

THE FORD FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT

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to advance human welfare

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(Listings are as of October 1, 1959)



# On the Utility of Education

The destiny of our nation depends on the degree to which more people comprehend two central facts of our time:

— education is now the indispensable medium for survival and progress;

— a national commitment to education consists of infinitely more than remedies to problems of formal education, like bulging enrollments, inadequate teaching salaries, curriculum upheavals, and other apparent crises of the moment or the decade.

The wave of concern about problems of education has been mounting for more than a decade. It could grow into a strong tide carrying American civilization to new levels of maturity, wisdom, and vitality. Or it could diminish into a ripple of indifference and complacency, leading to a static society, or worse.

Education is no longer an adjunct to a civilized society. Its role is as vital in a highly advanced, industrial country as in a struggling, emergent nation. Without society's abiding dedication to, and fullest use of, education, the stability achieved in the United States by economic and social progress becomes a perishable safeguard against the hazards of the last half of the twentieth century.

The constituent forces and interests of American society are in balance, but sometimes precariously. Economic decisions, political activity ranging from local zoning to national laws and court decisions,

even artistic life, affect one another. Human progress, especially scientific advancement, makes it impossible to retreat from an increasingly complex, interdependent organization of people. It is the supreme test of the democratic canon that the needs of a highly integrated society be served without debasing regional interests and the freedom and independence of the individual.

Today this challenge can be met only by a people widely endowed with knowledge, imagination, flexibility, and dedication to the moral and philosophical foundations of democracy. Education is the source of this endowment.

When diverse elements of American life were not so vitally interconnected, when the United States stood in the wings of the international stage, there were margins for crude growth, reckless waste of natural and human resources, and inattention to the needs of subsequent generations.

The margins have narrowed, or disappeared entirely. Society is an interdependent organism, and its parts cannot long fail to consult and assist one another without debilitating the entire body.

*Promise and  
Commitment*

What makes education the medium for attainment of the goals of a free society? First, it develops skills to run our enormously intricate economic, social, and political machinery. It also explores ways of solving problems arising from juvenile delinquency, automation, exploding urban growth, and strained community facilities. And it equips the individual to extend his ken beyond his grasp, and beyond his everyday work, the circle of his family and acquaintances, his prejudices and self-interests. Education should encourage both selflessness—responsibility to one's fellow men—and consciousness of self—in the sense of a life-long effort toward the fullest development of one's own talents and potentialities.

In view of its unmistakable social utility, and what ought to be its pervasiveness in the lives of individuals, it is incongruous that education should be regarded as a special problem on the American scene. It is, rather, the base from which all important problems are to be attacked.

The general failure to grasp this crucial distinction is evident in the nature of the inadequate commitment of American society to education.

A democratic society often reacts to national crises with a multi-



tude of voices, tending to confusion, conflict, and compromise—the extreme opposite of the response imposed on citizens in authoritarian societies. A nation that prides itself on mobility and restless activity demands that the greater the emergency the quicker the solution. A society that attaches great value to material wealth believes sincerely that most solutions can be bought. Apparent solutions, especially if well dramatized, win widest and speediest approval.

These responses are not all wrong. By definition, crises call for action as soon as possible, and certain obvious steps may also be the most effective.

The real peril lies in what pragmatical and hasty responses too often overlook. Total preoccupation with immediate solutions often results in a patchwork no more enduring than the alarmed outburst created by the issue. Causes not plainly visible on the surface go unexplored. Reliance on massive financial assaults discourages the search for ways of using funds more wisely. Quick, dramatic results often prove a refuge from solutions that may disturb traditional habits.

*Limited Grasp  
of Problems*

The national concern for education was carried to a crest by virtually a single fact—the external threat posed by Soviet advances in science and technology. This had the undeniable virtue of thrusting educational issues to the center of national attention. Yet it has colored the conception of true educational values and distorted the effort toward an educational renaissance.

As a process and institution, education still meets its basic obligations to preserve, transmit, and advance knowledge. But the attitude of the general public toward education seems limited to the preservation of the process and a modest repair of the institution. It narrows down for the most part to increased expenditures for teachers and buildings. There is inadequate interest in, and support for, serious efforts to challenge, explore, and, where necessary, remake the kind of education that has served American society for decades.

Even some of the most dramatic aspects of the complex educational crisis—the number of students and the rising cost of education—are not fully grasped. A few months ago, for example, a survey made for the Ford Foundation disclosed that, according to parents' expectations, two-thirds (sixty-nine per cent) of the nation's children will be going to college. This figure is three times the ratio of college-age people now enrolled. Yet forecasts of college enrollments by 1970 had

anticipated a gain of less than double—from 3.7 to only 6.5 million. Moreover, according to the survey, parents are assuming that college costs will remain about the same as they are now, despite the steady and sharp increase in the price of a college education since World War II; the median expected expense was \$1,450 a year. Only four out of every ten parents had any savings plan to meet even this cost, and the median amount they saved last year for future college expenses was only \$150.

*Renovation  
Under Way*

Total commitment to education lies not in acquiescence to increased spending for education nor in hastily contrived tributes to the professor and the bright student. When a basic commitment to education becomes ingrained in the ethos of a nation, society need no longer pay self-conscious homage to the values of education. Instead, all its actions will habitually stem from and contribute to the enrichment of education.

It is from a dedication to education in this spirit that a series of significant events are stirring many of the nation's classrooms and campuses. Whether or not these developments ultimately amount to a wholesale revolution in American education, they are already showing promise of materially improving the quality of teaching and encompassing the great surges of new knowledge in all branches of learning.

The remaking of American education is a compound of things old and new and borrowed. Increasing cooperation among separate academic disciplines harks back to a time when the compass of knowledge was small enough for individual teacher-scholars to master diverse fields equally well. The use of teaching teams, with gradations of specialists, assistants, and clerical help, was developed earlier in such professions as medicine and engineering. The use of television and teaching machines is based on the propositions that master teachers should reach the largest number of pupils; and that much of learning is a solitary, independent process. Sweeping examination of the economics of education is bringing to light unsupported assumptions, unused resources, inefficient and educationally unbeneficial practices, and principles that apply only to a bygone era.

*The Pleasures  
of Learning*

In the face of current pressures and anxieties, it is essential to keep clear the principal tenet of a national commitment to education—that the paramount goal of education is the liberation of the individual human mind. Education is at the service of a free society because a free society

promotes the general welfare and permits the fullest development of individual intelligence and ambition. Where it is otherwise, there are avenues of centralized, singleminded direction of education, ways abhorrent to a free people.

The tendency to regard national educational goals and needs as an end, rather than as the means toward individual intellectual development, is reflected in some of the dogmatic analyses of current educational problems in the United States. Among these is the thesis that education is simply a matter of hard work, that all educational problems stem from "soft" curricula and pampered students.

The true nature of education is that it is both discipline and delight. The process of education, if treated as a mechanical activity that can automatically be improved by application of rigorous techniques and cleverly mapped systems, will probably produce a greater yield for society for a while. But meaningful, lasting benefits flow from men and women who have tasted the pleasures of learning. To such people, upon whom the nation depends for uncommon contributions and new levels of excellence, the uses of education are sweet if they consist of no more than the opening of a single mind to a single new insight into the meaning of human life.

*Ford Foundation  
Programs*

The Ford Foundation is dedicated to a deeper national commitment to education and to the service of education in solving the basic problems affecting the well-being of American society. It supports promising and imaginative efforts to strengthen the formal structure of education. It encourages a variety of specific partnerships between teachers and scholars and the groups and individuals who shape community decisions.

The more than \$15 million the Foundation granted in 1959 for a series of nationwide efforts to improve the training of teachers is being supplemented in most cases by support from school systems that are cooperating with colleges and universities. Not only are local school boards voting funds for new designs in teacher education they are also employing novel methods and approaches for the improved education of their children and their neighbors' children.

If these efforts attract abler young men and women into teaching, they will have gone a long way toward stimulating a wider personal commitment to education. For it is in the early years of schooling that the habit of education and appreciation of its values are best and most durably cultivated.

The Foundation also made its first major grants in its Science and Engineering program, concentrating this year on urgent problems in engineering education. Too little concern with the quality of engineering instruction accounts in part for the fact that, despite frequent proclamations of the national need for more engineers, engineering enrollments are not increasing rapidly enough. Compared with vast strides in technology, engineering education in the last fifty years has lagged far behind.

Many of the important engineering achievements have been wrought by scientists applying their own discoveries, although the application of science is the traditional role of the engineer. Several institutions are moving to close the gap between engineering education and the reality and challenge of engineering practice. The Foundation's grants are designed to help the schools better develop their present teaching staffs, to attract talented engineers and scientists into engineering teaching, to recruit and train able engineering students for teaching careers, and to design modern, challenging curricula. Implicit in this effort is the training of engineering students not only as specialists but as citizens upon whom more responsibility for far-reaching decisions has been thrust.

Business affects American life as profoundly as technology. The shortcomings of education for business leadership are documented in *Higher Education for Business*, a new report financed by the Foundation. The Foundation continued in 1959 a program it has conducted for several years to help strengthen business education.

The poor quality of public service, particularly in state and local government, is often deplored not only by dissatisfied citizens and by bodies like the Second Hoover Commission but by many governmental and political figures themselves. In its continuing effort to help strengthen the quality of public service, the Foundation's Public Affairs program this year took a number of steps to aid the self-development of young men and women interested in political life. The principal instrument is internships in national, state, and local legislative committees; on the staffs of governors, members of Congress, and mayors; and in government administrative agencies—in effect, the laboratory of public affairs. Colleges and universities, together with Federal, state, and local officials and political leaders, are cooperating in this effort.

Assisted by the Foundation's International Training and Research program, a number of liberal-arts colleges started to introduce or expand studies of non-Western areas—Asia, Africa, the Near East,

the Soviet Union, East Europe—in their curricula. Despite their already-strained programs, these schools have decided that it is a grave educational responsibility of our time to acquaint American students with international studies at the undergraduate level as well as at the graduate.

The same pattern of reciprocal commitment—of education to the needs of society and society to the needs of education—was evident in other Foundation programs, which deal with urban and regional problems, humanities and the arts, youth development, problems of the aging, and economic and social growth in less-developed countries.

*Summary of  
the Year*

The Foundation commits funds for its program objectives by three methods: grants to other nonprofit institutions and organizations, and to individuals, which account for the bulk of the Foundation's commitments; projects, which are administered by the Foundation staff; and appropriations, which are the earmarking of funds for future grants and projects. New program commitments in the fiscal year 1959 (exclusive of grants and projects made out of prior years' appropriations) amounted to \$113,965,868, and expenses were \$5,106,691—a total of \$119,072,559. This compares with income of \$84,625,525 for the year.

During the year, John J. McCloy became chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. McCloy's achievements in the financial world are matched by his notable civic and public service in the United States and abroad. He has made valuable contributions to the Foundation as a member of the Board since 1953.

The highlights of the Foundation's activities during the year ended September 30, 1959, are reviewed in the pages immediately following. Details of all new actions in 1959 are given in the schedules of grants, beginning on page 111; projects, page 159; and appropriations, page 162.

*Henry T. Heald*

# Program Reviews

## Education in the United States

Major Foundation actions this year in teacher training, educational television, and experiments in undergraduate college education demonstrated vividly the diversity of new efforts needed to strengthen American education. Participants in these programs represent such branches of higher education as large private and state universities, small liberal-arts colleges, and teacher colleges; state and local school agencies; and several professions.

### *Teacher Education*

In an effort to help achieve a “breakthrough” in improving the quality of training for future teachers in elementary and secondary schools, the Foundation granted a total of \$15,478,210 to nineteen colleges and universities. They are listed on page 111.

Experiments at these colleges and universities constitute a large-scale attack on some of the main deficiencies in the education of American teachers. These weaknesses include the poor quality of instruction in many places, the neglect of subject matter in favor of undue concentration on teaching methods, inadequate practice in actual school systems to develop the art of teaching, and barriers to improved educational programs presented by state teacher-certification requirements.

The grants were largely the outgrowth of earlier experiments in teacher education financed by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, which was established as an independent organization by the Foundation in 1951. Since 1952, the Fund has granted \$9.6 million for efforts to develop new patterns in the preparation of teachers. Among them are the Arkansas Plan, which includes fifteen colleges and universities throughout the state, and a cooperative project between Harvard University and twenty-nine liberal-arts colleges.

The joint decision of January, 1957, to coordinate the activities of the Fund and the Education program of the Foundation made it possible this year for the Foundation to use the experience gained from such experiments in its grants for programs embracing promising new trends in teacher education. Among the most important of these trends are:

- strengthening and extending the liberal education of teachers;
- teaching internships, with emphasis on supervised practice for professional training;
- classroom experience in new teaching techniques and arrangements, such as team teaching, television, films, and tape recorders;

— acceptance of teacher training, through cooperative programs and financing, as a joint responsibility of colleges and local school systems.

The program at Bucknell University illustrates the new emphasis on liberal education in teacher training. Professional preparation centers on three courses taught by the departments of education and psychology. All other courses are taken in departments of the liberal-arts college.

The use of internships is exemplified by the University of Wisconsin's program. The University, which has long stressed mastery of subject matter in teacher education, is assigning third- and fourth-year students to a number of cooperating schools in several cities and towns. Between one-third and one-half of their professional training will be acquired through actual experience in internships comparable to hospital internships for physicians.

Experience on teaching teams is being provided by such programs as the Claremont Graduate School's. It is cooperating with schools in southern California in setting up teams that include subject-matter specialists, guidance and counseling personnel, and Claremont students serving as interns.

The program at the Harvard Graduate School of Education typifies the new association emerging in many areas between colleges and school systems in long-range financing of teacher education. During their internships, Harvard students are paid by the schools in which they serve, and, thus, are helped in financing their professional education. Harvard is also working with the schools in developing new patterns for training and assigning staff for differentiated career functions and responsibilities.

These programs stress academic and intellectual excellence in the hope of attracting into teaching superior students who otherwise might not have considered teaching careers. Moreover, the programs establish a closer partnership among universities, colleges, and schools, to make the full resources of American education available for teacher training.

*Undergraduate  
Education*

Assistance was granted to four comprehensive programs designed to break new ground in the education of undergraduates for intellectual independence and responsibility. During the past quarter of a century, no new colleges concerned with experimental undergraduate pro-



grams of general education have been established.

For the support of programs of this sort, Austin College, Sherman, Texas, received a grant of \$230,800; Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont, \$340,000; Hofstra College, Hempstead, New York, \$170,000; and Wayne State University, Detroit, \$700,000.

The four experiments share several common innovations in teaching and learning. These include:

- combination of related subjects into courses that embrace basic areas of knowledge, to promote a sound liberal education;

- greater emphasis than is customary in undergraduate education on independent study, inquiry, and initiative;

- better use of faculty time and skills through teaching teams, cooperative teaching by faculty members in different fields, and the use of such teaching tools as television, films, and tape recorders;

- variations in class size ranging from large classes to small discussion groups, and greater flexibility in scheduling the college day, week, and year.

In the freshman and sophomore years of the Austin College experiment, all students are required to take work in the humanities, mathematics and natural sciences, and in linguistic understanding and skill. The last two years emphasize independent study, with concentration upon a particular field. Professors in different academic fields teach courses cooperatively.

Goddard College has inaugurated a substantial revision of its entire curriculum, based on a twelve-month school year. At any given time, one-fifth of the students will be off campus either on vacation or working at jobs related to their study programs. Thus, Goddard will be able to expand its enrollment by twenty per cent without a comparable expansion of faculty and facilities. Students spend their entire senior year on independent study and projects.

Hofstra, a nonresidential college with many students who support themselves by part-time work, has established a two-year experimental college that has a four-day academic week to provide a long weekend for employment. The College program includes a required basic course in science and the humanities taught by faculty members from a number of fields. Discussion sessions are divided into small groups directed by a student leader and visited by the instructor who has given the morning lecture.

The grant to Wayne State University helped to establish a new experimental unit named Monteith College. Starting with a freshman

class of 320 students this year, the College expects a total enrollment of 1,200 to 1,500 students at the end of four years. All students will be required to take four years of work in the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities. The amount of independent study will increase as students advance through the program. Thus, instructional costs will be highest during the freshman year and lowest during the senior year—the reverse of the prevailing instructional-cost pattern.

*Educational  
Television*

The Foundation made grants and appropriations totaling \$16,581,035 million to strengthen organizations and institutions working along three lines of educational-television development: distributing filmed or recorded cultural programs among local educational-television stations; telecasting educational courses over commercial channels; and using television for direct instruction in schools and colleges.

The largest grant, \$5 million, went to the National Educational Television and Radio Center for general support over five years. Established by the Fund for Adult Education in 1954, the Center distributes seven and one-half hours of programs a week to the nation's forty-five educational-television stations. It acquires recorded programs from local stations for exchange with other stations, contracts for the production and recording of special programs, and assembles films suitable for educational telecasting.

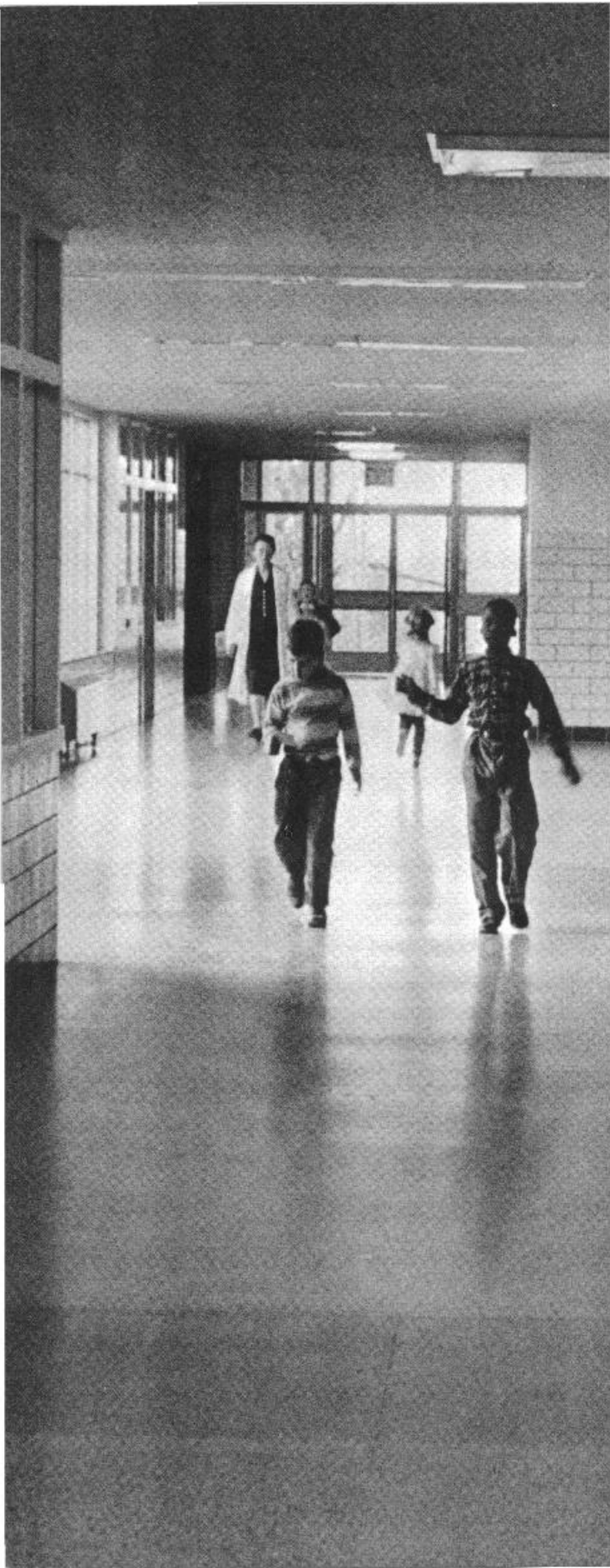
The Center moved its executive headquarters to New York City; its business and distribution operations remain at its original location in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Previous Foundation grants to the Center total about \$6.6 million. The new grant is intended to help the Center develop its operations to the point where it can support its program service by fees and by funds from other sources.

The programs distributed and exchanged by the Center among its affiliated stations have been kinescopes—filmed records of televised presentations. The recent development of videotape—a means of recording programs on magnetic tape—greatly increases the speed and ease with which local stations can reproduce programs for later showing. Further, videotape improves the quality and reduces the cost of recordings. To enable stations to adopt this new innovation rapidly, the Foundation granted the Center \$2,706,000. The funds will enable the Center to purchase recording equipment, copying units, and tape and to provide its affiliated stations with recorders and a year's supply of tape.

*text continues on page 29*

## Education in the United States

Experiment in elementary education in Ossining, New York, schools divides school subjects into two groups. Pupils spend about half their time in home rooms (below) studying reading, writing, speech, and social studies. But—contrary to elementary-school tradition—they change (left) and spend the rest of their time in classes on special subjects like art (bottom), mathematics, science, and music. Here, pupils are grouped not by grade but by their ability and rate of progress. The plan, being tested and coordinated by New York University, is in its second year in Ossining and Long Beach, New York, schools under a Foundation grant.



1. le roseau
2. le roitelet
3. un plasant fardeau
4. vent qui d'aventure  
fait ruder
5. Il braver l'effort de la tempête
6. Tout vous est aquilon
7. à l'abrit du feuillage
8. défendre de l'orage
9. d'adiverte

10. une compassion pour
11. je plie et je ne
12. sans couber
13. accourut une
14. l'arbre tient b
15. redouble ses
16. d'esciner
17. l'empire de morte

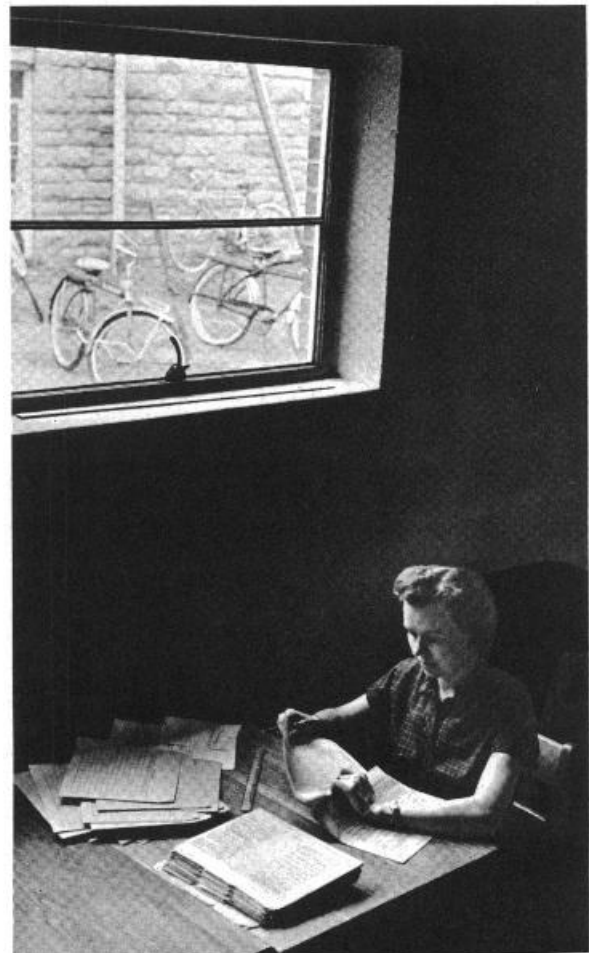




Left—Without teacher present, fourth-year French students enjoy tape-recorded Comédie Française play at University of Illinois High School. Pupils study language on their own three periods a week and meet with teacher only two periods. The arrangement is part of the high school's experiment to improve the use of teachers' time and talents as a way of providing better teaching to more pupils. The Illinois school is one of sixty-eight taking part in a national experiment to discover means of using the professional skills of teachers more effectively. The schools are being assisted by Foundation support to the Commission on the Experimental Study of the Utilization of the Staff in the Secondary School. Besides more emphasis on independent study and use of electronic devices like tape recorders, the schools are experimenting with changes in class schedules and size and use of teaching teams and assistants. National Association of Secondary-School Principals appointed Commission to sponsor the experiments.

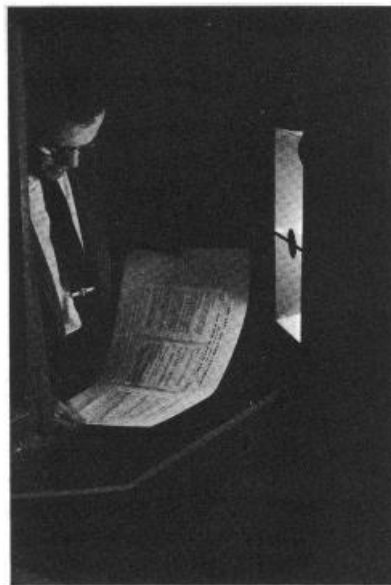


Right—Two of the nineteen experimental programs in teacher education for which \$15.4 million was granted this year. Claremont Graduate School student Duar Monroe trains for a teaching career by working (top) in classroom at Azusa (California) High School under experienced math instructor, Quentin Jensen. On-the-job learning through internships in nearby cooperating schools is replacing much of formal classroom work in teacher-training programs like Claremont's. On the Claremont campus (center), Monroe attends discussion on problems of the school and community. Another institution participating in a concerted effort to achieve a "break-through" in teacher education is George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville. Below, at a cooperating elementary school in Dan Mills, Tennessee, Mrs. Marie Stinson, doing paper work at corridor desk, is employed as instructional secretary to relieve professional teachers of many non-teaching tasks. Peabody cooperates with local public schools in teacher training and in devising ways to improve teachers' effectiveness.

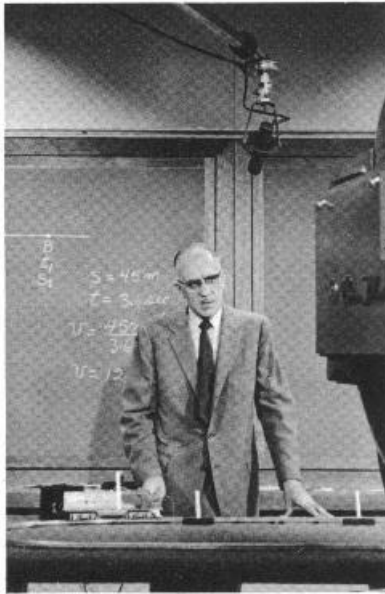




Control room on the University of Alabama campus (below) illustrates extent to which educational television has come of age in many parts of the country. The Alabama Educational Television Project, aided by the Foundation, telecasts nine full courses to schools in eighty per cent of the state. Right, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, technician checks chart prepared for use in closed-circuit television class. The University is using its grant to enlarge a teaching-by-television experiment to bring college-level work to high-school students in nearby region. Other grants are supporting regular classroom instruction by television in elementary and secondary schools in hundreds of communities.



"Continental Classroom," nationwide television program aided by Foundation, presented college physics course over National Broadcasting Company network in 1958-59. It was taught by Harvey E. White (top left) of the University of California (Berkeley) with the assistance of outstanding guest lecturers. The course, conducted by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, is intended to bring high-school teachers up-to-date in modern physics. It is also offered for credit for college students training to be teachers. Among 5,000 viewers who took the course for college credit were (below) students at Montclair State College, New Jersey. Thousands of others, like Mother St. Virginia Marie, Staten Island, New York, teacher and a group of soldiers, viewed the course.





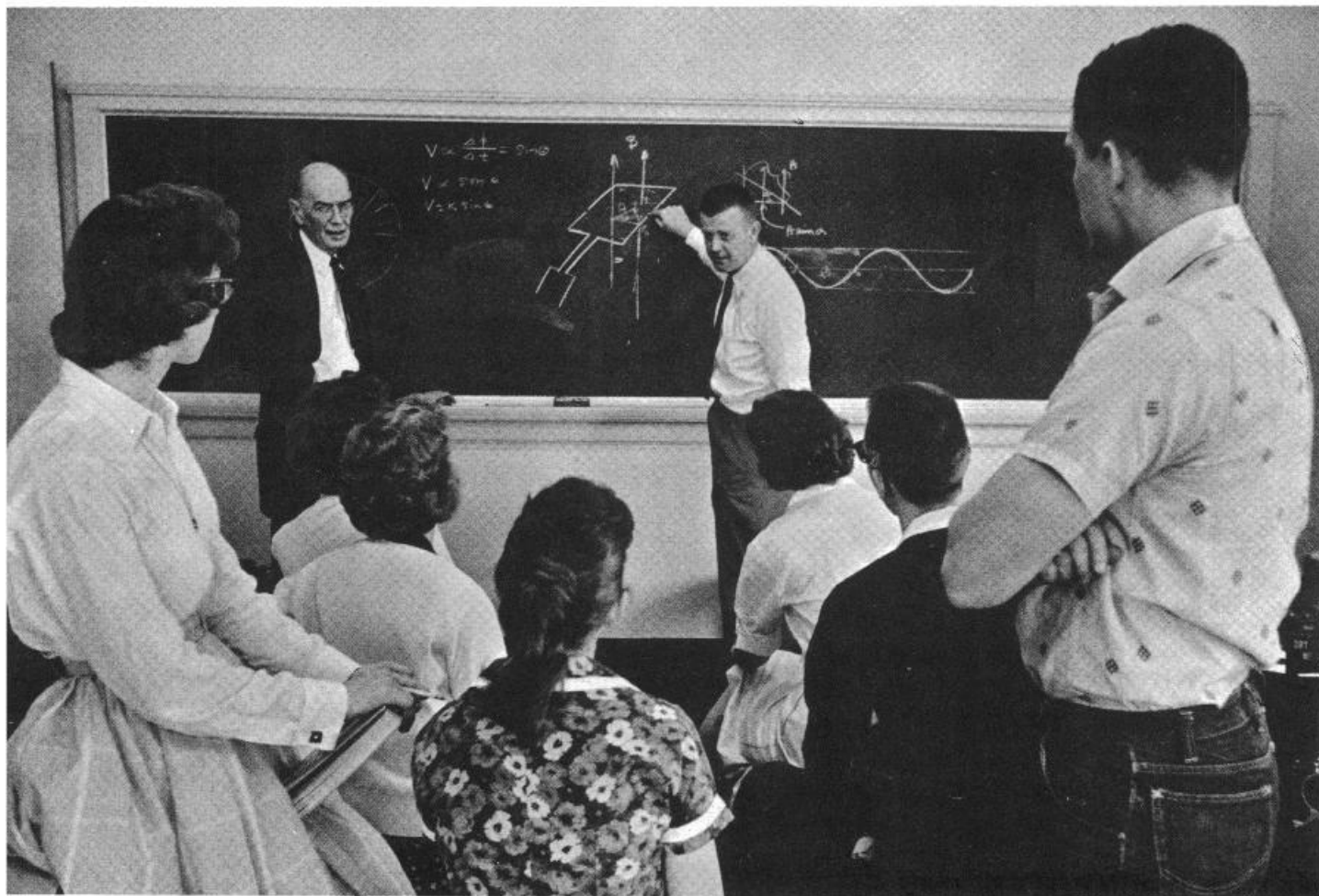




Candidate for Ph.D. in physics at Yale, Mrs. Lawrence Holt (opposite page), is among 2,000 students who have been awarded fellowships by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Expanded in 1957 by a \$24.5 million Ford Foundation grant, the program aims at attracting able students into college teaching careers. Assisted by another grant, the fellowship program of the John Hay Whitney Foundation provides advanced study in the humanities for outstanding secondary-school teachers like Frank Rice (above), English teacher at Omaha (Nebraska) Central High School. Program helps teachers raise standards in their schools. Rice is shown reviewing class schedules with assistant principal and discussing with school librarian revisions he made in reading lists as a result of his fellowship experience.



Variety of instructional procedures is employed in experiment in undergraduate education at Austin College, Sherman, Texas. They range from selective use of faculty teams, like physics and mathematics instructors cooperating (below) in lesson on electricity, to expanded independent study by students. Required work in main branches of learning — humanities, mathematics and natural science, and linguistic understanding and skill— is part of experiment. Another aspect is program of visitors from professions, industry, and religion, like Dr. William Easton, chaplain of Park College, Missouri (right). Austin experiment is one of four aided by the Foundation to strengthen undergraduate education.



The use of commercial channels in teaching academic subjects was successfully demonstrated during the last school year by a nation-wide college physics course known as "Continental Classroom." It was taught by Professor Harvey E. White of the University of California (Berkeley) over the network of the National Broadcasting Company. Financed by the Foundation, the Fund for the Advancement of Education, and several business corporations, the course had an estimated 400,000 regular viewers. Among them were 5,000 students who took the course for academic credit at 270 institutions. The course, sponsored by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, was designed primarily to bring high-school teachers up to date in physics. The Foundation appropriated \$100,000 this year for studies of the effectiveness of the course. Another \$600,000 was granted for telecasting the course for a second year by videotape and for live presentation of a second "Continental Classroom" course—college chemistry, taught by Professor John F. Baxter of the University of Florida.

For exploration of a novel technical innovation that may add a new dimension to educational telecasting, the Foundation made an appropriation of \$6 million. The idea involves the relay of television signals by aircraft flying above stations on the ground. Airborne television would greatly extend the distance over which programs from local stations could be seen. Thus, this experiment is particularly promising as a means of enriching the curricula of small, rural schools, many of which are now out of the range of educational telecasting. Based at Purdue University, the experiment will telecast courses to schools and colleges in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. From twelve to twenty-four courses daily will be offered during the 1960-61 academic year over two narrow-band, ultra-high-frequency (UHF) channels and simultaneously over two conventional UHF channels. Twelve schools will be equipped to receive the courses by narrow-band transmission—a method that could double available UHF transmission space. If the results warrant, the experiment will be enlarged during the second year to include up to six channels, which would enable schools and colleges in the area to receive up to seventy-two courses a day by television. The experiment is being directed by the Midwest Council on Airborne Television Instruction, composed of leading educators. The Foundation's support will be matched by funds from other sources.

The National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools—begun in 1957 to test the effectiveness of television instruc-

tion—was expanded by the Foundation in 1958-59 to include Atlanta, Detroit, Evansville, Kansas City (Missouri), Louisville, Miami, Milwaukee, Norfolk, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, and Wichita; the Louisville and Evansville regions; and the states of Nebraska, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Grants of \$819,838 will help continue in-school television instruction in these areas during 1959-60 and further expand the Program to Anaheim, California; Columbus, Ohio; Des Moines; Saginaw, Michigan; central Michigan; and western Florida. Altogether, about 500 schools will be involved.

Washington County (Hagerstown), Maryland, received \$435,000 for its experiment in closed-circuit television, which involves some 18,000 students in every grade in the county's public schools. Grants also were made for classroom instruction by television in school systems in the Boston, Sacramento, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., areas.

*Teacher  
Utilization*

Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, received \$194,310 for an experiment in the use of machines to improve independent learning by students. The machines enable students to teach themselves the routine, drill-work aspects of their subjects, thereby freeing teachers to concentrate on those aspects where their scholarly and professional abilities are most needed. Course materials for the machines are scientifically programmed in a series of questions presented in such a way that the student is both stimulated to find the correct answers and given an opportunity to check his response. More than 250 students at Hamilton are studying logic, mathematics, French, German, and psychology with the aid of self-teaching machines. Under a grant to Oberlin College, studies are being made on the teaching-machine programming of such subjects as zoology and music theory.

*Educational Management  
and Economics*

One of the routes to improved educational quality is through the cooperative use of physical, administrative, financial, and teaching resources by institutions in the same region. Assisted by a five-year grant of \$525,000, ten colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin this year formed the Associated Colleges of the Midwest to conduct a comprehensive cooperative program. The colleges will work together on common financial and managerial problems, recruitment of good students and teachers, and evaluation of academic performance.

To stimulate fresh study in one of the least-explored aspects of economics—the economics of education—the Foundation appropriated \$200,000. Activities under this and a 1958 appropriation included research seminars at Harvard and Stanford Universities for economists, educators, and educational administrators. A survey was made of American families' expectations of, and financial planning for, the higher education of their children. A grant of \$37,500 was made to the Council for Financial Aid to Education for partial support of a series of seminars for college presidents on the financing of higher education.

A complete list of 1959 grants in the Education program begins on page 111; appropriations, page 162; and projects, page 159.

## Science and Engineering

When the Foundation initiated its national program in 1950, science and engineering were among the fields omitted. By 1957, however, extraordinary strides—and problems—in science and engineering, coupled with growth of the Foundation's income, led the Trustees to authorize a study of how the Foundation might best help advance engineering and the natural sciences in the interests of American society.

This year, the staff's studies were completed, and the Trustees approved a first-year program of Science and Engineering grants and appropriations totaling about \$21 million.

The Foundation's reappraisal indicates clearly a national need for better educational resources and facilities in engineering and science. Strengthening the quality of education in these fields appears to offer the greatest ultimate promise for improving the creative capacity essential to the nation's welfare.

Genius, creativity, and skill in science and engineering are no nation's monopoly. There are now in the United States serious gaps in the educational substructure of science and of engineering in particular. The quality and sophistication of technological education lag far behind technological practice and accomplishment.

Education should better fit scientists and engineers to bear responsibilities not only as specialists but also as citizens, with breadth of thought, knowledge of history and society, and regard for social values.

Since formal higher education is the gateway to professional practice, the widespread development of engineers with deep understanding

of science, mathematics, and the liberal arts needs to start with improvement of engineering education at all levels—undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral.

The Foundation has, therefore, started its program in engineering with two objectives. One is the strengthening of present engineering faculties and the development of potential engineering teachers. The other is encouragement of imaginative experiments in engineering-school programs.

The Foundation's grants in the natural sciences concentrated on training of research personnel in atmospheric science, oceanography, and plasma physics.

### *Strengthening Engineering Faculties*

The engineering-teacher problem is one of quantity and quality. Most engineering schools are staffed by men with inadequate advanced training in science and mathematics. Many well-trained engineers are lost—or never attracted—to the teaching profession. The reasons include competitive salaries in industry and government, lack of challenge in current engineering-school programs, and the often inordinately long, and costly, process of obtaining the doctorate.

No matter how well conceived reforms in engineering-education programs may be, they cannot succeed without increased numbers of teachers with advanced training. For one school to recruit such faculty members from another only shifts the scene of the problem. Any solution lies in utilizing several underdeveloped sources of good engineering teachers. One is today's able doctoral student. Another is the potential engineering teacher serving on the staffs of government or industry. A third source consists, in effect, of retaining, and furthering the competence of, able faculty members.

Thus, the Foundation made grants totaling \$11.4 million to nine universities and institutes of technology for the first large-scale national program ever undertaken on engineering teaching as a career. The institutions are among those most capable of training engineers through the doctoral level, since one of the mainstays of any extensive upgrading of engineering education is the staffing of engineering schools with more holders of the doctor's degree.

These grants aim at the simultaneous recruitment of the best-qualified engineers into academic careers and the development of excellence on present faculties. They provide for:

— creation of fifteen new full professorships;

— salaries or postdoctoral fellowships for new faculty members on the intermediate and junior levels;

— visiting professorships, summer fellowships, and promotions of key professors to senior rank;

— predoctoral fellowships and loans for potential engineering-faculty members, whether they are now studying, teaching, or working in industry or government;

— funds for short-term campus residencies by distinguished engineers, exchanges of faculty members, and released time or post-doctoral fellowships enabling young teachers to do research, participate in educational experimentation, or serve as interns in academic administration.

Grants were made to the California, Carnegie, and Massachusetts Institutes of Technology; the Universities of California (Berkeley), Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; and Purdue and Stanford Universities.

*Engineering  
Curriculum Development  
and Experiments*

Grants totaling \$7,850,000 were made to five universities and institutes of technology to accelerate programs, or to initiate curriculum experiments, aimed at a transition to science-oriented and design-oriented engineering education. Many engineering educators have characterized the usual engineering curriculum as static and ill-suited for the modern practice of engineering.

The programs assisted by the Foundation are aimed at assuring continuous curriculum revision and setting standards for fundamental improvement of engineering education throughout the country. They have several objectives in common. While the intention is to keep the content of engineering education as up-to-date as possible, subject matter is to be used as a means of learning how to learn rather than as an end in itself. The programs stress the study and application of principles and methods common to many technical fields—the concept of design, for example. They aim also to be flexible enough to anticipate and incorporate new analytical tools and techniques that vastly increase the complexity of problems that graduates will have to deal with.

The recipients were Carnegie Institute of Technology, \$250,000; Case Institute of Technology, \$1 million; University of California (Los Angeles), \$1.2 million; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$4.5 million; and the University of Michigan, \$900,000.

*Scientists for  
Critical  
Research Fields*

The Foundation granted a total of \$1,311,500 to ten universities for the training of future research personnel in atmospheric science; oceanography; and plasma physics, an evolving field of great interest in experiments to harness atomic fusion for power purposes.

The grants will be used mainly for about 230 predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships. Grants in atmospheric science went to the California and Massachusetts Institutes of Technology, Harvard University, and the Universities of California (Los Angeles), Chicago, Colorado, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. California Tech, M.I.T., and the University of California (La Jolla) received grants for oceanographic training. Princeton University, center for the largest American plasma-physics research project, received the only grant in that field.

*European  
Southern  
Observatory*

The lack of any major optical astronomical observatory in the Southern Hemisphere means that one-fourth of the sky is not being seen by high-power optical telescopes. Several European nations are cooperating to build an observatory in Africa. It will also make large optical facilities more accessible to European astronomers and their students. The Foundation appropriated \$1 million, about one-fifth the cost, to accelerate the effort. The observatory, equipped with 48-inch and 120-inch telescopes, will probably be located in the Union of South Africa, which offers the best known atmospheric conditions.

A complete list of Science and Engineering program grants in 1959 begins on page 116; appropriations, page 162.

## Public Affairs

The objective of the Public Affairs program is to assist both academic and nonacademic groups in their efforts to strengthen self-government in a free, democratic society.

*Improvement  
of Public Service  
and Leadership*

In 1959, the program gave priority to increasing the competence of men and women preparing for public service, both civil and political. The Foundation made grants for internship programs that encourage close working relations between higher education and local, state, and Federal governments. These programs are designed both to motivate a larger number of able persons to undertake government work and to stimulate teaching for such service.



In particular, the internship programs hope to give top-quality college graduates opportunities to develop their intellectual resources and skills before and after entering public service; to make these opportunities an integral part of the public agencies' plans for training, development, and career advancement of their staffs; and to help—and challenge—graduate faculties in universities in public-service training by attracting to graduate schools more mature students with practical experience.

Having assisted two pioneering public-service internship programs in the past—the Congressional Fellowship and the California Legislative Internship—the Foundation this year made a new series of grants for internships totaling \$1,927,000.

The American Political Science Association received \$717,000 to continue and expand the Congressional Fellowship Program for approximately six years. During the nine-month internship, interns work directly for United States Congressmen.

The State of Wisconsin Legislative Council was granted \$240,000 for legislative-staff fellowships. About eight college teachers and graduate students will work on matters of concern to the Wisconsin Legislature. Some interns will serve on the staffs of regular legislative committees during sessions.

The Citizenship Clearing House received \$700,000 for fellowships in state and local governments. The grant will finance fellowships for university professors and graduate students preparing to be teachers in political science, government, and public administration. They will serve for varying periods as working members of a governor's or mayor's top staff.

The Board of Higher Education of the City of New York was granted \$270,000 for internships in Federal agencies for college seniors. The initial participating colleges—four New York municipal colleges and New York University—will give course credits for successful completion of the student's internship.

*Citizen Understanding  
and Participation*

Several actions were taken to increase citizen understanding of party politics and to disseminate information basic to knowledge of public affairs.

A grant of \$9,000 was made to the University of Michigan for an Institute in Practical Partisan Politics. Forty participants, drawn from both major political parties, participated in a two-week seminar

*text continues on page 44*

## Science and Engineering

Data from underwater explosions yield knowledge of the sea bottom. Like some other scientific fields where greatly expanded research is needed, oceanography suffers from shortage of research personnel. New Foundation program seeks to stimulate advanced training of future research scientists in oceanography, atmospheric science, and plasma physics. Goal of grants in engineering is fundamental strengthening of undergraduate and graduate education. One means may be widespread use of such tools as electronic computers (below) in teaching all phases of engineering.







Prison interviews are conducted at Terre Haute Federal Penitentiary by graduate student David Ward. Ward is a member of a research team headed by Dr. Daniel Glaser of the University of Illinois, which has Foundation grant for research on the effectiveness of the Federal correctional system. Besides interviewing prisoners periodically (below), Ward gets clues to prisoners' behavior from guard (bottom left), and observes inmate choosing civilian clothes prior to his release (bottom right). Among new correctional practices with which the study is concerned is use of dormitories instead of cells (opposite page). At Terre Haute, research compares two groups of prisoners: parole violators who have been sent back to prison and prisoners incarcerated for the first time. Ultimate goal of the research is to shed more light on the problem of recidivism—the repetition of crime by released prisoners. Other grants concerning crime as a social problem have been made to Northwestern University and the University of Wisconsin for criminal-law research.





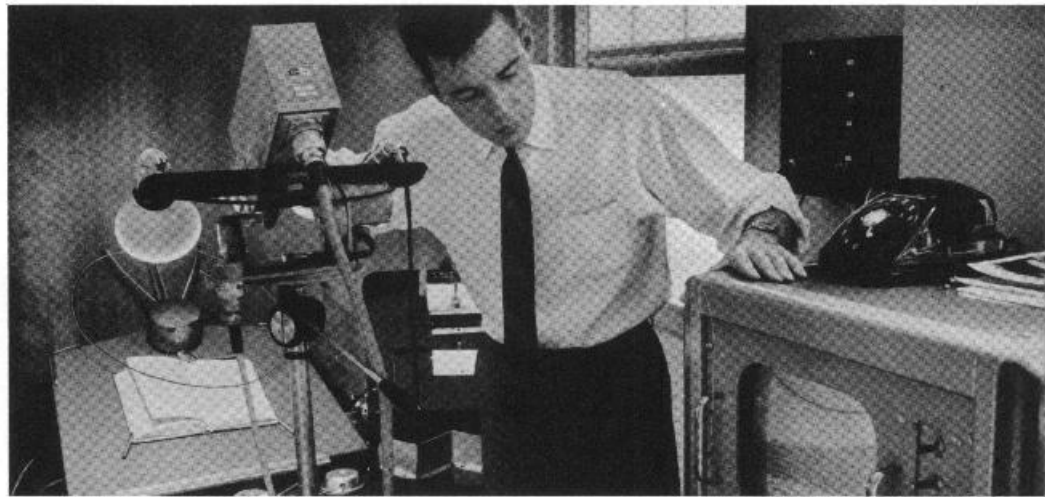


Population sprawl and density—key elements in urban problems throughout the country—are shown vividly on unique three-dimensional map of the two-state, six-county Kansas City metropolitan area. Prepared by Community Studies, Inc., recipient of a Foundation grant for urban research, map is based on mathematical equations that show the relation between distance and direction from center of population. Contour lines show areas of equal population density, just as isobar lines on weather maps show areas of equal barometric pressure. Besides research, grants for urban and regional problems concern training, community efforts, and extension programs.

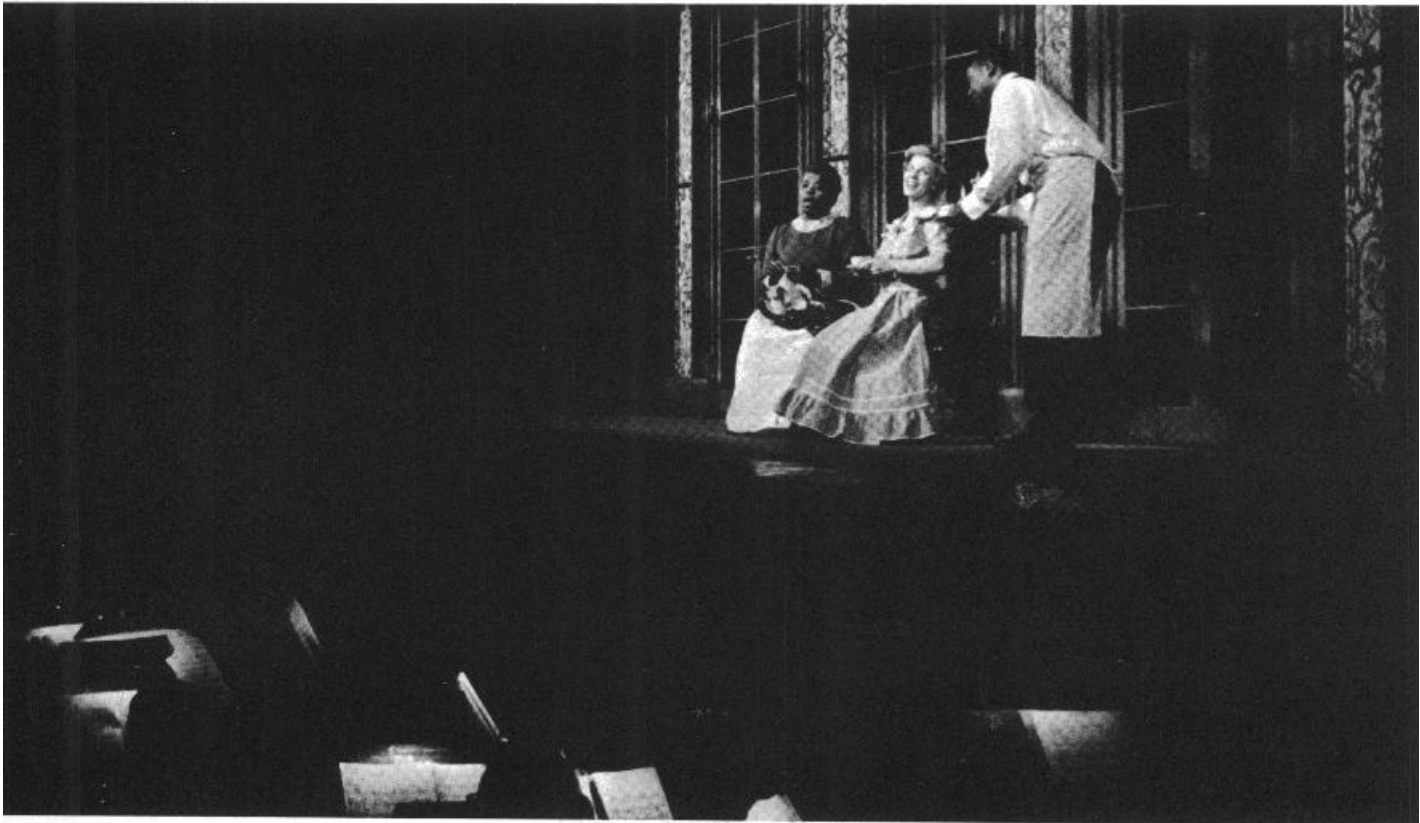


## Humanities and the Arts

**Technology for better library resources. Closed-circuit television enables scholars and students at the University of Virginia's scattered departmental libraries to consult books or index cards rapidly at the central library, where equipment includes page-turner reader can operate by remote control. Below, deterioration of paper is under study by William J. Barrow (left), shown with head of Virginia State Library. Besides preservation of rare books, research aims at improving standards for manufacture of book paper. Projects are supported by the Council on Library Resources, established with a five-year Foundation grant of \$5 million and now in its third year.**



*Regina*, by Marc Blitzstein, was one of eighteen American operas performed by the New York City Opera Company under grants in 1958 and 1959. Object of the demonstration was to test public interest in contemporary opera written in the United States. As a result of warm response to performances at the New York City Center of Music and Drama, the repertoire will be taken on tour to several other cities in the United States in 1960. The grants also enabled young composers to attend rehearsals of the operas to observe how they were prepared for production. Other grants in the operatic field support opportunities for young singers to perform major roles in public and experiments in the use of lightweight scenery to reduce production costs.







Grants-in-aid in painting, sculpture, poetry, the novel, the drama, theater direction, musical composition, and concert performance were made this year to fifty-nine creative artists at crucial stages in their careers. The complete list is in the back of this report. Above, works of nominated painters are judged. Some of the award recipients were: below, Philip Pruneau, playwright (left), and Leon Kirchner, composer (right); bottom (left to right), Theodore Roethke, poet, Zelda Fichandler, theater director, and Joseph Fuchs, violinist. Programs for playwrights and for painters and sculptors will be repeated in the 1960 fiscal year. In addition, new programs have been announced for dancers, theater architects and designers, creative writers, and directors in the professional theater.



during the summer. The program included lectures, discussions, and reading and study periods. Speakers and leaders from academic and political circles guided the participants through such topics as American party politics, party organization, money in politics, and campaign techniques.

Two grants were designed to increase the gathering and distribution of information of public interest. A grant of \$365,000, made jointly with the program in Education, was given to George Peabody College for Teachers to help finance the Southern Education Reporting Service for about three years. Established in 1954, the Service has been supplying unbiased information on developments in education arising from the United States Supreme Court decision on the unconstitutionality of racial segregation in the public schools. The grant will help S.E.R.S. to continue to publish the monthly newspaper, *Southern School News*, written by professional newspapermen in the Southern states, and the *Law Reporter*, edited by the faculty of the Vanderbilt University School of Law. The newspaper reports developments in Southern education arising out of the Court decision; the journal contains complete texts of court decisions, legislative acts, and rulings of attorneys-general and administrative agencies on cases involving race relations. The grant will also assist S.E.R.S. in maintaining a research library for scholars, journalists, and others interested in the desegregation problem.

The American Political Science Association received a \$150,000 grant for expansion of its Public Affairs Reporting Awards. The program aims to reward and further educate young journalists who have shown competence and interest in reporting on state and local politics.

#### *Law and Society*

Assistance was given to efforts to encourage training and research in public-policy aspects of law and to stimulate law-school programs preparing lawyers for leadership in governmental and civic affairs. An \$800,000 grant to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association will enable about a dozen law schools to build teaching programs around legal-aid-clinic activities. The grant also provides research and internship opportunities, with particular emphasis on the administration of law related to public problems.

Under the Foundation's Law Faculty Fellowships, established last year, awards totaling \$88,750 were made. The fellowships are designed to provide an opportunity for selected law teachers to increase their knowledge of law in relation to government, public policy,

and international affairs, and thereby help them and their schools improve the education of law students for future leadership roles. Recipients for the 1959-60 academic year are listed on page 174. Fellowships are being offered again for the 1960-61 academic year. Faculty members of schools belonging to the Association of American Law Schools are eligible if they have taught at least two years.

Grants were made to the Institute of Judicial Administration for a series of meetings on comparative judicial administration attended by English judges and masters and American judges and lawyers, and to the University of Wisconsin for summer seminars on law and public policy.

*Science and Art  
of Government*

In past years, publication of the papers of two former Presidents—Madison and Jefferson—has been assisted by Foundation grants. This year the Foundation made a grant of \$175,000 to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in partial support of the preparation and publication of the papers of President Wilson. Dr. Arthur S. Link has been named editor-in-chief of the project; Dr. John Wells Davidson is associate editor.

Under a \$1 million appropriation made in 1958, twenty-three additional colleges and universities this year received grants for research in public affairs, governmental and political processes, and public policies, bringing the total to thirty-one. The grants assist individual and group research by both faculty members and students. Some of the research projects already completed or well under way include "Non-Voting—A Civic Problem in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area," by Professor A. H. Scaff of Pomona College and two senior students in sociology; "United States Disarmament Policy and the Clean Bomb," by David Hamilton, a history student at Swarthmore College, under the supervision of Professor Kenneth Waltz; and "Investigation of Sources of Opinion on Foreign Affairs and Their Impact on a Selected Population of an American City," by Professor K. J. Curran and students at Colorado College.

Rutgers University received a grant of \$22,000 to enable twenty-four instructors in political science from various colleges to accompany state delegations to the 1960 national Presidential nominating conventions.

A complete list of 1959 grants in the Public Affairs program begins on page 117; appropriations, page 162.

## Urban and Regional Program

Since 1955, when the Foundation's Urban and Regional program began, it has assisted the activities of various universities and civic groups in research, training of urban-affairs personnel, and public enlightenment on metropolitan problems.

This year the Foundation made a grant for a frankly experimental effort to establish an urban counterpart to the rural extension programs that link farmers, county agricultural agents, and the educational and research facilities of land-grant universities. Rutgers University received \$750,000 for a program that draws on faculty members from various departments to develop undergraduate and graduate courses in urban affairs and for extension work that may eventually include a system of urban agents in selected New Jersey communities.

Experts in the urban-affairs field have long felt a need for a reference center for the rapidly expanding but scattered urban-research activities of scholars and civic groups throughout the country. The Foundation granted \$225,000 to the Institute of Public Administration for a clearinghouse for research on metropolitan problems. The Institute will hold regular conferences at which the experience and findings of different communities and research programs can be shared. It will further expand the clearinghouse function of the Conference on Metropolitan Problems, an association of twenty national civic and professional organizations, through bibliographic aids and information services. Other activities will include conferences of specialists in the principal academic fields that deal with urban problems, joint meetings and research projects with professional and civic organizations, and exchange visits by American and foreign urban experts.

From an appropriation of \$250,000 last year, a number of grants were made in 1959 for clinical, or case, studies of civic-action and governmental-reorganization programs. The recipients and the subjects of study are: Yale University, urban renewal in New Haven; the University of Wisconsin, the Milwaukee Metropolitan Study Commission; Syracuse University, decision-making in emergent metropolitan areas; Sacramento State College Foundation, the Sacramento metropolitan area; the University of Houston, the metropolitan reform movement in Harris County, Texas; the University of Miami, metropolitan government in Dade County, Florida; the University of Washington, metropolitan services in the Seattle area; Northwestern University, campaign for governmental reorganization in the St. Louis metropolitan area;

and Western Reserve University, the Cleveland Metropolitan Services Commission.

In the field of civil defense, assistance was given to investigate the problem of protection from radioactive fallout. A grant of \$100,000 was made to the Institute of Public Administration to aid in the development of a model shelter program that would provide protection at a modest cost. Construction and architectural experts will conduct research, and the results will be made available to the general public, state governors, and relevant state agencies.

A grant of \$350,000, to be matched by local sources, was made to the University of Minnesota to help finance a continuing economic study of the Upper Midwest Region, which comprises the six-state area of the Ninth Federal Reserve District (Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, northwestern Wisconsin, and northern Michigan). In addition to the economic study, which has the cooperation of business, civic, and university resources, supplementary research will be undertaken on the relation between economic development and metropolitan growth in the region.

A complete list of 1959 grants in the Urban and Regional program begins on page 121; appropriations, page 163.

## Humanities and the Arts

### *Experiments and Demonstrations*

Ideas for new ventures in the creative arts are nearly as boundless and varied as the creative spirit itself. Experiments and demonstrations the Foundation assists must show potentialities for defining objectives, setting standards, or opening new avenues in the arts. Their influence should extend beyond the institution receiving the grant and through an entire art field.

In 1959, the Foundation supported a major venture of this sort in the field of contemporary American opera. Until two years ago, operas written by American composers were rarely produced in American opera houses, which were preoccupied with the standard works of European composers. In 1958 and 1959, the New York City Opera, assisted by Foundation grants, staged two seasons of American opera, which were successful on two crucial counts. They won the critics' favor and they encouraged composers to believe that they had an audience. In 1960, five operas from the repertoire will tour sixteen cities throughout the country.

Believing that these events may have coincided with a turning point in American opera, the Foundation appropriated an additional \$950,000 for a conclusive demonstration through the next eight years of contemporary American operatic repertoire. The funds were allocated for assistance as follows:

—To three leading American opera companies—the Metropolitan in New York, the Chicago Lyric, and the San Francisco — for production of a total of twelve world premieres of operas by American composers. Each opera may be repeated in the succeeding season. Grants will underwrite certain costs or income differentials in this undertaking.

—For the New York City Opera production of six new American operas, a fund to meet first-production costs only.

—For composers and librettists from whom the opera companies wish to obtain the eighteen new operas, a fund for commission fees.

Most of a \$186,000 appropriation for a demonstration in the techniques of lithography will be used for the establishment of the Tamarind Lithography Workshop, Inc., Los Angeles. Pratt Institute, New York, will be given a grant to conduct a companion effort. For fullest realization of its special effects, lithography—painting on stone for reproduction on fine paper—requires not only creative artists but master printers. Outstanding European artisan-printers will be brought to Tamarind to work with American artists and train qualified artisan-printers to become independent craftsmen available to American graphic artists.

*Development of  
Individual Talent*

This was the second year of grants-in-aid to assist talented artists at strategic points in their careers. The novelists, poets, theater directors, concert artists, composers, playwrights, painters, and sculptors selected in the 1958 series are listed on pages 170 and 171.

In addition to repeating the programs for playwrights and for painters and sculptors in 1959, the Foundation established four new programs, at a cost of \$550,000. One will provide fellowships of \$7,500 to enable poets and writers of fiction to establish close working relationships with theaters or opera companies in the United States and Europe. Although it stems from the fact that talented novelists and poets seldom use the opera or theater as writing media, the program does not require recipients to write plays or librettos as a condition of their fellowships.

In order to help translate imaginative designs for theaters and technical theatrical facilities into reality, another program provides awards for theater architects and designers to work together on new projects. Completed designs and models will be displayed, with Foundation assistance, through publication or a museum exhibit.

The 1959 program for theater directors provides funds for directors in the professional theater to enrich their artistic and intellectual development in ways not possible under existing conditions. The fellowships may be used for travel, observation, study, or writing related to the theater, or for other artistic purposes that meet both the interests of the director and the program objectives.

Since many communities with ballet schools lack continuing performing outlets for the dance, a program for talented young dancers will provide them with advanced training at the School of American Ballet in New York or the School of the San Francisco Ballet and, afterward, opportunities to perform with the corps de ballet of the New York City Center and San Francisco ballet companies. Selections will be made over a three-year period during which dancers will be observed in their local ballet schools.

With the exception of the program in ballet, the new programs, like last year's, seek nominations from all sectors of American artistic life. The Foundation does not accept applications directly from individuals. In the 1958 series, 2,500 nominators proposed 1,549 artists. The final selections of forty-nine were made by the Foundation with the advice of panels of judges representing varying artistic points of view and different regions of the country.

Under a separate program, administered jointly with the National Music Council, the Foundation awarded fellowships of about \$5,000 each to twelve young American composers to serve in twelve different high-school systems in the 1959-60 school year. They are listed on page 171. This program, which will be repeated in 1960, is intended to expand creative opportunities for the resident composers and to enrich the secondary-school musical repertoire by having them compose works specifically for school orchestras, choruses, and bands.

*Scholarship in  
Humanities and the Arts*

A grant of \$250,000 was made to the Archives of American Art for a national program of research, symposia, and collection of manuscripts, sketches, and other historical materials in the creative arts. It will bring together not only representatives of the arts but scholars in

history, philosophy, sociology, and anthropology, to broaden their interpretation of the history and present-day role of the arts in the development of American civilization.

The Foundation's long-range study of the economic and social position of the arts and the artist in the United States entered its third year. Field studies of artistic institutions in communities throughout the country were continued. The Foundation was assisted by 140 consultants representing the various creative arts. Having catalogued major questions in various artistic fields, the study is now entering a phase of conferences focused on working papers concerned with particular subjects—for example, communication among such segments of the American theater as university and community groups and professional theater in New York and elsewhere.

A complete list of 1959 grants in the Humanities and the Arts program begins on page 123; appropriations, page 163; and projects, page 159.

## Economic Development and Administration

Two complementary landmark studies were scheduled for publication early in November, 1959: *Higher Education for Business*, financed by the Ford Foundation, and *The Education of American Businessmen*, financed by the Carnegie Corporation. They constitute the latest developments in a widespread reappraisal of business education undertaken in the last few years. The Foundation's program in Economic Development and Administration has recognized and encouraged this ferment in business education. In 1959, it further implemented and expanded the special business-education program launched the year before.

The Foundation also continued to finance research on significant problems of the American economy. In addition, a number of grants were directed at the expanding field of research and training in world economic problems.

*The Business  
Education Study*

*Higher Education for Business*, by Professors Robert A. Gordon of the University of California (Berkeley) and James E. Howell of Stanford University, is a sweeping study of American business education. Although the book does not represent a Ford Foundation policy statement, the Foundation made grants for several regional conferences on



the issues and proposals it raises and will assist in its distribution.

Describing business education as "a restless and uncertain giant in the halls of higher education," the authors point out that "approximately one in seven of all bachelor's degrees is in business; the figure approaches one in five if we take men only." They declare that improvement of business education is demanded by twentieth-century advances that impose on business leadership not only new economic, administrative, and technological complexities but greater social responsibilities as well. The report discusses the development of business competence by formal education, surveys existing curricula, and explores the roles of students, faculty, teaching, and research. The tenor of the authors' recommendations is "that the business schools (and departments of business) need to move in the direction of a broader and more rigorous educational program, with higher standards of admission and student performance, with better informed and more scholarly faculties that are capable of carrying on more significant research, and with a greater appreciation of the contributions to be made to the development of business competence by both the underlying non-business disciplines and the judicious use of clinical materials and methods."

*Education  
for Business*

One prong of the Foundation's program in business education stresses the increasing use of mathematics, statistics, and the social sciences as tools in industrial decision-making and in basic research on business.

In support of a Western Management Science Center, a \$1.3 million grant was made to the University of California (Los Angeles). This regional center will give short courses for business-school faculty members from a thirteen-state area on applying high-speed electronic computers to business teaching and research. The grant will also help finance a five-year program of business research using U.C.L.A.'s data-processing center.

A \$100,000 grant was made to assist a university-wide program of research and graduate training in management science at the University of California (Berkeley). The plan, which draws on the arts and sciences and engineering faculties, stresses mathematical and computational tools in analysis of business organizations.

Forty-one teachers of business administration from thirty-two universities were awarded fellowships to attend a Foundation-initiated, one-year Institute of Basic Mathematics for Application to Business, at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Fellowships were awarded to nine other teachers of business to pursue courses of study in mathematics, statistics, and the social sciences to strengthen their teaching and research in business administration. From the other direction, fifteen research fellowships were awarded to sociologists, psychologists, and political scientists for research on important business problems. Recipients are listed on page 169.

To improve communication between business education and the social sciences, the Foundation commissioned scholars to review the relevance of sociology, psychology, and political science to business problems; the papers will be published in a volume entitled *Social Science Research on Business: Product and Potential*. The Foundation also announced the first of three annual competitions for doctoral dissertations on business problems. A total of \$150,000 was earmarked for publication in book form of up to ten outstanding theses a year by graduate business students or by doctoral students in the social sciences, mathematics, or statistics.

Another major phase of the special program in business education is general assistance to business schools undergoing imaginative expansion or curriculum development. Such grants went this year to Northwestern University, \$250,000; Purdue University, \$250,000; and Tulane University, \$200,000. Northwestern is making extensive course changes to place greater emphasis on liberal-arts content in business education. The grant to Tulane is primarily for development of a program that stresses liberal education in the first two years and leads to broad professional training through the master's level. Purdue will give special programs to provide holders of the master's degree with the strong mathematical and statistical background necessary for its new doctoral program in business.

Indiana University and the University of California (Los Angeles) received grants to free teachers in their respective regions for summer-session work on their doctorates, and ten colleges and universities were granted a total of \$237,968 for research by faculty members.

*Research on  
Economic Problems*

A grant of \$2.5 million was made to the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private agency best known for its work on business cycles and national income but also a pioneer in studies of money flows and industrial output. The grant will help support the institution's program for the next ten years.

Understanding of consumer behavior has increased to a great

*text continues on page 58*

## Economic Development and Administration

Three aspects of program to advance economic well-being of American society. One is support of research on problems basic to economic growth and stability, like three-year study of monetary system by National Commission on Money and Credit (right), aided by Foundation grants totaling \$1.3 million. Another is assistance to leading centers of economic research, like the Brookings Institution (below) and the National Bureau of Economic Research. Third, and currently largest, phase is effort to advance education for . . .



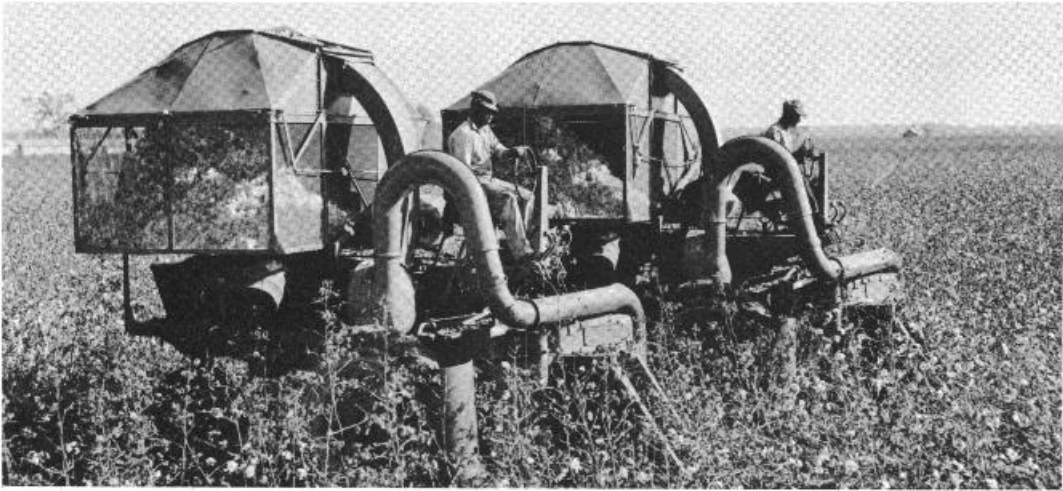
. . . business leadership. Undergraduate business school at Northwestern University (below), for example, received \$250,000 grant for development of program stressing liberal education. Totalling more than \$7 million this year and last, the business-education program is also concerned with graduate training and use of mathematics and social sciences in business education and research.



Clearinghouse for information on world's soaring population is Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C. With aid of five-year grant of \$175,000, Bureau is expanding information program on effect of demographic problems on world trade and international relations. Another private agency — concerned more with training and research than with public education—is the Population Council, which received \$1.4 million grant to widen its program of fellowships, conferences, and research.



Unparalleled economic growth has characterized the South since World War II. Mechanical cotton pickers near Belzoni, Mississippi, fishing fleet at Cameron, Louisiana, and chemical plant in South Charleston, West Virginia, are visible signs of the region's upsurge. Beneath the surface, however, lie problems concerning capital accumulation, productivity, and imbalance between use of urban and rural labor. These are being explored by economists from several Southern universities with aid of \$250,000 grant.





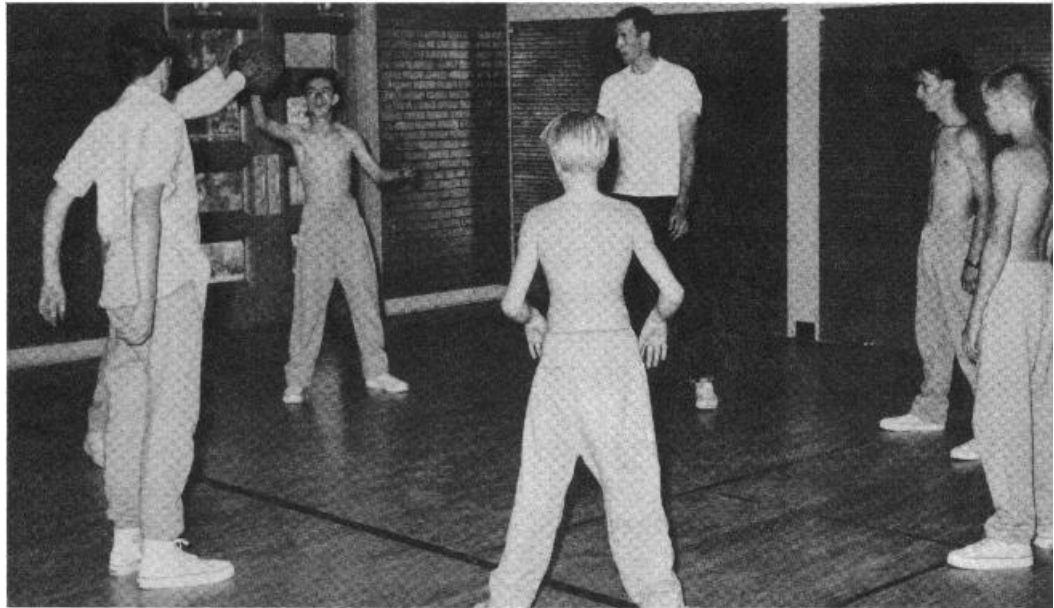
## Problems of the Aging

Little House, a community center in Menlo Park, California, that aids older persons in employment and housing and provides recreational and library facilities, is scene of Foundation-supported research headed by Dr. Wilbur Schramm and Dr. Ernst Hilgard, social scientists from Stanford University. They explore reasons older people, like participants in Little House program shown below, visit—or shun—community centers. Study also seeks to develop standards for activities in well-rounded centers for the aging.



## Youth Development

Provo, Utah, experiment permits a selected number of youths who commit serious offenses to remain at home instead of being sentenced to institutions. They undergo rehabilitation—including athletics, vocational training, and consultations (bottom) with juvenile-court officers and community leaders—while continuing to live with their families and attend school. A \$182,000 grant to Brigham Young University provides for comparison of the subsequent conduct of this group with that of juvenile delinquents receiving traditional treatment.



extent as a result of the work of the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. The Center received a \$300,000 grant to enable it to continue its consumer surveys and to conduct summer workshops for teachers and researchers on the productive use of the surveys.

Supplementing a 1958 appropriation that enabled the National Commission on Money and Credit to launch its study of the nation's financial structure, an \$800,000 grant was made for completion of the three-year inquiry. It is expected to be the most searching of its kind in the last fifty years.

The world's rapid population growth has important implications for the expansion of economic opportunity. Following earlier support in 1954 and 1957, the Foundation this year granted \$1.4 million to the Population Council for a five-year expansion of its research and training program in population problems.

Two grants were concerned with economic activity in particular geographical settings. Under a \$250,000 grant to Duke University, which is serving as fiscal agent, economists at nine Southern universities organized a study of problems involved in the accelerating economic development of the South. Another inter-university group, financed by a \$375,000 grant to Resources for the Future, was formed for basic research on economic problems of cities and urban areas.

*Graduate Training  
in Economics*

Doctoral research on meaningful problems enhances graduate economic training. Two grants of \$50,000 each went to Johns Hopkins University and Michigan State University to enable doctoral-dissertation students to do research with scholars on important economic matters. Johns Hopkins' program deals with the role of patent procedures in economic innovation. The Michigan State group is investigating the effects of long-term inflation on monetary and industrial policy. Grants totaling \$250,000 were also made for graduate research seminars in economics at Duke and Northwestern Universities, Iowa State College, and the Universities of Minnesota, Toronto, and Wisconsin. A \$250,000 grant was made to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for expansion of its graduate economics program.

The Foundation's national fellowship programs for graduate work and faculty research in economics and business administration were continued with an appropriation for about 130 fellowships for the



1960-61 academic year. Fellowship recipients for 1959-60 are listed on pages 166 through 168.

*Comparative  
and Development  
Economics*

To help respond to the increasing influx of prospective government officials, business administrators, and others from less-developed countries seeking advanced training in economics in the United States, a grant of \$250,000, supplemented by a grant of \$173,000 from the Overseas Development program, was made to Williams College for a graduate program in development economics devised especially for foreign students.

Establishment of special graduate programs for foreign students—like those at Yale and Vanderbilt Universities as well as at Williams—reflects the fact that graduate economics training in the United States is in general oriented toward the American economy. A broader international view of economic problems, many authorities believe, would improve understanding of important economic issues facing the United States by providing instructive comparisons. As a step in this direction, economists from ten universities will prepare monographs analyzing and comparing particular branches of the economies of different nations. The studies will be conducted under a \$200,000 grant to Yale University, whose press will publish them.

Two of the most active sources of research on the structure and development of foreign economies—the Social Science Research Council's Committee on Economic Growth and Johns Hopkins University—received grants to continue for five years their research, training, and conferences.

Insights into the questions of why and how the economies of certain countries grow rapidly, slowly, or not at all, may be derived from comparisons not only across national boundaries but across boundaries of time as well. Grants were made for such studies at Harvard, Indiana, Stanford, and Yale Universities and the University of North Carolina. A \$75,000 grant to Harvard will support Professor Alexander Gerschenkron's graduate research seminar on economic history, particularly those events that have promoted economic development. Researchers from the four other institutions, through a \$125,000 grant to North Carolina, are making a historical study of the rapid development of the American economy that will go beyond the factors usually considered: isolation, abundant natural resources, and population growth.

A complete list of 1959 grants in the Economic Development and Administration program begins on page 125; appropriations, page 163; and projects, page 159.

## Problems of the Aging

An ever-increasing number of older Americans throughout the United States are facing a large number of difficult social and economic problems. To help find answers to these problems and to release the potentials of older citizens, the Foundation made five grants in 1959.

Despite general acceptance of sixty-five as the automatic retirement age, there is considerable support for a policy of "selective retirement"—fixing the retirement of each worker according to his physical and mental fitness, not his age. This and other aspects of retirement practice are being studied under a \$190,000 grant made this year to Cornell University. Researchers are analyzing specific retirement arrangements, both automatic and selective, in industry, government, and other organizations. They are also evaluating existing programs of pre-retirement planning and their relation to retirement policies.

The Foundation made a \$200,000 grant to Duke University to enable its social-science faculty to conduct a four-year investigation of the social and economic factors limiting opportunities for older persons willing and able to engage in gainful employment and community service.

Two grants were made to the Gerontological Society. One makes possible increased participation by social scientists and social welfare specialists from Europe, Latin America, and Asia in the Fifth International Gerontological Congress. The other will help scholars plan research relating to meaningful activities and the use of time by older persons.

Several million aged persons lack adequate personal or family resources and rely on local public-welfare departments for assistance. The American Public Welfare Association believes that successful efforts can be made to preserve the independence of these older people. With a \$380,000 grant, the Association will experiment with pilot programs of preventive and rehabilitative services designed to keep older people out of costly medical facilities and, in many cases, in their own homes. It also will help selected local welfare departments

to train their staff members to provide such services to the aging.

A complete list of 1959 grants in Problems of the Aging begins on page 133; appropriations, page 164.

## Youth Development

The Foundation continued to support research and action programs contributing to the solution of juvenile-delinquency problems and to the advancement of knowledge of youth development generally.

A grant of \$1,095,000 was made to the National Probation and Parole Association for a five-year expansion of its Citizen Action Program. Under this program, the N.P.P.A. encourages the establishment of state committees on crime and delinquency and helps support them for an initial period until local financing can be organized. Composed of prominent laymen, the committees act to strengthen state and local services for the prevention and treatment of crime and delinquency. The Committees were set up in eight states on a pilot basis with the help of a Foundation grant in 1954. The original eight were so successful that the N.P.P.A. requested additional support to help citizens in from twenty-five to thirty more states establish similar groups. Among the accomplishments of the committees to date are the establishment of probation and parole services in some states where none existed before, and improvement of existing systems; educational efforts to improve conditions and personnel standards in correctional institutions; the establishment of state councils of lawyers and judges for continuous review of the state administration of justice; and the stimulation of similar citizens' groups on the county and local-community level.

To help support the 1960 Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth (the first was convened by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909), the Foundation made a grant of \$250,000. The Conference seeks "to promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for creative life and freedom and dignity." It will serve as a national forum and clearing-house for information on children and youth and will include the collection and publication of material on state and community efforts since the 1950 Conference. Half of the grant is for general support of the Conference; the other half is to assist further activities specifically related to the interests of the Foundation's Youth Development program.

Several actions were directed toward the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. Brigham Young University received a \$182,000 grant for assistance to and evaluation of an experimental program in Provo, Utah, in which seriously delinquent youths continue to live at home and go to school instead of being sentenced to institutions. For two hours daily, five days a week, the youths meet as a group in rehabilitation sessions designed to change their standards and attitudes. Besides group discussions, there are sessions on athletics, handicrafts, vocational training, and, where required, remedial school work. Juvenile-court officers work with the boys' families and help find jobs for the youths.

An appropriation of \$136,000 was made for an experiment in which a team of psychologists, psychiatrists, and social workers in Denmark will work with experimental and control groups of a thousand delinquent boys between the ages of fifteen and twenty who are now on probation. Different types of treatment will be applied to ascertain their effectiveness. The team's efforts will include intensive investigation of the background of individual cases, psychological interviewing, testing, and clinical evaluation. In one of the groups, particular attention will be paid to the financial and employment situation of each boy, and he will be assisted in finding suitable work. The results of the experiment will be compared with the experience of young offenders who were not placed on probation. The methods to be tested in the Danish experiment should be applicable to the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents in the United States and elsewhere.

A grant of \$149,000 was made to the Council on Social Work Education to foster and improve social-work training of correctional personnel. The Council will use the Foundation grant to guide schools of social work in providing training for those lacking it and in developing reading and other teaching materials. The field of corrections in the United States is generally characterized by inadequate exchange of information and, often, by ignorance of significant current developments.

A survey of research and practice in the field of juvenile and adult corrections in the United States and abroad will be assisted through an appropriation of \$105,000. The survey will seek to identify the most significant developments in corrections in the last twenty years. Leading figures in the field will cooperate with the survey on an advisory basis and the results will be published in book form. It will be directed by Richard McGee, director of the Department of Corrections of the State of California. In another effort to assemble and evalu-

ate available information, the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan received a grant for continued analysis of research and experimental programs in youth development and delinquency.

Although juvenile delinquency is a social problem primarily of large urban areas, it is increasing in rural areas as well. To gather reliable data on this development, a grant was made to Goddard College, in Plainfield, Vermont, for a study of rural youth in the state.

A complete list of 1959 grants in the Youth Development program begins on page 134; appropriations, page 164.

## International Affairs

The Foundation supports activities in the United States and abroad that seek to define the issues and alleviate problems and differences among nations and to increase international cooperation. The International Affairs program emphasizes aid to European educational, research, and civic institutions working on social, economic, and educational problems affecting national needs and international relations. It assists activities designed to strengthen ties among Atlantic-community nations and seeks to reduce international tensions by furthering contacts between scholars and leaders from East Europe and the West. And it supports research, training, and other activities bearing on the movement toward fuller European integration.

### *Increasing International Understanding*

A new international library will be constructed at the United Nations headquarters in New York with the assistance of a \$6.2 million grant made this year. The library will provide expanded scholarly and reference materials required for the work of the Secretariat, the eighty-two U.N. delegations, and individual scholars and experts.

Two grants of \$125,000 each, designed to widen artistic and intellectual association between the United States and other countries, were made to the Institute of Contemporary Arts, Washington, D.C., and the Institute of International Education. The first organization is sponsoring visits in this country for about thirty creative artists, critics, and scholars of world-wide reputation; the second is arranging programs of travel, study, and meetings for about thirty younger foreign artists and intellectuals.

The International Schools Foundation received \$290,000 to assist for five years its program to improve educational facilities for children of American families serving abroad. Inadequate educational opportunities for their children are frequently a major impediment to recruiting and retaining superior staff members for governmental, business, academic, and philanthropic activities overseas.

*Strengthening Education  
and Research in Europe*

A new college, named Churchill College in honor of Sir Winston Churchill, is being established at the University of Cambridge to strengthen the training of scientists and engineers. Financed mainly by contributions from the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, the College will open in 1961. The Foundation made a grant of \$1 million to help cover faculty costs and administrative expenses of the College during its first five years. Sir John Cockroft, Nobel Laureate in physics, will be the first master of the College.

Three grants totaling \$525,000 were made this year to assist research and educational institutions in Greece. The newly established Royal Hellenic Research Foundation received \$250,000 for five years for its program to support and conduct research and advanced training in the physical, natural, and social sciences. With the aid of a \$25,000 grant, Athens Technological Organization will analyze reconstruction and development programs and trends in Greece and formulate guidelines for the country's long-term economic development. Athens College, a secondary school and college known for training of leaders, received a grant of \$250,000 to finance appointment of a number of Americans to the faculty and for scholarships for Greek students.

Five-year grants of \$175,000 and \$125,000, respectively, were made to the University of Naples, Italy, and the University of California (Berkeley) for the development in Naples of a center for advanced training and research in agricultural economics, particularly on problems of southern Italy. The funds will finance fellowships at the center for students from Italy and other Mediterranean countries, support research and international conferences, enable American professors to assist the center's program, and help its graduates receive further training in the United States.

The education of some potential North African leaders at European universities—a tradition seriously impaired by the hostilities in Algeria—is being strengthened by three grants totaling \$150,000. The National Center for Student Aid, Paris, is extending scholarships and

emergency assistance to North African students in France; students who study in French-language universities in Switzerland and Belgium are being assisted by funds granted to the World University Service; and the Marc Bloch Association is establishing a North African student center at the Sorbonne.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, studies of democratic and governmental processes are being furthered by a grant of \$150,000 to expand over a six-year period the research and training activities of the Institute for Political Science, University of Heidelberg.

To help advance economic growth and enterprise in Finland, a grant of \$75,000 was made to the Foundation for Productivity Research, Helsinki, which has cooperated with Finnish universities and industries in developing a course in advanced management for business executives. The grant provides for the services of American professors in expanding the training program under a new institute and for the preparation in the United States of younger Finnish professors to serve on the institute's faculty.

*East-West Exchange  
and Studies*

Grants under the Foundation's program of scholarly and cultural exchange with East Europe have thus far financed travel and study in the United States and Western Europe for 160 scholars, graduate students, and professional specialists from Poland. The scope of the program was broadened in 1959 with visits to this country by some twenty-five scholars and leaders from Yugoslavia. To continue the East-West exchange program into 1960, an appropriation of \$500,000 was made, bringing the total since 1957 to \$1.5 million.

Oxford University received a grant of \$300,000 for research and graduate study at St. Antony's College on East Europe and Asia, including Japan and Communist China. Further research on international Communism was supported by a grant of \$345,000 to the International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam, a major repository of original documents pertaining to socialist movements and Communism. The grant will finance the cataloguing of books, documents, and papers at the Institute, and will assist in preparing for publication its valuable collection of correspondence between Marx and Engels.

Supplementing earlier grants of nearly \$900,000, the Foundation appropriated \$333,000 for scholarship aid to Hungarian refugee students at universities in Western Europe.

*Improving Atlantic  
Community Cooperation*

The Institute for Strategic Studies, London, was established with a \$150,000 grant to help increase public understanding and focus the thought of leaders, policy makers, and commentators on the impact of modern weapons on international relations. Besides providing informational services, the Institute sponsors international seminars and conferences, and assists study groups and projects at research and academic institutions.

Adding to a number of grants the Foundation has made since 1956 to strengthen scientific cooperation in the West, \$75,000 was granted to the University Foundation, Brussels. The funds will assist a comprehensive study by outstanding European and American scientists and leaders in other fields of ways to improve Western science.

*European  
Integration*

The University of Louvain, Belgium, received \$60,000 for research by its Institute of Economic and Social Research on new industrial and commercial problems posed by the economic integration of Europe.

A complete list of 1959 grants in the International Affairs program begins on page 135; appropriations, page 164; projects, page 159.

## International Training and Research

The Foundation's International Training and Research program seeks to strengthen American knowledge and competence in international affairs through support for the study of international relations and foreign areas at colleges and universities. The program places emphasis on the study of Asia, Africa, the Near East, the Soviet Union, and East Europe—areas about which American research and teaching have been seriously deficient.

*International Studies*

To define more clearly the international role of American universities, an appropriation was made for the newly established Committee on the University and World Affairs, which is composed of outstanding persons from universities, government, business, and foundations. The Committee will examine university training and research in the international field, the responsibilities of universities to the educational needs of other countries, and the relation between international activities of universities and private and government programs of edu-



cational and technical assistance abroad. Its main aim is to develop policy recommendations that will strengthen the role of education and the contribution of universities to international relations. The members of the Committee are Chairman, J. L. Morrill, President, University of Minnesota; Harold Boeschstein, President, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation; Harvie Branscomb, Chancellor, Vanderbilt University; Arthur S. Fleming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; J. W. Fulbright, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee; John W. Gardner, President, Carnegie Corporation of New York; Franklin D. Murphy, Chancellor, University of Kansas; Philip D. Reed, Chairman of the Finance Committee, General Electric Company; Dean Rusk, President, Rockefeller Foundation. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, will serve as a consultant.

Research and training on foreign economic and political development were supported by a grant of \$850,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for further aid to its Center for International Studies. The grant will finance faculty appointments, fellowships, research, and publications over a ten-to-fifteen-year period. The aim is to improve knowledge of the impact of scientific advances on international relations through a closer relation between international studies and science and engineering.

Continued assistance was given for the International Program in Taxation at Harvard Law School. The Program includes training for fiscal and financial officers from less-developed countries; research and teaching on the relation of taxation to economic development and international investment, trade, and manufacturing; and publication of studies of the tax systems of different countries. In addition, assistance was provided for a Harvard research program on the roles of business and government in generating economic growth in less-developed countries. A grant of \$900,000 will aid both programs for five years.

To help achieve a better balance in undergraduate education between studies of Western and non-Western societies, the Foundation this year made a series of grants totaling \$436,000 and involving eleven institutions in five states. The grants focus on the two main requirements in introducing non-Western studies into the liberal-arts curriculum—faculty training and teaching materials. Colleges and universities assisted by these funds are establishing faculty seminars conducted by specialists on Japan, China, and other non-Western countries, and are

improving their library collections on non-Western cultures. Most of these activities are being conducted cooperatively. Haverford College received a grant for a cooperative program with Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore Colleges; Sweet Briar College for a program with Randolph-Macon Woman's and Lynchburg Colleges; and Earlham College for a program with Antioch. Grants to Indiana University and the University of Vermont are assisting cooperative activities with other institutions in their states, particularly in training instructors of undergraduate colleges. The series also included a grant for non-Western studies at Denison University. For provision of bibliographic and other information needed to assemble teaching materials and plan courses in the non-Western field, grants were made to the Asia Society and the American Universities Field Staff.

To further the training of American and foreign teachers in the problems and skills of teaching English to foreign peoples, the Foundation granted a total of \$866,000 to five institutions. Since World War II, English has become the leading language in international communications and education. In less-developed countries especially, it is widely regarded as a key to knowledge needed for progress.

The Modern Language Association received a three-year grant of \$200,000 to establish a Center for Applied Linguistics to disseminate research findings and information on training methods concerning English as a second language.

Activities conducted by the English Language Institute, University of Michigan, were supported by two grants amounting to \$426,000. The first will assist the design and testing of improved teaching methods, including closed-circuit television. The second will finance the training of Japanese university teachers at the Institute, and aid linguistic research and English-language teacher training in Japan.

A grant to American University is financing a new master-of-arts program in English as a second language, and a grant to the University of Texas provides for the expansion of an existing master's course. Finally, the American Council of Learned Societies received a grant to assist the summer training program of the Linguistic Institute.

*Asian Studies*

The University of Chicago's program on South Asia is being strengthened by a five-year grant of \$249,000 for additional faculty members, research, research training, library development, and administrative

*text continues on page 79*

## International Affairs

Athens College, Greece, a secondary school and college founded in 1925 by a group of Greeks and Americans, has high standards that have attracted a waiting list for admissions that extends into 1967. Foundation is aiding its academic program by supporting scholarships for Greek boys and helping with costs of American teachers on its faculty.



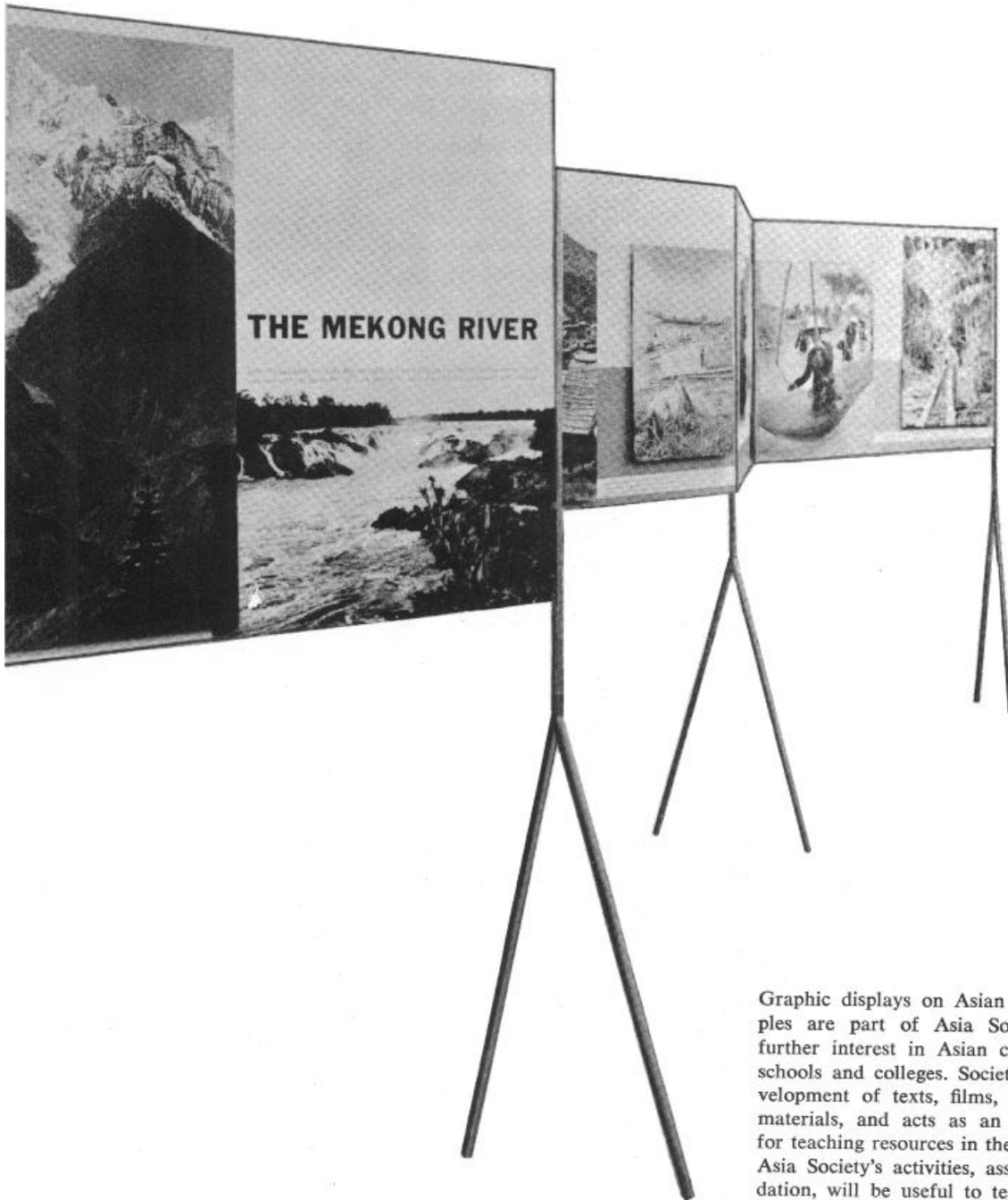
Polish educator, Stephan Bascik, works on university courses in Geneva, Switzerland, boardinghouse. Through Foundation-financed cultural-exchange program for East Europe, he studied education in 1958-59 at the University of Geneva. The program enables professors, research scholars, and experts from Poland to travel and study in the United States and Western Europe.





Villagers enter community center in southern Italy (opposite) to learn how to read and write. Such centers represent effort by Italy's National Union for the Struggle Against Illiteracy (UNLA) to remove stumbling block to progress in depressed regions like southern Italy and island of Sardinia. UNLA program, which also includes courses in agriculture and handicrafts, seeks to strengthen self-reliance among villagers. Sessions at village centers (below) last two hours and are held five days a week throughout the year. In six months, former illiterates read and write well enough to pass state examination and qualify for third-grade certificate. Foundation grant helped to improve teacher training and curriculum, and to establish new centers in Sardinia.





Graphic displays on Asian countries and peoples are part of Asia Society's program to further interest in Asian culture at American schools and colleges. Society assists in the development of texts, films, and other teaching materials, and acts as an information center for teaching resources in the Asian-studies field. Asia Society's activities, assisted by the Foundation, will be useful to teaching and faculty-training in the fifteen undergraduate colleges that are instituting non-Western studies under recent Foundation grants.





English Language Institute at the University of Michigan. Robert Lado, director, instructs class in methods of teaching English to foreign peoples. In many areas abroad, English is now the second language and a key to knowledge needed for progress. Some foreign students, like home-economist Perial Minai (above) of Iran, learn English at Institute as preparation for further academic work in their specialized fields. Others study English to teach it in their home countries. Grants for English-language teacher-training totaled \$866,000 this year.

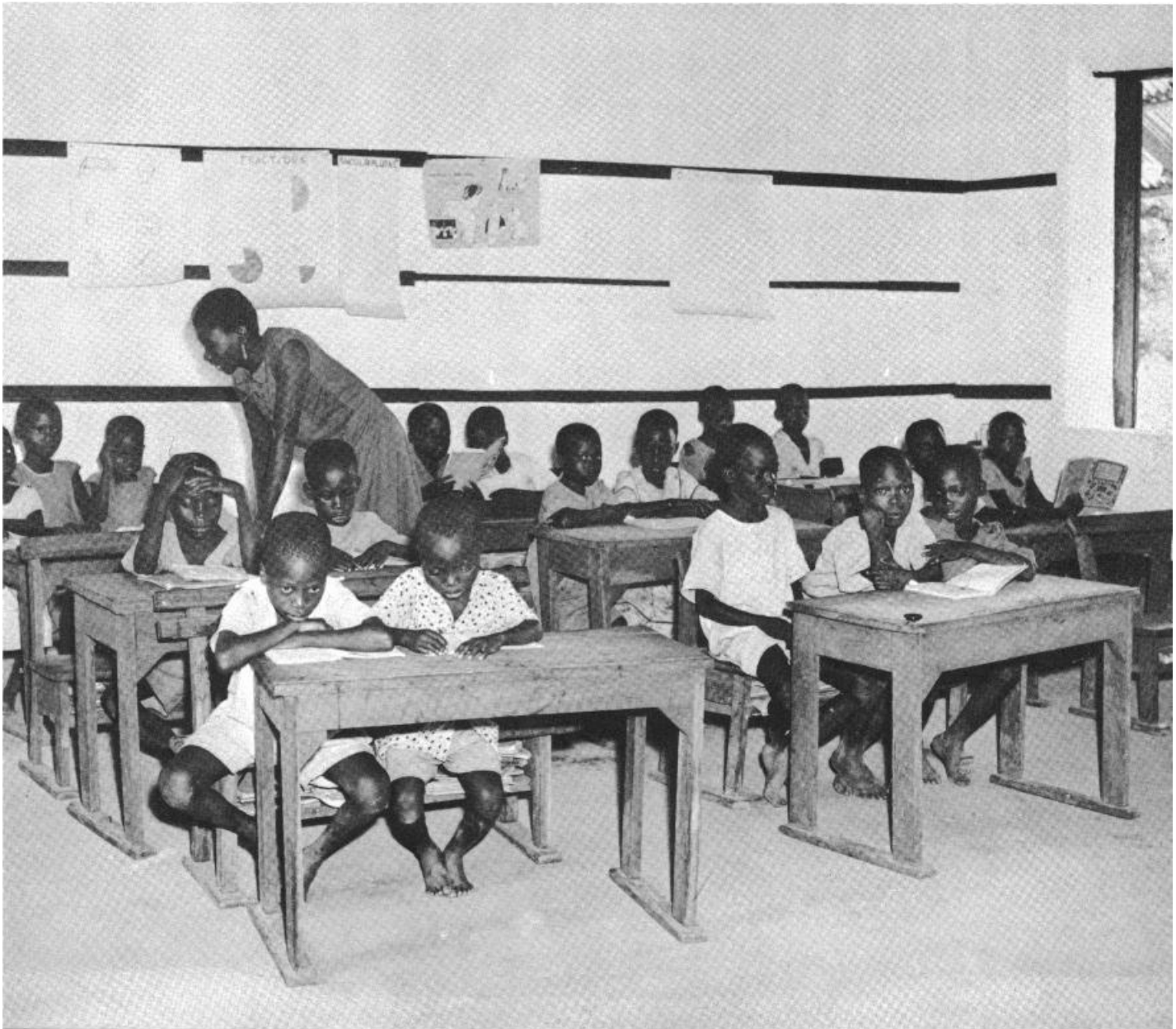
## Overseas Development

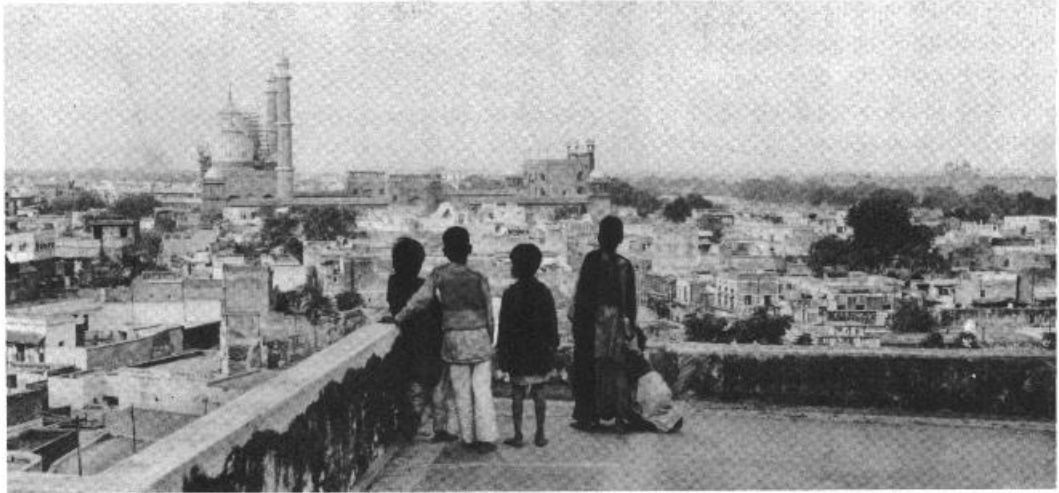
In the emerging countries of Africa, self-government and a developing economy require expanded educational opportunity at all levels. Several institutions of higher learning, already at high levels of competence, are expanding research to help cope with the continent's problems. With technical assistance arranged by the Foundation, Institute of Education at the University College of Ghana (below) is studying development of African children to provide basis for sound school system. In fifth-grade class (bottom), children study geography by making their own clay relief map.





Child-development research is also conducted by the Institute of Education at the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria, in cooperation with the University Hospital. A teacher trained at the Institute is shown guiding pupils in a schoolroom in a rural area where the vast majority of adults are illiterate. With Foundation support, the Institute is also expanding its teaching to introduce such creative arts as music, dancing, and painting into Nigeria's schools in order to imbue young Africans with a sense of dignity and pride in their cultural heritage.

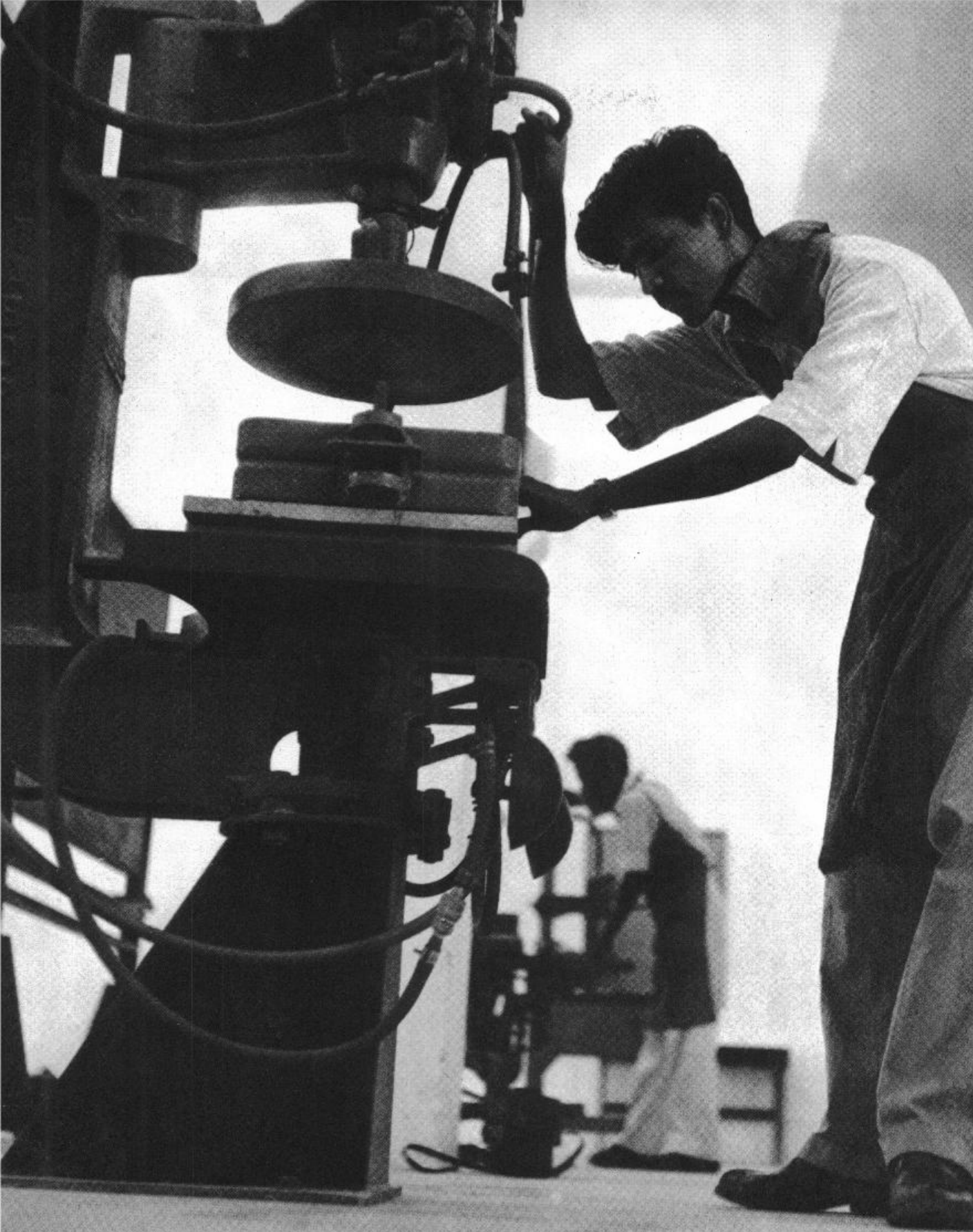




Delhi, India, is the scene (above) of a new Foundation-supported pilot project in urban community development. Neighborhood committees will tackle such problems as sanitation, housing, education, and recreation. In the countryside, the Foundation is helping India strengthen its agricultural extension program to popularize such productive practices as the Japanese method of rice cultivation.

Left—Instructors from the University of Rangoon, Burma, visit a local rubber plant to familiarize themselves with industrial operations and gather materials for business case studies. A Foundation grant has enabled the University to expand its business-administration program with faculty assistance and materials from the University of Utah.

Right—Pakistani students learn operation of foundry machines at Karachi Polytechnic Institute. Pakistan has established three polytechnic institutes with technical assistance made possible by several Foundation grants. The institutes train secondary-school teachers and industrial technicians.



Improved library system for Turkey is aim of new school of library science at Ankara University (right). The Foundation has provided technical guidance, equipment, and fellowships for faculty training in the United States. In Iran (below), where villagers still use the pounding hoofs of horses to thresh grain, the government is introducing modern agricultural practices. With technical assistance provided by Foundation, an economic bureau is mapping Iran's over-all development.



*continued from page 68*

expenses. A \$150,000 grant went to Yale University to improve teaching, research, and library resources on Southeast Asia.

To assist scholars in the social sciences and the humanities working on Asian studies in a number of institutions, \$200,000 was granted to the American Council of Learned Societies for three-year support for a joint program of grants-in-aid with the Social Science Research Council.

*Studies of  
the Soviet Union  
and East Europe*

Columbia and twelve other universities, through the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants, select American graduate students to study for a year at Soviet universities as part of a 1958 intercultural agreement between the United States and Russia. The Foundation granted \$200,000 to Columbia for the first year of the program and a similar amount this year. The intergovernmental agreement also provides for bilateral exchanges of faculty members between American and Soviet universities. Negotiations are under way between American universities with strong scholarly interest in Russian studies, like Harvard, Columbia, and the University of California (Berkeley), and major Russian universities, like Leningrad University and the University of Moscow. To assist faculty-exchange agreements that may be reached during the next two years, the Foundation appropriated \$400,000.

For research on the Soviet Union and East Europe by scholars at colleges and universities throughout the United States, the Foundation has in the past assisted a grants-in-aid program conducted by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. A grant of \$164,000 this year will support the program for two more years and provide a year's assistance for the Joint Committee's scholarly activities.

A research project on the history of the ideological split in Russia between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks was assisted by a grant of \$185,000 to the University of Chicago. Conducted by scholars from nine American universities, the project will include interviews with participants in the Menshevik movement now residing in the United States and Western Europe.

*African Studies*

The African Research and Studies Program at Boston University was assisted for a second five-year period by a grant of \$430,000. Since



its establishment in 1954, it has become one of the country's leading centers in African affairs. The new grant will be used for faculty salaries, research, library development, and training and research activities in cooperation with other universities in the Boston area.

### *Fellowships*

Among the Foundation's efforts to strengthen understanding and competence concerning non-Western areas are its Foreign Area Training Fellowships. This year 182 American and Canadian citizens received fellowships for research and training related to Asia, Africa, the Near East, the Soviet Union, and East Europe. They are listed on pages 172 and 173.

Graduate students, scholars who already have received doctorates, college seniors, and persons of demonstrated ability in such fields as journalism and government are eligible to apply for Foreign Area Training Fellowships.

A total of 1,229 fellowships or extensions of fellowships has been awarded to 778 individuals since 1952. Of these, 568 have completed their fellowships. More than 200 former fellows are reported to be teaching in a total of 100 colleges and universities in twenty-eight states and four foreign countries.

A complete list of 1959 grants in the International Training and Research program begins on page 140; appropriations, page 164; and projects, page 159.

## Overseas Development

The Foundation assists less-developed countries, at their request, in laying the educational and research groundwork for their long-range programs of economic and social growth. The Overseas Development program makes available American and other consultants to assist these countries in studying their problems and mapping solutions. It helps pilot projects that, if successful, can be reproduced with funds from other sources. And it aids countries in establishing and strengthening research and training institutions essential for their development.

In 1959, as in past years, most grants were made in South and Southeast Asia and in the Near East, but the program also expanded its activities in Africa and made a modest start in Latin America and the Caribbean area.

## South and Southeast Asia

Foundation-assisted projects in South and Southeast Asia, based on grants made in 1959 or still active from preceding years, were under way in five countries—Burma, India, Indonesia, Nepal, and Pakistan.

These activities involved the services of some 180 American and European advisers. Of this number, 115 were recruited through agreements with two dozen cooperating American universities and other educational institutions. The others included European technicians and craftsmen assisting small industries in India and Nepal, and consultants employed directly by the Foundation.

In addition to its grants in individual countries, the Foundation appropriated \$250,000 to help plan an international rice research institute in the Philippines. A joint project with the Rockefeller Foundation, the institute will seek to increase the quantity and quality of the world's most important food crop.

*Burma* The Foundation's activities in Burma include agricultural education and development, scientific and technical education, higher education and research, and administration and management.

A grant of \$270,000 was made to the Burmese government for a pilot project in farm planning based on the organization and supervision of cultivators' cooperative credit societies to help farmers increase their production. Funds will be used for the training of Burmese personnel, equipment and materials, production loans to farmers, and advisory assistance by International Development Services, New York.

The Foundation also granted \$200,000 to the University of Rangoon to help strengthen its research and training in statistics and agricultural economics. The grant will provide faculty and training assistance by the University of Chicago.

*India* The Foundation's interests in India span agricultural and village development, industrial and business development, education and vocational training, economic and social research, and public administration.

A \$293,000 grant was made to the Indian government to provide British and American professors and consultants for a National Centre for Study and Research in Community Development. The Centre will offer seminars for government officials and legislators on the purposes, procedures, and problems of India's Community Development Program.

It also will organize courses in the social sciences for development workers and undertake a national program of research in development methods. Another grant, of \$313,000, will provide university scholarships for superior village extension workers.

With a new grant of \$155,539, the Delhi Municipal Corporation is conducting a pilot project to determine whether the principle of self-help followed in rural community development is applicable to India's urban slums. Development workers are organizing and guiding neighborhood councils to clean up residential areas, adopt sanitary practices, improve nutrition, furnish recreational facilities, develop handicrafts, and organize credit cooperatives.

Because of India's rapid population growth, the stated policy of the Indian government is to develop a comprehensive national family-planning movement. A \$330,000 grant was made to assist the government in determining the most effective educational methods to carry out this policy. Funds will be used for five communications-research centers, research grants to existing institutions, fellowships for training Indians in communications in Europe and the United States, and outside consultants.

In education, Aligarh Muslim University received \$465,000 and the University of Baroda \$430,000 to build and equip general-education centers. A similar grant was made to the University of Delhi last year. The centers are intended to broaden undergraduate education through seminars and individual tutorial instruction and to stimulate student participation in the classroom.

In view of India's shortage of foreign exchange, its secondary schools and colleges require domestic sources of laboratory equipment for science teaching. A \$200,000 grant was made to enable the government to train small-scale industrialists in Ambala, a center for the manufacture of simple scientific instruments, to produce science-teaching equipment.

The Foundation made two grants to help improve India's competence in business management. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology received \$177,000 to conduct three annual summer institutes in management in cooperation with the All India Management Association. The Council for International Progress in Management (U.S.A.) received \$71,500 to enable twelve Indian industrialists and management specialists to take a ten-week tour in the United States to study American management training.

Because of its increasingly severe food shortage, the Indian gov-



ernment asked the Foundation to recruit a team of American agricultural specialists to recommend steps for increasing food production. After a three-month survey, the team urged the government to give food production the highest priority. It proposed an emergency program including stabilization of farm prices, public-works activity in villages to conserve soil resources and expand irrigation, intensified use of chemical fertilizers, and channeling of credit to farmers through cooperative societies.

*Indonesia* Foundation activities in Indonesia are devoted chiefly to teacher training, teaching and research in economics, and rural development.

As an outgrowth of the first Foundation-assisted project in teacher training—the Technical Teacher Training Institute at Bandung—the Foundation this year granted \$236,000 to the Indonesian government for a national survey to guide the development of technical education below the university level.

A \$121,100 grant was made to enable two educators from the Research Foundation of the State University of New York to help develop a teacher-training institute at the University of North Sumatra. Earlier grants had brought six American educators to assist Indonesian teacher-training colleges at Bandung and Malang.

The Foundation granted \$166,000 to the government for an English-language graduate school at Airlangga University for Indonesian specialists who will, in turn, train English-language teachers.

*Pakistan* In Pakistan, the Foundation has assisted in establishing and developing key institutions in rural development, education and vocational training, and economic research and planning.

This year the Foundation made grants to aid two new government agencies designed to augment Pakistan's planning resources. One, the Institute of Development Economics, will undertake research needed for Pakistan's long-range economic planning and will train younger Pakistani economists. The grant, of \$378,000, will make possible technical and training assistance by Williams College.

The other, the Housing and Settlements Agency, will help Pakistan cope with its serious problem of rapid urban growth by giving on-the-job training in town planning to architects, engineers, geographers, economists, urban sociologists, and others. Grants totaling \$500,000 are

enabling the Agency to obtain advisory and training services from Doxiadis Associates of Athens, Greece.

One of Pakistan's most pressing educational needs is effective instruction in its official languages—Urdu, Bengali, and English. To help improve teaching, the Foundation granted the University of the Panjab \$84,000 for research and training in linguistics, particularly the analysis of Urdu and Bengali.

A related activity, a training program for secondary-school language teachers, will be developed as part of an \$800,000 grant to continue Foundation assistance to two in-service training centers. Faculty members from the centers will study language-teaching techniques at the University of Michigan. On their return to Pakistan, they will be assisted by American consultants in implementing the in-service program.

#### Near East

In 1959, the Foundation made commitments in Iran, Jordan, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic for education, research, and economic planning. It also assigned resident consultant-representatives to Iran, Lebanon-Jordan, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic.

- Iran* Since 1957, Franklin Publications, Inc., an association of American publishers, has been assisting the Iranian government in the physical improvement and production of elementary-school textbooks. This year the association received an \$85,000 grant to assist in revising Iranian elementary- and secondary-school textbooks by training ten Iranian editors in the United States and sending an editorial consultant to Iran.
- Jordan* In response to a Jordanian government request for technical assistance, the Foundation provided \$290,000 for five economic advisers—in the fields of agricultural and business economics, national income, and finance—to the Jordan Development Board, and for three advisers to a special commission to recommend revisions in Jordan's fiscal policy and tax system.
- Turkey* The Foundation granted \$101,000 to the Turkish government for a study by an all-Turkish commission of the nation's educational system. The grant covered the cost of three European consultants, and com-

mission expenses both in Turkey and in study tours abroad. The commission's report is expected to provide guidelines for Turkey's future educational development.

### *United Arab Republic*

The Foundation made grants to assist three government institutes in the United Arab Republic, two in the Egyptian region and one in the Syrian.

The government will establish an Institute of Management in Cairo to help offset the nation's shortage of experienced executives. The Institute will offer eight-week training programs for senior managers as well as special seminars and short courses. A \$175,000 grant provides for American faculty members, fellowships for Egyptians in Europe and the United States, books, and equipment.

The government also is establishing an Institute of Planning in Cairo to train economists in planning techniques and to undertake research on development problems. A \$100,000 grant is financing consultants, training of Egyptians in other countries, books, and equipment.

With the aid of a \$70,000 grant, the government will convert an experimental center in Syria, conducted with Foundation assistance, into a permanent institute to train surveyors and construction foremen. The institute will prepare men for a variety of government functions—public works, land reform, and community development—as well as for private concerns.

### *Africa*

In its first full year of operations in Africa, the Foundation made commitments in several former and present British territories and in the Belgian Congo. Most actions were designed to help strengthen self-government and development programs by broadening educational opportunities, increasing competence in economic and social research, or shoring up public services weakened by the departure of European administrators. Grants were also made to help strengthen African self-confidence and unity through studies of African culture.

The Foundation assisted regional cooperation among Africans across national and territorial boundaries. In cooperation with the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, it helped finance conferences for African educators in Nigeria and Washington. It also assisted conferences in Ghana for African economists and in Nigeria for university students and teachers.

*Belgian Congo* The Foundation made a \$140,000 grant to Lovanium University, Leopoldville, for research on Congolese development problems. The project will include studies of business conditions, consumption patterns, transportation costs, and community development.

*British East Africa* Assisted by a \$136,000 grant, Makerere College will undertake research projects for the governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. Another grant is enabling Makerere College to extend its program in citizenship education to Tanganyika. The government of Kenya received \$85,000 to establish an aptitude-testing unit to identify Africans qualified for higher education and specialized training.

*Ghana* The University College of Ghana received a \$50,000 grant for medical, anthropological, and psychological research on child development as the basis for adapting European educational methods and curricula to African conditions. With another grant, the College is studying the problems of African business management.

*Nigeria* With grants totaling \$124,000, the University College, Ibadan, is undertaking two projects in cultural studies. One is a research program in Nigerian traditional history. The other is the introduction of creative arts like music, dancing, and painting into the training of secondary-school teachers. The College also is conducting research on child development similar to that in Ghana. The Foundation granted \$68,000 to the government of the Northern Region of Nigeria for an experimental project in women's education, and arranged for a public-administration consultant to the Nigerian federal government.

*Rhodesia and Nyasaland* The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland received \$215,000 to strengthen its faculty in the social sciences. The grant will provide professorships in African languages, government, and African studies as well as research expenses.

*Sudan* With a \$105,000 grant, the University of Khartoum will establish an institute to train secondary-school teachers, probably the country's

most serious educational need. Another grant was made to finance economic and social research on Sudanese development.

#### Latin America and the Caribbean Area

The Foundation opened its program in Latin America and the Caribbean area with projects of regional scope. A conference on the inter-American exchange of persons, sponsored jointly by the Institute of International Education and the Pan American Union, was assisted. A grant was made to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to cover the cost of six participants in a Latin-American seminar on land problems.

In the Caribbean, the University College of the West Indies, in Jamaica, is the only federal educational institution in the new Federation of the West Indies, a series of islands stretching over 1,500 miles. With students from every part of the British Caribbean, moreover, the College is potentially of great influence throughout the region. The Foundation granted the College \$100,000 for scholarships to qualified applicants otherwise unable to obtain higher education.

Provision was also made for a consultant on adult education for the University College, and for an adviser on teacher training for the government of Jamaica.

A complete list of 1959 grants in the Overseas Development program begins on page 145; appropriations, page 164; and projects, page 160.

# Financial Statements

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# The Treasurer's Report

The statements beginning on page 98 present in considerable detail a record of the financial operations of the Ford Foundation in the fiscal year 1959. The following sections provide further information relating to changes in the twelve months ended September 30, 1959, and the financial position of the Foundation at that date.

*Income* Total income earned in 1959 was \$84,625,525, which compares with \$92,570,289 in 1958.

Dividend income from stock investments declined by approximately \$9,500,000 from the previous year while interest and other income increased by about \$1,550,000.

Dividends in 1959 on the Foundation's major investment asset, Ford Motor Company Class A stock, amounted to \$69,829,378, representing a total of \$2.00 per share received in the fiscal year, compared with \$79,490,926 in 1958 when dividends of \$2.20 per share were received. The lower amount of income derived from dividends on Ford Motor Company stock in 1959 is also attributable to the sale by the Foundation of 2,058,500 shares during the year, as more fully described later in this report.

Interest income totaled \$14,414,877 in 1959 as compared with \$12,887,039 in 1958. The increase in interest income reflects a larger portfolio of bonds and other fixed-income securities resulting from the investment of the proceeds from the sale of Ford stock. Yields on new bond investments improved in line with the general rise in interest rates.

*Grants and Projects* As shown in the detailed statements appearing on pages 111 through 161, grants approved and project expenditures charged against income in 1959 were \$110,837,490 (net of cancellations). This compares with a net figure of \$79,876,949 in 1958.

Net grants of \$109,353,966 in 1959 included \$83,532,896 approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees, and \$2,605,430 and

\$23,215,640 made out of 1959 and prior years' appropriations, respectively.

*Expenses* Administrative expenses of the Foundation were \$5,106,691, compared with \$5,034,245 in the previous year. All costs of general administration and program are included in these totals, together with expenses applicable to the field offices maintained abroad in connection with the Overseas Development program.

*Income Fund* In fiscal 1959, the total of grants, project expenditures, and administrative expenses exceeded income by \$31,318,656, thus increasing the cumulative deficiency in the Income Fund to \$352,884,250, as shown in the statement on page 108. The table below provides a summary of available income, grants, and projects since the establishment of the Foundation in 1936 and the derivation of the Income Fund deficiency at September 30, 1959. This has been financed, in effect, by the sale of principal assets at various times over the years, mainly Ford Motor Company stock.

### Income Fund Summary 1936-1959 *(In Millions)*

FISCAL YEARS	Income after Administrative Expenses	Grants Approved and Project Expenditures	Excess (Deficiency) of Income
1936-1950 (inclusive)	\$115.4	\$36.8	\$78.6
1951	51.0	22.4	28.6
1952	30.3	39.0	(8.7)
1953	34.5	58.3	(23.8)
1954	44.4	58.5	(14.1)
1955	130.7	66.4	64.3
1956	162.2	559.7	(397.5)
1957	98.0	154.7	(56.7)
1958	87.5	79.8	7.7
1959	<u>79.5</u>	<u>110.8</u>	<u>(31.3)</u>
Totals	<u>\$833.5</u>	<u>\$1,186.4</u>	<u>(\$352.9)</u>

*Principal Fund*

The balance of the Principal Fund on September 30, 1959, stood at \$2,055,110,907, compared with \$937,271,395 at the previous year-end, reflecting credits amounting to \$1,117,839,512 net in 1959 as set forth in the statement on page 101.

The most significant change was an increase of \$1,022,212,170 arising from the adjustment in the carrying value of 34,073,739 shares of Ford Motor Company Class A stock held on September 30, 1959. Heretofore the Foundation's investment in Ford Motor Company Class A stock has been carried at \$9 a share on the basis of a valuation for estate-tax purposes of the last block of shares received by the Foundation in 1950. By action of the Board of Trustees, the carrying value was increased on September 30, 1959, to \$39 a share, representing the approximate stockholders' equity as indicated by the financial statements of the Ford Motor Company at the end of the preceding calendar year. It is believed that this change in accounting policy results in stating the Foundation's major investment asset on a more appropriate basis.

Other credits to the Principal Fund from investment transactions and transfer of real estate in 1959 amounted to \$95,627,342 net.

*Fund Balances*

After provision for appropriations, the combined Fund Balances at September 30, 1959, were \$1,650,601,477, which represents the net assets of the Foundation according to the books of account.

It may be noted that the resources of the Foundation would be stated at a considerably larger amount if holdings of Ford Motor Company Nonvoting Class A stock were appraised at the market price of Ford Motor Company common stock. There is no quoted market for the Class A stock. However, it is convertible or exchangeable share for share under certain conditions into common stock, the closing price of which on September 30, 1959, was \$82.375 on the New York Stock Exchange. At that price, the investment of the Foundation in 34,073,739 shares of the Class A stock of the Ford Motor Company would be appraised at approximately \$2,807,000,000.

If this valuation were added to the approximate market value of other investments and assets, total resources would be stated at approximately \$3,316,000,000 at September 30, 1959. Deducting unpaid grants, other liabilities, and reserves, the resulting net worth of the Foundation would be approximately \$3,107,000,000 on that date.

**Program Commitments**

As referred to in the President's summary of the year (page 15), new program commitments authorized by the Trustees in 1959 were \$113,965,868. Cancellations of commitments made in previous years (mainly of unused appropriations) amounted to \$1,607,040, resulting in a net program commitment figure of \$112,358,828 for 1959, which compares with \$74,235,116 in 1958 on a similar basis.

Commitments in 1959 were comprised as follows:

	<u>New Commitments Authorized</u>	<u>Previous Commitments Canceled</u>	<u>Net Commitments in 1959</u>
Grants	\$83,598,788	\$65,892	\$83,532,896
Projects	122,500	103,112	19,388
Appropriations	30,244,580	1,438,036	28,806,544
	<u>\$113,965,868</u>	<u>\$1,607,040</u>	<u>\$112,358,828</u>

It should be noted that the composite figures representing program commitments are not shown as such in the Foundation's Income Fund statement. Appropriations do not become a charge against income until converted into grants or expended on projects.

Details of changes in appropriations in the past year are given in the statement appearing on pages 162-165. Reserves for appropriations and unexpended projects amounted to \$51,625,180 at September 30, 1959, compared with \$50,104,471 a year earlier.

**Grant Payments**

Payments against grant obligations in 1959 (net of refunds received) were \$105,555,463, an increase of approximately \$35,000,000 over the amount paid out in grants in 1958. In the twenty-four years from the inception of the Foundation, grant payments have totaled more than one billion dollars.

**Sale of Ford Motor  
Company Stock**

In accordance with its long-range policy of investment diversification, the Foundation in April, 1959, sold 2,000,000 shares of Ford Motor Company common stock at \$54.50 per share to a group of investment underwriters for public offering. This stock was received by the Foundation upon conversion into common of an equal number of shares of Class A stock, as permitted for purposes of public sale under the Company's Certificate of Incorporation.

In June, 1959, the Foundation made private sales totaling 58,500 shares of Ford Motor Company Class A stock to several institutional

buyers for investment holding—42,000 shares at \$69 per share and 16,500 shares at \$71 per share.

After payment for legal, auditing, and other expenses incident to the sale of 2,058,500 shares, the Foundation realized net proceeds of \$112,623,876. These funds were used for reinvestment in diversified securities. The excess of net proceeds over the carrying value of the shares sold was \$94,097,376, which has been credited to the Principal Fund.

***Investments***

Total Foundation investments in diversified securities at cost were approximately \$88,000,000 larger on September 30, 1959, than at the end of the previous year. This increase reflects, among other factors, the reinvestment of proceeds obtained from the sale of shares of Ford Motor Company and Ford Motor Company, Ltd. (as noted below) in the total amount of approximately \$114,000,000, partially offset by the disposition of maturing securities used to finance a \$26,000,000 cash excess of grant and project payments over net income receipts in the year.

***Bonds***

Investments in securities of the U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agencies, corporate issues, and other bonds and notes on September 30, 1959, were \$509,606,562 at cost, as shown in the statement beginning on page 102, compared with \$431,582,413 at the end of the previous year.

Bondholdings include short-term and medium-term securities set aside, as a matter of financial policy, to provide for payment on schedule of all unpaid grants as well as appropriations reserved for future grants and projects. Together these totaled approximately \$207,000,000 at September 30, 1959.

Maturities in the bond portfolio at the close of fiscal 1959 were as follows:

Issues Maturing	Face Amounts
1959 - 1960	\$232,375,000
1961 - 1965	152,932,000
1966 - 1970	34,450,000
1971 - 1975	34,040,000
1976 and later	63,275,000
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$517,072,000</u></b>

In 1959, new investments in fixed-income securities were made primarily in issues of the U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agencies of short maturity.

*Common and Preferred Stocks*

A longer-range program of investment in diversified stocks was initiated by the Finance Committee in the previous fiscal year and continued in 1959. New purchases of common and convertible preferred stocks amounted to approximately \$10,000,000 for the year. The diversified stock portfolio at September 30, 1959, is shown on pages 108-110.

*Other Securities*

In 1959, the Foundation sold 46,192 shares of the preference stock and 139,200 shares of the ordinary stock of Ford Motor Company, Ltd. (England). These sales were made in the open market, realizing net proceeds of approximately \$1,600,000. The excess of net proceeds over the carrying value of the shares sold was \$1,407,000, which has been credited to the Principal Fund. On September 30, 1959, the Foundation held 45,568 ordinary shares of Ford Motor Company, Ltd., which were sold after the close of the fiscal year.

*Real Estate*

The Foundation's investment in improved real estate located in Springwells Park Subdivision in Dearborn, Michigan, was transferred as a grant to the Detroit Museum of Art Founders Society in August, 1959. This property was appraised at \$1,920,000 on the date of grant.

The remaining Foundation holdings of real estate consist of small parcels of undeveloped land in Dearborn and office-housing quarters for the staff of the field office in Indonesia.

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The financial statements and accounts of the Foundation have been audited by the independent public accounting firm of Price Waterhouse & Co., whose opinion thereon is shown on the following page.

*Richard W. Lambourne*

Opinion of Independent Accountants

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

50 PINE STREET  
NEW YORK 5

November 24, 1959

To the Board of Trustees of  
The Ford Foundation

We have examined the accompanying balance sheet of The Ford Foundation as of September 30, 1959 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, 1959 by inspection or by correspondence with depositories.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1959 and its income, grants and expenses for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, except for the change, which we approve, in basis of the carrying value of Ford Motor Company Class A stock indicated in the principal fund statement.

*Price Waterhouse & Co.*

# Balance Sheet

September 30, 1959

## Assets

Cash		\$3,333,143
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable		3,909,849
Investments in Securities ( <i>at cost</i> ) ( <i>pages 102-110</i> )		
U. S. Government and Other Bonds and Notes	\$509,606,562	
Common and Preferred Stocks	<u>12,508,707</u>	
Total ( <i>approximate market value \$500,600,000</i> )		522,115,269
Ford Motor Company Nonvoting Class A Stock 34,073,739 shares carried at \$39 per share ( <i>see note</i> )		1,328,875,821
Other Securities ( <i>market value, \$500,000</i> )		52,921
Real Estate ( <i>at cost</i> )		492,899
Receivables and Other Assets		<u>421,675</u>
		<u><u>\$1,859,201,577</u></u>

Note: The carrying value of Ford Motor Company Class A Stock of \$39 per share represents the approximate stockholders' equity per share as indicated by the financial statements of the Ford Motor Company at December 31, 1958 (see Principal Fund Statement, page 101).



**Liabilities, Reserves, and Fund Balances**

<b>Unpaid Grants</b> <i>(pages 111-158)</i>		<b>\$155,249,792</b>
<b>Accounts Payable</b>		
For securities purchased but not yet received	<b>\$1,500,000</b>	
Other	<b>225,128</b>	<b>1,725,128</b>
	<hr/>	
<b>Reserves</b>		
Appropriations for Grants and Projects <i>(pages 162-165)</i>	<b>\$48,743,834</b>	
Unexpended balance of Projects <i>(pages 159-161)</i>	<b>2,881,346</b>	<b>51,625,180</b>
	<hr/>	
<b>Fund Balances</b> <i>(page 101)</i>		<b>1,650,601,477</b>
		<hr/>
		<b>\$1,859,201,577</b>
		<hr/>

# Income Fund Statement

For the Year Ended September 30, 1959

Income from Investments			
Dividends, including \$69,829,378			\$70,061,255
on Ford Motor Company Class A Stock			14,414,877
Interest			
Other Income			<u>149,393</u>
			<u>84,625,525</u>
Grants and Projects			
Grants approved ( <i>pages 111-158</i> )	\$109,353,966		
Project expenditures ( <i>pages 159-161</i> )	<u>1,483,524</u>		110,837,490
Administrative Expenses			
	Compensation and Employees Benefits	Other Expenses	
Program	\$1,600,592	\$724,683	
General administration	1,172,512	840,318	
Overseas Field Offices	376,633	391,953	
	<u>3,149,737</u>	<u>1,956,954</u>	<u>5,106,691</u>
			<u>115,944,181</u>
Excess of Grants, Projects, and Expenses over Income for the year			(31,318,656)
Income Fund Balance (deficiency) at September 30, 1958			<u>(321,565,594)</u>
Cumulative Excess of Grants, Projects, and Expenses over Income from Inception to September 30, 1959			<u><u>(\$352,884,250)</u></u>

# Principal Fund Statement

For the Year Ended September 30, 1959

Principal Fund Balance at September 30, 1958		\$937,271,395
Excess of net proceeds of sale of 2,058,500 shares of Ford Motor Company stock over the carrying value at September 30, 1958	\$94,097,376	
Excess of net proceeds of sales over carrying value of stock of Ford Motor Company, Ltd. (England)	1,407,480	
Excess of carrying value over net proceeds of sales of other securities	(1,006,811)	
Excess of appraised value over the carrying value and closing expenses of real estate conveyed as a grant	1,129,297	
Increase arising from adjustment authorized by the Board of Trustees in the carrying value as of September 30, 1959, of 34,073,739 shares of Ford Motor Company Class A stock from \$9 to \$39 per share representing the approximate stockholders' equity per share as indicated by the December 31, 1958, financial statements of the Company	<u>1,022,212,170</u>	<u>1,117,839,512</u>
Principal Fund Balance at September 30, 1959		<u><u>\$2,055,110,907</u></u>

## Summary of Fund Balances

Principal Fund, as above	\$2,055,110,907
Excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from inception to September 30, 1959 ( <i>page 100</i> )	<u>(352,884,250)</u>
Appropriated for future grants and projects	<u>1,702,226,657</u> <u>(51,625,180)</u>
Balances at September 30, 1959	<u><u>\$1,650,601,477</u></u>

# Investments in Securities at September 30, 1959

(In general, bonds and notes purchased at a premium are carried at cost less amortization of premiums, and other securities are carried at cost, or in the case of U.S. Treasury Bills at cost plus accrued discount from date of purchase to September 30, 1959.)

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST (see note above)	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
<b>Bonds and Notes</b>			
<b>U. S. Government</b>			
<b>Treasury Bills</b>	\$59,996	\$59,446,586	\$59,350,724
<b>Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness</b>			
<i>Series E 3¾%, Nov. 15, 1959</i>	8,000	8,000,453	7,995,000
<i>Series A 3¾%, Feb. 15, 1960</i>	11,500	11,509,126	11,446,094
<b>Treasury Notes</b>			
<i>Series B 3½%, Nov. 15, 1959</i>	2,000	2,000,507	1,999,375
<i>Series B 3¼%, May 15, 1960</i>	6,290	6,271,306	6,227,100
<i>Series C 4¾%, Aug. 15, 1960</i>	5,000	5,020,989	4,995,313
<i>Series EA 1½%, Apr. 1, 1961</i>	1,000	960,000	955,625
<i>Series EO 1½%, Oct. 1, 1961</i>	4,000	3,803,125	3,752,500
<i>Series EA 1½%, Apr. 1, 1962</i>	5,000	4,695,000	4,612,500
<i>Series B 4%, Aug. 15, 1962-60</i>	15,600	15,660,275	15,541,500
<i>Series EO 1½%, Oct. 1, 1962</i>	3,000	2,803,125	2,724,375
<i>Series A 2¾%, Feb. 15, 1963</i>	4,500	4,201,328	4,183,594
<i>Series EA 1½%, Apr. 1, 1963</i>	4,000	3,698,594	3,570,000
<i>Series EO 1½%, Oct. 1, 1963</i>	5,500	4,971,719	4,846,875
<b>Treasury Bonds</b>			
<i>2½%, Nov. 15, 1960</i>	25,000	24,647,639	24,257,813
<i>2¾%, Sept. 15, 1961</i>	13,800	13,629,539	13,248,000
<i>2½%, Nov. 15, 1961</i>	42,800	42,351,437	40,740,250
<i>2¼%, June 15, 1962-59</i>	1,250	1,165,156	1,168,750
<i>2½%, Aug. 15, 1963</i>	8,000	7,715,781	7,342,500
<i>2¾%, Feb. 15, 1965</i>	5,750	5,268,750	5,160,625
<i>2½%, Mar. 15, 1970-65</i>	31,000	29,606,563	25,555,625
<i>2½%, Mar. 15, 1971-66</i>	12,000	11,429,063	9,866,250
<i>2½%, Sept. 15, 1972-67</i>	6,500	6,177,813	5,285,313
<i>2½%, Dec. 15, 1972-67</i>	4,500	4,278,906	3,695,625
<i>3¼%, June 15, 1983-78</i>	5,000	5,218,056	4,342,188
	<u>\$290,986</u>	<u>\$284,530,836</u>	<u>\$272,863,514</u>

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
<b>U. S. Government Agencies</b>			
<b>The Thirteen Banks for Cooperatives</b>			
Consolidated Collateral Trust Debentures			
3½%, Oct. 1, 1959	\$6,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
4¼%, Dec. 1, 1959	5,000	5,000,993	4,995,313
<b>The Federal Home Loan Banks</b>			
Consolidated Notes			
Series A 3.80%, Jan. 15, 1960	5,900	5,900,542	5,883,406
Series B 4¾%, Feb. 15, 1960	3,200	3,198,125	3,189,000
Series D 4¾%, Feb. 15, 1960	3,000	3,000,000	2,995,313
Series E 4.65%, Apr. 15, 1960	4,500	4,500,000	4,485,938
Series F 5%, June 15, 1960	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>The Twelve-Federal Intermediate Credit Banks</b>			
Consolidated Collateral Trust Debentures			
3.45%, Nov. 2, 1959	3,000	2,998,932	2,997,188
3.70%, Dec. 1, 1959	2,500	2,500,322	2,496,094
3¾%, Jan. 4, 1960	11,550	11,551,180	11,513,906
4½%, Mar. 1, 1960	2,000	2,001,442	1,994,375
5¼%, July 5, 1960	500	500,000	500,000
<b>The Twelve Federal Land Banks</b>			
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan Bonds			
1¾%, Oct. 20, 1959	2,955	2,907,650	2,950,383
2¼%, Feb. 1, 1960	900	893,288	891,000
3¾%, Feb. 1, 1960	3,350	3,351,414	3,333,250
3¾%, Apr. 20, 1960	4,000	3,995,000	3,972,500
2½%, June 1, 1960	1,500	1,504,165	1,477,500
4¾%, Aug. 20, 1962	2,500	2,508,457	2,497,656
<b>Federal National Mortgage Association</b>			
Secondary Market Operations Debentures			
Series SM 1959-E 3¾%, Oct. 13, 1959	1,700	1,700,138	1,699,469
Series SM 1960-B 4½%, Mar. 10, 1960	2,250	2,251,639	2,243,672
Series SM 1961-A 5½%, Sept. 11, 1961	250	248,750	250,234
Series SM 1962-A 3½%, Feb. 13, 1962	9,000	9,039,720	8,673,750
Series SM 1963-B 4½%, Nov. 12, 1963	500	499,688	483,750
Notes, Series ML1960-A 3⅝%, Aug. 23, 1960	17,000	17,020,600	16,755,625
<b>Farmers Home Administration</b>			
Insured Loans			
3½%, 1962-63 (guaranteed by U.S. Government)	6,111	6,111,079	6,111,079*
	\$100,166	\$100,183,124	\$99,390,401
<b>Railroad</b>			
<b>Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fe Railway Co.</b>			
Conditional Sale Agreement 3⅝%, due in seven semi-annual installments, Mar. 15, 1960-63	\$4,813	\$4,812,710	\$4,812,710*

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
<b>Chesapeake &amp; Ohio Railway Co.</b>			
Equipment Trust of 1956			
3%, Feb. 20, 1962	244	237,622	230,580
3%, Feb. 20, 1963	251	243,440	233,744
3%, Feb. 20, 1964	270	260,829	246,713
<b>Illinois Central Railroad Co.</b>			
Equipment Trust Series 42			
3%, Mar. 1, 1960	205	201,335	202,950
3%, Sept. 1, 1960	330	323,391	322,988
3%, Mar. 1, 1961	140	136,900	135,625
3%, Sept. 1, 1961	309	301,517	296,640
3%, Sept. 1, 1964	218	210,163	197,018
Equipment Trust Series 45			
4¼%, Jan. 1, 1960	290	289,181	288,913
4¼%, July 1, 1960	350	348,775	346,938
4¼%, Jan. 1, 1961	300	298,753	295,875
4¼%, July 1, 1961	350	348,319	343,875
<b>New York, Chicago &amp; St. Louis Railroad Co.</b>			
Equipment Trust			
3½%, Feb. 15, 1961	91	91,324	88,953
3½%, Aug. 15, 1961	121	121,583	117,370
<b>Oregon-Washington Railroad &amp; Navigation Co.</b>			
Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A			
3%, Oct. 1, 1960	1,263	1,247,370	1,239,319
<b>Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co.</b>			
Equipment Trust Series P			
27⁄8%, Nov. 1, 1959	327	320,297	326,183
27⁄8%, Nov. 1, 1960	437	425,686	424,983
27⁄8%, Nov. 1, 1961	407	394,343	387,668
27⁄8%, Nov. 1, 1963	394	377,852	359,525
27⁄8%, Nov. 1, 1964	407	388,410	363,248
27⁄8%, Nov. 1, 1965	437	415,059	382,921
Equipment Trust Series R			
3¾%, Aug. 1, 1960	116	116,114	113,970
3¾%, Aug. 1, 1961	243	243,311	234,495
<b>Southern Pacific Co.</b>			
Participation in Conditional Sale Agreements			
3.20%-3.30%, due in annual installments,			
Apr. 1, 1962-71	4,996	4,995,596	4,995,596*
Equipment Trust Series 3			
4½%, Feb. 1, 1960	475	475,340	472,031
4½%, Feb. 1, 1961	475	475,138	466,688
4½%, Feb. 1, 1962	475	474,027	461,938
<b>Wabash Railroad Co.</b>			
Equipment Trust Series G			
3%, Apr. 1, 1960	474	465,360	467,483
3%, Apr. 1, 1961	532	520,042	512,715

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
3%, Apr. 1, 1962	495	481,841	467,156
3%, Apr. 1, 1963	554	537,075	511,065
3%, Apr. 1, 1964	524	505,985	473,565
3%, Apr. 1, 1965	542	521,361	481,025
Winston-Salem Southbound Railway First Mortgage 4%, July 1, 1960	930	931,663	927,675
	<u>\$22,785</u>	<u>\$22,537,712</u>	<u>\$22,230,141</u>

#### Public Utility

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Debenture 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, July 1, 1990	\$8,600	\$8,814,191	\$7,310,000
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. Convertible Debenture 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, July 1, 1974	500	547,102	560,000
Commonwealth Edison Co. First Mortgage Series R 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, June 1, 1986	2,000	1,978,750	1,650,000
First Mortgage Series S 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, Mar. 1, 1987	325	325,000	299,813
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York Convertible Debenture 4%, Aug. 15, 1973	500	541,911	530,000
First & Refunding Mortgage Series K 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Dec. 1, 1985	5,000	5,043,682	4,043,750
Consumers Power Co. First Mortgage 4%, Aug. 1, 1986	900	908,065	794,250
Detroit Edison Co. Promissory Notes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Oct. 1, 1959	2,328	2,282,449	2,328,000
General & Refunding Mortgage Series L 3.20%, Jan. 15, 1973	1,500	1,488,750	1,278,750
Duke Power Co. First & Refunding Mortgage Series 2.65%, Sept. 1, 1977	3,000	2,796,475	2,250,000
Florida Power & Light Co. First Mortgage 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Dec. 1, 1986	500	500,000	465,000
Houston Lighting & Power Co. First Mortgage 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Nov. 1, 1974	300	260,640	246,750
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. First Mortgage Series B 3%, June 1, 1978	400	319,500	311,000
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. First Mortgage 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, Nov. 1, 1979	800	720,000	592,000
Minnesota Power & Light Co. First Mortgage 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, Mar. 1, 1987	900	927,715	866,250
Mississippi Power Co. First Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, Sept. 1, 1971	2,000	1,967,500	1,665,000

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
New York Telephone Co. <i>Refunding Mortgage Series I 3¾%, Apr. 1, 1996</i>	1,000	983,750	765,000
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. <i>Convertible Debenture 4½%, Feb. 1, 1972</i>	450	474,635	501,193
Northern Natural Gas Co. <i>Sinking Fund Debenture 4½%, Nov. 1, 1977</i>	875	875,000	853,125
Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) <i>First Mortgage 4¼%, Sept. 1, 1986</i>	1,475	1,493,030	1,342,250
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. <i>First &amp; Refunding Mortgage Series Z 3¾%, Dec. 1, 1988</i>	2,000	1,989,625	1,560,000
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. <i>Debenture 4¾%, Aug. 15, 1988</i>	1,000	1,022,853	911,250
<i>Debenture 3¾%, Aug. 15, 1991</i>	2,000	2,098,460	1,580,000
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. <i>Serial Debenture 2¾%, June 1, 1960</i>	750	717,442	737,813
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. <i>First &amp; Refunding Mortgage Series G 3%, June 15, 1961</i>	691	694,377	668,543
Potomac Electric Power Co. <i>Convertible Debenture 3¾%, May 1, 1973</i>	1,000	1,077,258	1,055,000
<i>First Mortgage 3¾%, June 1, 1991</i>	1,900	1,901,116	1,534,250
Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc. <i>First Mortgage Series F 3½%, Sept. 1, 1975</i>	1,000	897,200	817,500
Southern California Edison Co. <i>First &amp; Refunding Mortgage 3%, Sept. 1, 1965</i>	600	564,625	540,000
<i>First &amp; Refunding Mortgage Series G 3½%, Apr. 15, 1981</i>	2,850	2,824,521	2,354,813
Southern California Gas Co. <i>First Mortgage Series B 3¾%, June 1, 1981</i>	2,000	2,034,944	1,755,000
Utah Power & Light Co. <i>First Mortgage 5¼%, Oct. 1, 1987</i>	700	714,974	703,500
Washington Gas Light Co. <i>First Mortgage 5%, Nov. 1, 1960</i>	839	863,076	845,293
Wisconsin Electric Power Co. <i>First Mortgage 3¾%, Apr. 15, 1986</i>	2,500	2,541,529	2,153,125
	<u>\$53,183</u>	<u>\$53,190,145</u>	<u>\$45,868,218</u>

#### Industrial

Atlantic Refining Co. <i>Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, Aug. 15, 1987</i>	\$500	\$500,000	\$531,250
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	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
Babcock & Wilcox Co. <i>Promissory Notes 3<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> %, June 1, 1974</i>	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Bethlehem Steel Corp. <i>Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Series I 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> %, July 15, 1970</i>	500	436,406	421,250
Champion Paper & Fibre Co. <i>Debenture 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> %, July 15, 1965</i>	561	510,510	527,340
Continental Oil Co. <i>Sinking Fund Debenture 3%, Nov. 1, 1984</i>	1,680	1,551,813	1,551,813†
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc. <i>Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4%, Feb. 1, 1977</i>	500	507,500	415,000
General Electric Co. <i>Debenture 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> %, May 1, 1976</i>	5,300	5,322,039	4,717,000
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. <i>First Mortgage 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> %, Apr. 1, 1981</i>	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Phillips Petroleum Co. <i>Sinking Fund Debenture 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> %, Feb. 1, 1964</i>	286	262,405	263,120
Pillsbury Co. <i>Debenture 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> %, Dec. 1, 1972</i>	294	255,780	254,310
Sinclair Oil Corp. (N.Y.) <i>Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> %, Dec. 1, 1986</i>	250	255,122	257,188
Superior Oil Co. <i>Debenture 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> %, July 1, 1981</i>	2,500	2,500,000	2,209,375
Tidewater Oil Co. <i>Sinking Fund Debenture 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> %, Apr. 1, 1986</i>	1,500	1,500,000	1,200,000
United States Steel Corp. Serial Debenture			
2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %, Aug. 1, 1960	1,745	1,684,632	1,705,738
2.55 %, Aug. 1, 1961	4,429	4,366,940	4,213,086
2.60 %, Aug. 1, 1962	1,185	1,130,422	1,110,938
2.65 %, Aug. 1, 1963	2,772	2,561,566	2,519,055
2.65 %, Aug. 1, 1964	1,230	1,118,221	1,093,163
	<u>\$30,232</u>	<u>\$29,463,356</u>	<u>\$27,989,626</u>
<b>Financial</b>			
Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. (Del.) <i>Debenture 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> %, May 1, 1961</i>	\$1,000	\$986,250	\$960,000
Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corp. <i>Debenture 5 %, July 15, 1982</i>	1,000	979,369	1,005,000
	<u>\$2,000</u>	<u>\$1,965,619</u>	<u>\$1,965,000</u>

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

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

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
<b>Canadian</b>			
Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. <i>Sinking Fund Debenture 4½%, Apr. 1, 1980</i>	\$500	\$510,000	\$491,875
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada <i>First Mortgage Bonds, Series H 2½%, May 1, 1960</i>	2,000	2,000,000	1,975,000
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. <i>Collateral Trust 3½%, Oct. 1, 1966</i>	450	473,214	393,750
City of Montreal <i>1958 Serial Debentures for Public Works 3⅞%, May 1, 1960</i>	270	269,871	268,650
<i>Serial Debenture 3%, Oct. 15, 1959</i>	1,000	1,000,185	1,000,000
Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co. <i>Sinking Fund Debenture 4¾%, Apr. 15, 1982 (guaranteed by Province of British Columbia)</i>	500	482,500	461,250
	<u>\$4,720</u>	<u>\$4,735,770</u>	<u>\$4,590,525</u>
<b>Other</b>			
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development <i>Twenty Year Bonds of 1957 4½%, Jan. 1, 1977 Interim Certificates (guaranteed principal and interest by International Bank) for 3% Serial Bonds, due Feb. 1-Oct. 15, 1961</i>	\$3,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,880,000
	10,000	10,000,000	9,750,000
	<u>\$13,000</u>	<u>\$13,000,000</u>	<u>\$12,630,000</u>
Total—Bonds and Notes	<u>\$517,072</u>	<u>\$509,606,562</u>	<u>\$487,527,425</u>

## Common and Preferred Stocks\*

	SHARES		
<b>Public Utility</b>			
American Electric Power Co.	3,300	\$160,651	\$156,750
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	4,600	320,869	363,400
Delaware Power & Light Co.	2,200	127,136	140,800
Florida Power & Light Co.	3,600	130,012	176,850
Houston Lighting & Power Co.	2,500	151,616	173,750
Kansas Power & Light Co.	7,000	221,701	212,625
Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	4,800	198,972	191,400
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	6,314	211,042	224,147
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	6,200	200,306	179,800
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	3,300	195,132	204,600
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.	4,500	223,874	205,875
Public Service Co. of Colorado	3,365	160,649	161,941

\*Common stock unless otherwise indicated

	SHARES	COST	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
Texas Utilities Co.	2,400	142,131	166,200
Virginia Electric & Power Co.	5,500	180,686	199,375
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	4,900	187,995	177,625
		<u>\$2,812,772</u>	<u>\$2,935,138</u>

#### Industrial

Aluminium Ltd.	4,500	\$136,256	\$152,438
Aluminum Company of America	1,800	148,517	194,400
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	2,200	213,847	168,575
American Can Co.	3,500	173,477	152,250
Continental Can Co.	2,400	125,172	115,800
Continental Oil Co. (Del.)	5,400	299,745	275,400
Corn Products Co.	3,800	211,592	194,275
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	3,500	179,647	193,375
Dow Chemical Co.	2,644	187,856	215,486
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	1,300	286,446	326,300
Eastman Kodak Co.	3,200	232,810	278,000
General Electric Co.	4,200	308,393	331,275
General Foods Corp.	2,700	209,236	257,850
General Portland Cement Co.	3,300	137,634	132,000
Ideal Cement Co.	5,400	160,468	182,250
International Business Machines Corp.	900	266,950	370,350
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	2,700	236,410	251,100
International Paper Co.	1,428	154,026	181,178
Johns-Mansville Corp.	5,300	300,539	270,300
Eli Lilly & Co.—Class B	1,400	102,307	112,350
Merck & Co.	2,200	158,666	172,150
National Dairy Products Corp.	3,600	189,792	188,550
Ohio Oil Co.	4,200	172,867	155,925
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	1,400	118,176	129,500
Parke Davis & Co.	3,400	125,827	148,325
J. C. Penney Co.	1,800	201,528	188,550
Republic Natural Gas Co.	5,700	178,196	152,475
Republic Steel Corp.	2,400	181,541	180,600
Reynolds Metals Co. 2nd Convertible Preferred Series 4½ %	1,730	173,000	241,768
Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.	5,100	224,899	211,013
Sears Roebuck & Co.	7,500	304,935	364,688
Shell Oil Co.	2,500	199,341	188,438
Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc.	3,400	158,997	141,950
Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)	2,900	154,759	140,650
Texaco, Inc.	2,100	163,524	161,700
Union Carbide Corp.	1,900	235,468	264,100
United Aircraft Corp. Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock Series 1956 4%	4,000	400,196	344,000
United States Gypsum Co.	2,200	201,752	215,050

	SHARES	COST	Approximate QUOTED MARKET
United States Steel Corp.	3,800	285,585	381,900
Weyerhaeuser Co.	3,000	139,415	128,625
		<u>\$8,039,792</u>	<u>\$8,454,909</u>
<b>Bank and Insurance</b>			
Aetna Life Insurance Co.	1,000	\$253,166	\$249,000
Bank of America N. T. & S. A.	3,900	177,094	189,638
Crocker-Anglo National Bank	5,100	179,777	174,675
Firstamerica Corp.	8,700	221,843	224,025
First City National Bank of Houston	2,820	212,226	259,440
First National Bank (Chicago)	735	240,916	235,568
Phoenix Insurance Co. (Hartford)	2,000	161,832	144,750
Travelers Insurance Co.	2,400	209,289	206,400
		<u>\$1,656,143</u>	<u>\$1,683,496</u>
<b>Total—Common and Preferred Stocks</b>		<u>\$12,508,707</u>	<u>\$13,073,543</u>
<b>Total Investments in Securities</b>		<u>\$522,115,269</u>	<u>\$500,600,968</u>

# Statement of Grants For the Year Ended September 30, 1959

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
<b>Education in the United States</b>				
<b>Fund for Adult Education</b>				
<i>Development of liberal adult education, especially through colleges, universities, and established national educational organizations</i>	\$4,375,000		\$4,375,000	
<b>Teacher Education</b>				
<b>American Council on Education</b>				
<i>Publication and distribution of "College Teaching as a Career"</i>		\$25,000	25,000	
<b>Boston College</b>				
<i>Honors program for education students</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Central Michigan University</b>				
<i>Experimental program in teacher education</i>		50,000	50,000	
<b>Kalamazoo College</b>				
<i>Program in teacher recruitment and preparation</i>	13,500			\$13,500
<b>National program to strengthen education of future elementary- and secondary-school teachers</b>				
<i>Barnard College</i>		70,000	70,000	
<i>Brown University</i>		1,047,000	349,000	698,000
<i>Bucknell University</i>		105,000	105,000	
<i>Central Michigan University</i>		750,000	750,000	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		2,400,000	800,000	1,600,000
<i>Claremont College</i>		425,000	212,500	212,500
<i>Cornell University</i>		808,550	808,550	
<i>Duke University</i>		294,210	147,105	147,105
<i>George Peabody College for Teachers</i>		600,000	240,000	360,000
<i>Harvard University</i>		2,800,000	933,334	1,866,666
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>		841,650	841,650	
<i>Michigan State University</i>		585,000	585,000	
<i>New York University</i>		825,000	825,000	
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>		326,500	326,500	
<i>Southern California, University of</i>		660,000	660,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<i>Stanford University</i>		900,000	450,000	450,000
<i>Vanderbilt University</i>		615,300	615,300	
<i>Wayne State University</i>		800,000	800,000	
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>		625,000	312,500	312,500
<b>Rutgers University</b>				
<i>Workshop for high-school English teachers</i>		22,643	22,643	
<b>John Hay Whitney Foundation</b>				
<i>Fellowships for secondary-school teachers</i>	1,400,000		1,400,000	
<b>Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation</b>				
<i>Fellowships for potential college teachers</i>	20,912,000		4,619,000	16,293,000
<b>Yale University</b>				
<i>Master of Arts in Teaching program</i>	140,000		140,000	
<b>Undergraduate Education</b>				
<b>Comprehensive experiments in liberal education for college students</b>				
<i>Austin College</i>		230,800	107,900	122,900
<i>Goddard College</i>		340,000	76,000	264,000
<i>Hofstra College</i>		170,000		170,000
<i>Wayne State University</i>		700,000	700,000	
<b>National Merit Scholarship Corporation</b>				
<i>Undergraduate college scholarships</i>	10,921,235		2,811,235	8,110,000
<b>Educational Television</b>				
<b>Alabama, University of</b>				
<i>State-wide experiment in classroom television</i>	55,000	4,087	59,087	
<b>American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education</b>				
<i>Nationally televised physics and chemistry courses on "Continental Classroom"</i>	200,000	600,000	200,000	600,000
<b>American Council on Education</b>				
<i>Joint Council on Educational Television</i>	100,000		100,000	
<b>Bay Area Educational Television Association</b>				
<i>Experiment in classroom television instruction in San Francisco area</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Evaluation of nationally televised physics course</b>				
<i>American Council on Education</i>		5,000	5,000	
<i>Chicago Educational Television Association</i>		1,000	1,000	
<i>College Entrance Examination Board</i>		4,000	4,000	
<i>Williams College</i>		49,500	49,500	
<b>Greater Washington Educational Television Association</b>				
<i>Activation of educational-television channel in Washington, D.C., area</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Language Research, Inc.</b>				
<i>Chelsea Closed-Circuit Television Project</i>	160,100		94,300	65,800

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Massachusetts Council for Public Schools</b>				
<i>Experiment in teaching French by television in elementary schools in Boston area</i>		87,580	87,580	
<b>Miami University (Ohio)</b>				
<i>Experiment in televised college courses for talented high-school students</i>	50,500			50,500
<b>National Educational Television and Radio Center</b>				
<i>National program service for educational- television stations</i>	2,140,690	5,000,000	7,140,690	
<i>Videotape equipment for program-service activities and for affiliated stations</i>		2,706,000	2,706,000	
<b>National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools</b>				
<i>Anaheim (Calif.) City School District</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Atlanta Board of Education</i>		34,940	34,940	
<i>Buena Vista No. 9 School District (Saginaw, Mich.)</i>		12,500	12,500	
<i>Central Michigan University</i>		30,000	30,000	
<i>Dade County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction</i>		85,525	85,525	
<i>Des Moines Independent Community School District</i>		35,000	35,000	
<i>Detroit (City of) Board of Education</i>		55,469	55,469	
<i>Florida West Coast Educational Television, Inc.</i>		66,000	66,000	
<i>Jefferson County (Ky.) Board of Education</i>		45,240	45,240	
<i>Kansas City (Mo.) School District</i>		24,088	24,088	
<i>Milwaukee Public Schools</i>		20,420	20,420	
<i>Nebraska, University of</i>		38,756	38,756	
<i>Norfolk (Va.) School Board</i>		55,000	55,000	
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>		64,600	64,600	
<i>Ohio State University Research Foundation</i>		45,000	45,000	
<i>Oklahoma City Public Schools</i>		70,000	70,000	
<i>Philadelphia Board of Education</i>		30,000	30,000	
<i>Southwestern Indiana Educational Television Council</i>		60,000	60,000	
<i>Wichita (City of) Board of Education</i>		22,300	22,300	
<b>Office of the Sacramento, California, Superintendent of Schools</b>				
<i>Experiment in classroom television instruction in Sacramento area</i>		156,000	156,000	
<b>Released time of faculty for educational-television programming</b>				
<i>Arizona, University of</i>		57,175	57,175	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		(27,434)	(27,434)	
<i>Florida, University of</i>		52,000	52,000	
<i>Houston, University of</i>		18,800	18,800	
<i>Illinois, University of</i>		47,500	47,500	
<i>Lindenwood College for Women</i>		15,300	15,300	
<i>Montana State College</i>		15,000		15,000
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>		18,000	18,000	
<i>Oregon State System of Higher Education</i>		107,115	107,115	
<i>Pinellas County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction</i>		13,180	13,180	
<i>Southern Illinois University</i>		38,460	38,460	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Washington County (Md.) Board of Education</b>				
<i>County-wide experiment in classroom instruction by closed-circuit television</i>		435,000	435,000	
<b>Teaching by Film</b>				
<b>American Institute of Biological Sciences</b>				
<i>Filming of high-school biology course</i>		172,191	150,000	22,191
<b>Teacher Utilization</b>				
<b>American Association of University Professors</b>				
<i>Retired Faculty Members Registry</i>	80,000		20,000	60,000
<b>Association of American Colleges</b>				
<i>Retired Faculty Members Registry</i>	80,000		20,000	60,000
<b>Goddard College</b>				
<i>Experiment in the use of college students as teaching assistants in rural schools</i>	56,000		56,000	
<b>Greenwich (Conn.) Public Schools</b>				
<i>Team teaching in elementary schools</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Hamilton College</b>				
<i>Experiment in use of teaching machines to strengthen independent learning</i>		194,310	121,810	72,500
<b>New York University</b>				
<i>Development of Dual Progress Plan instruction in elementary schools</i>	233,000		117,000	116,000
<b>Oberlin College</b>				
<i>Programming course materials for teaching machines</i>		24,000	24,000	
<b>Public Education Association</b>				
<i>School Volunteer Project</i>		80,000	80,000	
<b>Development of Curriculum and Scholarship</b>				
<b>American Geographical Society of New York</b>				
<i>Internship program</i>	56,000		28,000	28,000
<b>American Historical Association</b>				
<i>Service center for teachers of history</i>		140,000	140,000	
<b>Association of American Colleges</b>				
<i>Commission on Liberal Education</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Catholic School Board of the Archdiocese of Louisville</b>				
<i>Junior Great Books program</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Educational Services, Inc.</b>				
<i>Secondary-school physics course</i>		27,876	27,876	
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
<i>Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study</i>	100,000	30,000	100,000	30,000
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>				
<i>Secondary-school physics course</i>		(27,876)	(27,876)	



	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>New York City Board of Higher Education</b> <i>Bronx Community College program for culturally underprivileged high-school graduates</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Oberlin College</b> <i>Study at the Salzburg, Austria, Mozarteum by junior class of Conservatory of Music</i>		47,500	47,500	
<b>Phi Beta Kappa, United Chapters of</b> <i>Visiting-scholar program</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Educational Management and Economics</b>				
<b>Alaska, University of</b> <i>Planning studies for expanded facilities</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>American Council on Education</b> <i>Study of critical problems and issues of American higher education</i>	100,000		50,000	50,000
<b>Amherst College</b> <i>Conference on the economics of education</i>		11,650	11,650	
<b>Chicago, University of</b> <i>Research on educational investment and economic growth</i>		35,000	35,000	
<b>Cornell College</b> <i>Cooperative activities among member colleges of Associated Colleges of the Midwest</i>		525,000	125,000	400,000
<b>Council for Financial Aid to Education</b> <i>General program to stimulate corporate giving to higher education</i>	300,000		75,000	225,000
<i>Seminars among college presidents on financing higher education</i>		37,500	37,500	
<b>Educational Facilities Laboratories</b> <i>Research and information on more efficient school and college facilities</i>	4,149,150		4,149,150	
<b>George Peabody College for Teachers</b> <i>Southern Education Reporting Service</i>		240,000	152,000	88,000
<b>Harvard University</b> <i>Seminar on economics of higher education</i>		23,925	23,925	
<b>Indiana University</b> <i>Visit to United States and Canada by foreign university officials</i>		(2,439)	(2,439)	
<b>National Commission on Accrediting</b> <i>Conference on accrediting</i>		15,000	15,000	
<b>National Education Association</b> <i>Study of college-teacher supply and demand</i>		15,000	15,000	
<b>Rand Corporation</b> <i>Experiment in use of "systems analysis" in school management</i>		35,000	35,000	
<b>Stanford University</b> <i>Seminar on economics of higher education</i>		26,000	26,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America</b>				
<i>Extension of medical- and disability-insurance coverage of colleges and other educational groups</i>		644,278	644,278	
<i>Study of college-student loans</i>		1,666	1,666	
<b>Totals—Education in the United States</b>	<b>\$45,622,175</b>	<b>\$29,760,335</b>	<b>\$42,879,348</b>	<b>\$32,503,162</b>

## Science and Engineering

### Engineering Education

<b>American Society of Civil Engineers</b>				
<i>Study of engineering education in the United States and Western Europe</i>	24,000	6,000	20,400	9,600
<b>American Society for Engineering Education</b>				
<i>Study of recruitment and training of engineering teachers</i>		24,800	24,800	
<b>Columbia University</b>				
<i>Survey of background of present engineering faculties</i>		15,000	15,000	
<b>Curriculum development and experiments</b>				
<i>California, University of (Los Angeles)</i>		1,200,000		1,200,000
<i>Carnegie Institute of Technology</i>		250,000		250,000
<i>Case Institute of Technology</i>		1,000,000		1,000,000
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>		4,500,000		4,500,000
<i>Michigan, University of</i>		900,000		900,000
<b>Faculty recruitment and development</b>				
<i>California Institute of Technology</i>		3,200,000		3,200,000
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>		200,000		200,000
<i>Carnegie Institute of Technology</i>		2,000,000		2,000,000
<i>Illinois, University of</i>		275,000		275,000
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>		4,775,000		4,775,000
<i>Michigan, University of</i>		275,000		275,000
<i>Purdue University</i>		275,000		275,000
<i>Stanford University</i>		200,000		200,000
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>		200,000		200,000
<b>Illinois, University of</b>				
<i>Graduate training for potential engineering teachers</i>	207,000		46,000	161,000
<b>Pennsylvania State University</b>				
<i>Teaching materials and summer institutes on training of young engineering teachers</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Scientists for Critical Research Fields</b>				
<b>Graduate training in atmospheric science</b>				
<i>California Institute of Technology</i>		60,000		60,000
<i>California, University of (Los Angeles)</i>		132,000		132,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		70,500		70,500
<i>Colorado, University of</i>		117,000		117,000
<i>Harvard University</i>		100,000		100,000
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>		75,000		75,000
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		90,000		90,000
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>		60,000		60,000
<b>Graduate training in oceanography</b>				
<i>California Institute of Technology</i>		60,000		60,000
<i>California, University of (La Jolla)</i>		267,000		267,000
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>		75,000		75,000
<b>Graduate training in plasma physics</b>				
<i>Princeton University</i>		205,000		205,000
<b>General</b>				
<b>National Academy of Sciences</b>				
<i>Research and educational activities in program of International Geophysical Year</i>		210,000	210,000	
<i>Scientific activities related to national security</i>		15,000	15,000	
<b>Rutgers University</b>				
<i>Study of professional opportunities for women in mathematics in urban areas of New Jersey</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Totals—Science and Engineering</b>	<b>\$231,000</b>	<b>\$20,882,300</b>	<b>\$381,200</b>	<b>\$20,732,100</b>

## Public Affairs

### Citizenship Understanding and Participation

<b>American Heritage Foundation</b>				
<i>Education in registration and voting</i>	100,000		41,297	58,703
<b>American Political Science Association</b>				
<i>Public Affairs Reporting Awards program</i>		150,000		150,000
<b>Center for Information on America</b>				
<i>Instruction in American civics and current affairs for secondary-school students</i>	15,000		10,000	5,000
<b>Common Council for American Unity</b>				
<i>Information and services to the foreign-born</i>	40,000		25,000	15,000
<b>Michigan, University of</b>				
<i>Institute in Practical Partisan Politics</i>		9,000	9,000	
<b>Morgan State College</b>				
<i>Experimental program in citizenship education</i>	103,000		26,400	76,600
<b>George Peabody College for Teachers</b>				
<i>Southern Education Reporting Service</i>		125,000		125,000
<b>Tufts College</b>				
<i>Publication of a study of citizenship education and youth development in secondary schools</i>		4,250	4,250	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Improvement of Public Service and Leadership</b>				
<b>American Political Science Association</b> <i>Congressional Fellowship Program</i>	95,130	717,000	58,750	753,380
<b>American Society for Public Administration</b> <i>Expansion of its activities and membership</i>	70,000		45,000	25,000
<b>Association of the Bar of the City of New York</b> <b>Fund</b> <i>Study of effect of Federal conflict-of-interest statutes on recruiting leaders for public office</i>	22,500	25,000	47,500	
<b>Brookings Institution</b> <i>Training conferences for Federal executives</i>		14,025		14,025
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b> <i>Inter-university program of legislative internships</i>	146,000		35,000	111,000
<b>Chicago, University of</b> <i>Executive-development program for personnel of public and civic organizations</i>	115,000		65,000	50,000
<i>Summer institute in executive development for Federal administrators</i>		(8,750)	(8,750)	
<b>Citizenship Clearing House</b> <i>Fellowships in state and local governments</i>		700,000		700,000
<i>Public-affairs education for college students</i>	425,000		425,000	
<b>Coro Foundation</b> <i>Training for leadership in public affairs</i>	247,380		87,715	159,665
<b>Fair Campaign Practices Committee</b> <i>Program to improve campaign ethics</i>	7,984		7,984	
<b>Hampton Institute</b> <i>Graduate fellowships to train for government service in the Virgin Islands</i>	12,000		8,000	4,000
<b>Harvard University</b> <i>Research in national-defense policy</i>	5,700	220,000	5,700	220,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b> <i>Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study</i>	25,000	50,000	25,000	50,000
<b>National Forensic League</b> <i>Student debating forums and legislative assemblies</i>	14,000		8,000	6,000
<b>New York City Board of Higher Education</b> <i>Internships with Federal agencies</i>		270,000		270,000
<b>New York University</b> <i>Executive-development program for city and local employees in New York metropolitan area</i>	205,000		80,000	125,000
<b>Oregon, University of</b> <i>Public-service research fellowships</i>	16,100			16,100
<b>State of Wisconsin Legislative Council</b> <i>Legislative-staff fellowships</i>		240,000		240,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>The Legislative Process</b>				
<b>Columbia University</b> <i>Research and publication on state constitutional amendment and revision</i>	28,860			28,860
<b>Hawaii, University of</b> <i>Pre-legislative conference among legislators and community leaders of Hawaii</i>	14,100	(1,653)	12,447	
<b>National Municipal League</b> <i>Research and education on constitutional amendment and revision</i>	90,000		45,000	45,000
<b>Rutgers University</b> <i>Study of the anti-discrimination clause of the New Jersey Constitution</i>	5,500		5,500	
<b>Wayne State University</b> <i>Research on Congressional committee assignment</i>		12,000	12,000	
<b>Law and Society</b>				
<b>American Bar Foundation</b> <i>Analysis of a survey of the administration of criminal justice in Wisconsin, Kansas, and Michigan</i>		75,000	75,000	
<b>American Law Institute</b> <i>Legal education in the administration of criminal justice</i>		24,500	24,500	
<b>Association of American Law Schools</b> <i>Conference of British and American law teachers</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Illinois, University of</b> <i>Research on Federal correctional system</i>	163,963		73,485	90,478
<b>Institute of Judicial Administration</b> <i>Conferences of British and American judges and lawyers</i>		17,500	17,500	
<b>Law Faculty Fellowships</b> <i>Research and study in public affairs</i>		250,000	14,550	235,450
<b>National Legal Aid and Defender Association</b> <i>Law-school program of teaching, research, and internships concerning law and public affairs</i>		800,000		800,000
<b>Northwestern University</b> <i>Training and research in criminal law and criminology</i>	253,000		75,000	178,000
<b>Research and training in law and public affairs</b>				
<i>Notre Dame, University of</i>	153,000		38,000	115,000
<i>Pennsylvania, University of</i>	285,000		60,000	225,000
<i>Vanderbilt University</i>	286,500		48,500	238,000
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>	160,140		34,870	125,270
<b>Stanford University</b> <i>Internships and field work in law and public affairs</i>		5,100	5,100	
<b>Teacher training in law schools</b>				
<i>Columbia University</i>	175,000		25,000	150,000
<i>Harvard University</i>	400,000		50,000	350,000
<i>New York University</i>	203,000		50,500	152,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Wisconsin, University of</b>				
<i>Legal research in area of philanthropic giving</i>		(2,354)	(2,354)	
<i>Legal research on criminal-law administration</i>		(1,182)	(1,182)	
<i>Summer seminars on law and public policy</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Science and Art of Government</b>				
<b>American Political Science Association</b>				
<i>Regional seminars to improve teaching and research in small colleges and universities</i>		120,000	120,000	
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>				
<i>Conference on research role of university bureaus of public administration</i>		14,855	14,855	
<b>International Political Science Association</b>				
<i>International activities among political scientists</i>		10,000	10,000	
<b>Minnesota, University of</b>				
<i>Survey of the study of politics</i>	12,130		12,130	
<b>National Archives Trust Fund Board</b>				
<i>Documentary history of the ratification of the Constitution and first ten amendments</i>	101,000		25,000	76,000
<b>New York University</b>				
<i>Translation and publication of foreign studies in political behavior and policy</i>		23,000	23,000	
<b>Princeton University</b>				
<i>Publication of Thomas Jefferson papers</i>	100,000		20,000	80,000
<b>Research in public affairs, governmental and political processes, and public policies</b>				
<i>Allegheny College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Amherst College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Antioch College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Beloit College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Carleton College</i>	20,000		20,000	
<i>Colgate University</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Colorado College</i>	16,000			16,000
<i>Cornell University</i>		50,000	50,000	
<i>Dartmouth College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Duke University</i>		50,000	50,000	
<i>Grinnell College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Kenyon College</i>		20,000		20,000
<i>Knox College</i>		20,000		20,000
<i>Lawrence College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Northwestern University</i>	40,000			40,000
<i>Oberlin College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Pennsylvania, University of</i>		50,000		50,000
<i>Pomona College</i>	16,000		16,000	
<i>Reed College</i>	16,000		16,000	
<i>Smith College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Stanford University</i>	40,000			40,000
<i>Swarthmore College</i>	20,000		20,000	
<i>Tulane University</i>		50,000	50,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<i>Union College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Vanderbilt University</i>		50,000	50,000	
<i>Vassar College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Wabash College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Washington University</i>		50,000	50,000	
<i>Wellesley College</i>		20,000	20,000	
<i>Wesleyan University</i>	20,000		20,000	
<i>Williams College</i>		20,000		20,000
<b>Research professorships in governmental affairs</b>				
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>	150,000			150,000
<i>Chicago, University of</i>	125,000		25,000	100,000
<i>Columbia University</i>	150,000		50,000	100,000
<i>Harvard University</i>	150,000		50,000	100,000
<i>Princeton University</i>	175,000		37,500	137,500
<i>Yale University</i>	175,000		50,000	125,000
<b>Rutgers University</b>				
<i>National Convention fellowships for instructors in political science</i>		22,000	22,000	
<i>University chair in public affairs</i>	85,000		85,000	
<b>Social Science Research Council</b>				
<i>National senior research program in government</i>	432,000		216,000	216,000
<i>Research on processes of American government</i>	140,000	400,000	540,000	
<b>Syracuse University</b>				
<i>Inter-university Case Program</i>	260,000		130,000	130,000
<b>Woodrow Wilson Foundation</b>				
<i>Preparation of Woodrow Wilson papers for publication</i>		175,000	175,000	
<b>Totals—Public Affairs</b>	<u>\$6,125,987</u>	<u>\$5,149,291</u>	<u>\$3,946,747</u>	<u>\$7,328,531</u>

## Urban and Regional Program

<b>Action-Housing, Inc.</b>				
<i>Study of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, urban renewal</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Action, Inc.</b>				
<i>Seminar for development of urban leadership</i>	25,000		25,000	
<b>American Society of Planning Officials</b>				
<i>Seminars and panels on urban planning</i>	16,000			16,000
<b>Berea College</b>				
<i>Studies of problems of Southern Appalachian Mountain region and its people</i>	76,400			76,400
<i>Workshop on Southern Appalachian migrants to cities</i>		20,000	20,000	
<b>Boston College</b>				
<i>Research and education on problems of metropolitan Boston</i>	54,333		27,167	27,166

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b> <i>Seminar on urbanization in India</i>		24,900	24,900	
<b>Case studies of metropolitan areas</b>				
<i>Houston, University of</i>		2,000	2,000	
<i>Miami, University of</i>	25,000	10,000	35,000	
<i>Northwestern University</i>		15,000		15,000
<i>Sacramento State College Foundation</i>		31,750	31,750	
<i>Syracuse University</i>		29,920	29,920	
<i>Washington, University of</i>		28,864	28,864	
<i>Western Reserve University</i>		23,000	23,000	
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>		35,000	35,000	
<i>Yale University</i>		12,466	12,466	
<b>Chicago, University of</b> <i>Studies of key aspects of urbanization</i>	260,000		65,000	195,000
<b>Community Studies, Inc.</b> <i>Research and conference on metropolitan-area problems in Kansas City, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois</i>		73,750	73,750	
<b>George Washington University</b> <i>Commission on Municipal Manpower</i>		250,000	250,000	
<b>Indiana University</b> <i>Study of metropolitan-action programs</i>	50,000		15,100	34,900
<b>Institute of Public Administration</b> <i>Clearinghouse for research on metropolitan problems</i>		225,000	225,000	
<i>Development of model-shelter program for protection from radioactive fallout</i>		100,000		100,000
<i>Legal research on interstate metropolitan services</i>		19,000	19,000	
<b>Kansas, University of</b> <i>Inter-university social-science faculty seminar on urbanization in Missouri River Basin area</i>	26,400			26,400
<b>Local Government Education and Research, Inc.</b> <i>Program to improve county government, with the National Association of County Officials</i>	100,000		40,000	60,000
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b> <i>Joint Center for Urban Studies, conducted in cooperation with Harvard University</i>	675,000		75,000	600,000
<b>Metropolitan Community Studies, Inc.</b> <i>Studies of problems of Dayton, Ohio, area</i>		75,000	75,000	
<b>Minnesota, University of</b> <i>Economic survey of six-state region in Upper Midwest</i>		350,000	30,000	320,000
<b>National Municipal League</b> <i>Research and education program in problems of local government</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>North Carolina, University of</b> <i>Regionally oriented program of urban studies</i>	238,295		133,545	104,750
<b>Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project</b> <i>Study of the Penjerdel area</i>		150,000		150,000



	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Pennsylvania, University of</b> <i>Development of education for city planning</i>	325,000		148,121	176,879
<b>Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association</b> <i>Study of Pittsburgh metropolitan region</i>	200,000		50,000	150,000
<b>Regional Plan Association</b> <i>Study of New York metropolitan region</i>	50,000		50,000	
<b>Rutgers University</b> <i>Experimental urban-research and extension program</i>		750,000	300,000	450,000
<b>Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation</b> <i>Research on urban problems in southeastern Michigan</i>		125,000	125,000	
<b>University College London</b> <i>Committee for Urban Studies</i>	89,600		22,400	67,200
<b>Totals—Urban and Regional program</b>	<u>\$2,211,028</u>	<u>\$2,400,650</u>	<u>\$2,041,983</u>	<u>\$2,569,695</u>

## Humanities and the Arts

### Experiments and Demonstrations

<b>American Music Center</b> <i>Performances of new symphonic works</i>	140,000		35,000	105,000
<b>City Center of Music and Drama</b> <i>Demonstration of modern American repertoire by New York City Opera Company</i>	310,000		310,000	
<b>Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts</b> <i>Experimental development of curriculum of Minneapolis School of Art</i>	120,000		30,000	90,000
<b>Museum of Modern Art</b> <i>Film on Ludwig Mies van der Rohe</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>New England Opera Theater</b> <i>Experiment in new types of theatrical scenery</i>		(100)	(100)	
<b>New Orleans Opera House Association</b> <i>Debuts for talented young singers by Experimental Opera Theatre of America</i>	110,000		55,000	55,000
<b>Play House (Cleveland)</b> <i>Experimental program to develop actors and strengthen the American repertory theater</i>	93,205	30,500	77,025	46,680
<b>Tulane University</b> <i>Collection of historical data on American jazz</i>	51,760		22,625	29,135

### Development of Individual Talent

<b>American Federation of Arts</b> <i>Retrospective shows of painters and sculptors</i>	253,000		253,000	
<b>Ballet Society, Inc.</b> <i>Training and performances for talented young dancers</i>		150,000	50,000	100,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Creative artists' grants-in-aid</b>				
<i>Painters, sculptors, and printmakers</i>		100,000	27,702	72,298
<i>Fiction writers and poets</i>		150,000	43,625	106,375
<i>Theater directors</i>		74,000	33,404	40,596
<i>Concert artists</i>		50,000		50,000
<i>Composers</i>		71,100	17,100	54,000
<b>Creative development of theater directors:</b>				
<b>engagement of additional professional actors</b>				
<i>Alley Theatre (Houston)</i>		6,000		6,000
<i>Art Institute of Chicago (Goodman Memorial Theatre)</i>		10,000	10,000	
<i>Company of the Golden Hind (Berkeley)</i>		2,500	2,500	
<i>Oregon Shakespeare Festival Association</i>		7,500	7,500	
<b>Music Educators National Conference</b>				
<i>Discussions of high-school residencies for young composers</i>		5,000	5,000	
<b>Performances of newly commissioned works</b>				
<b>written for concert artists receiving grants-in-aid</b>				
<i>Atlanta Symphony Guild</i>		3,000		3,000
<i>Denver Symphony Society</i>		3,000		3,000
<i>Detroit Symphony Orchestra</i>		3,000		3,000
<i>Houston Symphony Society</i>		3,000		3,000
<i>Indiana State Symphony Society</i>		3,000		3,000
<i>Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York</i>		3,000		3,000
<i>Pittsburgh Symphony Society</i>		3,000		3,000
<i>Seattle Symphony Orchestra</i>		3,000		3,000
<i>Southern California Symphony Association</i>		3,000		3,000
<i>Symphony Society of San Antonio</i>		3,000		3,000
<b>New Dramatists Committee</b>				
<i>Aid in administration of grants-in-aid for playwrights</i>	104,300		13,000	91,300
<i>Observerships in the New York theater for directors</i>	45,000		15,000	30,000
<b>Scholarship in Humanities and the Arts</b>				
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b>				
<i>General program to stimulate training and research in the humanities</i>	1,582,200		527,400	1,054,800
<b>American Historical Association</b>				
<i>Bibliographies of British history and civilization</i>	34,000			34,000
<b>Archives of American Art</b>				
<i>Studies of role of the arts in American civilization</i>		250,000		250,000
<b>College Art Association of America</b>				
<i>Planning for study of higher education in the visual arts</i>		13,500		13,500
<b>Council on Library Resources</b>				
<i>Research and demonstration in the solution of problems of libraries</i>	2,500,000		1,250,000	1,250,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
<i>Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study</i>		15,000		15,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Princeton University</b>				
<i>Critical analysis of American humanistic scholarship in the last quarter of a century</i>	335,000		135,000	200,000
<b>University Presses Program</b>				
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	
<i>Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery</i>		3,100	3,100	
<i>Illinois, University of</i>		5,600	5,600	
<i>Indiana University</i>		6,600	6,600	
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>		9,750	9,750	
<i>Kentucky, University of</i>		4,100	4,100	
<i>Louisiana State University</i>		5,400	5,400	
<i>Michigan, University of</i>		5,785	5,785	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		8,830	8,830	
<i>New Mexico, University of</i>		5,400	5,400	
<i>New York University</i>		6,100	6,100	
<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>		3,600	3,600	
<i>Princeton University Press</i>		27,600	27,600	
<i>Rutgers University</i>		8,200	8,200	
<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>Wayne State University</i>		5,045	5,045	
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>		3,700	3,700	
<i>Yale University Press</i>		18,000	18,000	
<b>Totals—Humanities and the Arts</b>	<b>\$5,678,465</b>	<b>\$1,313,110</b>	<b>\$3,267,891</b>	<b>\$3,723,684</b>

## Economic Development and Administration

### Education for Business

#### American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business

<i>Clearinghouse for business case materials</i>	80,000		40,000	40,000
<i>Publication of report on conference on faculty</i>		(2,691)	(2,691)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Belgian Productivity Center (Brussels)</b>				
<i>Training program in the United States for Belgian business executives</i>	26,000		12,000	14,000
<b>Business-faculty study fellowships</b>				
<i>California, University of (Los Angeles)</i>		8,945	8,945	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		11,353	11,353	
<i>Cincinnati, University of</i>		12,173	12,173	
<i>Cornell University</i>		10,250	10,250	
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>		9,120	9,120	
<i>Ohio State University</i>		9,010	9,010	
<i>Washington, University of</i>		19,702	19,702	
<b>Business research by individual faculty members</b>				
<i>Connecticut, University of</i>		4,750	4,750	
<i>Dartmouth College</i>		17,000	17,000	
<i>Drury College</i>		7,028	7,028	
<i>Duquesne University</i>		15,000	15,000	
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>		60,000	15,000	45,000
<i>Notre Dame, University of</i>		4,440	4,440	
<i>Oregon, University of</i>		15,000	15,000	
<i>Pennsylvania State University</i>		30,000	30,000	
<i>Santa Clara, University of</i>		9,750	9,750	
<i>Washington, University of</i>		75,000	15,000	60,000
<b>Business-school development</b>				
<i>Carnegie Institute of Technology</i>	200,000			200,000
<i>Chicago, University of</i>	300,000			300,000
<i>Columbia University</i>	180,000		75,000	105,000
<i>Cornell University</i>	66,000			66,000
<i>Harvard University</i>	1,300,000		420,000	880,000
<i>New York University</i>	30,000		10,000	20,000
<i>Northwestern University</i>	50,000	250,000		300,000
<i>Purdue University</i>		250,000	50,000	200,000
<i>Stanford University</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Tulane University</i>		200,000	40,000	160,000
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>				
<i>Collection of business cases</i>	15,000		15,000	
<i>Research and graduate training in management science</i>		100,000		100,000
<i>Study of business education</i>		(2)	(2)	
<b>California, University of (Los Angeles)</b>				
<i>Establishment of Western Management Science Center for business-faculty training and research</i>		1,300,000		1,300,000
<b>Council for International Progress in Management (U.S.A.)</b>				
<i>Survey of international programs for management improvement</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Faculty fellowships for research in the social sciences and business</b>				
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>		8,574	8,574	
<i>California, University of (Los Angeles)</i>		8,527	8,527	
<i>Columbia University</i>		10,500	10,500	
<i>Illinois, University of</i>		6,657	6,657	
<i>Northwestern University</i>		13,178	13,178	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Fellowships to attend Institute of Basic Mathematics for Application to Business</b>				
<i>Boston University</i>		5,055	5,055	
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>		19,657	19,657	
<i>Columbia University</i>		7,117	7,117	
<i>Cornell University</i>		8,436	8,436	
<i>Denver, University of</i>		6,779	6,779	
<i>Emory University</i>		5,669	5,669	
<i>Florida, University of</i>		6,475	6,475	
<i>Harvard University</i>		17,995	17,995	
<i>Hawaii, University of</i>		12,415	12,415	
<i>Illinois, University of</i>		17,000	17,000	
<i>Indiana University</i>		7,526	7,526	
<i>Kansas, University of</i>		7,991	7,991	
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>		14,806	14,806	
<i>Michigan State University</i>		20,126	20,126	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		13,381	13,381	
<i>Missouri, University of</i>		8,406	8,406	
<i>Nebraska, University of</i>		6,129	6,129	
<i>New York University</i>		8,629	8,629	
<i>Northwestern University</i>		7,333	7,333	
<i>Notre Dame, University of</i>		7,803	7,803	
<i>Ohio State University</i>		22,054	22,054	
<i>Oregon, University of</i>		21,528	21,528	
<i>Pennsylvania State University</i>		6,461	6,461	
<i>Pennsylvania, University of</i>		7,327	7,327	
<i>Pittsburgh, University of</i>		6,235	6,235	
<i>Purdue University</i>		11,360	11,360	
<i>Roosevelt University</i>		5,925	5,925	
<i>Stanford University</i>		9,715	9,715	
<i>Syracuse University</i>		7,725	7,725	
<i>Tennessee, University of</i>		6,412	6,412	
<i>Tulane University</i>		7,164	7,164	
<i>Washington, State College of</i>		8,664	8,664	
<b>Grinnell College</b>				
<i>Experimental courses in business for liberal-arts colleges</i>	8,820			8,820
<b>Harvard University</b>				
<i>Staff and other support for Institute of Basic Mathematics for Application to Business</i>		161,300	50,000	111,300
<b>Illinois, University of</b>				
<i>Workshop for directors of business-research bureaus</i>		24,000	24,000	
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>				
<i>Research in management problems at School of Industrial Management</i>	235,000		140,000	95,000
<b>Master fellowships for social-science research on business problems</b>				
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Columbia University</i>		50,000	50,000	
<i>Cornell University</i>		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<i>Michigan, University of</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Northwestern University</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Oregon, University of</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Yale University</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Preparation of business-teaching materials</b>				
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>		1,200	1,200	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		24,000	24,000	
<i>Pittsburgh, University of</i>		30,778	30,778	
<i>Yale University</i>		1,155	1,155	
<b>Regional seminars on reports "Higher Education for Business" and "The Education of American Businessmen"</b>				
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>		5,600	5,600	
<i>Stanford University</i>		12,000	12,000	
<b>Southern Regional Education Board</b>				
<i>Preparation of business cases by members of the Southern Case Writers Association</i>		100,000	100,000	
<b>Summer seminars in new developments in business administration</b>				
<i>Carnegie Institute of Technology</i>		52,996	52,996	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		61,500	61,500	
<b>Summer-session fellowships for graduate study by business-school teachers</b>				
<i>California, University of (Los Angeles)</i>		27,000	27,000	
<i>Indiana University</i>		33,000	33,000	
<b>Visiting professorships in the social sciences, mathematics, and statistics</b>				
<i>Indiana University</i>	60,000		10,000	50,000
<i>Michigan State University</i>	35,000			35,000
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>	60,000		20,000	40,000
<i>Washington, University of</i>	40,000			40,000
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>	60,000			60,000
<b>Research on Economic Problems</b>				
<b>Brookings Institution</b>				
<i>Research, education, and information on major public-policy issues and problems</i>	6,200,000		1,015,635	5,184,365
<b>Brown University</b>				
<i>Study of regional economic maturity</i>	43,000		43,000	
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>				
<i>Study of occupational disability</i>	30,000		30,000	
<b>Cambridge, University of (England)</b>				
<i>Study of the dynamics of consumer demand</i>	12,500			12,500
<b>Columbia University</b>				
<i>Analysis of data on consumer spending and expectations</i>		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Committee for Economic Development</b> <i>National Commission on Money and Credit</i>	250,000	800,000	525,000	525,000
<b>Duke University</b> <i>Inter-university research on economy of the South</i>		250,000	50,000	200,000
<b>George Washington University</b> <i>Research on foreign trade and currency regulations</i>	20,000		20,000	
<b>Harvard University</b> <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>	145,000		65,000	80,000
<b>Johns Hopkins University</b> <i>Publication of "Economic Library Selections"</i>	24,500		14,000	10,500
<i>Research on economic changes in the Arab world</i>	10,000	(10,000)		
<b>Michigan, University of</b> <i>Completion of study of unemployment in recessions</i>		11,875	11,875	
<i>Study of low-income families</i>	195,000		35,000	160,000
<i>Survey Research Center research and training on consumer behavior</i>		300,000		300,000
<b>National Bureau of Economic Research</b> <i>General support of program of research on the nation's economy</i>		2,500,000	2,500,000	
<b>National Institute of Economic and Social Research (London)</b> <i>Research program on British economy</i>	150,000		55,000	95,000
<b>New Brunswick, University of</b> <i>Research on the economic problems of the Canadian Atlantic provinces</i>		20,000	20,000	
<b>New York University</b> <i>Research on measurement of family saving</i>	160,000		60,000	100,000
<b>North Carolina, University of</b> <i>Research on effects of economic-stabilization policy</i>	120,100		58,500	61,600
<b>Problem-oriented research in economics and business administration</b>				
<i>California, University of (Los Angeles)</i>	60,000			60,000
<i>Duke University</i>	36,500		12,500	24,000
<i>Harvard University</i>	80,000		15,000	65,000
<i>Indiana University</i>	59,500		22,500	37,000
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>	24,000		24,000	
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>	60,000			60,000
<i>Michigan, University of</i>	60,000		20,000	40,000
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>	60,100			60,100
<i>Northwestern University</i>	18,800		7,000	11,800
<i>Princeton University</i>	60,000		15,000	45,000
<i>Stanford University</i>	36,858			36,858
<i>Vanderbilt University</i>	47,500		5,000	42,500
<i>Washington, University of</i>	48,000		12,000	36,000
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>	56,000		14,000	42,000
<i>Yale University</i>	60,000		20,000	40,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Queen's University at Kingston				
<i>Canadian Institute of Economic Research</i>	58,805		34,000	24,805
Research seminars for teachers of economics in liberal-arts colleges				
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>		20,780	20,780	
<i>Duke University</i>		(134)	(134)	
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>		17,067	17,067	
<i>Michigan State University</i>		18,490	18,490	
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>		17,600	17,600	
<i>Oregon, University of</i>		18,233	18,233	
<i>Princeton University</i>		17,423	17,423	
<i>Yale University</i>		(822)	(822)	
Resources for the Future, Inc.				
<i>Inter-university research on urban economic problems</i>		375,000	375,000	
Social Science Research Council				
<i>Industry research based on recent census data</i>	125,000		75,000	50,000
<i>Revision of "Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945"</i>	25,000			25,000
Stockholm, University of				
<i>Study of changing structure of Swedish economy</i>	50,000		25,000	25,000
Syracuse University				
<i>Research and writing in economics by faculty member</i>	25,000		25,000	
Graduate Training in Economics				
Graduate research workshops in economics				
<i>Chicago, University of</i>	220,000			220,000
<i>Columbia University</i>	200,000		50,000	150,000
<i>Duke University</i>		44,000	44,000	
<i>Iowa State College</i>		34,000	34,000	
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>		50,000	50,000	
<i>Michigan State University</i>		50,000	50,000	
<i>Michigan, University of</i>	40,000		40,000	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>		45,000	45,000	
<i>Northwestern University</i>		45,000	45,000	
<i>Toronto, University of</i>		40,000	40,000	
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>		42,000	42,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
<i>Graduate training and research in economics</i>		250,000	50,000	200,000
Yale University				
<i>Graduate training in economics</i>	355,235		320,000	35,235
Predoctoral, Dissertation, and Faculty Research Fellowships				
1956-58				
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		(80)	(80)	
<i>Virginia, University of</i>		(645)	(645)	
<i>Washington University</i>		(14)	(14)	



	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
	GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>1959-60</b>			
<i>Alabama, University of</i>	7,550	7,550	
<i>Brown University</i>	9,906	9,906	
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>	34,941	34,941	
<i>California, University of (Los Angeles)</i>	26,192	26,192	
<i>Carnegie Institute of Technology</i>	44,653	44,653	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>	32,017	32,017	
<i>Columbia University</i>	46,543	46,543	
<i>Cornell University</i>	12,075	12,075	
<i>Duke University</i>	14,120	14,120	
<i>Florida, University of</i>	3,850	3,850	
<i>Harvard University</i>	57,240	57,240	
<i>Illinois, University of</i>	6,106	6,106	
<i>Indiana University</i>	38,914	38,914	
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>	12,108	12,108	
<i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i>	18,595	18,595	
<i>Michigan State University</i>	18,495	18,495	
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>	17,894	17,894	
<i>Montana State University</i>	11,346	11,346	
<i>New York University</i>	13,448	13,448	
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>	4,400	4,400	
<i>Northwestern University</i>	18,556	18,556	
<i>Ohio State University</i>	5,540	5,540	
<i>Oklahoma State University</i>	12,412	12,412	
<i>Pennsylvania State University</i>	8,337	8,337	
<i>Pennsylvania, University of</i>	37,528	37,528	
<i>Princeton University</i>	22,950	22,950	
<i>Purdue University</i>	17,975	17,975	
<i>Stanford University</i>	67,434	67,434	
<i>Stevens Institute of Technology</i>	12,851	12,851	
<i>Syracuse University</i>	19,329	19,329	
<i>Texas, University of</i>	9,900	9,900	
<i>Toronto, University of</i>	7,383	7,383	
<i>Virginia Polytechnic Institute</i>	4,030	4,030	
<i>Virginia, University of</i>	13,919	13,919	
<i>Washington, University of</i>	12,273	12,273	
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>	8,020	8,020	
<i>Yale University</i>	36,043	36,043	

## Human and Natural Resources

<b>Columbia University</b>			
<i>National Manpower Council</i>	375,000	155,000	220,000
<b>Population Council</b>			
<i>Research and training in problems of population growth</i>	600,000	1,400,000	200,000
<b>Population Reference Bureau</b>			
<i>Public information and education on population problems</i>	175,000	175,000	
<b>Resources for the Future, Inc.</b>			
<i>Program of research and education in natural resources</i>	5,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Comparative and Development Economics</b>				
<b>American Economic Association</b>				
<i>Digests and translations of foreign economic literature</i>		65,000	65,000	
<b>Graduate training in foreign economic development and administration</b>				
<i>Vanderbilt University</i>		32,000	32,000	
<i>Williams College</i>		250,000	250,000	
<i>Yale University</i>	200,000			200,000
<b>Harvard University</b>				
<i>Graduate research seminar in economic history</i>		75,000	25,000	50,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
<i>Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study</i>	25,000	45,000	25,000	45,000
<i>Experimental summer orientation center for foreign graduate students of economics</i>	123,408		38,500	84,908
<b>Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)</b>				
<i>Fellowship assistance to foreign students</i>	11,050		11,050	
<b>International Economic Association</b>				
<i>Conferences among economists</i>	30,000		30,000	
<b>Johns Hopkins University</b>				
<i>Research and graduate training on comparative economic growth</i>	24,000	80,000	24,000	80,000
<b>North Carolina, University of</b>				
<i>Historical studies of American economic growth by inter-university group</i>		125,000	25,000	100,000
<b>Social Science Research Council</b>				
<i>Research on development of other countries by its Committee on Economic Growth</i>		185,000	45,000	140,000
<b>Stanford University</b>				
<i>Training and research in comparative economics</i>	240,000		36,300	203,700
<b>Yale University</b>				
<i>Preparation of monographs on various national economies by inter-university group</i>		200,000	100,000	100,000
<b>Economic Understanding</b>				
<b>American Economic Association</b>				
<i>Index of journals; register of economists concerned with furthering public economic understanding</i>	30,000	14,000	34,000	10,000
<i>Survey of the economic content of social-studies courses in secondary schools</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Committee for Economic Development</b>				
<i>Distribution of "Problems of United States Economic Development"</i>		12,000	12,000	
<b>European Productivity Agency (Paris)</b>				
<i>Participation of European trade-union leaders in Harvard University Trade Union Program</i>		25,000	25,000	

	UNUSED Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Grinnell College</b> <i>Program to improve teaching of introductory economics at college level</i>	5,000			5,000
<b>National Institute of Labor Education</b> <i>Research seminar on comparative labor movements for government, union, and university specialists</i>		7,500	7,500	
<b>Totals—Economic Development and Administration</b>	<u>\$18,835,676</u>	<u>\$11,892,237</u>	<u>\$11,399,922</u>	<u>\$19,327,991</u>

## Problems of the Aging

<b>American Public Welfare Association</b> <i>Pilot programs to preserve independence of older persons without personal resources</i>		380,000	80,000	300,000
<b>California Institute of Technology</b> <i>Research on company pre-retirement counseling</i>	25,000		25,000	
<b>Cornell University</b> <i>Research on organizational retirement practices and pre-retirement planning</i>		190,000	190,000	
<i>Study of housing for older persons</i>	75,000		45,000	30,000
<b>Duke University</b> <i>Research on factors limiting employment opportunities for older persons</i>		200,000	50,000	150,000
<b>Florida, University of</b> <i>Study of adjustments of older people migrating within the United States</i>		(374)	(374)	
<b>Gerontological Society</b> <i>Participation by foreign experts at Fifth International Gerontological Congress</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Research planning on meaningful activities for older people</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Michigan, University of</b> <i>Research on economic and social aspects of health problems</i>	350,000		70,000	280,000
<b>National Social Welfare Assembly</b> <i>Program of National Committee on the Aging</i>		166,800	166,800	
<b>Stanford University</b> <i>Study of influence of community center in lives of older people</i>	33,000		17,000	16,000
<b>Western Reserve University</b> <i>Community-university study of living arrangements for older persons</i>	96,000			96,000
<b>Totals—Problems of the Aging</b>	<u>\$579,000</u>	<u>\$986,426</u>	<u>\$693,426</u>	<u>\$872,000</u>

UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
	GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	

## Youth Development

American Social Hygiene Association <i>Study of problems of adolescents in cities</i>		2,500	2,500	
Brigham Young University <i>Experimental program for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents</i>		182,000	182,000	
Columbia University <i>Study of attitude changes among Encampment for Citizenship participants</i>		4,250	4,250	
Council on Social Work Education <i>Training of probation officers and correctional personnel</i>		149,000	149,000	
Goddard College <i>Exploratory study of youth in rural areas</i>		19,900	19,900	
Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth <i>Program of 1960 Conference; other activities concerning youth development</i>		250,000	125,000	125,000
Harvard University <i>Research in juvenile delinquency</i>	99,000		33,000	66,000
Institute of Community Studies (London) <i>Study of juvenile delinquency in London</i>		30,000		30,000
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>		11,600	11,600	
National Probation and Parole Association <i>Conference on impact of motion pictures and television on young people</i>		7,700	7,700	
<i>National program to aid courts and agencies in treatment of juvenile delinquents</i>	130,000	1,095,000	130,000	1,095,000
New York School of Social Work <i>Comparative study of correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents</i>	19,500		19,500	
<i>Preparation of guides for institutional treatment of juvenile delinquents</i>		25,000	25,000	
Social Science Research Council <i>Research on youth development</i>	100,000		50,000	50,000
Southern California, University of <i>Establishment and support of a Youth Studies Center</i>	560,000		140,000	420,000
Syracuse University <i>Establishment and support of a Youth Studies Center</i>	682,000		136,000	546,000
University College London <i>Research on the treatment of juvenile delinquents</i>	63,800		25,691	38,109
<b>Totals—Youth Development</b>	<b>\$1,654,300</b>	<b>\$1,801,800</b>	<b>\$1,085,991</b>	<b>\$2,370,109</b>

UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
	GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	

## International Affairs

### Increasing International Understanding

<b>American Assembly</b> <i>National and regional conferences on Latin America</i>		85,000	85,000	
<b>American Council on Germany</b> <i>Foreign-affairs conference among American and German leaders</i>	12,500	3,000	15,500	
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b> <i>International meetings in the humanities and social sciences, in the United States</i>	400,000		400,000	
<b>American Friends Service Committee</b> <i>International Affairs Seminars, Washington, D. C.</i>	20,000	24,000	44,000	
<b>American Historical Association</b> <i>Microfilming German war documents</i>		30,000	30,000	
<i>Visit to the United States by members of Bureau of International Committee of Historical Sciences</i>		(3,896)	(3,896)	
<b>American-Scandinavian Foundation</b> <i>Exchange program between Finland and the United States</i>	92,325		55,525	36,800
<b>Austrian College (Vienna)</b> <i>Education and information on European and international problems</i>	40,000		20,000	20,000
<b>Broadcasting Foundation of America</b> <i>International cultural exchange by radio</i>	80,000		80,000	
<b>Carnegie Endowment for International Peace</b> <i>Study of United States public attitudes toward the United Nations</i>		(1,852)	(1,852)	
<i>United Nations conference of non-governmental organizations</i>		10,200	10,200	
<b>Chicago, University of</b> <i>Exchange of professors and students and joint research projects with University of Frankfurt</i>	29,600		29,600	
<b>Columbia University</b> <i>American Press Institute seminars for foreign journalists</i>	57,497		30,577	26,920
<b>Congress for Cultural Freedom (Paris)</b> <i>Free Hungarian Orchestra</i>	66,750		66,750	
<i>International conference on U.S.S.R.</i>		(802)	(802)	
<i>International educational activities</i>	210,000		210,000	
<b>Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships</b> <i>Visits to the United States by leading foreign citizens</i>		60,000	60,000	
<b>English Speaking Union</b> <i>Visits to the United States by leading citizens from the United Kingdom</i>	230,000		155,000	75,000
<b>European Center for International Exchange (Brussels)</b> <i>Educational activities in Europe</i>	50,000		50,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
<b>Festival Foundation</b>				
<i>International cultural festival (Spoleto)</i>	50,000		50,000	
<b>Foreign Policy Association</b>				
<i>World Affairs Center for the United States</i>		150,000	150,000	
<i>World-affairs educational activities</i>	525,000		275,000	250,000
<b>Harvard University</b>				
<i>International Seminar</i>	25,000		25,000	
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
<i>Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study</i>	50,000	105,000	50,000	105,000
<i>United Nations Guide-Interne Project</i>		1,337	1,337	
<i>Visits to the United States by foreign artists and intellectuals</i>		125,000	31,250	93,750
<b>International Press Institute</b>				
<i>International activities among journalists</i>		34,000	34,000	
<b>International Schools Foundation</b>				
<i>Program of services for American schools abroad</i>		290,000		290,000
<b>Lafayette Fellowship Foundation</b>				
<i>Fellowships for French graduate students to study in the United States</i>	25,000		25,000	
<b>London, University of</b>				
<i>International Congress of Classical Studies</i>		4,000	4,000	
<b>Missouri, University of</b>				
<i>Press Congress of the World</i>		(4,470)	(4,470)	
<b>National Academy of Sciences</b>				
<i>Program of international activities</i>	260,000		75,000	185,000
<b>National Legal Aid and Defender Association</b>				
<i>International Legal Aid Association</i>		10,000	10,000	
<b>Royal Institute of International Affairs (London)</b>				
<i>Education and research on world affairs</i>	240,000		34,000	206,000
<b>Salzburg Seminar in American Studies</b>				
<i>Teaching program on American civilization</i>	30,000		20,000	10,000
<b>United Nations</b>				
<i>International library at the United Nations headquarters in New York</i>		6,200,000		6,200,000
<b>Washington Institute of Contemporary Arts</b>				
<i>Visits to the United States by foreign cultural leaders</i>		125,000	70,000	55,000
<b>Wisconsin, University of</b>				
<i>Midwest seminar on United States foreign policy, 1956</i>		(685)	(685)	
<b>Strengthening Education and Research in Europe</b>				
<b>Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy (Rome)</b>				
<i>Center for studies of economic development</i>	380,000		95,000	285,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Athens College (Greece)</b> <i>American faculty appointments and scholarships for Greek students</i>		250,000	35,000	215,000
<b>Athens Technological Organization (Greece)</b> <i>Research and planning on Greek economic development</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Bologna, University of</b> <i>Graduate School in Administrative Sciences</i>	96,930		50,270	46,660
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b> <i>Center for advanced training and research in agricultural economics at University of Naples</i>		125,000		125,000
<i>Development of Graduate School in Administrative Sciences of University of Bologna</i>	196,260		98,130	98,130
<b>Churchill College Trust Fund</b> <i>Academic program of new scientific college at University of Cambridge</i>		1,000,000		1,000,000
<b>European Productivity Agency (Paris)</b> <i>Services by American professors of business management at European universities and institutes</i>		98,400	98,400	
<b>Foundation for Productivity Research (Helsinki)</b> <i>Services of American professors and training of Finnish faculty in the United States for new institute of advanced business management</i>		75,000	53,000	22,000
<b>Free University of Berlin</b> <i>Development of academic program</i>	650,000			650,000
<b>Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)</b> <i>Expansion of academic program</i>	280,000		70,000	210,000
<b>Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government (London)</b> <i>Program to strengthen understanding of representative government</i>	49,000		14,000	35,000
<b>Heidelberg, University of (West Germany)</b> <i>Institute for Political Science</i>		150,000	150,000	
<b>Institute for Theoretical Physics (Copenhagen)</b> <i>International training and research activities</i>	80,000		50,000	30,000
<b>Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)</b> <i>International course in regional planning</i>		17,500	17,500	
<b>London School of Economics and Political Science</b> <i>Graduate course for students from less-developed areas; other international activities</i>	250,000		10,000	240,000
<b>Marc Bloch Association (Paris)</b> <i>North African student center at the Sorbonne</i>		15,000	15,000	
<b>Naples, University of</b> <i>Center for advanced training and research in agricultural economics</i>		175,000		175,000
<b>National Center for Student Aid (Paris)</b> <i>Scholarships and emergency assistance to North African students in France</i>		75,000	37,500	37,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
<b>National Foundation of Political Science</b>				
<b>(Paris)</b>				
<i>Regional economic-development research in France</i>	80,000		20,000	60,000
<i>Study center for international relations</i>	250,000		42,850	207,150
<b>National Union for the Struggle Against Illiteracy</b>				
<b>(Rome)</b>				
<i>Program of basic education in southern Italy</i>	102,200		25,700	76,500
<b>Royal Hellenic Research Foundation</b>				
<b>(Athens)</b>				
<i>Research and advanced training in the physical and social sciences</i>		250,000	50,000	200,000
<b>Royal Institute of Public Administration (London)</b>				
<i>Case program in public administration</i>	16,500		2,800	13,700
<b>World University Service</b>				
<i>Scholarships and emergency assistance to North African students in Switzerland and Belgium</i>		60,000	30,000	30,000
<b>East-West Exchange and Studies</b>				
<b>American Council on Germany</b>				
<i>Seminar at Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R.</i>		(324)	(324)	
<b>British Council</b>				
<i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between the United Kingdom and Poland</i>		19,900	19,900	
<b>Columbia University</b>				
<i>Assembly and distribution of documents and scholarly materials relating to Russia</i>		(53)	(53)	
<i>Histories of the Soviet Communist Party</i>	50,000			50,000
<b>Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.</b>				
<i>Books and equipment for Polish universities</i>		59,923	59,923	
<b>Geneva, University of</b>				
<i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between Poland and Switzerland and other countries</i>		8,620	8,620	
<b>German Academic Exchange Service</b>				
<i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between Germany and Poland</i>		15,100	15,100	
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
<i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between the United States and Poland</i>		425,000	425,000	
<i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between the United States and Yugoslavia</i>		135,000	135,000	
<b>International Economic Association</b>				
<i>East-West conference on labor productivity</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>International Institute for Social History</b>				
<i>Cataloguing documents on Communist movements; preparation of Marx-Engels correspondence for publication</i>		345,000	69,000	276,000



	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>National Office of French Universities and Schools</b>				
<i>Exchange of students, professors, and specialists between France and Poland</i>	30,080	24,000	54,080	
<i>Franco-Polish scholarly conferences</i>		10,000	10,000	
<b>Oxford University</b>				
<i>East European and East Asian studies at St. Antony's College</i>		300,000	60,000	240,000
<b>Poznan, University of</b>				
<i>Books and equipment for Polish exchange program</i>		(1,282)	(1,282)	
<b>Scholarships for Hungarian refugee students</b>				
<i>German Academic Exchange Service (Bonn)</i>		154,500		154,500
<i>London, University of</i>	39,600	46,900		86,500
<i>National Office of French Universities and Schools (Paris)</i>	43,750	45,000	43,750	45,000
<i>Relief for Refugee Students in Switzerland (Zurich)</i>		22,500	22,500	
<i>Rome, University of</i>		40,500	40,500	
<i>Swedish National Union of Students (Stockholm)</i>		2,500	2,500	
<i>World University Service</i>		(1,451)	(1,451)	
<b>Improving Atlantic Community Relations and Cooperation</b>				
<b>Cambridge, University of</b>				
<i>Summer school on solid-state physics</i>		23,000	23,000	
<b>Carnegie Endowment for International Peace</b>				
<i>Bilderberg Conference program among Atlantic- community nations</i>		48,000		48,000
<b>Institute for Strategic Studies (London)</b>				
<i>Education and information on impact of modern weapons on international relations</i>		150,000	97,500	52,500
<b>London, University of</b>				
<i>International conference on teaching of Asian and African languages in Atlantic-community nations</i>		14,000	14,000	
<b>National Office of French Universities and Schools</b>				
<i>Summer school on solid-state physics</i>	5,500		5,500	
<b>Paris, University of</b>				
<i>Exchange of nuclear physicists between the United States and France</i>	15,000	24,000	39,000	
<b>United States Committee for the Atlantic Congress</b>				
<i>Conference among Atlantic-community leaders</i>		30,000	30,000	
<b>University Foundation (Brussels)</b>				
<i>International study to improve Western science</i>		75,000		75,000
<b>Assisting European Integration Efforts</b>				
<b>Catholic University of Louvain</b>				
<i>Research on European economic integration</i>		60,000	13,150	46,850

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Center of Documentation of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe (Paris) <i>Research on the European community</i>	50,000		50,000	
European Community Institute for University Studies (Brussels) <i>Research and training on the European-Atlantic community</i>	500,000		500,000	
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) (Geneva) <i>International exchange program</i>	220,000		220,000	
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague) <i>Study of European parliamentary assemblies</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>Research on the implications of the European- integration movement for Britain</i>	115,000	8,400	73,400	50,000
<b>Totals—International Affairs</b>	<b>\$6,108,492</b>	<b>\$11,669,465</b>	<b>\$5,253,497</b>	<b>\$12,524,460</b>

## International Training and Research

### International Studies

American Association of Law Libraries <i>Index to foreign legal periodicals</i>		88,600	88,600	
American Bar Association <i>Committee on World Peace Through Law</i>		25,000	25,000	
American Council of Learned Societies <i>International congress on religious history Summer session of Linguistic Institute, 1958</i>		(700) (22)	(700) (22)	
American Council on Education <i>Office on Institutional Projects Abroad Study of university training for foreign specialists</i>	58,667	22,000	29,333 22,000	29,334
American Universities Field Staff <i>International-affairs reporting service</i>	1,260,000		180,000	1,080,000
California, University of (Berkeley) <i>Research on problems of urbanization and cities</i>	98,000		40,300	57,700
Chicago, University of <i>Comparative and international education Study of intercultural relations</i>	325,000 22,000		150,000	175,000 22,000
Columbia University <i>Training and research in international affairs</i>	90,000		45,000	45,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Cornell University</b>				
<i>Training for foreign rural extension education</i>	100,000		50,000	50,000
<b>Delhi, University of</b>				
<i>Professorship in American civilization and social-political institutions</i>	27,325	25,000	35,000	17,325
<b>Experiment in International Living</b>				
<i>Educational-exchange program</i>		270,000	270,000	
<b>Grant-in-aid funds for graduate students studying Asia, Africa, East Europe, Near East, and the Soviet Union</b>				
<i>Boston University</i>		4,450	4,450	
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>		12,900	12,900	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>		10,160	10,160	
<i>Columbia University</i>		27,000	27,000	
<i>Cornell University</i>		9,450	9,450	
<i>Harvard University</i>		16,780	16,780	
<i>Indiana University</i>		5,450	5,450	
<i>McGill University</i>		2,960	2,960	
<i>Michigan, University of</i>		9,460	9,460	
<i>Northwestern University</i>		4,810	4,810	
<i>Pennsylvania, University of</i>		4,720	4,720	
<i>Princeton University</i>		4,460	4,460	
<i>Stanford University</i>		3,700	3,700	
<i>Washington, University of</i>		9,060	9,060	
<i>Yale University</i>		4,640	4,640	
<b>Harvard University</b>				
<i>Center for International Affairs; Asian studies; economic-development training for foreign leaders</i>	521,130		84,093	437,037
<i>International Program in Taxation; research on economic development</i>		900,000	160,000	740,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
<i>Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study</i>		225,000		225,000
<i>Exchange of students, scholars, and other persons between the United States and other countries</i>	2,800,000		350,000	2,450,000
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>				
<i>Center for International Studies</i>	50,000	850,000	900,000	
<b>McGill University</b>				
<i>Institute of Islamic Studies</i>	212,500		50,000	162,500
<b>Michigan State University</b>				
<i>Self-study of international activities</i>	60,000		60,000	
<b>Michigan, University of</b>				
<i>Conference of directors of foreign-language institutes</i>		4,800	4,800	
<b>National Association of Foreign Student Advisers</b>				
<i>Guidance for foreign students on American campuses</i>	52,000		26,000	26,000
<b>New York University</b>				
<i>Research on the legal aspects of the uses of waters of international rivers</i>		15,000	15,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Non-Western studies in undergraduate colleges</b>				
<i>American Universities Field Staff</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Asia Society</i>		30,000	30,000	
<i>Denison University</i>		40,000	40,000	
<i>Earlham College</i>		35,000	35,000	
<i>Haverford College</i>		136,000	68,000	68,000
<i>Indiana University</i>		55,000	55,000	
<i>Sweet Briar College</i>		100,000	100,000	
<i>Vermont, University of</i>		70,000	35,000	35,000
<b>Princeton University</b>				
<i>Center of International Studies</i>	160,000		40,000	120,000
<b>Programs in English as a second language</b>				
<i>American Council of Learned Societies</i>		100,000	25,000	75,000
<i>American University</i>		100,000	29,500	70,500
<i>Michigan, University of</i>		426,000	53,804	372,196
<i>Modern Language Association of America</i>		200,000	55,600	144,400
<i>Texas, University of</i>		40,000	10,000	30,000
<b>Social Science Research Council</b>				
<i>Research on comparative politics</i>	80,000		50,000	30,000
<b>Stanford University</b>				
<i>Institute for Communications Research; Hoover Institution; international studies</i>	170,000		80,000	90,000
<b>United States National Student Association</b>				
<i>Scholarship program for foreign student leaders</i>	88,000		22,000	66,000
<b>Virginia, University of</b>				
<i>Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Young Men's Christian Associations</b>				
<i>Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students</i>	24,000		12,000	12,000
<b>Asian Studies</b>				
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b>				
<i>Grants-in-aid for Asian studies</i>		200,000	68,000	132,000
<b>Asia Society</b>				
<i>Program of education and information on Asia</i>	25,000	175,000	200,000	
<b>Association for Asian Studies</b>				
<i>Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East</i>		6,400	6,400	
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>				
<i>Cooperative project with University of Indonesia in economics and related fields</i>	18,762		18,762	
<i>Research and training on China and other countries of Asia, the Soviet Union, and East Europe</i>	209,000		150,000	59,000
<b>Chicago, University of</b>				
<i>Inter-university visiting-scholar program</i>	480,000		160,000	320,000
<i>Research and training on South Asia</i>		249,000	61,400	187,600
<i>Training on China</i>		(118)	(118)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Columbia University <i>Research on modern China</i>	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>	316,000		38,500	277,500
Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi <i>Orientation center for foreign specialists</i>	20,615		5,402	15,213
Harvard University <i>Research and publication on modern Chinese economy</i>	18,600		18,600	
Hokkaido University <i>Student center</i>	50,000		50,000	
Indonesia, Government of <i>Cooperative project between Universities of Indonesia and California (Berkeley) in economics</i>	73,239		3,333	69,906
International House of Japan <i>Japanese and foreign-scholar contact; translation of Japanese articles; survey of international studies</i>	8,000	25,000	27,000	6,000
Japan Society <i>Fellowships for Japanese students in the United States</i>		12,000	12,000	
London, University of (School of Oriental and African Studies) <i>Economic history of East and Southeast Asia</i>	90,000		18,900	71,100
Massachusetts Institute of Technology <i>Research on development in India by Center for International Studies and Indian research groups</i>	237,500			237,500
Siam Society <i>Research center in Bangkok</i>		25,000		25,000
Stanford University <i>East Asian studies</i>	125,000			125,000
Tokyo, University of <i>History of labor movement in Japan</i>	24,700		24,700	
<i>Study of postwar educational reforms in Japan</i>	155,000		78,500	76,500
Washington, University of <i>Research on Northeast Asia and international relations</i>	205,000		70,000	135,000
Yale University <i>Research and training on Southeast Asia</i>		150,000	50,000	100,000
<b>Near Eastern Studies</b>				
Harvard University <i>Center for Middle Eastern Studies</i>	180,000		60,000	120,000
Princeton University <i>Inter-university program in Near Eastern language teaching</i>	105,900		35,300	70,600
<i>Training and research on the Near East</i>	165,000		110,000	55,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
<b>Social Science Research Council</b>				
<i>Grant-in-aid program for research on Near and Middle East</i>	100,000		50,000	50,000
<i>Program of Committee on Near and Middle East</i>	10,000		10,000	
<b>Studies of the Soviet Union and East Europe</b>				
<b>American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies</b>				
<i>Publication of "American Slavic and East European Review"</i>	6,000		6,000	
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b>				
<i>American and Canadian participation in International Congress of Slavists</i>		(4,562)	(4,562)	
<b>Chicago, University of</b>				
<i>Research on the Menshevik movement in Russia</i>		185,000	185,000	
<b>Columbia University</b>				
<i>Inter-university program of grants for research and training in the U.S.S.R. and East Europe</i>		200,000	200,000	
<i>Research on Hungary</i>		24,000	24,000	
<b>Indiana University</b>				
<i>Russian-language course for television and film</i>		24,700	24,700	
<b>McGill University</b>				
<i>Exchange of Canadian and Soviet economics professors</i>		20,000		20,000
<b>Notre Dame, University of</b>				
<i>Training and research on East Europe</i>	7,500		7,500	
<b>Social Science Research Council</b>				
<i>Grants-in-aid for Soviet and East European studies; Joint Committee on Slavic Studies</i>		164,000	92,000	72,000
<i>Publication of "Current Digest of the Soviet Press"</i>	19,800		19,800	
<b>Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States</b>				
<i>Publication and research on East Europe</i>	32,000		11,000	21,000
<b>African Studies</b>				
<b>African-American Institute</b>				
<i>United States-South African exchange program</i>	50,000		50,000	
<b>Boston University</b>				
<i>African Research and Studies Program</i>		430,000	86,000	344,000
<b>California, University of (Los Angeles)</b>				
<i>African Studies Center</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Chicago, University of</b>				
<i>Research and training program between American and African universities</i>	165,000		80,000	85,000
<b>Columbia University</b>				
<i>African Studies Association program</i>	25,000		25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Continuation Committee of South African Churches</b> <i>Inter-racial and inter-denominational educational activities</i>		17,250	17,250	
<b>Howard University</b> <i>Program of African studies</i>	40,000			40,000
<b>International African Institute (London)</b> <i>General program and expansion of field research</i>	75,000		25,000	50,000
<b>Northwestern University</b> <i>Training and research on Africa</i>	48,000	(10,000)	38,000	
<b>Stanford University</b> <i>Research on economic history of Portuguese Africa</i>		19,500	19,500	
<b>Fellowships</b>				
<b>Foreign Area and International Relations Training Fellowship Programs, 1953-58</b>	599,966	(42,419)	481,801	75,746
<b>Foreign Area Training Fellowship Program, 1959-60</b>		820,000	292,978	527,022
<b>Totals—International Training and Research</b>	<b>\$9,996,804</b>	<b>\$6,651,429</b>	<b>\$6,650,554</b>	<b>\$9,997,679</b>

## Overseas Development

<b>American Institute of Nutrition</b> <i>Fifth International Congress on Nutrition</i>	25,000			25,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b> <i>Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study</i>	150,000	815,000	300,000	665,000
<i>Public-service fellowships for African and Asian officials</i>	62,360	74,000	136,360	
<b>International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists</b> <i>"World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts"</i>		23,000		23,000
<b>National Academy of Sciences</b> <i>Survey of low-cost scientific equipment for educational purposes</i>		53,000		53,000
<b>Stanford Research Institute</b> <i>Compilation of information on small-industry development in several countries</i>	85,000		60,000	25,000
<b>Williams College</b> <i>Training in development economics and administration</i>		173,000	173,000	

UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
	GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	

## SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Institute of International Education

*"Advanced Management Program in the Far East,"  
in the Philippines*

50,333      50,333

### Philippines, University of the

*Site acquisition for international rice-research institute*

80,000      80,000

## Burma

### Burma Girl Guides Association

*Training and guidance of Burmese girls*

7,812      5,517      2,295

### Burma, Government of

*Adviser on technical vocational education*

36,600      36,600

*Agricultural Institute*

30,610      70,000      23,035      77,575

*Consulting and training services in government-  
management accounting*

135,000      100,000      35,000

*Fellowships and training in public administration  
and management*

140,000      50,000      90,000

*Government Technical Institute*

201,716      175,000      116,463      260,253

*International Institute of Advanced Buddhistic Studies*

35,069      18,835      16,234

*Local-government consulting services*

16,000      16,000

*Pilot project in supervised cooperative credit for  
cultivators*

270,000      84,000      186,000

*Rangoon Technical High School*

77,500      77,500

*Rural youth exchange program*

55,904      26,004      29,900

*Science-teaching program at University of Mandalay*

317,075      160,000      157,075

*Training of economic-planning personnel*

52,500      52,500

*Training of educational administrators*

61,600      61,600

*University of Mandalay library*

50,000      50,000

### Burma Law Institute

*Research and training on the legal problems of Burma*

25,000      10,000      15,000

### Burma Translation Society

*Expansion of publication program*

340,000      190,000      150,000

### International Development Services

*Project in supervised cooperative credit for cultivators*

24,000      24,000

### Kambawsa College

*Pilot project in secondary-school science teaching*

106,000      42,499      63,501

### Rangoon, University of

*Business-administration program*

65,000      5,000      60,000

*Social-sciences library*

120,000      120,000

*Teaching and research in statistics and agricultural  
economics*

200,000      100,000      100,000

## India

### Administrative Staff College of India

*Management-training program*

60,000      12,054      47,946

### Aligarh Muslim University

*General-education center*

465,000      18,250      446,750



	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Baroda, University of</b> <i>General-education center</i>		430,000	125,000	305,000
<b>Bombay, University of</b> <i>Teaching and research in monetary and international economics</i>	199,000		12,517	186,483
<i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	35,655		26,000	9,655
<b>Calcutta, University of</b> <i>Graduate studies in economics</i>	37,565		15,960	21,605
<b>Council for International Progress in Management (U.S.A.)</b> <i>United States tour by Indians to study management training</i>		71,500	71,500	
<b>Delhi Municipal Corporation</b> <i>Pilot project in urban community development</i>		155,539		155,539
<b>Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi</b> <i>Economic and social-science research and training</i>	236,000		105,000	131,000
<i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	42,073		20,858	21,215
<b>Delhi, University of</b> <i>Development of teaching program</i>	221,200		221,200	
<b>Gandhigram</b> <i>Pilot project in rural health services</i>	205,500		63,615	141,885
<b>Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics</b> <i>Economic and social-science research and training</i>	400,250		125,500	274,750
<i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	5,936	13,725	15,186	4,475
<b>India, Government of</b> <i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>				
<i>Agricultural extension training services</i>	783,000		420,000	363,000
<i>Extension departments for agricultural colleges</i>	114,905			114,905
<i>Training centers in village crafts</i>	122,987			122,987
<i>Training centers for village extension workers and pilot village-development projects</i>	250,518			250,518
<i>Training extension workers for youth activities</i>	28,500			28,500
<i>Training women for 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>	5,680		1,108	4,572
<i>Expanded program for village and small industries</i>	1,163,707	509,300	329,296	1,343,711
<i>Extension services for small-industries service institutes; training center for shoe industry</i>	300,376			300,376
<i>Industrial-design exhibit</i>		18,500	18,500	
<i>Marketing surveys in West Bengal</i>		(2,563)	(2,563)	
<i>Training of small industries to make scientific instruments for schools</i>		200,000		200,000
<i>Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation</i>				
<i>Apprenticeships in village development for selected university students and teachers</i>	37,367			37,367
<i>National Centre for Study and Research in Community Development</i>		293,000	16,050	276,950
<i>Organization of village youth activity</i>	144,500			144,500
<i>Scholarships for superior village-level workers</i>		313,000		313,000
<i>Strengthening role of village schoolteachers in rural-development areas</i>	800,000		275,000	525,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<i>Training centers in social education for village-development projects</i>	81,111			81,111
<i>Training for village-development personnel</i>	313,450			313,450
<b>Ministry of Education</b>				
<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		41,104	21,199
<i>English-language teaching institute</i>	678,000		4,725	673,275
<i>Improvement of secondary-education practices</i>	363,000		263,000	100,000
<i>Science teaching in secondary schools</i>	5,610		(4,432)	10,042
<i>Secondary and higher education in India</i>	1,101,498			1,101,498
<i>Seminars on general education at Indian universities</i>		50,000		50,000
<i>Study tours in Denmark by Indian rural educators</i>		(5,095)	(5,095)	
<i>Workshops in literature for the newly literate</i>		(436)	(436)	
<b>Ministry of Health</b>				
<i>Communications research relating to government family-planning program</i>		330,000		330,000
<i>Planning for pilot program of community development for urban areas</i>	16,000	(3,000)	13,000	
<i>Training centers for village public-health staffs and associated project in environmental sanitation</i>	264,604		18,775	245,829
<b>Ministry of Home Affairs</b>				
<i>Training and research for establishment of a Manpower Directorate</i>	18,600		11,791	6,809
<b>Ministry of Local Self-Government</b>				
<i>Regional-planning project for Delhi</i>	10,870	74,200	85,070	
<b>Ministry of Steel, Mines, and Fuel</b>				
<i>Training for Indian engineers in methods of the United States steel industry</i>	555,000	217,000	500,000	272,000
<b>Ministry of Works, Housing, and Supply</b>				
<i>Centers in village planning and rural housing at six engineering colleges</i>	94,500		44,100	50,400
<b>Indian Agricultural Research Institute</b>				
<i>Establishment of divisions of agricultural economics and extension education</i>		105,000		105,000
<b>Indian Institute of Public Administration</b>				
<i>Research and training in public administration</i>	115,668		18,040	97,628
<b>Indian School of International Studies</b>				
<i>Research and training in international affairs</i>		110,000		110,000
<b>Indian Statistical Institute</b>				
<i>Economic and social-science research and training</i>	72,300		32,300	40,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
<i>International team on labor-leader education in India</i>		(5,090)	(5,090)	
<i>Monetary-economics program at University of Bombay</i>		(5,962)	(5,962)	
<b>Lodhipur Institute</b>				
<i>Rural industrial-training program</i>	58,000		20,000	38,000
<b>Lucknow, University of</b>				
<i>Department of Sociology and Social Work</i>	24,500		11,151	13,349

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Madras, University of</b>				
<i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	21,950		21,436	514
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>				
<i>Economic and social-science research in India by Center for International Studies</i>	300,000			300,000
<i>Summer institutes in India on management</i>		177,000		177,000
<b>National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)</b>				
<i>Applied research in economics and management</i>	170,000	261,800	332,785	99,015
<b>National 4-H Club Foundation of America</b>				
<i>International Farm Youth Exchange with India</i>		(479)	(479)	
<b>Panjab University</b>				
<i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	32,469	34,000	58,570	7,899
<b>Southern Languages Book Trust</b>				
<i>Publication of books in south Indian languages</i>		115,000	15,000	100,000
<b>Tagore Commemorative Volume Society</b>				
<i>Volume of writings by Rabindranath Tagore on rural development</i>		13,000	13,000	
<b>Utkal University</b>				
<i>Training in applied social-science research</i>	36,185	(112)	23,796	12,277
<b>Indonesia</b>				
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>				
<i>Cooperative project with University of Indonesia in economics and related fields</i>	200,000		147,201	52,799
<b>Gadjah Mada State University</b>				
<i>Faculty of Economics</i>	173,691		66,592	107,099
<b>Indonesia, Government of,</b>				
<i>Community Development Training Center</i>	60,000	(336)	14,708	44,956
<i>Development of English-language teaching materials</i>		96,000		96,000
<i>Faculty of Economics, Gadjah Mada State University</i>		610,000	150,000	460,000
<i>Graduate training in English-language teaching, Airlangga University</i>		166,000		166,000
<i>Scientific equipment for government universities</i>	100,000		28,335	71,665
<i>Study of foreign life-insurance systems</i>		14,400	14,400	
<i>Survey and training to improve technical education</i>		236,000	162,000	74,000
<i>Teacher-training institute, University of North Sumatra</i>		121,100		121,100
<i>Vehicles for Indonesian teacher-training colleges</i>	45,000		44,112	888
<i>United States study tours for officials of Ministry of Education</i>		64,000	35,000	29,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
<i>Assistance in developing English-language teaching materials</i>		155,000	136,963	18,037
<i>Cooperative project between the Universities of California and Indonesia in economics and related fields</i>	180,000		180,000	
<i>Indonesian participation in "Advanced Management Program in the Far East"</i>		(10,843)	(10,843)	
<i>Training abroad for faculty of Indonesian teacher- training colleges</i>	150,000		75,000	75,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Nommensen University Foundation</b> <i>Faculty of Economics of Nommensen University</i>	82,000	275,000	76,389	280,611
<b>Research Foundation of State University of New York</b> <i>Improvement of instruction and curriculum at Indonesian teacher-training colleges</i>	217,000		13,611	203,389
<b>Nepal</b>				
<b>National 4-H Club Foundation of America</b> <i>International Farm Youth Exchange with Nepal</i>		37,549	18,049	19,500
<b>Nepal, Government of</b> <i>Rural Higher Institute</i>	226,000			226,000
<i>Village and Small Industries Institute; home-economics training for village women</i>	212,862	275,000	75,000	412,862
<b>Pakistan</b>				
<b>All Pakistan Women's Association</b> <i>Education of women in home economics</i>	72,005		72,005	
<b>Dacca, University of</b> <i>Center for student-teacher extracurricular activities</i>	162,500		16,000	146,500
<i>Socio-Economic Research Board</i>	70,000			70,000
<b>East Pakistan, Government of</b> <i>College of Home Economics at Dacca</i>	60,000	100,000	20,220	139,780
<i>Education extension center and pilot secondary schools</i>	342,500		14,370	328,130
<b>Inter-University Board for Pakistan</b> <i>Conference on comparative culture</i>	8,275	(5,766)	2,509	
<i>Secretariat to raise academic standards</i>	110,000			110,000
<b>National 4-H Club Foundation of America</b> <i>International Farm Youth Exchange with Pakistan</i>	72,000		37,621	34,379
<b>Pakistan, Government of</b>				
<i>Centers for student-teacher extracurricular activities at Universities of the Panjab and Dacca</i>	166,500		30,000	136,500
<i>College of Agriculture, University of Peshawar</i>	360,000		30,000	330,000
<i>Colleges of Home Economics at Karachi, Lahore, and Dacca</i>	372,700		135,000	237,700
<i>Commission on Higher Education</i>	110,000		50,697	59,303
<i>Education extension centers and pilot secondary schools</i>	564,000	800,000	564,000	800,000
<i>Institute of Development Economics</i>		378,000	128,000	250,000
<i>National training-within-industry program</i>	11,386		11,386	
<i>Pakistan National Planning Board</i>	665,000		450,000	215,000
<i>Training program in town planning</i>		500,000	335,000	165,000
<i>Training of secondary-school technical teachers and industrial technicians</i>	446,000		102,000	344,000
<i>Two academies for village-development administrators</i>	929,498	210,000	390,000	749,498
<i>Village agricultural and industrial development</i>	87,754		87,754	
<b>Panjab, University of the</b>				
<i>Center for student-teacher extracurricular activities</i>		100,000		100,000
<i>Consultant and training assistance for department of linguistics</i>		84,000	6,000	78,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Stanford Research Institute</b> <i>Research and demonstrations in rural industry</i>	55,905		55,905	
<b>West Pakistan, Government of</b> <i>Education extension center and pilot secondary schools</i>	342,500			342,500
<i>Polytechnic Institute, Rawalpindi</i>	206,500		168,150	38,350
<b>NEAR EAST</b>				
<b>Franklin Publications</b> <i>Arabic encyclopedia</i>		192,280		192,280
<b>Institute of Higher Arab Studies (Egypt)</b> <i>Arabic encyclopedia</i>	192,280	(192,280)		
<b>Middle East Institute</b> <i>Development and introduction of unified Arabic alphabet in the Near East</i>		30,000	30,000	
<b>National 4-H Club Foundation of America</b> <i>Training of Near Eastern rural youth in the United States</i>	61,880		22,942	38,938
<b>Iran</b>				
<b>Agricultural Bank of Iran</b> <i>Program of Alborz Rural Co-op Federation</i>	2,700		2,700	
<b>Franklin Publications</b> <i>Persian edition of "Columbia-Viking Encyclopedia"</i>	7,000			7,000
<i>Revision of Iranian textbooks</i>		85,000	20,000	65,000
<b>Iran Foundation</b> <i>Nemazee Vocational School at Shiraz</i>	210,000		120,000	90,000
<b>Iran, Government of</b> <i>Advisory services for Economic Bureau of Plan Organization</i>	605,000	112,000	325,000	392,000
<i>Research on currency control and banking</i>	4,855		4,855	
<i>Village-development program</i>	246,319		200,000	46,319
<b>Iraq</b>				
<b>Baghdad, University of</b> <i>Training of library staff</i>	35,000		35,000	
<b>Iraq-American Educational Association in Baghdad</b> <i>Development of Al-Hikma University of Baghdad</i>	205,050	23,000	228,050	
<b>Iraq, Government of</b> <i>Village-development program</i>	425,000	(425,000)		
<b>Israel</b>				
<b>Israel Foundations Trustees</b> <i>Research projects on development of Israel</i>	150,000	13,400	163,400	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Jordan</b>				
<b>Arab Development Society</b>				
<i>Agricultural development and village welfare in the Jordan Valley</i>	28,500		28,500	
<i>Village-development program</i>	300,000		100,000	200,000
<b>Jordan Educational and Cultural Association</b>				
<i>Bir-Zeit College; development of junior-college studies</i>	17,940		17,940	
<b>Jordan, Government of</b>				
<i>Development of teacher-training program</i>	181,710		7,800	173,910
<b>Lebanon</b>				
<b>American University of Beirut</b>				
<i>Development of curricula in rural education and vocational training</i>	21,380		21,380	
<i>Economic Research Institute</i>	55,000			55,000
<i>General administrative support</i>	750,000		750,000	
<i>Intercultural Institute</i>	120,000	(112,261)	7,739	
<i>International Statistical Education Center</i>	48,000		8,500	39,500
<i>Seminar for economics teachers from Arab countries</i>		(4,050)	(4,050)	
<b>Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.</b>				
<i>Faculty and library support at Beirut College for Women</i>		254,000	79,000	175,000
<b>Lebanese Association of Political Science</b>				
<i>Conference on democracy</i>		8,000		8,000
<b>Lebanon, Government of</b>				
<i>Rural teacher-training program</i>	45,335		30,000	15,335
<b>Turkey</b>				
<b>American College for Girls</b>				
<i>Development of educational program</i>	200,000		50,000	150,000
<b>Ankara University</b>				
<i>Library school</i>	86,660	122,000	46,773	161,887
<b>Harvard University</b>				
<i>Cooperative program with Institute of Business Administration, University of Istanbul</i>		64,000	64,000	
<b>Istanbul, University of</b>				
<i>Teaching of business administration</i>	31,534	400,000	133,333	298,201
<b>Near East College Association</b>				
<i>English-language teaching at Robert College and American College for Girls, Istanbul</i>		36,000	36,000	
<b>Robert College</b>				
<i>Development of educational program</i>	400,000		100,000	300,000
<b>Turkey, Government of</b>				
<i>Improvement of public schools and higher education</i>	122,951		60,289	62,662
<i>National Commission on Education</i>		101,000	101,000	
<i>Pilot program for improved secondary education</i>		(8,187)	(8,187)	
<i>Workshop for science and mathematics teachers</i>		14,500	14,500	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria)</b>				
<b>American University at Cairo</b>				
<i>Development of educational program</i>	235,000		75,000	160,000
<i>Program of self-evaluation</i>	20,100			20,100
<i>Social Research Center</i>	55,000		24,711	30,289
<b>Donations for Education in the Near East</b>				
<i>Faculty improvement at Aleppo College (Syria)</i>	5,000			5,000
<b>United Arab Republic, Egyptian Region, Government of</b>				
<i>Clerical-secretarial training program for Egyptian     Civil Service at Institute of Public Administration</i>	40,000	6,200	40,000	6,200
<i>Establishment of Institute of Management</i>		175,000		175,000
<i>Establishment of Institute of Planning</i>		100,000		100,000
<b>United Arab Republic, Syrian Region, Government of</b>				
<i>Establishment of institute for surveyors and     construction foremen</i>		70,000	45,000	25,000
<i>In-service training of rural teachers and supervisors</i>		15,500	15,500	
<i>Rural-development program</i>	147,155		121,177	25,978
<i>Rural-teacher training college</i>	98,000	151,000	148,750	100,250
<i>Training centers for village sanitarians and inspectors</i>		80,000		80,000
<b>AFRICA</b>				
<b>World University Service</b>				
<i>Conference on university student activities in Africa</i>		48,250	48,250	
<b>Belgian Congo</b>				
<b>Lovanium University</b>				
<i>Research on Congolese development problems</i>		140,000	40,000	100,000
<b>British East Africa</b>				
<b>Kenya, Government of</b>				
<i>Establishment of aptitude-testing unit</i>		85,000	22,000	63,000
<i>Research on English-language teaching methods</i>		21,000	21,000	
<b>Makerere College</b>				
<i>Establishment of government-research unit</i>		136,000	136,000	
<i>Housing for visiting scholars</i>	70,000		70,000	
<i>Program in citizenship education</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>Tanganyika, Government of</b>				
<i>Library development at the Technical Institute,     Dar es Salaam</i>	25,000		25,000	
<b>Uganda, Government of</b>				
<i>Library development at Kampala Technical Institute     and four secondary schools</i>		35,000	35,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Ghana</b>				
<b>Kumasi College of Technology</b>				
<i>Research in village planning</i>		25,000	25,000	
<b>University College of Ghana</b>				
<i>Meeting of university economists from tropical Africa</i>		2,500	2,500	
<i>Research on African business management</i>		25,000	25,000	
<i>Research on child development</i>		50,000	50,000	
<b>Nigeria</b>				
<b>Eastern Region of Nigeria, Government of</b>				
<i>Survey of educational system</i>		30,000	19,593	10,407
<b>Northern Region of Nigeria, Government of</b>				
<i>Experimental project in women's education</i>		68,000	68,000	
<b>University College, Ibadan</b>				
<i>Housing for visiting research workers and scholars</i>		46,000	46,000	
<i>Library acquisitions in the social sciences</i>		30,000	30,000	
<i>Research on child development; teacher training in the creative arts</i>		110,000	110,000	
<i>Studies in Nigerian traditional history</i>		14,000	14,000	
<i>Surveys of Nigerian educational problems</i>		2,850	2,850	
<b>Rhodesia and Nyasaland</b>				
<b>University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland</b>				
<i>Housing for visiting research workers and scholars</i>		70,000	70,000	
<i>Teaching and research in the social sciences</i>		215,000	75,000	140,000
<b>Sudan</b>				
<b>Khartoum, University of</b>				
<i>Economic and social research on Sudanese development</i>		35,000	35,000	
<i>Institute for secondary-school teachers</i>		105,000		105,000
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AREA</b>				
<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>				
<i>Latin-American seminar on land problems</i>		10,000		10,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
<i>Conference with Pan American Union on inter-American exchange</i>		15,000	15,000	
<b>Jamaica, Government of</b>				
<i>Adviser on teacher training</i>		3,600	3,600	
<b>University College of the West Indies</b>				
<i>Scholarship program</i>		100,000		100,000
<b>Totals—Overseas Development</b>	<b>\$23,838,690</b>	<b>\$13,201,470</b>	<b>\$13,494,855</b>	<b>\$23,545,305</b>



UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
	GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	

## Concluded Programs

(Grant payments, refunds, cancellations, and unpaid balances in the following programs apply in most cases to grants approved in prior years.)

### Behavioral Sciences and Mental Health

#### Research and training in the behavioral sciences

<i>Barnwood House Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders</i>		(3,320)	(3,320)	
<i>Burden Neurological Institute</i>		3,320	3,320	
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>	178,000	(1,753)	96,247	80,000
<i>Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences</i>	5,000,000		5,000,000	
<i>Chicago, University of</i>	352,800	(53,054)	225,746	74,000
<i>Columbia University</i>	117,400	(531)	37,469	79,400
<i>Cornell University</i>	60,000		15,000	45,000
<i>Geneva, University of</i>	45,000	416	20,416	25,000
<i>Harvard University</i>	220,907	(2,324)	34,676	183,907
<i>Illinois, University of</i>	30,000		15,000	15,000
<i>Institute of Living (Hartford)</i>	82,500	(82,500)		
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>		15,000	15,000	
<i>Michigan, University of</i>	136,000		53,000	83,000
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>	119,000		12,000	107,000
<i>National Academy of Sciences</i>	75,000			75,000
<i>New York School of Social Work</i>		(1,814)	(1,814)	
<i>New York University</i>		(541)	(541)	
<i>North Carolina, University of</i>	22,500		22,500	
<i>Pennsylvania, University of</i>		1,814	1,814	
<i>Russell Sage Foundation</i>	400,000		188,500	211,500
<i>Sigmund Freud Archives</i>	10,000		10,000	
<i>Social Science Research Council</i>	710,000		250,000	460,000
<i>Society for the Comparative Study of Society and History</i>		38,037		38,037
<i>Stanford University</i>	344,000	82,500	68,000	358,500
<i>Swarthmore College</i>	24,000			24,000
<i>Wisconsin, University of</i>	83,724		21,600	62,124
<i>Yale University</i>	157,450		49,250	108,200

#### Research in mental health

<i>Aarhus, University of (Denmark)</i>	145,000		100,000	45,000
<i>Austen Riggs Center</i>	148,780		75,360	73,420
<i>California Institute of Technology</i>	270,040		89,980	180,060
<i>California, University of (Berkeley)</i>	227,253		81,180	146,073
<i>California, University of (Los Angeles)</i>	200,000		100,000	100,000
<i>Cambridge, University of (England)</i>	54,600		7,587	47,013
<i>Chestnut Lodge Research Institute</i>	177,179		74,700	102,479
<i>Chicago, University of</i>				
<i>Counseling Center</i>	124,455		87,621	36,834
<i>Orthogenic School</i>	137,000		68,500	68,500
<i>Cornell University</i>	394,400		80,000	314,400

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<i>Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry</i>				
<i>Development of research personnel</i>	2,887,555		330,000	2,557,555
<i>Research and training in medical schools</i>	430,000		330,000	100,000
<i>Gaustad Hospital (Norway)</i>	63,400		20,000	43,400
<i>Hampstead Child-Therapy Course and Clinic (England)</i>	74,000		22,100	51,900
<i>Institute of Psychiatry (England)</i>	155,407		34,500	120,907
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>	142,090		39,100	102,990
<i>Massachusetts General Hospital</i>	186,563		56,800	129,763
<i>Menninger Foundation</i>	260,000		54,100	205,900
<i>Mental Health Research Fund (England)</i>	105,000		42,000	63,000
<i>Michigan, University of</i>	202,461		125,200	77,261
<i>Minnesota, University of</i>	140,141		102,000	38,141
<i>Mount Sinai Hospital and Clinic (Los Angeles)</i>	110,939		69,821	41,118
<i>New York University</i>	75,078			75,078
<i>Pennsylvania, University of</i>	175,560		87,780	87,780
<i>Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene</i>	135,000		45,000	90,000
<i>Research Foundation of State University of New York</i>	185,272		52,274	132,998
<i>Rochester, University of (Medical Center)</i>	309,750		97,600	212,150
<i>Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory</i>	123,000			123,000
<i>Stanford University</i>	108,120		82,000	26,120
<i>Tavistock Institute of Human Relations (England)</i>	180,480		43,680	136,800
<i>Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology</i>	160,000		80,000	80,000
<i>Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology</i>	180,000		50,000	130,000
<b>Totals—Behavioral Sciences and         Mental Health</b>	<u>\$16,436,804</u>	<u>(\$4,750)</u>	<u>\$8,662,746</u>	<u>\$7,769,308</u>
<b>Hospital Aid and Medical Education</b>				
<b>Hospital Research and Education Trust</b>				
<i>Hospital counseling in administrative practices</i>	756,575		120,175	636,400
<i>Research on use of grants received under Ford         Foundation's hospital-aid program</i>	17,500			17,500
<b>Improvement of hospital services</b>				
<i>Channing Home in Boston, Boston, Mass.</i>		(7,577)	(7,577)	
<i>Logan County Hospital, Oakley, Kan.</i>		(10,000)	(10,000)	
<i>Missouri Pacific Employees' Hospital, Little Rock, Ark.</i>		54,200	54,200	
<i>Missouri Pacific Employees' Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.</i>		140,900	140,900	
<i>Oak Ridge Hospital, Oak Ridge, Tenn.</i>		(67,986)	(67,986)	
<i>Phelps Hospital, Macomb, Ill.</i>		(7,200)	(7,200)	
<i>St. Philip's Mercy Hospital, Rock Hill, S. C.</i>		(6,303)	(6,303)	
<i>Sister Kenny Memorial Hospital and Rehabilitation         Center, Los Angeles, Calif.</i>		(11,302)	(11,302)	
<b>National Fund for Medical Education</b>				
<i>Strengthening financial support for medical schools         throughout the United States</i>		1,027,705	1,027,705	
<b>Totals—Hospital Aid and         Medical Education</b>	<u>\$ 774,075</u>	<u>\$1,112,437</u>	<u>\$1,232,612</u>	<u>\$653,900</u>
<b>International Legal Studies</b>				
Academy of International Law (The Hague)	67,500		17,330	50,170

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
American Association for the Comparative Study of Law	20,000		10,000	10,000
American Association of Law Libraries		(2,501)	(2,501)	
American Law Institute	192,370		60,100	132,270
Burma Law Institute	7,500		6,747	753
California, University of (Berkeley)	85,000		13,000	72,000
Chicago, University of	50,000		50,000	
Cologne, University of	87,450		17,500	69,950
Columbia University	1,492,000		1,388,408	103,592
Delhi, University of	68,500		20,000	48,500
Egyptian Society of International Law (Cairo)	7,000		3,500	3,500
Harvard University	39,000		39,000	
Indian Law Institute (New Delhi)	125,000		5,000	120,000
Institute of International Education	123,412	45,768	169,180	
International Law Fund (England)	35,561		9,016	26,545
Law Faculty Fellowships		250,000	17,912	232,088
Miami, University of (Florida)	6,000		6,000	
Michigan, University of	60,000		20,000	40,000
New York University	42,500			42,500
<b>Totals—International Legal Studies</b>	<b>\$2,508,793</b>	<b>\$293,267</b>	<b>\$1,850,192</b>	<b>\$951,868</b>

## Miscellaneous Grants

American Red Cross <i>Coordinating committee in New York metropolitan area</i>		10,000		10,000
Canadian Social Science Research Council <i>General program to advance Canadian scholarship and research in the social sciences</i>	70,000		70,000	
Detroit Museum of Art Founders Society <i>Educational activities of Detroit Institute of Arts</i>		1,920,000	1,920,000*	
Detroit Symphony Orchestra <i>General program</i>	20,000		10,000	10,000
Foundation Library Center <i>Information and data collecting regarding philanthropic foundations</i>	225,000		225,000	
Institute of International Education <i>Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign leaders for travel and study</i>		15,000		15,000

\*Payment effected by transfer of real estate.

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1959
		GRANTS (Cancellations)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts</b> <i>National cultural center in New York City</i>	10,000,000			10,000,000
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b> <i>Scientific activities related to national security</i>	25,000		25,000	
<b>Merrill-Palmer School</b> <i>General program</i>	250,000		75,000	175,000
<b>Russell Sage Foundation</b> <i>Research studies on philanthropy</i>	160,000		40,000	120,000
<b>Social Science Research Council</b> <i>General program to advance training and research in the social sciences</i>	100,000		50,000	50,000
<b>Tuskegee Institute</b> <i>Research on the Negro farmer</i>		(501)	(501)	
<b>United Foundation, Inc.</b> <i>Welfare activities in the Detroit community</i>		300,000	300,000	
<b>Totals—Miscellaneous Grants</b>	<u>\$10,850,000</u>	<u>\$2,244,499</u>	<u>\$2,714,499</u>	<u>\$10,380,000</u>
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<u>\$151,451,289</u>	<u>\$109,353,966†</u>	<u>\$105,555,463</u>	<u>\$155,249,792</u>

†This amount consists of \$83,532,896 for grants approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after cancellations), and grants of \$25,821,070 from appropriations previously approved by the Board in 1959 and prior years.

# Statement of Projects

For the Year Ended September 30, 1959

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1959
		PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPEN- TURES	
<b>Education in the United States</b>				
Industry Aids to Education program, conducted by the New England Council	\$35,000			\$35,000
Manual for college officials responsible for loans to students under National Defense Education Act National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools		\$7,500	\$6,422	1,078
Studies, seminars, and related activities on the economics of education	5,237	87,558	5,529	82,029
		47,425	41,273	11,389
<b>Humanities and the Arts</b>				
Fellowships for composers in high-school systems		50,000	37,500	12,500
Grants-in-aid for talented artists		120,000		120,000
Study of economic and social position of artists and the arts in the United States		500,000	5,000	495,000
Writing of new musical works for recipients of grants-in-aid		40,000	15,000	25,000
<b>Economic Development and Administration</b>				
Consultant on business education		7,800	3,750	4,050
Publication and distribution of "Higher Education for Business"		36,000		36,000
Publication of doctoral dissertations on business		150,000	2,071	147,929
Scholarly reviews of applicability of social sciences to business problems	22,000		3,631	18,369
<b>International Affairs</b>				
Printing and distribution of report of Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		2,500	2,500	
<b>International Training and Research</b>				
Indian Law Institute	46,800		24,920	21,880
Study of the role of United States universities in international education		75,000	1,330	73,670
Training of research specialist in the Near East	16,154	(16,154)		

UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1959
	PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	

## Overseas Development

### SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Preliminary expenditures for international rice-research institute in the Philippines		90,000	90,000	
Training program for United Nations Population and Agricultural Census	215,000		75,000	140,000

### Burma

Consultant on planning for University of Mandalay Faculty of Agriculture		10,000	4,216	5,784
Consultant and research assistants for Burma Law Institute		23,000	22,630	370
Consultants for the State Agricultural Institute and on agricultural education	141,787	167,000	165,054	143,733
International youth-exchange conference	782	(347)	435	
Local consultants	4,246		323	3,923

### India

Consultant and research assistant on sociology of rural development	23,399	30,000	17,782	35,617
Consultant for science-talent search program		9,829	9,838	(9)
Consultants on business-management training, industrial-relations research, and manpower	20,685	84,113	34,445	70,353
Consultants on education and health education	133,985	59,743	77,026	116,702
Consultants for national food-production program		149,500	127,074	22,426
Consultants in planning a National Institute of Design		27,000		27,000
Consultants on rural development and extension training	101,506	10,943	46,882	65,567
Consultants on small-scale industries	56,462	152,960	55,246	154,176
Consultants for Southern Languages Book Trust	61,575	140,000	32,300	169,275
Consultants on urban planning and community development	41,411	16,592	34,965	23,038
Consultants on village home-economics training and village housing and planning	35,418	98,300	29,932	103,786
Local consultants	5,289		483	4,806
Training of Indian engineers and workers in U.S.	320	(320)		

### Indonesia

Consultant on agricultural training and education	29,077		9,697	19,380
Consultant on orientation and language training for Foundation-financed technical-assistance personnel	410	154	564	
Consultant on photolithography	10,659	(6,028)	4,631	
Housing and equipment for Foundation personnel	104,229	(103,112)	1,117	
Local consultants	3,000			3,000

### Nepal

Consultant on planning and development	35,643		17,936	17,707
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	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1959
		PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	
<b>Pakistan</b>				
Consultant for Institute of Development Economics		5,060	3,397	1,663
Consultants on culture and language teaching	8,009	(798)	7,211	
Local consultants	5,767			5,767
<b>NEAR EAST</b>				
Consultant on currency and central banking in Iran		5,500	184	5,316
Consultant on rural development in Syrian region of United Arab Republic	34,994		28,566	6,428
Consultants on agricultural-economics research and rural development in Iraq	93,337		84,774	8,563
Consultants on business management in Egyptian region of United Arab Republic		16,700	16,128	572
Consultants on economic planning and fiscal policy in Jordan		299,000	16,426	282,574
Consultants on education and manpower resources	152,274		110,151	42,123
Consultants on education in Turkey	2,038	90,091	34,300	57,829
Consultants on vocational training and rural development in Iran	126,400	(453)	68,574	57,373
Information materials for community development in Iran		15,000	3,608	11,392
Local consultants	1,863		398	1,465
<b>AFRICA</b>				
Conferences on educational policy in Africa		42,700	42,700	
Consultant on labor-market analysis in Uganda, British East Africa		10,000	7,382	2,618
Consultant on library development at the University of Liberia		7,525	159	7,366
Consultant on technical education in Nigeria		37,000	27,042	9,958
Consultants on economics of wild life and land use		15,000	8,014	6,986
Consultants on public administration and training in Nigeria	622	175,336	15,864	160,094
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AREA</b>				
Consultant on adult education at the University College of the West Indies		3,300	569	2,731
<b>Concluded Program</b>				
Production of educational and cultural programs by TV-Radio Workshop (1956-57)	100,947	(98,743)	2,204	
Totals—Projects	<u>\$1,676,325</u>	<u>\$2,689,174†</u>	<u>\$1,484,153</u>	<u>\$2,881,346</u>
Deduct—Credit adjustment			629	
			<u>\$1,483,524</u>	

†Of this amount, \$19,388 net was approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees, and \$2,669,786 was transferred from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

# Statement of Appropriations

For the Year Ended September 30, 1959

	changes during year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1959	
	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1958	NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Cancellations)		GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Cancellations)
<b>Education in the United States</b>				
Evaluation of nationally televised college physics course		\$100,000	\$59,500	\$40,500
Experiment to teach French by television in Boston-area elementary schools, conducted by Massachusetts Council for Public Schools		87,580	87,580	
Experiment in telecasting classroom courses through airborne transmission		6,000,000		6,000,000
Experiments in in-school instruction by television and televised courses over national network	\$314,045	1,697,000	1,701,483	309,562
Extension of medical- and disability-insurance coverage of educational groups, by Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America	3,648,014		644,278	3,003,736
Preparation of courses on film	275,000		172,191	102,809
Recruitment and training of college teachers	262,000		40,000	222,000
Released time of college and university faculty members for educational-television programming	750,000		355,096	394,904
Studies, seminars, and related activities on the economics of education	65,000	200,000	183,500	81,500
Study of potential support for a national program service for educational television	2,000			2,000
	<u>\$5,316,059</u>	<u>\$8,084,580</u>	<u>\$3,243,628</u>	<u>\$10,157,011</u>
<b>Science and Engineering</b>				
Engineering-faculty recruitment and development		400,000		400,000
European astronomical observatory in Southern Hemisphere		1,000,000		1,000,000
International Geophysical Year research and educational activities, by National Academy of Sciences	684,000		210,000	474,000
	<u>\$684,000</u>	<u>\$1,400,000</u>	<u>\$210,000</u>	<u>\$1,874,000</u>
<b>Public Affairs</b>				
Law-faculty fellowships in public affairs	250,000		250,000	
Program of international activities among political scientists, conducted by International Political Science Association	30,000		10,000	20,000



	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1959
		NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Cancellations)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Cancellations)	
Research in public affairs, governmental and political processes, and public policies	780,000		640,000	140,000
Survey of the administration of criminal justice in the United States, conducted by the American Bar Foundation	1,095,000		75,000	1,020,000
Training conferences for Federal executives, conducted by Brookings Institution	121,500		14,025	107,475
	<u>\$2,276,500</u>		<u>\$989,025</u>	<u>\$1,287,475</u>

### Urban and Regional Program

Case studies of metropolitan-action programs	150,000		150,000	
Commission on urban-government personnel	500,000		250,000	250,000
Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project	875,000		150,000	725,000
Program of Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation	875,000		125,000	750,000
Research on government reorganization of metropolitan St. Louis, conducted by Washington University and St. Louis University	15,000	(15,000)		
Research and study of problems of Dayton, Ohio, area, conducted by Metropolitan Community Studies, Inc.	75,000		75,000	
Urban research on Kansas City, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, conducted by Community Studies, Inc.	70,000		70,000	
	<u>\$2,560,000</u>	<u>(\$15,000)</u>	<u>\$820,000</u>	<u>\$1,725,000</u>

### Humanities and the Arts

Experiment in lithographic art		186,000		186,000
Fellowships for young composers in high-school systems		200,000	121,100	78,900
Grants-in-aid to creative artists	566,400	800,000	620,000	746,400
Production of new operatic works by American composers		950,000		950,000
Study of economic and social position of artists and the arts in the United States	500,000		500,000	
University-presses program: publication of scholarly works in humanities and social sciences	1,117,980		311,510	806,470
	<u>\$2,184,380</u>	<u>\$2,136,000</u>	<u>\$1,552,610</u>	<u>\$2,767,770</u>

### Economic Development and Administration

Business-education improvement through increased training in the social sciences, mathematics, and statistics	914,000		527,989	386,011
Business-school teacher development through summer seminars, preparation of teaching materials, summer study fellowships, and research assistance	1,200,000		594,201	605,799

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1959
		NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Cancellations)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Cancellations)	
<b>Faculty research, predoctoral, and dissertation fellowships in economics and business administration</b>				
1956-59	29,414	(739)	(739)	29,414
1959-60	750,000		744,873	5,127
1960-61		750,000		750,000
Graduate research workshops in economics	250,000		250,000	
Graduate training in economic development, at Vanderbilt University	227,000		32,000	195,000
Institute of Basic Mathematics for Application to Business	500,000		498,398	1,602
Research seminars for teachers of economics in liberal-arts colleges	205,875	(134)	108,637	97,104
Summer seminars in new developments in business administration	120,000		52,996	67,004
	<u>\$4,196,289</u>	<u>\$749,127</u>	<u>\$2,808,355</u>	<u>\$2,137,061</u>
<b>Problems of the Aging</b>				
National Committee on the Aging, of the National Social Welfare Assembly	180,000		166,800	13,200
<b>Youth Development</b>				
Establishment and support of a Youth Studies Center at Syracuse University	50,000			50,000
Experiment in rehabilitation of delinquent boys		136,000		136,000
Survey of research and practice in field of corrections		105,000		105,000
	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>\$241,000</u>		<u>\$291,000</u>
<b>International Affairs</b>				
Assembling of documentary materials on Russia		(855)	(855)	
Cultural-exchange program with East Europe	333,270	500,000	696,261	137,009
Educational and cultural support of refugees from East Europe	2,991	333,000	310,449	25,542
Educational and scientific cooperation among countries of the Atlantic community	58,000		58,000	
Fellowship program, conducted by Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, for study in the United States by French graduate students	1,000,000	(1,000,000)		
International activities among journalists, conducted by International Press Institute	34,000		34,000	
Program of visits of foreign leaders to the United States, conducted by Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	420,000		60,000	360,000
World-affairs educational activities of Foreign Policy Association and support of its World Affairs Center	325,000		150,000	175,000
	<u>\$2,173,261</u>	<u>(\$167,855)</u>	<u>\$1,307,855</u>	<u>\$697,551</u>

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1958	changes during year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1959
		NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Cancellations)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Cancellations)	
<b>International Training and Research</b>				
Faculty exchanges between American and Soviet universities		400,000		400,000
Foreign Area Training Fellowships				
1953-59		(42,419)	(42,419)	
1959-60	950,000		950,000	
1960-61		1,000,000		1,000,000
Non-Western studies in undergraduate colleges		75,000	55,000	20,000
Study of the role of United States universities in international education		75,000	75,000	
Training and research in the Near East		(16,154)	(16,154)	
	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,491,427</u>	<u>\$1,021,427</u>	<u>\$1,420,000</u>
<b>Overseas Development</b>				
Prior years	4,831,839	(221,069)	3,746,618	864,152
Fiscal 1959	15,000,000		11,143,253	3,856,747
Fiscal 1960		15,000,000		15,000,000
Preliminary and planning expenses for international rice-research institute		250,000	170,000	80,000
	<u>\$19,831,839</u>	<u>\$15,028,931</u>	<u>\$15,059,871</u>	<u>\$19,800,899</u>
<b>Concluded Programs</b>				
Behavioral Sciences		(541)	(2,409)	1,868
<b>Hospital Aid and Medical Education</b>				
Improvement and expansion of services of privately supported hospitals	195,100	(42,382)	84,732	67,986
National Fund for Medical Education program for assistance to medical schools throughout the United States	7,300,718		1,027,705	6,273,013
<b>International Legal Studies</b>				
Law-faculty fellowships in international legal studies	250,000		250,000	
Research and training on Indian legal problems	280,000		50,000	230,000
TV-Radio Workshop		(98,743)	(98,743)	
	<u>\$8,025,818</u>	<u>(\$141,666)</u>	<u>\$1,311,285</u>	<u>\$6,572,867</u>
Totals—Appropriations	<u>\$48,428,146</u>	<u>\$28,806,544</u>	<u>\$28,490,856*</u>	<u>\$48,743,834</u>

\*This total includes grants of \$25,821,070 and projects of \$2,669,786. In addition to grants made out of appropriations, other grants made during the year totaled \$83,532,896 net. Thus, the grand total of grants during fiscal 1959 is \$109,353,966, as given on page 158.

# Economics and Business Administration Fellowships

Following are the recipients of six types of Fellowships in Economics and Business Administration awarded during fiscal 1959. 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 fellowships to the institutions nominating the Fellows, except in the case of certain predoctoral fellowships.

## *Predoctoral*

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

### Alabama, University of

Robert O. Boston, *Auburn, Ala.*  
Joseph F. Curry, *State College, Miss.*

### California, University of (Berkeley)

Albert L. Arcus, *Wembly Park, Perth, Australia*  
Richard F. Barton, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
Gerhard G. Mueller, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
Alexander A. Robichek, *Oakland, Calif.*  
Sui Ngin Wong, *Manila, the Philippines*

### California, University of (Los Angeles)

Gordon C. Armour, *Paramount, Calif.*  
James L. McKenney, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
Harvey D. Tschirgi, *Monterey Park, Calif.*

### Carnegie Institute of Technology

Geoffrey P. E. Clarkson, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*  
Henry C. Fischer, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
Robert K. Lindsay, *Euclid, Ohio*  
Charles G. Moore, Jr., *Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
William F. Pounds, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
George E. Taylor, *Anamosa, Iowa*  
(*State University of Iowa*)

### Chicago, University of

John U. Farley, *Cleveland, Ohio*  
(*Dartmouth College*)  
Jacob B. Michaelsen, *Chicago, Ill.*

### Columbia University

Peter O. Dietz, *Ardsley, N. Y.*  
Gerald C. Fischer, *Buffalo, N. Y.*  
E. Kirby Warren, *New York, N. Y.*

### Cornell University

S. Kenneth Howard, *Ithaca, N. Y.*  
Arthur D. Larson, *Washburn, Wis.*

### Florida, University of

Robert R. Sterling, *Gainesville, Fla.*

### Harvard University

Ronald E. Jablonski, *Barrington, Ill.*  
Jack E. Rosin, *Toledo, Ohio*  
Charles W. Skinner, *Weston, Mass.*  
Harold S. Spear, *Arlington, Mass.*  
Albert R. Wood, *Cambridge, Mass.*

### Illinois, University of

Nicholas Dopuch, *Clinton, Ind.*  
Howard L. Miller, *Kinnear, Wyo.*  
(*University of Wyoming*)

### Indiana University

R. Clifton Andersen, *East Chicago, Ind.*  
Donald H. Granbois, *Libertyville, Ill.*  
(*University of Illinois*)  
James E. Lane, *Terre Haute, Ind.*  
John L. Mason, *Upper Sandusky, Ohio*

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

Martin C. Anderson, *Northboro, Mass.*  
(*Dartmouth College*)  
Robert F. Sherman, *Seattle, Wash.*  
Ronald L. Teigen, *Kenyon, Minn.*  
(*University of Minnesota*)

**Michigan State University**

Zinowij Lew Melnyk, *East Lansing, Mich.*  
G. Edward Philips, *Sweetgrass, Mont.*

**Michigan, University of**

Thomas R. Dyckman, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*  
Thomas E. Ennis, Jr., *Ann Arbor, Mich.*  
Frederick T. Sparrow, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

**Minnesota, University of**

Jacob G. Birnberg, *Minneapolis, Minn.*  
Robert A. Lenberg, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

**New York University**

David A. Baker, *Clifton, N. J.*  
Conrad Berenson, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
William J. Carroll, *The Bronx, N. Y.*  
Lawrence G. Van Horn, *Morris Plains, N. J.*  
(*Rutgers University*)

**North Carolina, University of**

William F. Halcomb, *Memphis, Tenn.*  
(*University of Illinois*)

**Ohio State University**

Robert E. Malcom, *Seven Mile, Ohio*  
Robert F. Pethia, *Cleveland, Ohio*

*Dissertation*

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

**California, University of (Berkeley)**

Vladimir N. Bandera, *Hartford, Conn.*  
Ian D. S. Ward, *Walnut Creek, Calif.*

**Carnegie Institute of Technology**

William S. Gere, Jr., *Syracuse, N. Y.*  
Clarence J. Huizenga, *Jamestown, Mich.*  
William H. Starbuck, *Portland, Ind.*

**Chicago, University of**

Arnold B. Moore, *Chicago, Ill.*  
Larry A. Sjaastad, *Tagus, N. D.*

**Columbia University**

Werner L. Chilton, *New York, N. Y.*  
Zoltán S. Sebestyén, *New York, N. Y.*

**Cornell University**

John A. Henning, *Watertown, Mass.*

**Pennsylvania, University of**

Stanley J. Shapiro, *Mattapan, Mass.*

**Purdue University**

Rene P. Manes, *West Lafayette, Ind.*

**Stanford University**

Donald W. Dobler, *Stanford, Calif.*  
Thomas K. Glennan, Jr., *Cleveland Heights, Ohio*  
(*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*)  
Robert M. Gordon, *Stanford, Calif.*  
Sidney L. Jones, *Logan, Utah*  
Richard E. Kistler, *Portland, Ore.*  
John F. Kooken, *Palo Alto, Calif.*  
Donald E. Porter, *Glen Lake, Minn.*

**Syracuse University**

William P. Dommermuth, *Syracuse, N. Y.*

**Texas, University of**

Dodds I. Buchanan, *Cody, Wyo.*  
Neil R. Paine, *Houston, Texas*

**Virginia Polytechnic Institute**

Charles C. Thigpen, *Fountain City, Tenn.*  
(*University of Tennessee*)

**Washington, University of**

Gerald L. Cleveland, *Vermillion, S. D.*  
(*University of Minnesota*)

**Wisconsin, University of**

Leslie P. Anderson, *Madison, Wis.*

**Harvard University**

Richard N. Cooper, *Falls Church, Va.*  
Paul A. David, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
Gordon M. Kaufman, *Muskegon, Mich.*  
Thomas A. Wilson, *Vancouver, B. C., Canada*

**Indiana University**

Gene K. Groff, *Bloomington, Ind.*  
Richard A. Holmes, *Bloomington, Ind.*  
Larkin B. Warner, *Delaware, Ohio*

**Johns Hopkins University**

John G. Cummins, *Snyder, N. Y.*

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

Carlos F. D. Alejandro, *Havana, Cuba*  
Phoebus J. Dhrymes, *Valley Stream, N. Y.*

**Michigan, University of**

Kang Chao, *Taichung, Taiwan*  
Herbert E. Neil, Jr., *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

**Pennsylvania, University of**

Mary T. Hamilton, *Haverford, Pa.*

**Princeton University**

John R. Allan, *Hamilton, Ont., Canada*

**Stanford University**

Belton M. Fleisher, *Hayward, Calif.*  
Bagicha Singh Minhas, *Hoshiarpur, India*

**Syracuse University**

Kinichiro Sakurai, *Tokyo, Japan*

**Texas, University of**

Hans E. Jensen, *College, Alaska*

**Wisconsin, University of**

Gilbert R. Whitaker, Jr., *Houston, Texas*

**Yale University**

Alan W. Heston, *Portland, Ore.*  
Robert W. Kilpatrick, *New Haven, Conn.*  
Benton F. Massell, *New Haven, Conn.*  
Thirukodikaval N. Srinivasan, *Mannargudi, India*

**Faculty Research**

To college and university faculty members for research on economic and business problems of their own choosing.

**Brown University**

Michael J. Brennan, *Providence, R. I.*

**California, University of (Berkeley)**

Richard E. Caves, *Berkeley, Calif.*

**California, University of (Los Angeles)**

Warren C. Scoville, *Los Angeles, Calif.*

**Carnegie Institute of Technology**

Richard M. Cyert, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**Chicago, University of**

Harold G. Lewis, *Chicago, Ill.*

**Columbia University**

Joseph Dorfman, *New York, N. Y.*  
Leonard R. Sayles, *New York, N. Y.*

**Duke University**

Robert S. Smith, *Durham, N. C.*

**Harvard University**

Seymour E. Harris, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**Indiana University**

William H. Andrews, Jr., *Bloomington, Ind.*

**Johns Hopkins University**

Joseph Aschheim, *Baltimore, Md.*

**Michigan State University**

Robert J. Wolfson, *East Lansing, Mich.*

**Michigan, University of**

D. Maynard Phelps, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

**Minnesota, University of**

Jacob Schmookler, *St. Paul, Minn.*

**Montana State University**

George B. Heliker, *Missoula, Mont.*

**Northwestern University**

Kenyon E. Poole, *Wilmette, Ill.*

**Oklahoma State University**

Richard H. Leftwich, *Stillwater, Okla.*

**Pennsylvania State University**

Will E. Mason, *State College, Pa.*

**Pennsylvania, University of**

Walter Isard, *Philadelphia, Pa.*  
Ervin Miller, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Princeton University**

Richard A. Lester, *Princeton, N. J.*

**Purdue University**

Lance E. Davis, *West Lafayette, Ind.*

**Stanford University**

Herbert E. Dougall, *Menlo Park, Calif.*  
Edward S. Shaw, *Stanford, Calif.*

**Stevens Institute of Technology**

Adam Abruzzi, *Hoboken, N. J.*

**Syracuse University**

Jesse V. Burkhead, *Syracuse, N. Y.*

**Toronto, University of**

John H. Dales, *Port Credit, Ont., Canada*

**Virginia, University of**

James M. Buchanan, *Charlottesville, Va.*

**Washington, University of**

Philip W. Cartwright, *Seattle, Wash.*

**Yale University**

Lloyd G. Reynolds, *New Haven, Conn.*

### *Business-Faculty Study*

To business-school faculty members for up to one year of study in mathematics, statistics, or the social sciences other than economics.

California, University of (Los Angeles)  
Thomas A. Petit, *Los Angeles, Calif.*

Chicago, University of  
Harry V. Roberts, *Homewood, Ill.*

Cincinnati, University of  
John M. Kuhlman, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

Cornell University  
Robert V. Presthus, *Ithaca, N. Y.*

Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Zenon S. Zannetos, *Watertown, Mass.*

Michigan, University of  
James D. Scott, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Ohio State University  
Richard A. Tybout, *Worthington, Ohio*

Washington, University of  
Stephen H. Archer, *Lynnwood, Wash.*  
Cornelius W. Gillam, *Seattle, Wash.*

### *Master Fellowships for Social-Sciences Faculty*

To social scientists, other than economists, in graduate schools for research on business-administration problems and for assistance to graduate students working with the recipients.

California, University of (Berkeley)  
Mason Haire, *Berkeley, Calif.*

Chicago, University of  
Peter Blau, *Chicago, Ill.*

Columbia University  
Paul Lazarsfeld, *New York, N. Y.*  
David Truman, *New York, N. Y.*

Cornell University  
William F. Whyte, *Trumansburg, N. Y.*

Michigan, University of  
Morris Janowitz, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Minnesota, University of  
Harold H. Kelley, *St. Paul, Minn.*

Northwestern University  
Harold Guetzkow, *Evanston, Ill.*

Oregon, University of  
Robert Dubin, *Eugene, Ore.*

Yale University  
Robert A. Dahl, *North Haven, Conn.*

### *Faculty Research in the Social Sciences and Business*

To faculty members in sociology, anthropology, psychology, or political science for research on problems of the business firm.

California, University of (Berkeley)  
Lyman W. Porter, *Berkeley, Calif.*

California, University of (Los Angeles)  
Oscar Grusky, *Los Angeles, Calif.*

Columbia University  
Bernard Levenson, *New York, N. Y.*

Illinois, University of  
Ivan D. Steiner, *Urbana, Ill.*

Northwestern University  
George I. Blanksten, *Wilmette, Ill.*

## Creative Arts

Under the Foundation's program in Humanities and the Arts, a variety of awards were made during fiscal 1959 to help advance the creative development of individual artists in a number of fields. In some cases, the artists received direct grants-in-aid; in others, funds were provided to support the performance of their works. The individual artists are:

### *Painters, Sculptors, and Printmakers*

Grants-in-aid to enable these artists to concentrate upon their creative work.

Josef Albers, *New Haven, Conn.*, painter  
Elmer Bischoff, *San Francisco, Calif.*, painter  
Hyman Bloom, *Boston, Mass.*, painter  
Edwin Dickinson, *New York, N. Y.*, painter  
Philip Guston, *New York, N. Y.*, painter

Raoul Hague, *Woodstock, N. Y.*, sculptor  
Conrad Marca-Relli, *East Hampton, N. Y.*, painter  
Reuben Nakian, *Stamford, Conn.*, sculptor  
Theodore Roszak, *New York, N. Y.*, sculptor  
Adja Yunkers, *New York, N. Y.*, painter, graphic artist

### *Retrospective Shows for Visual Artists*

Funds, awarded through the American Federation of Arts, for retrospective shows of the works of mature painters, sculptors, and printmakers.

Milton Arvey, *New York, N. Y.*, painter  
Andrew Dasburg, *Ranchos de Taos, N. M.*, painter  
Jose de Creeft, *New York, N. Y.*, sculptor  
Lee Gatch, *Lambertville, N. J.*, painter  
Mauricio Lasansky, *Iowa City, Iowa*, printmaker  
Carl Morris, *Portland, Ore.*, painter

William Pachner, *Clearwater Beach, Fla.*, painter  
Walter Quirt, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, painter  
Abraham Rattner, *New York, N. Y.*, painter  
Hugo Robus, *New York, N. Y.*, sculptor  
Karl Schrag, *New York, N. Y.*, painter, printmaker  
Everett Spruce, *Austin, Texas*, painter

### *Writers of Fiction and Poets*

Grants-in-aid to enable these writers and poets to concentrate upon their creative work.

James A. Baldwin, *New York, N. Y.*, writer  
Saul Bellow, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, writer  
E. E. Cummings, *New York, N. Y.*, poet  
Robert Fitzgerald, *Levanto, Italy*, poet  
Stanley Kunitz, *New York, N. Y.*, poet  
Bernard Malamud, *Corvallis, Ore.*, writer

Flannery O'Connor, *Milledgeville, Ga.*, writer  
Tillie Olsen, *Pacific Palisades, Calif.*, writer  
Katherine Anne Porter, *Washington, D. C.*, writer  
Theodore Roethke, *Seattle, Wash.*, poet  
Niccolo Tucci, *New York, N. Y.*, writer

### *Theater Directors and Playwrights*

Grants-in-aid to theater directors to help further their creative development.

William Ball, *New York, N. Y.*  
Rachmael ben Avram, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
Herbert Blau, *San Francisco, Calif.*  
Angus L. Bowmer, *Salem, Ore.*  
James H. Clancy, *Iowa City, Iowa*

Zelda Fichandler, *Washington, D. C.*  
John Reich, *Chicago, Ill.*  
Alan Schneider, *New York, N. Y.*  
Mack Scism, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*  
Nina Vance, *Houston, Texas*



## Production of works by playwrights through subsidies to producing theaters

Kenneth Cameron, *New York, N. Y.*,  
Josh Greenfeld, *New York, N. Y.*,  
John B. Harding, *Malibu, Calif.*,  
Sidney Michaels, *Los Angeles, Calif.*,  
Phillip Pruneau, *New York, N. Y.*  
Seyril Schochen, *Ithaca, N. Y.*,  
John Vlahos, *Westport, Conn.*,  
Lionel Wiggam, *New York, N. Y.*,

*The Physician for Fools*, Margo Jones Theatre, *Dallas, Texas*  
*Clandestine on the Morning Line*, Arena Stage, *Washington, D. C.*  
*Kinderspiel*, Boston University Theatre, *Boston, Mass.*  
*The Plaster Bambino*, Actor's Workshop, *San Francisco, Calif.*  
*The Morgan Rock*, Omaha Community Playhouse, *Omaha, Neb.*  
*The Moon Besieged*, Stanford University Theater, *Stanford, Calif.*  
*The Golden Age of Pericles Pappas*, Tulsa Little Theatre, *Tulsa, Okla.*  
*Inside Emily Payne*, Playhouse, *Erie, Pa.*

## Concert Artists and Composers

Grants-in-aid to concert artists and commission fees to composers chosen by the artists for preparation of new works to be performed by the artists. (Ten symphony orchestras performing these works with the aid of Foundation grants are listed in the Statement of Grants.)

### Concert Artist

Adele Addison, *New York, N. Y.*, soprano  
Phyllis Curtin, *New York, N.Y.*, soprano  
Leon Fleisher, *New York, N.Y.*, pianist  
Joseph Fuchs, *New York, N. Y.*, violinist  
Irene Jordan, *New Rochelle, N. Y.*, soprano  
Jacob Lateiner, *New York, N. Y.*, pianist  
Seymour Lipkin, *New York, N. Y.*, pianist  
William Masselos, *Princeton, N. J.*, pianist  
Michael Rabin, *New York, N. Y.*, violinist  
Leonard Rose, *Great Neck, N. Y.*, cellist

### Composer

Lukas Foss, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
Carlisle Floyd, *Tallahassee, Fla.*  
Leon Kirchner, *Oakland, Calif.*  
Walter Piston, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
Vittorio Giannini, *New York, N. Y.*  
Elliott Carter, *New York, N. Y.*  
Harold Shapero, *Natick, Mass.*  
Ben Weber, *New York, N. Y.*  
Paul Creston, *White Plains, N. Y.*  
William Schuman, *New York, N. Y.*

## Composers in High Schools

Fellowships to composers to serve in high-school systems writing music for performance by high-school orchestras, bands, choruses, and other musical groups.

### Composer

Grant Beglarian, *Plymouth, Mich.*  
Emma Lou Diemer, *Rochester, N. Y.*  
Arthur R. Frackenpohl, *Potsdam, N. Y.*  
Arnold Freed, *The Bronx, N. Y.*  
Joseph W. Jenkins, *Arlington, Va.*  
James L. Kurtz, *Port Washington, N. Y.*  
Richard B. Lane, *Paterson, N. J.*  
Martin S. Mailman, *Rochester, N. Y.*  
Robert S. Muczynski, *Chicago, Ill.*  
Harold Owen, *Hopland, Calif.*  
Robert B. Washburn, *Rochester, N. Y.*  
Michael White, *Chicago, Ill.*

### School System

*Cleveland Heights, Ohio*  
*Arlington County, Va.*  
*Hempstead, N. Y.*  
*Long Beach, Calif.*  
*Evanston, Ill.*  
*Portland, Ore.*  
*Rochester, N. Y.*  
*Jacksonville, Fla.*  
*Oakland, Calif.*  
*Wichita, Kan.*  
*Elkhart, Ind.*  
*Seattle, Wash.*

# Foreign Area Training Fellowships

One hundred and eighty-two Foreign Area Training Fellowships were awarded in fiscal 1959. Listed under their areas of study, the recipients and their permanent addresses are:

## *Asia and the Near East*

- Sheldon L. Appleton, *New York, N. Y.*  
Jim T. Araki, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
Robin Barlow, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*  
Ruth Blaut, *New Haven, Conn.*  
Clifford Howard Borgan, *Portland, Ore.*  
Ruth M. Bosma, *Catasauqua, Pa.*  
Leon C. Brown, *Mayfield, Ky.*  
Robert E. Brown, *Topanga, Calif.*  
Kathleen Burrill, *New York, N. Y.*  
Hazel Chung, *Erie, Pa.*  
Ralph C. Crozier, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada*  
Clark E. Cunningham, *Kansas City, Mo.*  
Jean A. Curran, Jr., *New York, N. Y.*  
John H. Davis, *Northampton, Mass.*  
Robert F. Dernberger, *Pontiac, Mich.*  
Doris J. Dohrenwend, *New York, N. Y.*  
William F. Dorrill, *Killeen, Texas*  
Lyle A. Downing, *San Francisco, Calif.*  
David M. Farquhar, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
Joseph F. Fletcher, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
Frederick W. Frey, *Minerva, Ohio*  
Robert A. Garfias, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
Michael Gasster, *Seattle, Wash.*  
Edwin M. Gerow, *Chicago, Ill.*  
Jerome B. Grieder, *Bozeman, Mont.*  
George E. Gruen, *New York, N. Y.*  
Robert M. Haddad, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
Thomas J. Hegarty, *West Roxbury, Mass.*  
Dorothy J. Hess, *Chicago, Ill.*  
Jasper C. Ingersoll, *Schenectady, N. Y.*  
Kiyotoshi Iwamoto, *Salt Lake City, Utah*  
Richard H. Jeanneret, *Short Hills, N. J.*  
Stanleigh H. Jones, Jr., *Virginia Beach, Va.*  
Harold L. Kahn, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*  
Wells H. Keddie, *Tucson, Ariz.*  
Philip A. Kuhn, *Washington, D. C.*  
Robert G. Landen, *Millburn, N. J.*  
Ira M. Lapidus, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
Thomas Lawton, *Kansas City, Kan.*  
Daniel S. Lev, *Youngstown, Ohio*  
Charlton M. Lewis, *Altadena, Calif.*  
Diane K. Lewis, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
Chu-Tsing Li, *Iowa City, Iowa*  
Allen B. Linden, *The Bronx, N. Y.*  
Marian N. MacBaisey, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
Mark Mancall, *New York, N. Y.*  
Colin Masica, *Minneapolis, Minn.*  
Marlene J. Mayo, *Detroit, Mich.*  
William H. McCullough, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
Leila M. Meo, *Bloomington, Ind.*  
Inez Metzl, *New York, N. Y.*  
Arthur Michaels, *New York, N. Y.*  
Michael H. Moerman, *New York, N. Y.*  
Clement H. Moore, *Westmount, Que., Canada*  
Daniel E. Moore, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
William F. Morton, *Monongahela, Pa.*  
David P. Mozingo, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
Donald J. Munro, *Cleveland Heights, Ohio*  
Miyeko O. Murase, *New York, N. Y.*  
Thomas Naff, *Sherman Oaks, Calif.*  
Tetsuo Najita, *Hilo, Hawaii*  
Stanley S. Newman, *Passaic, N. J.*  
Ralph W. Nicholas, *Lakewood, Ohio*  
Garland W. Paschall, *Seattle, Wash.*  
Dwight H. Perkins, *Evanston, Ill.*  
Gene B. Petersen, *Oswego, Ore.*  
Karen K. Petersen, *Oswego, Ore.*  
David E. Pfanner, *New York, N. Y.*  
David W. Plath, *Elgin, Ill.*  
Donald H. Pond, *Dearborn, Mich.*  
Klaus H. Pringsheim, *New York, N. Y.*  
Christopher T. E. Rand, Jr., *Santa Barbara, Calif.*  
Richard W. Reinhardt, *Piedmont, Calif.*  
Nicholas Rescher, *Bethlehem, Pa.*  
Ralph H. Retzlaff, *Washington, D. C.*  
Phyllis J. Rolnick, *Hollywood, Fla.*  
David T. Roy, *Radnor, Pa.*  
Marleigh Ryan, *New York, N. Y.*  
John E. Schrecker, *New York, N. Y.*  
Irwin J. Schulman, *Mahopac, N. Y.*  
James E. Sheridan, *Alameda, Calif.*  
James R. Shirley, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
Herman L. Sinaiko, *Chicago, Ill.*  
Nathan Sivin, *Boston, Mass.*  
Mary F. Somers, *Washington, D. C.*  
John W. Spellman, *Ashburnham, Mass.*  
Caroline T. Spicer, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
John L. Thompson, *Rockville Centre, N. Y.*  
Robert L. Tignor, *New Haven, Conn.*  
William B. Trousdale, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*  
Canute Vander Meer, *Westchester, Ill.*  
Irene T. Walker, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
Millidge P. Walker, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
Walter F. Weiker, *Albany, N. Y.*

Stanley Weinstein, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
Arthur P. Wolf, *Santa Rosa, Calif.*  
Leon M. Zolbrod, *New York, N. Y.*

### *Soviet Union and East Europe*

Henry J. Aaron, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
Merritt G. Abrash, *Coytesville, N. J.*  
William Walter Adams, Jr., *Liberty, Mo.*  
Murray L. Adelman, *Van Nuys, Calif.*  
David Edward Albright, *Colfax, Ind.*  
Patrick Lionel Alston, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
Paul H. Avrich, *Fresh Meadows, N. Y.*  
Jeremy Richard Azrael, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
James Stuart Beaver, *Walnut Creek, Calif.*  
Andrew Quarles Blane, *Hopkinsville, Ky.*  
Alan Andrew Brown, *Harrisburg, Pa.*  
Charles Edward Butler, *Powell, Tenn.*  
Patricia J. Carden, *Concord, N. C.*  
Robert Goodrich Carlton, *San Antonio, Texas*  
Anna Maria Cienciala, *Montreal, Que., Canada*  
Walter Carl Clemens, Jr., *Cincinnati, Ohio*  
Philip Bruce Cook, *New York, N. Y.*  
Harris Livermore Coulter, *New York, N. Y.*  
Sam Norman Driver, *Neffs, Ohio*  
Harvey Leonard Dyck, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada*  
Charles Fox Elliott, *Belmont, Mass.*  
Oleh S. Fedyshyn, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
Carol Gayle, *New York, N. Y.*  
Franklin E. Gill, Jr., *Sioux City, Iowa*  
Philip Spencer Gillette, *Boston, Mass.*  
Donald M. Gish, *Ft. Pierce, Fla.*  
Judith Ann Grouse, *Minneapolis, Minn.*  
Wayne Hall, *Cincinnati, Ohio*  
Warren Blair Harshman, *Cincinnati, Ohio*  
Grey Hodnett, *New York, N. Y.*  
Ramon H. Hulsey, *Houston, Texas*  
Sheridan W. Johns, III, *Morrisville, Pa.*  
Richard White Judy, *Montrose, Kan.*  
Bohuslav Bohumil Kymlicka, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada*  
Theodore Lehmann, *New York, N. Y.*  
Donald Ralph Lesh, *Falmouth, Mass.*  
Arthur A. Levin, *New York, N. Y.*  
Richard Ellis Lonsdale, *Arcadia, Calif.*  
Woodford D. McClellan, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
John William McDonald, Jr., *Mayfield, Ky.*  
Charles A. Moser, *Knoxville, Tenn.*

Elinor Ann Murray, *Chicago, Ill.*  
Anthony Graham Netting, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
Walter McKenzie Pintner, *Hillsdale, N. Y.*  
Frederick J. Piotrow, *Rochester, N. Y.*  
Don Cravens Price, *Scarsdale, N. Y.*  
Helma Repczuk, *New York, N. Y.*  
Thomas Riha, *Riverside, Calif.*  
Fred Francis Schiller, *Newark, N. J.*  
Jeremiah Schneiderman, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
Morton Schwartz, *The Bronx, N. Y.*  
Jack Arnold Smith, *Grants Pass, Ore.*  
Leland Gale Stauber, *Kensington, Md.*  
Bette Daneman Stavrakis, *Akron, Ohio*  
Theofanis George Stavrou, *Culver, Ind.*  
Charles E. Townsend, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
Harry Eugene Walters, *Campbell, Calif.*  
Stephen Weber, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*  
Allan K. Wildman, *Bloomington, Ill.*  
Robert A. Wohl, *Los Angeles, Calif.*

### *Africa*

Daniel J. Crowley, *Peoria, Ill.*  
Warren L. d' Azevedo, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
Victor D. Du Bois, *Lombard, Ill.*  
Peter J. Duignan, *Stanford, Calif.*  
James W. Fernandez, *Mill Valley, Calif.*  
Peter R. Gould, *Evanston, Ill.*  
Elaine C. Hagopian, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
Jean F. Herskovits, *Evanston, Ill.*  
C. H. Walter Howe, *Weehawken, N. J.*  
Erich Isaac, *Philadelphia, Pa.*  
Willard R. Johnson, *Pasadena, Calif.*  
Martin L. Kilson, *Ambler, Pa.*  
Igor Kopytoff, *Skokie, Ill.*  
Nancy B. Leis, *Walden, N. Y.*  
Philip E. Leis, *Walden, N. Y.*  
Charles-Henri J. La Munière, *Nyack, N. Y.*  
Marvin P. Miracle, *Stanford, Calif.*  
Robert F. Murphy, *El Cerrito, Calif.*  
Laurence Salomon, *The Bronx, N. Y.*  
Marshall H. Segall, *New York, N. Y.*  
William A. Shack, *Chicago, Ill.*  
Leon Siroto, *New York, N. Y.*  
Audrey Smedley, *Detroit, Mich.*  
James H. Vaughan, Jr., *Norfolk, Va.*  
William Worthy, *New York, N. Y.*

## Law Faculty Fellowships

Eight Law Faculty Fellowships were awarded during fiscal 1959 to teachers in American law schools for research or study in the fields of law and public affairs and international legal studies. The recipients, their permanent addresses, and the law schools with which they are associated are:

### *Law and Public Affairs*

Carl H. Fulda, *Columbus, Ohio*, Ohio State University College of Law  
Henry Rose, *South Orange, N. J.*, Rutgers University School of Law  
Louis H. Swartz, *New York, N. Y.*, Rutgers University School of Law  
Arvo Van Alstyne, *Los Angeles, Calif.*, University of California School of Law

### *International Legal Studies*

Kenneth C. Davis, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, University of Minnesota Law School  
E. Ernest Goldstein, *Austin, Texas*, University of Texas School of Law  
Bruno H. Greene, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, Syracuse University College of Law  
Daniel R. Mandelker, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Indiana University School of Law

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