Russian literature, at Columbia University. One year.

Stanley D. Krebs

Seattle, Wash. Graduate student, University of Washington. Musicology. Completion of doctoral dissertation on Soviet music, at University of Washington. Three months additional to present fellowship.

Henry Krisch

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Study of Soviet foreign policy, at Columbia University. One year.

H. Peter Krosby

Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Graduate student, University of British Columbia. International relations. Study of Finland's political development and of Finnish and Russian languages, at Columbia University. One year.

Magnus J. Krynski

Jamaica, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. Literature. Study of post-war Polish literature, at Columbia University and the Library of Congress. Three months additional to present fellowship.

Theodore Lehmann

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Warren Lerner

Dorchester, Mass. Graduate student, Columbia University. History. Completion of doctoral dissertation on political philosophy of Karl Radek, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Arthur A. Levin

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, Harvard University. Economics. Russian regional studies, at Harvard University. Nine months.

George A. MacKenzie

Toronto, Ont., Canada. Graduate student, University of London. Economics. Study of Soviet economics, at London School of Economics, University of London. One year.

Beverly Bruhn Major

Burlington, Vt. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. One year.

John W. McDonald, Jr.

Mayfield, Ky. Undergraduate, University of Cincinnati. Government. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. Nine months.

Jack Minkoff

The Bronx, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. Economics. Completion of doctoral dissertation on the Soviet social-insurance system, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Charles A. Moser

Knoxville, Tenn. Graduate student, Columbia University. Literature. Study of Slavic languages and literature, at Columbia University. Nine months additional to present fellowship.

Elinor A. Murray

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. History. Study of modern East European history, at Columbia University. Eleven months additional to present fellowship.

Anthony G. Netting

Pittsburgh, Pa. Undergraduate, Reed College. History. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. Nine months.

Jack R. Perry

Atlanta, Ga. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Study of Soviet foreign policy, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Frederick J. Piotrow

Rochester, N. Y. Lieutenant, U.S. Navy. History. Study of Paul Miliukov and Russian liberalism, at Oxford University, England. One year.

Thomas M. Poulsen

Portland, Ore. Graduate student, University of Wisconsin. Geography. Study of regional organization of the Soviet Union, at Harvard University. Three months additional to present fellowship.

Helma Repczuk

New York, N. Y. Undergraduate, Hunter College. History. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. Nine months.

Thomas Riha

Riverside, Calif. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. Study of Paul Miliukov and the constitutional regime in Russia, 1907-17, at Harvard University. One year.

Nathan Rosen

Brooklyn, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. Literature. Study of Leonid Leonov, Soviet playwright and novelist, at Columbia University. Three months additional to present fellowship.

Norman E. Saul

La Fontaine, Ind. Graduate student, Columbia University. History. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Morton Schwartz

The Bronx, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Study of Soviet policy and of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in Western Europe. One year.

William T. Shinn, Jr.

Minneapolis, Minn. Graduate student, Harvard University. Government. Russian regional studies, at Harvard University. Nine months.

Lawrence F. Silverman

Knoxville, Tenn. Graduate student, Harvard University. History. Completion of doctoral dissertation on Nikolai Bukharin, at Harvard University. One year additional to present fellowship.

Robert M. Slusser

Closter, N. J. Research Associate, Hoover Institution, Stanford University. History. Study of Soviet history, at Columbia and Stanford Universities. One year.

George J. Staller

Cambridge, Mass. Graduate student, Cornell University. Economics. Study of industrial development in postwar Czechoslovakia, at Harvard University. Five months additional to present fellowship.

Theofanis G. Stavrou

Culver, Ind. Graduate student, Indiana University. History. Study of Russian and East European history, at Indiana University and Columbia University or Harvard University. One year.

Charles E. Townsend

New York, N. Y. U.S. Army. Literature. Russian regional studies, at Harvard University. Nine months.

Jaroslav J. Verner

Minneapolis, Minn. Graduate student, Columbia University. History. Study of East European history, at Columbia University. Nine months.

Benjamin N. Ward

Berkeley, Calif. Assistant Professor, Stanford University. Economics. Study of industrial decentralization, in the United States, Yugoslavia, and Poland. Eight months.

Stephen Weber

Brooklyn, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. International relations. Russian area studies, at Columbia University. Nine months.

Allan K. Wildman

Bloomington, Ill. Graduate student, University of Chicago. History. Study of Russian intellectual history, at University of Helsinki, Finland. One year.

Africa Frank J. Alberti, Jr.

San Francisco, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Berkeley). Political science. Political science and African studies, at University of California (Berkeley). One year.

Norman R. Bennett

Marlboro, Mass. Graduate student, Boston University. History. Research on Islamic penetration of East Africa in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, in England, Zanzibar, and the East African coastal area. Fifteen months.

Elliot J. Berg

Brooklyn, N. Y. Graduate student, Harvard University. Economics. Research on labor allocation and completion of doctoral dissertation, in Ghana and the Belgian Congo and at Harvard University. Fifteen and a half months additional to present fellowship.

Alphonso A. Castagno

New York, N. Y. Instructor, Columbia University. Political science. Research on political developments in the Somalilands, in the Somalilands. Five months additional to present fellowship.

Francis P. Conant

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. Anthropology. Completion of doctoral dissertation on the dynamics of Islamization in Nigeria, at Columbia University. Nine months additional to present fellowship.

Philip D. Curtin

Madison, Wis. Associate Professor, University of Wisconsin. History. Research on "native policy" in British West Africa during the nineteenth century, in London, Sierra Leone, Ghana, and Nigeria. Fifteen months.

Nicholas M. England

Waco, Texas. Graduate student, Harvard University. Musicology and anthropology. Study of Bushman cultures and completion of doctoral requirements, at Harvard University and in the Kalahari Desert, Southwest Africa, Bechuanaland, and Union of South Africa. Fifteen months.

William H. Friedland

Berkeley, Calif. Graduate student, University of California (Berkeley). Sociology. Research on process of industrialization and trade-union development in Northern Rhodesia, at Boston University and in England and Northern Rhodesia. Two years.

James L. Gibbs, Jr.

Ithaca, N. Y. Graduate student, Harvard University. Anthropology. Research on native law of the Kpelle tribe, in Liberia. Eight months additional to present fellowship.

Peter R. Gould

Hamilton, N. Y. Graduate student, Northwestern University. Geography. Research on transportation as a factor in the economic development of Ghana, in Ghana. One year.

John R. Howard

Evanston, Ill. Graduate student, Northwestern University. Anthropology. Research on personality variation in an Ibo village, in Nigeria. Eighteen months.

Africa (continued)

Alan H. Jacobs

Oak Park, Ill. Graduate student, University of Chicago. Anthropology. Research on the age-class system among the Masai and completion of doctoral dissertation, in East Africa and England. One year additional to present fellowship.

Gail M. Kelly

Portland, Ore. Graduate student, University of Chicago. Anthropology. Study of an African dialect and of the effect of Western cultural traditions on Ghana, at University College of Ghana. Twenty-one months.

Herbert S. Lewis

Lynbrook, N. Y. Graduate student, Columbia University. Anthropology. Ethnographic study of the native kingdoms of southwest Ethiopia, in Ethiopia. Eighteen months.

Phyllis F. Neulist

Evanston, Ill. Graduate student, Northwestern University. Anthropology. Study of culture patterns among the Wagenia peoples, in Belgium and the Belgian Congo. Eighteen months.

John E. Peterson

Evanston, Ill. Graduate student, Northwestern University. History. Historical study of a nineteenth-century urban community in Sierra Leone, in England and Sierra Leone. Eighteen months.

Grace Ramke

Lake Charles, La. Instructor, McNeese State College. Fine arts. Study of African art, at Northwestern University, University of Chicago, and in Europe. One year.

Sayre P. Schatz

Hicksville, N. Y. Assistant Professor, Hofstra College. Economics. African area studies, at Boston University. One year.

Richard L. Sklar

Brooklyn, N. Y. Graduate student, Princeton University. Political science. Research on the political-party system in the Federation of Nigeria and completion of doctoral dissertation, in Nigeria and at Princeton University. Nine months additional to present fellowship.

Douglas M. Young

St. John's, Nfld., Canada. Assistant Professor, Memorial University of Newfoundland. History. African area studies, with emphasis on French West Africa and Nigeria, at Boston University. One year.

Aristide R. Zolberg

New York, N. Y. Graduate student, University of Chicago. Political science. Study of governmental institutions of the Ivory Coast, in England, France, and French West Africa. Eighteen months.

International Relations Training Fellowships

Eight International Relations Training Fellowships were awarded during fiscal 1958. The recipients and their permanent address, position at the time of application, academic field, subject and place of study, and the length of time covered by the award are:

John A. Marcum

Hamilton, N. Y. Assistant Professor, Colgate University. Political science. Area studies of French West Africa and Equatorial Africa, in Africa. One year.

David S. McLellan

Riverside, Calif. Assistant Professor, University of California (Riverside). Political science. Studies in sociology and anthropology, at University of California (Berkeley). One year.

Saul H. Mendlovitz

Newark, N. J. Assistant Professor, Rutgers Law School. Law. Study of international law and organization, at Harvard and Yale Universities. One year.

James N. Rosenau

Metuchen, N. J. Assistant Professor, Douglass College. Political science. Studies of sociology, social psychology, statistics, and research methods, at Columbia, Princeton, and New York Universities. One year.

Bernard S. Silberman

Oberlin, Ohio. Instructor, Oberlin College. History. Study of Japanese foreign policy, in Japan and Washington, D. C. Fifteen months.

J. David Singer

Merrick, N. Y. Instructor, Vassar College. International relations. Study of social psychology, at Harvard and Columbia Universities. Three months additional to present fellowship.

Frederick T. C. Yu

Missoula, Mont. Associate Professor, Montana State University. Journalism. Study of international communications and public opinion, at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One year.

Janusz K. Zawodny

Princeton, N. J. Assistant Professor, Princeton University. International relations. Study of psychology, at Stanford, Iowa State, and Northwestern Universities. Ten months.

Economic Development and Business Administration Fellowships

Following are the recipients of the three types of Fellowships in Business Administration and Economics awarded during fiscal 1958. Candidates are nominated by universities at the invitation of the Foundation. Selections are made with the assistance of advisory committees composed of faculty members in business administration and economics. The Foundation makes grants for the Dissertation and Faculty Research Fellows to their nominating institutions. Grants for Predoctoral Fellows are made to the universities where they pursue their studies; when the nominating institution and place of study differ, the nominating institution is given in parentheses.

Predoctoral

To outstanding holders of the Master of Business Administration degree for continued work toward the doctoral degree.

Alabama, University of

Robert O. Boston, *Auburn, Ala.*

California, University of (Berkeley)

Albert L. Arcus, *Berkeley, Calif.*
Gerhard G. Mueller, *San Jose, Calif.*
Alexander A. Robichek, *Berkeley, Calif.*
Sui N. Wong, *Manila, the Philippines*

California, University of (Los Angeles)

Paul T. McElhiney, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
James J. McKenney, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
J. Russell Nelson, *Glendale, Calif.*

Carnegie Institute of Technology

Henry C. Fischer, *Detroit, Mich.*
(Nominated by University of Detroit)
Robert K. Lindsay, *Euclid, Ohio*

Chicago, University of

Jurgen H. Greif, *Chicago, Ill.*
David B. Kassing, *Chicago, Ill.*

Columbia University

Peter O. Dietz, *Ardley, N. Y.*
(Nominated by Dartmouth College)
Paul F. Fagan, *Irvington, N. Y.*
Gerald C. Fischer, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

Cornell University

Richard S. Bower, *Ithaca, N. Y.*
Arthur D. Larson, *Washburn, Wis.*

Florida, University of

Lynn E. Dellenbarger, Jr., *Gainesville, Fla.*

Harvard University

Arnold C. Cooper, *New Castle, Ind.*
(Nominated by Purdue University)
John M. Dutton, *Sanford, Maine*
William D. Guth, *St. Louis, Mo.*
Soren K. Jensen, Jr., *Wichita, Kan.*
Richard M. Lynch, *Milwaukee, Wis.*
Jerry B. Poe, *Mountain Grove, Mo.*
Jack E. Rosin, *Toledo, Ohio*
(Nominated by University of Toledo)
Thomas J. Schillo, *Tonawanda, N. Y.*
Albert R. Wood, *Hamilton, Ont., Canada*
(Nominated by University of Western Ontario)
Stephen Worsley, *Syracuse, N. Y.*
(Nominated by Syracuse University)

Illinois, University of

Nicholas Dopuch, *Clinton, Ind.*
James F. Engel, *Des Moines, Iowa*

Indiana University

R. Clifton Andersen, *East Chicago, Ind.*
Roger L. Burford, *Independence, Miss.*
Charles H. Hindersman, *Bloomington, Ind.*
John L. Mason, *Upper Sandusky, Ohio*
Gordon L. Wise, *Piqua, Ohio*
(Nominated by Miami University, Oxford, Ohio)

Michigan, University of

William S. Dillon, *Libertyville, Ill.*
Thomas R. Dyckman, *Chicago, Ill.*
Frederick T. Sparrow, *Arlington, Va.*
(Nominated by Cornell University)
Earl A. Spiller, *Kenmore, N. Y.*
Kenneth J. Weller, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Minnesota, University of

Jacob G. Birnberg, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

New York University

David A. Baker, *Cleveland, Ohio*
(Nominated by Miami University, Oxford, Ohio)
Richard Carroll, F.S.C., *New York, N. Y.*

North Carolina, University of

Richard W. Molten, *Chapel Hill, N. C.*

Ohio State University

Jack L. Cross, *Columbus, Ohio*

Stanford University

Gordon B. Davis, *Idaho Falls, Idaho*
Donald W. Dobler, *Stanford, Calif.*
Sidney L. Jones, *Logan, Utah*
John F. Kooken, *Palo Alto, Calif.*
Donald E. Porter, *Minneapolis, Minn.*
(Nominated by University of Minnesota)

Tennessee, University of

Bryce D. Stone, Jr., *Knoxville, Tenn.*

Texas, University of

John D. Wells, *Austin, Texas*

Wisconsin, University of

Leslie P. Anderson, *Madison, Wis.*

Dissertation

To graduate students in economics and business administration to enable them to devote a full year to the writing of their doctoral dissertations.

California, University of (Berkeley)

Shanti S. Tangri, *New Delhi, India*

Carnegie Institute of Technology

Edward A. Feigenbaum, *North Bergen, N. J.*
Julian Feldman, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Chicago, University of

Robert C. Brooks, Jr., *Athens, Ga.*
Thomas A. Finegan, *Beverly Hills, Calif.*
John J. McCall, Jr., *Chicago, Ill.*
Ross M. Parish, *Narrabeen, N.S.W., Australia*

Columbia University

Pierre R. Crosson, *Berkeley, Calif.*
Robert C. Ortner, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Cornell University

Peter Max, *Ithaca, N. Y.*

Harvard University

W. H. Locke Anderson, *East Liverpool, Ohio*
Charles J. Christenson, *Chicago, Ill.*
Leon V. Hirsch, *Jersey City, N. J.*
Herbert S. Levine, *Watertown, Mass.*

Indiana University

William R. Campbell, *Bloomington, Ind.*
Charles P. Sawaya, *Mason, Ind.*

Johns Hopkins University

Seymour S. Goodman, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

John H. G. Crispo, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*

Michigan, University of

Donald R. Cowan, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*
Martin H. David, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*
Brian Dixon, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*
Karl W. Roskamp, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Minnesota, University of

Thomas F. Hady, *Coon Rapids, Minn.*

North Carolina, University of

Amos M. Moore, *Chapel Hill, N. C.*

Northwestern University

Gilbert C. Klose, *Chicago, Ill.*

Princeton University
José Encarnación, Jr., *Cavite, the Philippines*
John C. Shearer, *Princeton, N. J.*

Stanford University
Glen A. Smith, *Menlo Park, Calif.*

Syracuse University
Samuel Paul, *Tiruvalla, India*

Vanderbilt University
James R. Ott, Jr., *Nashville, Tenn.*

Washington, University of
Ramon H. Myers, *Seattle, Wash.*

Wisconsin, University of
Allan J. Braff, *Madison, Wis.*
Robert L. Robertson, Jr., *Madison, Wis.*

Yale University
Bela A. Balassa, *New Haven, Conn.*
Richard A. Miller, *New Haven, Conn.*
Case M. Sprenkle, *West Haven, Conn.*

Faculty Research

To college and university faculty members for research on economic and business problems of their own choosing. Subjects of research follow the names of the Faculty Research Fellows.

Akron, University of
Emile Grunberg, *Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio*
Market instability and market structure

Bowling Green State University
Jacob Cohen, *Bowling Green, Ohio*
Contribution of individual economic sectors to aggregate demand

Brown University
Deane C. Carson, *Providence, R. I.*
Integration of monetary fiscal policies

California, University of (Berkeley)
Philip W. Bell, *Berkeley, Calif.*
Economic expansion and three-country trade
Julius Margolis, *Berkeley, Calif.*
Restatement of the theory of the firm

California, University of (Los Angeles)
William R. Allen, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
Operation of the International Monetary Fund

Carnegie Institute of Technology
George L. Bach, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
Monetary policy in periods of moderate inflation

Chicago, University of
D. Gale Johnson, *Chicago, Ill.*
Economics of agricultural adjustment

Columbia University
William S. Vickrey, *Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.*
Price policies and the utilization of resources

Duke University
Edward C. Simmons, *Durham, N. C.*
Federal Reserve discount policy, 1951-57

Harvard University
James S. Duesenberry, *Belmont, Mass.*
Capital and money markets in the United States

Indiana University
Henry M. Oliver, Jr., *Bloomington, Ind.*
Neoliberalism in contemporary German economic thought

Kansas State College
Edgar S. Bagley, *Manhattan, Kan.*
Public policy relating to water resources

Maryland, University of
William P. Glade, Jr., *West Hyattsville, Md.*
Foundations of economic growth in Latin America

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Paul A. Samuelson, *Belmont, Mass.*
Analytical foundations of political economy

Michigan State University
Victor E. Smith, *Holt, Mich.*
Linear programming techniques in the study of the diet problem

Michigan, University of
Wilford J. Eiteman, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*
Factors affecting entrepreneurial decisions in the modern corporation

Minnesota, University of

John H. Kareken, *Minneapolis, Minn.*
Institutional restrictions and the structure of interest rates

New School for Social Research

Hans P. Neisser, *Greenvale, N. Y.*
Integration of the random shock theory with Schumpeter's innovation theory

North Carolina, University of

William N. Parker, *Chapel Hill, N. C.*
The mechanism of economic growth in the United States, 1830-1930

Northwestern University

Fred W. Westfield, *Chicago, Ill.*
Application of theoretical techniques to business problems

Princeton University

Jesse W. Markham, *Princeton, N. J.*
Western Europe's new economic policy

Purdue University

Vernon L. Smith, *Lafayette, Ind.*
Theory of cost, production, and investment of the firm and its application

Rochester, University of

Robert R. France, *Rochester, N. Y.*
Real average hourly earnings and output per worker

Southern California, University of

Robert W. Campbell, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
Soviet accounting

Stanford University

Moses Abramovitz, *Palo Alto, Calif.*
Long swings in the economic growth of the United States

Thomas W. Harrell, *Los Altos, Calif.*
Selection of prospective business management from graduate schools of business

Vanderbilt University

George W. Stocking, *Nashville, Tenn.*
The rule of reason, workable competition, and the antitrust laws

Washington, State College of

John A. Guthrie, *Pullman, Wash.*
Forest-resource use in the South, the Northeast, and the Great Lakes States

Washington, University of

Vernon A. Mund, *Seattle, Wash.*
Identical price bidding

Robert A. Nelson, *Seattle, Wash.*
Evaluation of present public policy in transportation

Wayne State University

Bernard Goodman, *Detroit, Mich.*
Capital theory and economic growth, with particular reference to less-developed areas

Wisconsin, University of

Harold M. Groves, *Madison, Wis.*
History of thought in public finance

Yale University

Raymond P. Powell, *West Haven, Conn.*
Factor inputs and the growth of output in the U.S.S.R. since 1928

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	70 (right)	Detlef M. Noack
	*71	Roy Stevens
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