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*The Foundation itself does not generally engage in research, teaching, or other direct operations. It pursues its objectives as a philanthropy through grants to other nonprofit organizations.*

*Including the fiscal year 1962, the Foundation has given \$1.7 billion to some 4,950 institutions and organizations. The recipients of Foundation grants have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and sixty-seven foreign countries. Virtually all of the funds granted by the Foundation have been given since 1950, when the Foundation became a nationwide philanthropy. During the fifteen preceding years, its grants were largely to Michigan charitable and educational institutions.*

*About 90 per cent of the Foundation's grants have gone to institutions in the United States—principally colleges, universities, schools, and educational organizations.*





# THE FORD FOUNDATION

“...to advance human welfare”

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# The President's Review

During the past fiscal year, the Ford Foundation conducted an intensive review of its policies, programs, and operations, and formulated a framework for its activities in the 1960s. It was the first comprehensive study since 1950, when the Board of Trustees adopted the report of a study committee that planned the Foundation's emergence as a major national philanthropy.

Concurrently, the Foundation continued its program activities and, in fact, made grants and other new ongoing-program commitments greater in 1962 than in any previous year.\*

While self-study is necessary for the evolution of any large institution, it was particularly fitting that the Ford Foundation take a detailed look at itself and order its priorities for the next few years. Though the doctrine of "first things first" is hardly an original one, foundations—particularly the large ones—are under increasing pressure in a complex society to ride off in all directions at once. Secondly, the Foundation, through a number of its grant-making programs, has, in effect, been urging a doctrine of planning and priorities upon others.

## **A Common Doctrine Commonly Ignored**

The Foundation has felt the need to stress this doctrine because all too often it is ignored in the affairs of the institutions upon which society depends for the solution of its most vexing problems.

Many institutions that began with clear purposes respond to radically changed conditions not by redefining their purposes but by grafting on new functions. The more indiscriminate this process, the cloudier the institution's objectives become, and the less effective its efforts to pursue them. This process can be imperceptible, even to the people most intimately concerned with the institution. The truth sometimes dawns too late, when the institution has grown so diffuse that it cannot respond to the most urgent demands, or, when faced with shortages of funds or talented people, it cannot attract them because it has lost the appeal of vigor and clear purpose.

Thus the Foundation, seeking to assist individuals and organizations who show the greatest promise of effectively attacking important human problems, sets high store on the clarification of objectives and on intelligent and imaginative planning.

## **Planning in Higher Education**

The most prominent recent example of the Foundation's application of this doctrine in important fields is the Special Program in Education, which seeks to accelerate the development of selected private universities and colleges as

\*The total in fiscal 1956 was greater, but included large capital grants—for college-faculty salaries, hospitals, and medical schools—that were outside ongoing programs.

important national and regional centers.\* In the Foundation's judgment, each participating institution has sorted out, from the kaleidoscope of choices, forms, and goals of American higher education, the objectives it deems most important and which it feels best able to achieve. Moreover, each has laid down long-range programs for achieving its objectives.

Both are demanding exercises. They require not only a rational analysis of structure and day-to-day operations, but a reexamination of basic assumptions, hallowed traditions, and ingrained habits. We have observed that colleges and universities seriously undertaking this process are also engaged in innovating, experimenting, strengthening their essential enterprises, and winnowing out the expendable or irrelevant.

### **Choices for Social Progress**

In the development of newly independent nations and other less-developed areas, planning and the establishment of priorities are interwoven with political exigencies, cultural patterns, and economic aspirations. Progress in many of these countries depends on centralized government planning. A country must weigh alternative courses of action with its aspirations in the cold light of what is feasible. While it is not always a clear-cut choice between industrial vs. agricultural development, or between expanded elementary education vs. strengthened secondary education, the country must frequently choose among several compelling courses. The wrong choice is apt to impede development for generations, and an equivocal decision that scatters the country's resources and capabilities in too many directions may be no better. The Foundation's role in overseas development is determined largely by priorities established by the host country and by the Foundation's own judgment of fields in which it can make the most useful contributions within those priorities.

In the United States, the common good is affected by a diversity of decisions—private and public, local and national. Nearly every enterprise working on the fundamental needs in American society can use more knowledge and funds, but substantial strides can be made by more discrimination and better planning in the use of existing resources. For example, in its programs on the complexities of urbanization and the human problems of decaying city centers, the Foundation has sought out and supported outstanding instances of coordinated community efforts. In a number of places, private organizations, school systems, and government agencies are harmonizing their talents and resources into effective attacks on the key problems facing their communities. In overcoming interagency rivalry, obsolete objectives, and overlapping services, they hope to demonstrate that concerted action, even amid the tensions and cross-currents of massive cities, is realistic as well as idealistic.

\*Discussed in more detail later under the section "Education in the United States," page 9.



### **The Special Duty of Foundations**

Philanthropic foundations themselves have a particular duty to define objectives, establish priorities, analyze opportunities, discriminate between courses of action, and compare choices. The need is greatest among the large, national foundations, and not simply because they cannot delimit themselves by drawing their compass in tight geographical lines or in a few rather circumscribed fields of interest. The imperative is more intrinsic; it stems from the size and potential of these foundations and, fundamentally, from the purpose for which they are fostered by American society.

Let me dispose first of one of the less important reasons for a foundation to select priorities and to delineate its interests. That is, convenience. There is no doubt that clear objectives clearly stated help prospective applicants and reduce the volume of mail and visits to a foundation's staff. But the large foundations are not preoccupied with establishing ground rules. Indeed, observations concerning the gamesmanship of obtaining a grant and the art of reading a foundation's mind are largely fancy or gossip.

The governing reasons for selectivity by foundations lie elsewhere.

In the large foundations—certainly in this, the largest—the very advantages of substantial funds may be diluted by the temptations and pressures to which large funds are vulnerable. The larger a foundation's resources, the more difficult it becomes to explain why it must resist exceptions to its announced fields of interest. One exception, so the arguments go, is not likely to matter much.

(As more institutions participate in Ford Foundation programs, incidentally, it is said that its grants are sometimes sought not only for the funds but also as a kind of seal of approval. This represents a serious misreading of our programs and policies, for the Foundation is neither an accrediting agency nor a dispenser of prizes, and in selecting one institution we do not imply defects in all others of its type. Our choice is affected not only by an institution's competence but by such reasons as our judgment of its stage of development and its relation to the over-all effort we are seeking to further.)

Exceptions—for whatever worthwhile purpose—do matter, singly and together. Enjoying advantages that permit it to be flexible and experimental, a foundation is a unique source of funds for uncommon advances in important matters. It cannot utilize these advantages fully if it operates as a kind of massive community chest. To fulfill its commitments, it must pursue important social objectives in ways beyond the reach of other institutions.

The Ford Foundation gives its funds for activities that it considers of particular importance to the American people, that are not likely to be supported by others, and that lend themselves to significant contributions from the Foundation. I believe that our very size challenges us to exert an influence strong enough to advance a field materially. We do not read the concept of philanthropic neutrality to mean that foundations should avoid having a point of view.

Having touched on the advantage of size, I should repeat the customary admonition that even the Ford Foundation's resources are finite. In the next few years, the Foundation expects to continue granting all its income and part of its capital so that it will make new commitments of about \$250 million a year. This is an impressive sum—impressive enough to make a difference if we undertake a few essential tasks and do them well—but not nearly adequate to all the opportunities for significant Foundation action. Consequently, the Trustees must continually make hard choices, based not only on a proposal *per se* but on an intimate knowledge of the Foundation's overall objectives, priorities, and resources. It is inevitable that a disappointed applicant, who is understandably more engrossed with the purposes of his program or institution than with the Foundation's, does not always comprehend the reasons for these choices.

### Development Tasks

One little-known reason for selectivity lies in the changing nature of philanthropy. In recent years, the Ford Foundation's expenditures of "venture capital" have not quite fit the customary images of casting a pebble to attract wider ripples of interest in significant new ideas or planting a seed to yield an abundant harvest of financial support for vital institutions.

Increasingly characteristic of the Foundation's work are what might be termed developmental tasks—the sustained strengthening of critical programs and institutions, the extensive exploration of new approaches and forms, and the application of successful experiments and innovations on a broad scale.

Developmental tasks are likely to involve several stages, to engage a variety of resources, and to require that the Foundation lay the groundwork for many years in bringing fields to the point where substantial advances can be made.

As the Foundation increasingly undertakes such developmental tasks, the more imperative it becomes for it to choose carefully and avoid eroding these efforts by distractions and exceptions.

Toward this end, we this year established an Office of Policy and Planning, under the direction of Vice President William McPeak. The Office will assist in long-range planning, help interrelate objectives of the various Foundation programs, and conduct internal research and evaluations. It is particularly concerned with program planning, which the Foundation this year placed on a three-year rather than an annual basis. This change is reflected in budgeting, although to avoid inflexibility three-year budgets are continuously reviewed and may be altered quarterly.

The increasing commitment of the Foundation's resources to developmental tasks is an outgrowth both of its experience in the past eleven years and of the complexity of problems the Foundation has undertaken to attack. Let me cite just one example:

### **Case in Point: Teachers and Teaching**

It was not until 1962—more than ten years after the Foundation began its efforts to help provide better teaching for America’s burgeoning school population—that the many new developments we have encouraged coalesced on a statewide level. In Oregon, with the aid of the grant described on page 9, a comprehensive program was launched to improve the quality of teachers and teaching throughout the state. We hope this undertaking will demonstrate a pattern of cooperation among schools, colleges, and state education departments that will prove that our locally controlled, diverse educational system can organize its resources in a broad-scale drive for quality.

A decade ago, the concepts, knowledge, and experience were not available anywhere in the United States to project, much less to carry out, a coherent and feasible design for large-scale action. The effort had to start with education’s fundamental components—the teacher and the school.

In teacher education, the need was for a basic realignment that would stress a sound liberal education and rigorous training in subject matter. It was further believed that a master’s-level fifth year should be added that would focus professional training on the salaried internship—that is, sustained teaching experience under responsible supervision. In supervising and paying the interns, schools were now sharing with universities the responsibility—and cost—of training future teachers. By 1958, twenty-two colleges and universities and scores of school systems were partners in teacher-education experiments aided by grants totaling \$9.1 million from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, which the Foundation had established in 1951. In 1959, with these experiments to build on, the Foundation decided that teacher education was ready to undertake a major transition on a national scale. It therefore began its “breakthrough” program in which fifty-seven colleges and universities are now participating in grants amounting to \$27.5 million.

Simultaneously, the other basic component of our educational system—the school itself—was the subject of intensive experimentation to make the best use of available teachers. With the aid of Foundation and Fund grants totaling \$21.6 million for programs involving several hundred schools, a range of new techniques was developed; among them, the use of teachers’ aides; teaching teams, allowing teachers to divide responsibility according to their special skills; variations in class size—with some classes consisting of a hundred or more pupils, some of only a half-dozen—depending on the nature of the lesson; and the adaptation of television and other modern technological devices to the teaching process.

In sum, the achievement of a more adequate system of public education has proved to be a complex process requiring initiative on many fronts. The basic resources—schools, colleges, universities, and related educational agencies—must be strengthened and brought into an entirely new synthesis. The lesson for a private philanthropy is clear: If it seeks to nourish American

education, or any other enterprise, to a new and broader potential for advancement, it must first share in the long and patient work of developing the institutions, talent, and experience that make the difference between surface change and solid achievement.

### **Framework for the 1960s**

The imperative for selectivity was impressed on the Foundation perhaps more forcefully than ever this year by its study of policies and programs. The background and purpose of the study, and the range of possible objectives that emerged from it were summarized in a sixteen-page statement, "*The Ford Foundation in the 1960s*," published in July.

Briefly, the Foundation planned to pursue objectives within five broad areas: educational affairs, public and economic affairs, international affairs, overseas development, and the arts and sciences.

The Trustees also resolved to apply significantly large funds toward the achievement of major advances on selected critical problems, which, in the foreseeable future, include the following: increased understanding and improvement of the processes of teaching and learning and the strengthening of curricula at all educational levels; development of noncommercial television for high-quality cultural, informational, and educational broadcasting; strengthening of the Atlantic partnership; accelerating the growth of the less-developed countries; strengthening of the position of the artist and of artistic institutions in American life; and, in selected metropolitan complexes, improvement of the physical environment and social, educational, and cultural content of urban living.

The study yielded a broad range of objectives that the staff may pursue in its grant-making programs during the 1960s. It deserves emphasis that these objectives constitute a framework for exploring alternatives and recommending priorities for Foundation action. It is not likely that all will, or could, be translated into effective action. Each of these objectives is important, but insofar as it is susceptible to Foundation action, it must compete with the others for the limited funds available.

### **Programs in 1962**

The major activities of the fiscal year ended September 30, 1962 are described in the pages that follow. A financial accounting of all actions is given in the gray pages and includes not only grants, appropriations, and projects, but a report of the Treasurer, a list of Foundation investments, and other financial data.

In fiscal 1962, the Foundation made new program commitments—mainly grants and appropriations for future grants—totaling \$255.7 million. Actual grants approved and expenditures on projects administered by the Foundation totaled \$226.9 million; administrative expenses, \$6.5 million; and income, \$136.6 million. Thus, the Foundation made commitments nearly

double its income. The balance came from capital, bringing the total invasion of capital for grants, other commitments, and expenses to \$597.3 million since the establishment of the Foundation.

Two officers who served the Foundation long and ably resigned this year. Dyke Brown, who has been a vice president since 1953, will leave at the end of the 1962 calendar year to become director of a new independent college-preparatory school in California. His valuable contributions to the Foundation began in 1948 as assistant director of the Study Committee for the Foundation's expansion into national activities. Harvey B. Matthews, Jr., who joined the Foundation staff in 1952 and was assistant to the president, took a position in industry.

*Henry T. Heald*



# Program Reviews

## Education in the United States

In their policy statement this year, *The Ford Foundation in the 1960s*, the Board of Trustees noted among the forces impelling Foundation action "the growing demands of American society on an educational system that requires major adjustment, conceptually and physically." In 1962, the Foundation's efforts to assist American education embraced objectives ranging from the comprehensive improvement of school systems to the strengthening of programs for preparing the next generation of college teachers.

### Special Program in Education

Twenty-one private liberal-arts colleges received grants totaling \$41.6 million in the third year of the Foundation's Special Program to advance the development of selected institutions of higher education as regional and national centers of excellence. The colleges, listed on page 106, may use the grants at their own discretion to expand and improve their academic programs. To be eligible for the full amounts, the recipients must raise a total of \$99.8 million in matching funds from other sources over a three-year period.

The Foundation also made a second grant of \$6 million under the Special Program to Johns Hopkins University, one of the five institutions to receive grants at the start of the program in September, 1960. Johns Hopkins met the matching requirement of \$12 million for its first grant in January, 1962, less than half-way through the three-year grant period.

The objective of the Special Program is to build on excellence and realistic aspirations in a group of colleges and universities with varying backgrounds, locations, and plans for the future. Grants under the program, while tailored to the needs, accomplishments, and potential of each recipient, share three features:

—Each grant is designed to strengthen the

institution's total achievement, academically and administratively.

—Each may be used in the way the recipient believes will best advance its long-range growth.

—Each is intended, through its matching requirement, to help the institution broaden the base for continuing financial support from alumni, industry, and other donors.

Including this year's actions, the Foundation has granted under the Special Program a total of \$114.7 million to thirty-five colleges and universities. The grants carry matching requirements totaling \$277 million, of which the recipients have already raised more than \$80 million.

### School Improvement

Several continuing Foundation interests in education—improved preparation of schoolteachers and better teaching methods, curriculum, and school organization—were combined this year in a statewide program in Oregon. Supported by a \$3.5 million grant to the Oregon State Department of Education, the program involves nine private and public universities and colleges, which prepare 88 per cent of all teachers in Oregon, and twenty-six school systems, which enroll half of the public-school students in the state. The program will thus demonstrate on an unprecedented scale the principle that schools, colleges, universities, and state authorities can most effectively improve teaching and the preparation of teachers by operating as partners.

Each school system will adopt at least two of the new practices introduced into American education in the past ten years—for example, team teaching, flexible scheduling, variations in class size, nongraded classes, independent study, and continuous, coordinated curricula in specific subjects from kindergarten through

twelfth grade. One system, the Eugene Public Schools, will serve as a major demonstration center by testing a wide range of innovations.

The universities and colleges will complement these efforts with new patterns in teacher preparation—emphasis on liberal, as distinguished from professional, education; mastery of the subject the teacher is to teach; strong grounding in such disciplines basic to teaching as history, psychology, and philosophy; and internships and other sustained classroom experience in the participating school systems.

The Foundation also initiated a series of grants for comprehensive, coordinated efforts to improve all levels of education throughout individual school systems. The first grants will enable the Newton, Massachusetts, and Norwalk, Connecticut, public schools to expand their experimental activities, previously limited to particular schools or grades, to cover all students from the elementary grades through the high school, and, in the case of Newton, in the junior college as well.

The experimental programs at Eugene, Newton, and Norwalk were begun with earlier grants from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, an independent organization established by the Foundation in 1951 to encourage educational innovation and development. This year the Foundation granted \$2 million to the Fund to continue through March, 1963.

With one-fifth of the nation's children still attending schools with 200 or fewer students, the Foundation made grants totaling \$742,000 to the state education departments of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah for a regional program to improve education in small rural schools. The Western States Small School Project, as it is called, will test and demonstrate such new practices as team teaching; cooperation among schools to share specialist teachers and to provide advanced work for able students; supervised correspondence study; employment of nonprofessional teachers' aides

for routine classroom and clerical tasks; and use of television, tape recorders, and films to expand curriculum and strengthen teaching.

The Education staff also continued its interest in the education of children in blighted urban neighborhoods through participation in the urban gray areas program (reviewed on page 33), a comprehensive approach to the human problems of the American city.

### **Teacher Education**

In addition to the teacher-education aspect of the statewide program in Oregon, the Foundation made grants totaling \$1,250,000 to the Universities of California (Los Angeles) and Wisconsin for experimental programs in the preparation of elementary- and secondary-school teachers. The grants are part of a series started by the Foundation in 1959 to achieve a breakthrough in American teacher education. Including the California, Oregon, and Wisconsin grants, a total of \$27.5 million has been granted for experiments involving fifty-nine colleges and universities and scores of cooperating schools.

The programs stress general or liberal education, mastery of subject-matter fields, internships, and adoption of team teaching and other school improvements. U. C. L. A. will establish as its standard teacher-preparation program a five-year curriculum in which students will major in an academic subject rather than in education. Wisconsin, in cooperation with nine public colleges, two private colleges, and thirty-three school systems, will expand a similar plan so that it becomes the principal method of preparing teachers for the entire state.

In the field of college teaching, the Foundation granted \$2.5 million to six universities, listed on page 107, for programs to recruit and prepare outstanding students for academic careers. The grants are part of a nationwide experiment—for which the Foundation previously made grants to twenty-six universities—to

offset a critical shortage of qualified young teachers to meet climbing college enrollments. The largest of the 1962 grants, to the University of Chicago, will support a cooperative program involving thirty-six liberal-arts colleges in the Midwest.

The programs are designed to strengthen the master's degree—the level of preparation with which most college teachers enter the profession—and to reduce the time spent in achieving the doctorate. Covering the final two undergraduate years and the first year of graduate study, they share these common elements: early identification and recruitment of outstanding students; a planned sequence of courses and seminars; emphasis on independent research and writing; completion of Ph.D. language requirements and preparation for the Ph.D. qualifying examination; supervised teaching of undergraduate courses; and seminars dealing with college teaching.

In a related effort to reduce the college-teacher shortage, the Foundation granted \$27.5 million to the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation to continue through the 1967-68 academic year its first-year graduate fellowships for prospective college teachers and to start a new program of doctoral-dissertation fellowships. Established on a national basis in 1957 with a grant from the Ford Foundation, the Fellowship Foundation has recruited 5,000 prospective college teachers and aided them in beginning their graduate preparation.

### **Undergraduate Education**

The National Merit Scholarship Corporation was granted \$14.5 million to continue through 1969-70 the nation's largest private undergraduate scholarship program. The Corporation was established in 1955 with grants from the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation to work with industry, labor, and other groups in identifying talented high-school students, interesting them in higher education, and help-

ing as many as possible attend colleges of their choice. Each year more than 600,000 students compete in the program, and about 1,000 win four-year scholarships averaging \$800 a year.

### **Educational Management and Facilities**

To assist American universities and colleges in keeping pace with the growing demands on their resources, the Foundation granted \$2 million to the American Council on Education for a major reorganization of its activities. The Council, which is the principal coordinating agency for higher education in the United States, is expanding its research, publications, and seminars. Five new commissions are being established to deal with problems of common concern—plans and objectives for higher education, relations with the Federal government, academic problems, administrative problems, and international affairs.

Two experiments concerned with the evaluation of students were assisted. Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, received a grant to introduce into seven states—Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Vermont, and Washington—an electronic student-record system that reports a student's total performance from kindergarten through high school. Williams College received a grant for a ten-year study of the achievement of "calculated risk" students—those admitted with less-than-outstanding grades and test scores but with promising qualities that elude objective measurement.

The Foundation granted \$5 million to Educational Facilities Laboratories for expanded support through June, 1966 of its research and information program on the planning and use of school and college buildings and equipment. Established with a Foundation grant in 1958, the organization operates independently with its own trustees, officers, and staff. Its expanded program will deal particularly with the needs of colleges and universities, whose ex-

penditures on new construction and equipment are expected to more than double by 1970.

### **Educational Television**

The Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction, which completed its first full academic year of operations in June, was granted \$8.7 million, bringing its total support from the Foundation to \$14.7 million. Designed to bring superior teaching to more students, the Midwest Program transmits tape-recorded courses from an aircraft circling over north-central Indiana to schools and colleges within a 200-mile radius in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The new grants will help the program complete its two-year trial phase, increase its offerings from twenty-two to ninety-five courses, and expand its coverage to 9,500 schools with 5.4 million students by 1969-70.

With four million students in 8,000 American schools now receiving part of their education by television, the Foundation also appropriated \$1.6 million to improve instructional television by applying throughout the country the knowledge and experience gained through the National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools, a five-year experiment involving schools in sixteen states, which the Foundation and the Fund for the Advancement of Education supported from 1957 to 1962. Funds will be used for workshops for television

teachers and production personnel; orientation of classroom teachers in the medium; production of experimental programs; and preparation of reports, films, and videotapes on new developments in televised instruction.

In the field of community television, the Foundation granted \$4.7 million to the National Educational Television and Radio Center, the central program service and advisory agency in noncommercial broadcasting. Supplementing earlier Foundation support, the grant will help the Center maintain its program service to sixty-seven affiliated stations, increase its offerings on international affairs, and develop its program exchange with foreign countries.

The New York metropolitan area's educational-television station, WNDT (channel 13), went on the air in September following Foundation grants totaling \$2,994,000 to help meet its initial operating expenses. The grants, to the Educational Broadcasting Corporation, a non-profit agency, supplemented an earlier Foundation grant toward the purchase price of an existing commercial station. To help assure the quality of WNDT's offerings during its first year and to make its programs available in the Boston area, the Foundation granted \$225,000 for an exchange of live programs with station WGBH, Boston.

A complete list of 1962 grants in the Education program begins on page 106; projects, page 157; and appropriations, page 161.

## **International Training and Research**

The Foundation appropriated \$2 million for the establishment of a new national agency—Education and World Affairs—to increase the initiative and effectiveness of American universities in the international field. Creation of the agency was one of the recommendations of the Committee on the University and World Affairs, an independent group of university,

foundation, government, and business leaders, whose study and report were supported by the Foundation. The new agency will work with universities and colleges, government agencies, and foundations to strengthen the nation's competence in international relations and to bring educational resources more fully to bear on the problems of less-developed countries.



**Education in the United States**  
**International Training and Research**



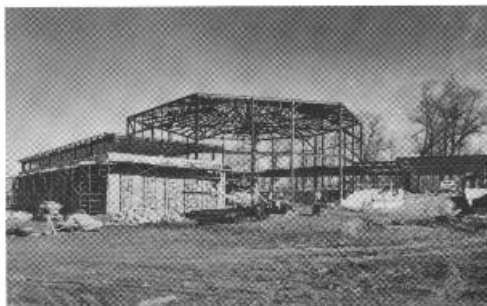
**Merit Scholar:** Musical interests and score in competitive tests helped Marcy De Cou, of Seattle (*above and right*), win college scholarship from Foundation-supported National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

**Woodrow Wilson Fellowship** candidates' records are studied by committee. Program for future college teachers received new five-year grant in 1962.



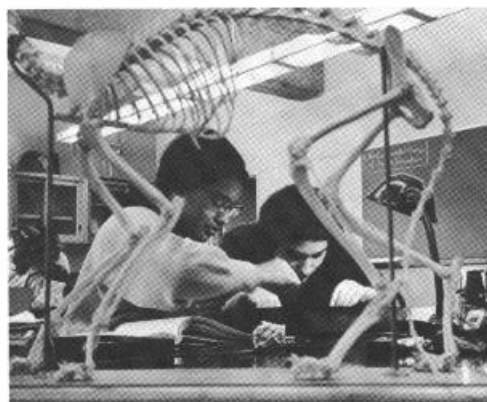


**Special Program: Literature** (*opposite*) reflects efforts by colleges and universities to match funds under Foundation's Special Program grants.



Grants, now totaling \$114.7 million, are for total institutional development. *Right, Goucher auditorium.*

Broadening of curricula is another use for grants. Biology students are shown at Reed College.



Amherst, like many of thirty-four other recipients, is strengthening independent study for honors students.



Hofstra and several other institutions are adding needed faculty members or raising faculty salaries.





**Comprehensive School Improvement:** Introduction of wide range of educational innovations from kindergarten through high school is object of grant to Norwalk, Connecticut, public schools. *Above*, 130 third- and fourth-grade children observe science demonstration by two teachers acting as team.

Small accelerated group enables more proficient readers to go beyond regular fifth-grade level.



Sixth-graders in advanced math class tackle concepts beyond grasp of most elementary-school pupils.





**International Rivers:** Ancient craft still ply the Ganges River and its tributaries in India and Pakistan. The Ganges is one of many streams whose waters serve two or more countries and are potential sources of dispute. With Foundation support, the New York University School of Law is studying the administrative machinery appropriate to assure equitable use of international rivers.



**Language Library:** Tape-recorded materials in forty-two languages are filed at Georgetown University. One use is for Foundation-aided Ph.D. program—the first of its kind—combining linguistics, foreign languages, and teaching of English as a second language.

Small group gets special help without slowing rest of class.



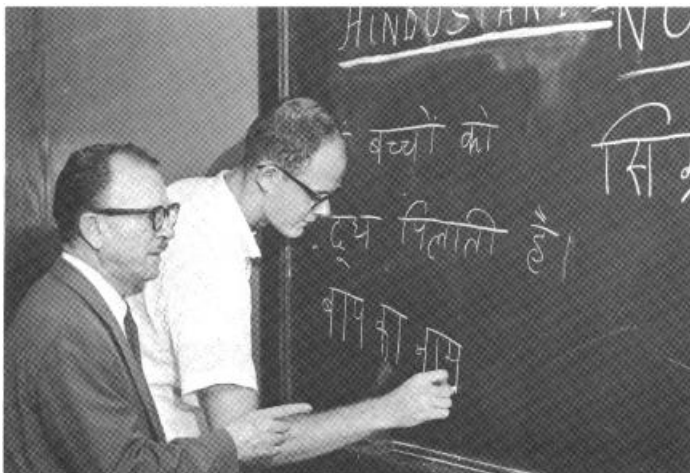


**Exchange Scholar:** Russian linguist Igor Smirnov studies English at Cornell University under exchange program for young American and Soviet scholars. Program is conducted jointly by twenty-two American universities with Foundation support.



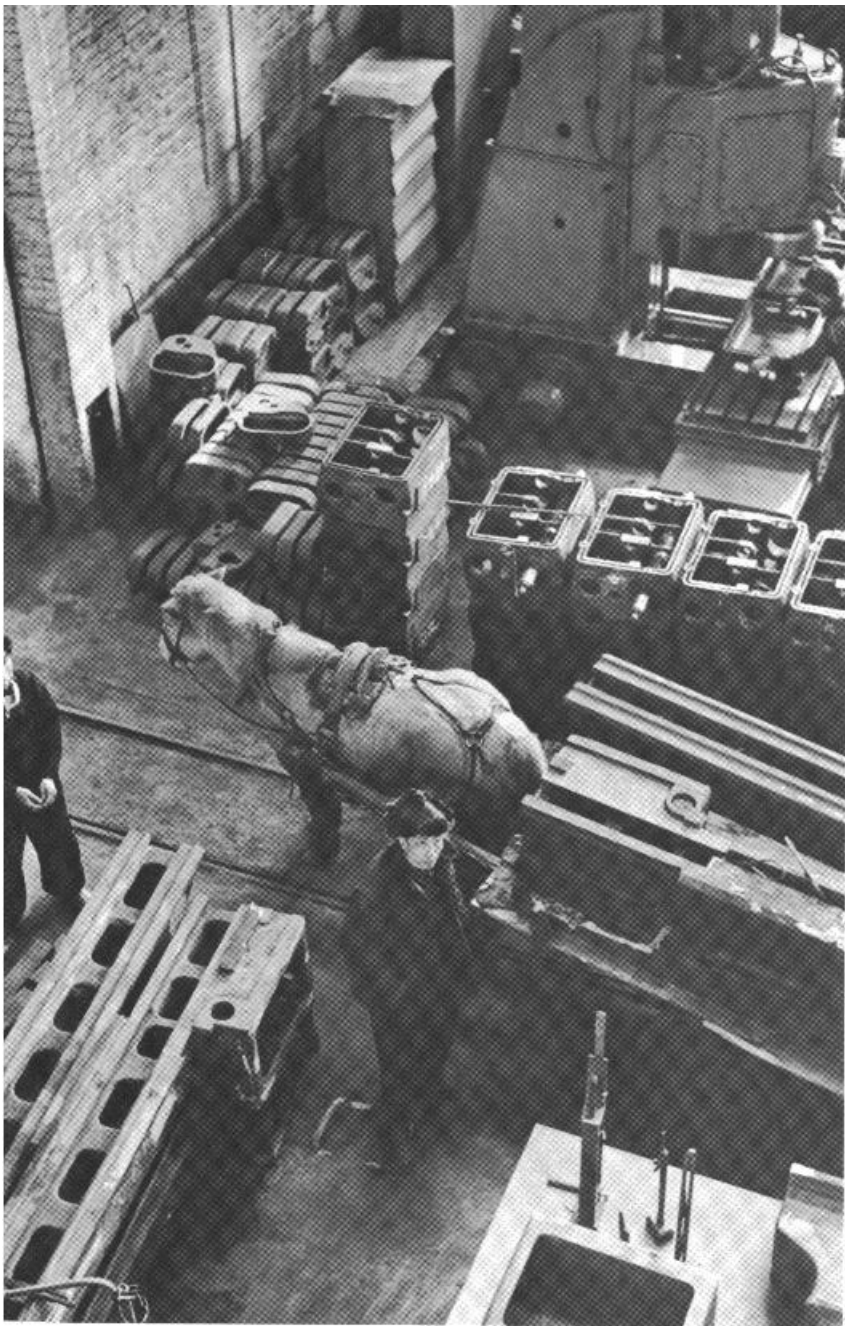
**U. S. Competence Abroad:** Donald Clare, a political scientist who has taught at the University of the Philippines, works in University of Oregon research program on foreign economic assistance. Program aims to strengthen competence of American and other aid-giving agencies.

**Foreign Studies at Southern Universities:** Lecturer teaches Hindustani to graduate student at Duke University, which received grant to develop major program of Asian studies.



Latin-American collection at the University of Texas, one of six universities in hemispheric research program.

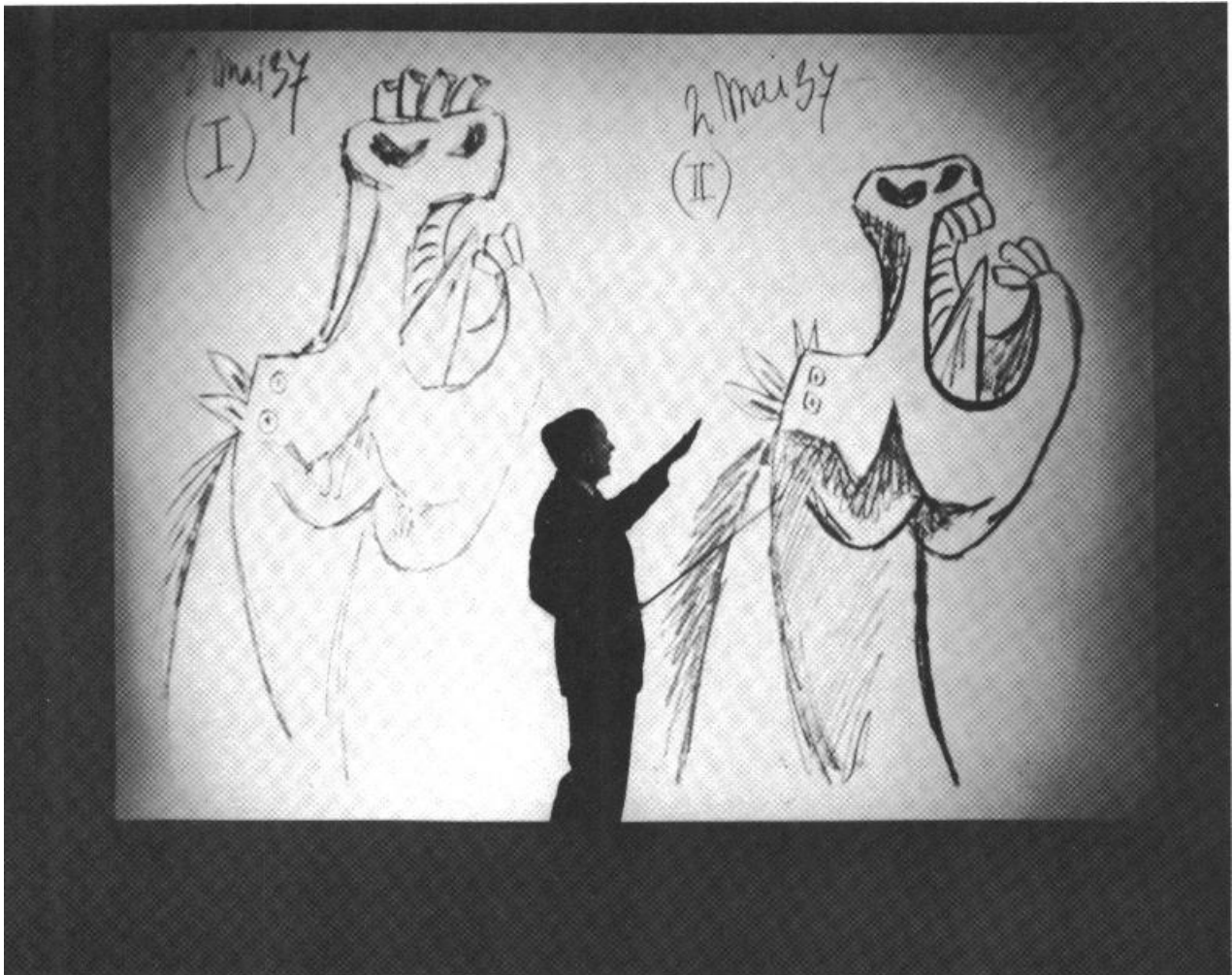




**Research on Modern China:** Horse-drawn wagon and modern milling machine typify merger of old and new production methods in Communist China. Industrial production is one focus of a series of studies of Communist Chinese economy commissioned under a Foundation grant to the Social Science Research Council.

**Asian Studies:** American students are becoming increasingly informed on China and other foreign areas. The Foundation has made major grants to fourteen universities to build Asian and African studies into their permanent academic programs.





**Educational Television:** Professor Rudolf Arnheim of Sarah Lawrence College analyzes early sketches for Picasso's masterpiece "Guernica" on WNDT, New York City area educational TV station that began operation with assistance from the Foundation.



**Educational Partnership:** University, state, and local school officials in Oregon plan statewide program, assisted by Foundation, to improve schools and preparation of teachers.



*continued from page 12*

### **Academic Foreign-Area Programs**

Cornell University and the University of Wisconsin received long-term grants of \$3,250,000 and \$1,200,000 respectively to help them build non-Western and other international studies into their permanent academic programs. The grants continued a series initiated by the Foundation in 1960; twelve universities have previously received grants totaling \$35.9 million.

As land-grant institutions, Cornell and Wisconsin will give special attention to overseas rural development, thus increasing the nation's corps of persons competent to serve in less-developed areas. The universities will also expand research and training on other social, political, and economic aspects of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Soviet Union.

Other grants for foreign-area studies were made to universities in the South and in Canada. Duke University received \$400,000 for studies on South and Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and for summer seminars to stimulate international studies at other Southern institutions. The Foundation granted \$500,000 to McGill University for continued support of its Institute of Islamic Studies.

With grants to Earlham and Gettysburg Colleges, the Foundation continued its interest in the incorporation of non-Western and other international studies into undergraduate liberal education. Earlham is cooperating with Antioch College, and Gettysburg with five colleges in Pennsylvania and Maryland, in developing their faculty experience and library resources on non-Western areas.

### **Training on the Development Process**

In addition to the long-term university grants for international studies, the Foundation made two grants concerned entirely with the training of Americans and others for work on problems of less-developed areas. The American Society for Public Administration received \$250,000 for a nationwide program of semi-

nars, fellowships, and research to improve American teaching resources on the administration of international development programs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology was granted \$200,000 for a faculty seminar to prepare case studies on industrial management in African economic development.

### **Foreign-Area Research**

Several grants were made for the application of academic and other scholarly research resources, both in the United States and abroad, to critical areas and problems of the world. (Nonacademic efforts in this field are discussed under International Affairs, page 48.)

Research on modern China and Korea was supported by grants to four institutions. The Oriental Library (Toyo Bunko), Japan's leading interuniversity center for research on China, received \$173,000 for studies of Chinese internal developments in the twentieth century. The National Central Research Institution (Academia Sinica), an independent organization of scholars on Taiwan, was granted \$153,000 for research on Chinese foreign relations. With a \$285,000 grant to the Chungang Educational Foundation of Seoul, the Asiatic Research Center of Korea University will conduct studies on North and South Korea. Other grants, made to the Social Science Research Council, will enable American scholars, upon invitation, to serve as visiting researchers at these institutions. The Council also received \$910,000 to commission and publish a series of authoritative studies on the economy of Communist China. Some fifty economists in the United States and abroad will analyze such aspects as industrial production, agriculture, population and labor force, planning and investment, and national income.

American educational resources on contemporary Latin America will be strengthened through a series of studies to be undertaken by six universities—California (Berkeley), California (Los Angeles), Columbia, Harvard, Min-

nesota, and Texas—under a \$1 million grant made this year to the Social Science Research Council. Over a three-year period, the universities will send twelve or more faculty members annually to Latin America to carry out research projects, and will receive an equal number of Latin-American scholars to work on projects in the United States. Other universities may be invited to participate.

Another cooperative venture supported by the Foundation will be the establishment by fifteen American universities of an American Institute of Indian Studies as a field headquarters for scholars doing research in India. The Institute will sponsor joint research and seminars with Indian scholars and will offer specialized instruction for Americans on Indian history, culture, current problems, and languages. A grant of \$500,000 was made to the University of Pennsylvania to help support the Institute for five years.

Although the Foundation terminated its formal program in international legal studies in 1958, it maintains an interest in the field and this year made two grants. The American Society of International Law received \$500,000 for studies of the legal aspects of arms control and disarmament, foreign investment and economic development, space exploration, and federalism in emerging countries. Loyola University, of Chicago, was granted \$300,000 for a four-year program in cooperation with the law schools of Duke, Louisiana State, and Syracuse Universities and the Universities of Miami and Oregon. The law schools will analyze judicial systems in selected foreign countries as a means of improving American teaching of civil and criminal procedure.

### **Languages and Linguistics**

Three new grants brought to more than \$3 million the total of Foundation assistance to American institutions since 1959 for research and training in linguistics and the teaching of

English as a second language. The grants have two objectives—to strengthen American ability to assist foreign countries in developing English-language instruction and to increase competence in critical non-Western languages.

Georgetown University received \$350,000 to enable its Institute of Languages and Linguistics, a pioneer in intensive language-teaching methods, to establish the nation's first Ph.D. training program that combines linguistics, foreign languages, and English as a second language. To help meet a national shortage of trained linguists, the American Council of Learned Societies was granted \$322,000 for a fellowship program at the doctoral-dissertation level and for the Linguistic Institute, an eight-week summer training program. Teachers College (New York) received \$148,000 for research to improve its training program for teachers of English as a second language.

A grant of \$650,000 was made to Indiana University for an intensive statewide program to strengthen foreign-language instruction at all educational levels. The program aims to increase the study of the standard European languages in the schools and to encourage more college students to begin studying other, less-familiar languages before entering graduate school. Intended as a model for other states, the program will include summer courses for high-school language teachers, scholarships for students planning careers as language teachers and specialists in non-Western languages, research and experiment in language instruction, and advisory services to school systems.

### **Fellowships**

The Foundation transferred its Foreign Area Training Fellowship program—for the past decade the major national support of advanced foreign-area training for students in the social sciences and humanities—to the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies to bring it into closer

relation with the nation's system of higher education. Simultaneously, the Foundation granted \$4.6 million to finance about 250 fellowships for each of three academic years, beginning in the fall of 1963.

The program was established by the Foundation in 1952 to help reduce a shortage of Americans with competence in the cultures and problems of non-Western areas. Including 201 fellowships awarded this year, the Founda-

tion has granted fellowships totaling about \$9 million to some 1,200 persons, for studies dealing with Africa, Asia and the Near East, Latin America, and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This year's recipients are listed on pages 69 to 71.

A complete list of 1962 grants in the International Training and Research program begins on page 111; projects, page 157; and appropriations, page 161.

## Humanities and the Arts

The Foundation's role in the arts entered a new phase this year, with grants totaling \$6.1 million to strengthen the repertory theater as a significant cultural resource and as a major outlet for the professional dramatist, director, and actor.

Since 1957, assistance had been limited to talented individual artists and to experiments and demonstrations leading to new avenues and standards in the creative and performing arts. Now it has been decided, in addition, to provide assistance to help selected institutions and groups reach and maintain new levels of artistic achievement and financial stability.

In general, "strengthening of the position of the artist and of artistic institutions in American life" was cited in the Foundation's self-study as a key objective for the 1960s. The objectives adopted by the Trustees also included continued efforts to strengthen humanistic teaching and scholarship in the United States.

### Development of Artistic Institutions

The expansion of the Foundation's program is intended as an attack on the institutional problems impeding the progress and professional practice of the arts in the United States. As in the past, the Foundation will not provide routine financing of operating and capital costs.

In any particular field—as exemplified by the 1962 theater grants—the Foundation will assist groups capable of continued artistic development and of the attainment of a sustaining level of income from other sources within a reasonable period.

Nine grants were made in the new resident theater program. Each is designed to meet particular needs affecting a professional theater organization's ability to strengthen its artistic and economic position. Resident theaters are distinguished from other professional theater ventures by their nonprofit status and by continuous seasons, of from forty to fifty-two weeks, that include up to a dozen plays. They employ at least a nucleus of their acting companies for the entire season. Such theaters can stage a richly varied repertoire performed by actors experienced in working together. Further, they provide the most important avenue for the professional development of younger dramatists, directors, actors, and designers.

The over-all aim of the program is to help the participating theaters ultimately sustain themselves through box-office receipts; however, the amounts of the grants varied according to each theater's present level of development. In general, those far enough along to undertake long-term developmental efforts received larger grants. The nine recipients and

the amounts and purposes of their grants are as follows:

**Actors Studio, New York:** a two-year matching grant of \$250,000, for the establishment of a new producing company largely devoted to American classics and new plays.

**Actor's Workshop, San Francisco:** \$197,000, to provide partial operating support while the group is financing a permanent theater building.

**Alley Theatre, Houston:** a two-part grant of \$2.1 million. About half provides matching support for the construction of a new building. The balance, which is contingent on the building program, provides ten-year assistance while the theater becomes self-supporting through its enlarged seating capacity.

**American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, Stratford, Connecticut:** a two-part grant of \$503,000. Most of the funds will be used for two-year support of a new training and performing program to increase the number of American actors competent in classical roles. The rest of the grant will strengthen the organization through the payment of outstanding loans.

**Arena Stage, Washington, D.C.:** \$863,000, to permit the theater to expand its artistic, training, and administrative budget through the retirement of debts.

**Fred Miller Theatre, Milwaukee:** \$100,000, to help strengthen its administrative leadership and artistic direction over the next two years.

**Mummers Theatre, Oklahoma City:** a two-part grant of \$1,250,000. About three-fifths will provide matching support toward a new building. The rest will assist administrative, artistic, and technical development over a ten-year period.

**Theatre Group, University of California Extension, Los Angeles:** \$500,000, for strengthening of the theater's artistic and administrative staffs and its professional training capacity. A professional company separate from

U.C.L.A.'s drama department, the theater will increase its Los Angeles performances and tour other cities.

**Tyrone Guthrie Theatre, Minneapolis:** \$337,000, to help finance the operating costs of this new classical repertory theater before its spring, 1963, opening, and to assist it for three seasons until it can become self-supporting at the box office.

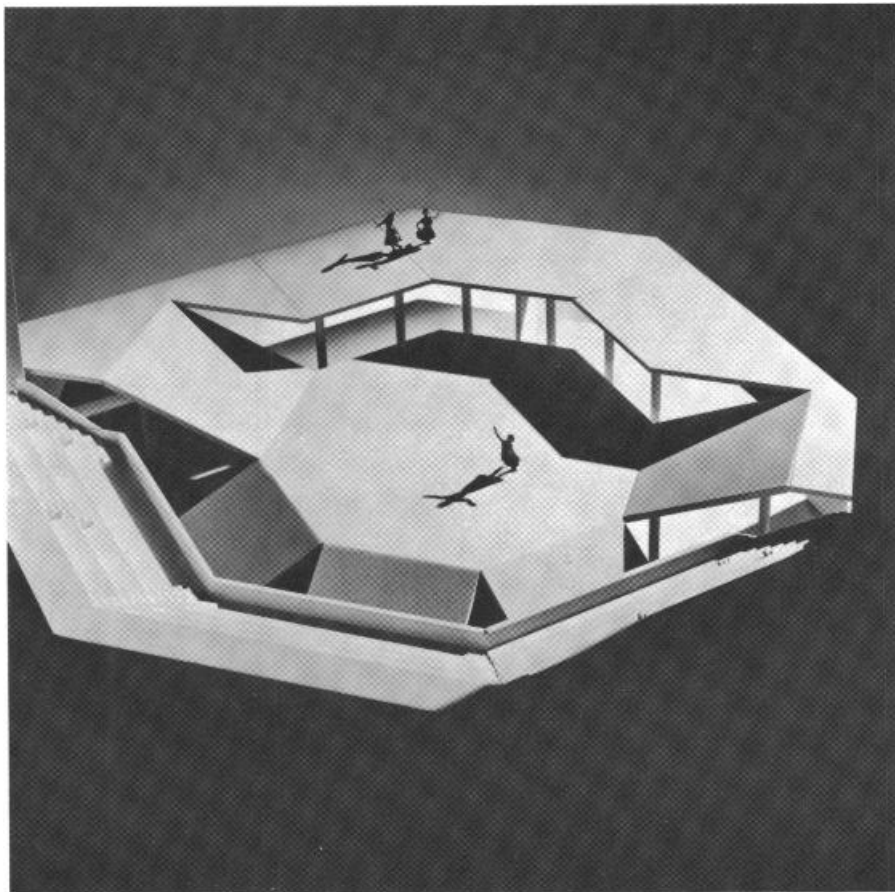
### **Experiments and Demonstrations**

In the visual arts, the Foundation began to implement three experimental efforts for which funds were set aside in preceding years.

In the first, the Foundation purchased paintings, sculptures, and graphic works by the thirty-six artists listed on page 73. Three exhibiting institutions were given first choice of the works for their permanent collections; the remainder were donated to museums, art centers, and other nonprofit institutions chosen by the artists. In an experiment to improve knowledge of significant living American artists, the Brooklyn Museum received a grant to prepare and publish a series of monographs in the field of prints and drawings; selected noncommercial presses will administer a similar series in painting and sculpture. Grants to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, were the first in an experiment to promote wider knowledge of outstanding art collections in the United States. Under the program, fine-arts museums with distinguished collections may apply for matching grants to publish illustrated catalogues. The Foundation's assistance is limited to \$12,500 for each publication.

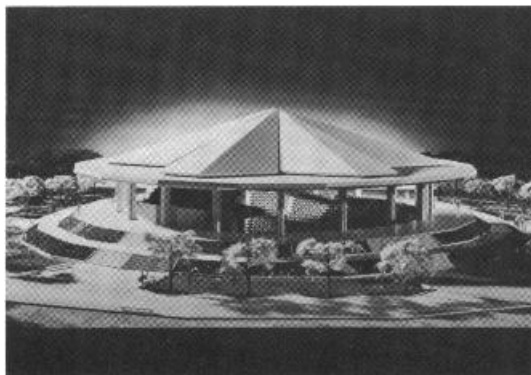
A three-year grant of \$400,000 went to the Tamarind Lithography Workshop, Los Angeles, for expansion of its activities to improve the competence of American graphic artists and artisan printers in the lithographic medium. Besides continuing its own workshop, Tamarind will use the new grant to explore the

Humanities and the Arts  
Science and Engineering



**New Theater Concepts:** Designs and models produced by eight Foundation-assisted architect-designer teams began two-year tour in 1962. Model dance stage (*above*) proposes open design with hydraulically controlled moveable platforms.

Park-pavilion theater (*left and below*) has roof that folds in poor weather and stadium-like interior with audience on three sides of stage.





**American Conductors:** Baltimore's Peabody Conservatory is center of three-year program to bring young American conductors to the fore under guidance of such masters as George Szell, shown above with five conductors in 1962 session.

Robert LaMarchina (*second from left above*) practices score on way to Peabody class.



Elyakum Shapira (*extreme left above*) here conducts orchestra composed of Peabody students and Baltimore symphony musicians and...





...receives pointers from Szell at the podium. Other renowned conductors teaching in Peabody program include Alfred Wallenstein, Max Rudolf, and Eugene Ormandy.

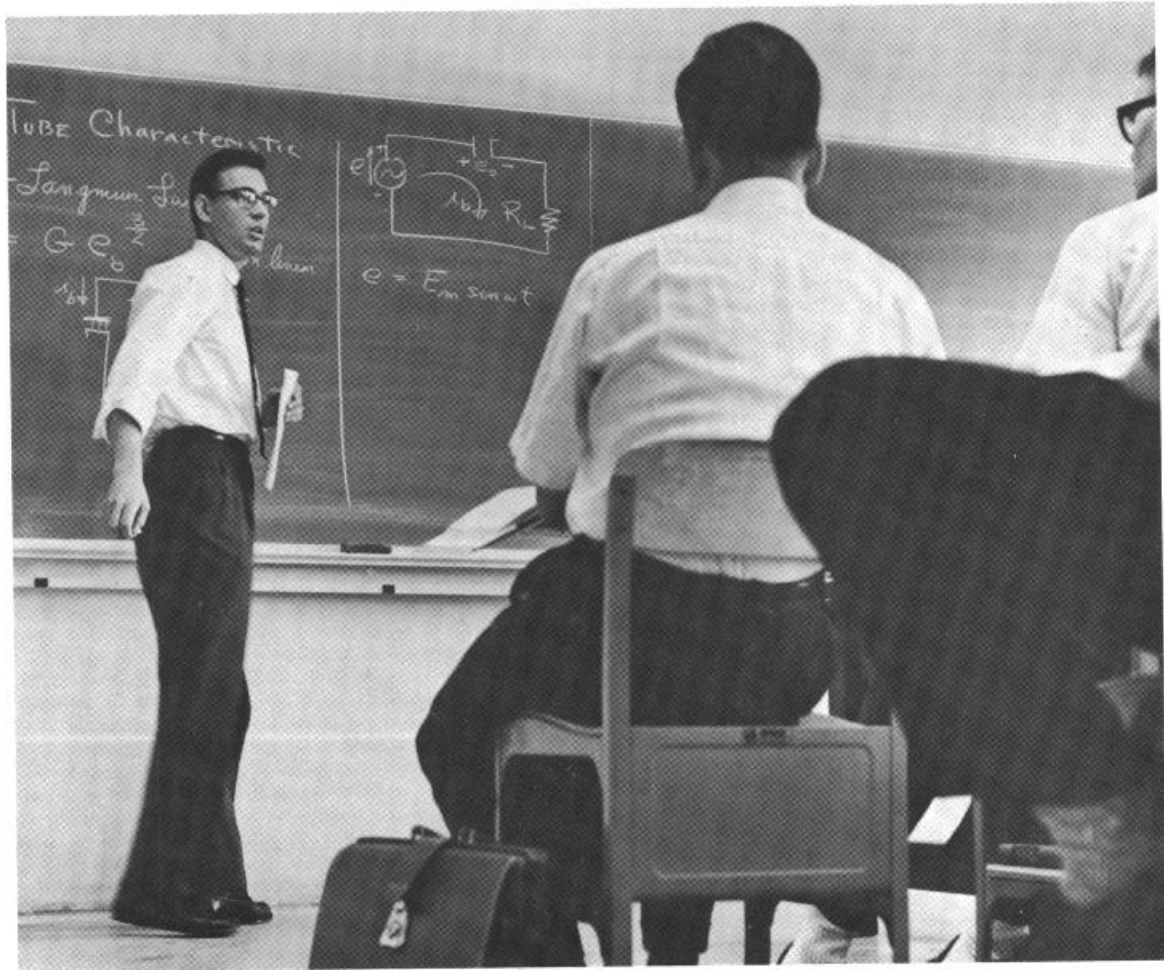
**Choral Directors:** Rehearsing Dessoff Choirs is Paul Boepple, recipient of one of eleven Foundation awards to advance the choral medium.



**Concert Artists Program** combines talents like pianist Seymour Lipkin (*right*) and composer Harold Shapero (*center*), who wrote work for Lipkin.







**Engineering-Faculty Development:** Grants to over forty institutions provide forgivable loans to Ph.D. candidates in engineering like Andrew Revay (above), in University of Pittsburgh classroom.

Philip Pfister, at desk at home, is another teacher receiving support for doctoral study.



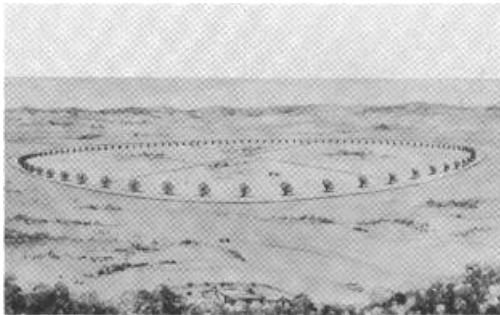
Aided in completing advanced engineering studies, Louis Van Slyck, a teacher on leave, works in laboratory at Illinois Institute of Technology.





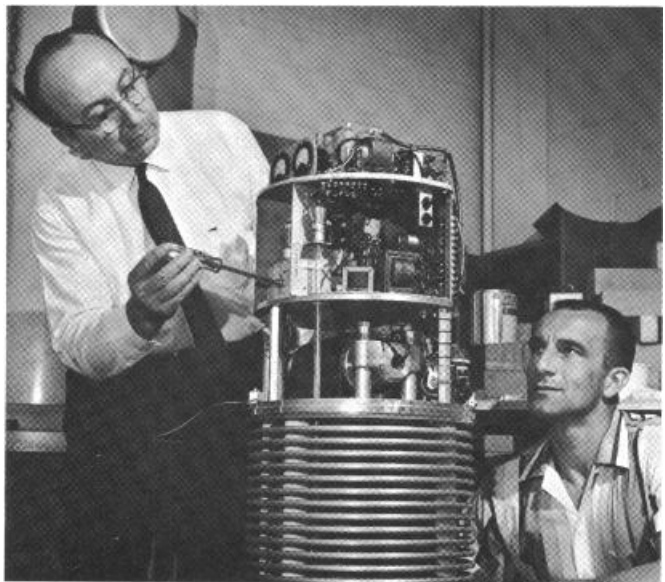
## Humanistic Scholarship

**Humanistic Scholarship:** Analysis of quarter-century of American humanistic studies is nearing completion at Princeton University under Foundation grant.



**Scientific Instruments:** New data on solar flares is aim of grant in Australia for radioheliograph, which includes two-mile circle of 100 antennas.

**Engineering Education:** In the South, grants for strengthening advanced graduate education in engineering include North Carolina State College. Here Ph.D. student Boyd Johnson (*right*) works on atomic particle accelerator with Professor A. W. Waltner.

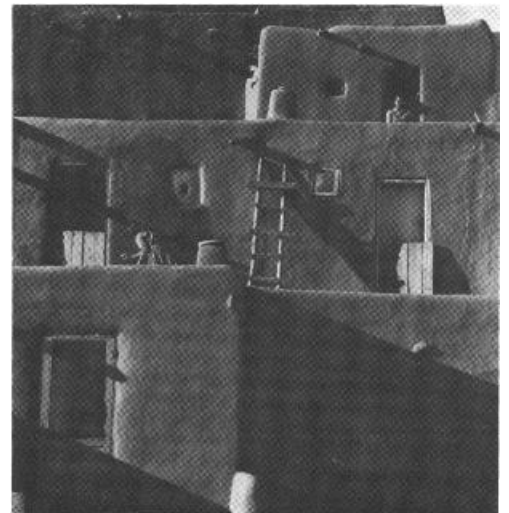


**Studies in the Creative Arts:** Since 1960, thirty-six persons not regularly associated with academic institutions have received fellowships for research in the creative arts. Figure of Virgin (*right*) illustrates research by Robert Forth on "santos" or saints' images of the Southwest.



Catalogue of writings and photographs of Robert Flaherty—shown on location for "Nanook of the North"—and a guide for his films are being prepared through a fellowship to film director and writer David Flaherty.

Architecture of pueblo-dwelling Indians of the southwestern United States is subject of research under fellowship to architect Chester Sprague.



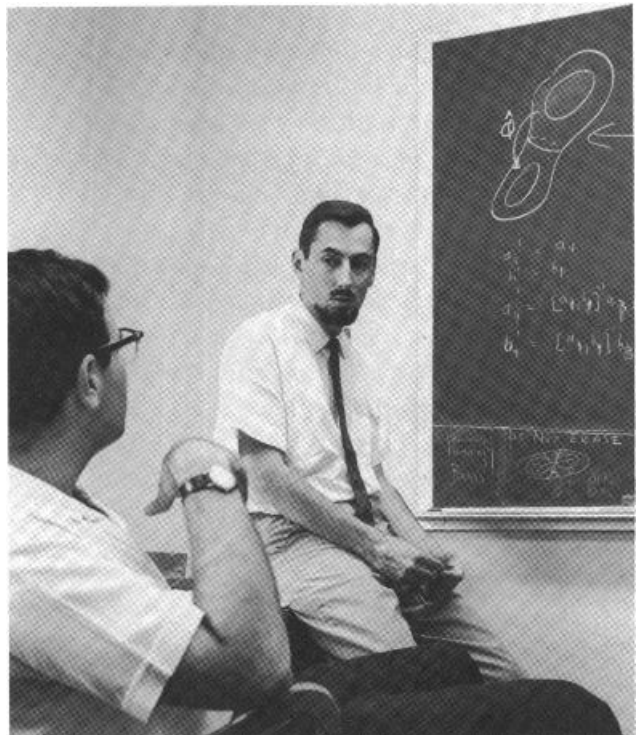


Art-center director Edward Dwight received fellowship under creative-arts studies program to conduct research on the original drawings and paintings of John James Audubon as part of reevaluation of the artist's place in American painting.



**Mathematics Retraining:** Grant to Rutgers University is demonstrating how college-educated housewives can refurbish their mathematics and serve in teaching or industry.

**Advanced Mathematics:** Strengthening mathematics training in the United States is aim of grant to Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University, where graduate students are shown discussing problem in topology.



*continued from page 24*

possibility of establishing a master-printer's workshop in New York, a basic training course for printers at the John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, and a summer course for university artist-teachers of printmaking.

### **Development of Individual Talent**

The Foundation made an appropriation to continue assistance to talented individual artists in the 1960s. As in the past, the programs will concern the individual's development, outlets for his work, and his relation to other artists, directors, and artistic institutions.

In 1962, under programs announced in previous years, fellowships and other awards were made to 120 choral directors, opera singers, vocal and instrumental soloists, composers, apprentice administrators of artistic organizations, resident composers in high schools,

and nonacademic specialists making significant studies in the creative arts. The recipients, together with brief descriptions of the programs, are given on pages 72 to 74.

### **The Humanities**

This year a total of \$780,458 was granted to the thirty-five university presses listed on page 117 to provide three-year terminal support for a program begun in 1956 to assist the publication of scholarly books in the humanities and social sciences. On the basis of their capacity for increasing publishing volume, eleven participating presses were granted an additional \$406,000 in dollar-for-dollar matching funds.

A complete list of 1962 grants in the Humanities and the Arts program begins on page 114; projects, page 157; and appropriations, page 162.

## **Science and Engineering**

Since its inception in 1957, the Foundation's program in engineering has concentrated on assisting a major transition in engineering education—from the principles and practice of an empirical art to the application of science and mathematics to the design of new systems of interacting matter, energy, and information. The leading edge of this transition is advanced graduate education, and the Foundation has, therefore, concentrated on strengthening and extending doctoral-level training.

In the sciences, support has been given for advanced training in selected fields in need of development and for special research facilities essential to the acceleration of discovery.

### **Engineering Education**

This year the Foundation expanded to a national scale a program of forgivable loans initiated on an experimental basis last year. The loans are designed to bring into teaching those

engineering graduates who, usually because of family responsibilities, require more support during advanced training than conventional fellowships provide. Under the expanded effort, the Foundation committed \$8,060,000, of which \$2,785,000 was granted to the forty-two universities listed on page 118. The rest was reserved for grants the Foundation expects to make in the future, depending on the results of the 1962 grants and possible changes in national need. This year's grants will be used for loans of up to \$10,000 for each qualified student who commits himself to a teaching career. For students who complete the doctorate and become full-time engineering-faculty members, the loans will be forgiven at rates scaled to cancel the entire obligation within a maximum of five years. Altogether, the forgivable-loan funds will help finance doctoral preparation for some 1,000 engineering graduates—a number equal to

about one-third of all engineering teachers who now hold the doctorate.

In addition to expanding and improving the training of future teachers, a major objective of the Foundation's engineering program is to strengthen the competence of the nation's existing engineering faculties. With a grant of \$150,000, further assistance was given this year for a program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to enable teachers from other institutions to advance their professional growth. The funds will provide partial support for two summer programs over the next three years. In one, some 200 teachers will attend one- to two-week courses on recent advances in various fields of engineering. In the other, up to 400 teachers will participate in five- to eight-week institutes on new developments in engineering education.

### The Sciences

In 1962, the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University, one of the world's leading centers of applied mathematical research and education, received \$1,750,000 to strengthen its doctoral program. Intended to help meet the growing shortage of academic mathematicians in the United States, the grant will support predoctoral fellowships and forgivable loans, postdoctoral fellowships, and faculty positions in two new

Institute programs—one in statistics and the other in mathematical physics. In addition, part of the grant will be used for the construction of a new home for the Institute.

To increase knowledge of the sun's atmosphere—solar flares in particular—a grant of \$550,000 was made for the construction in Australia of a radioheliograph, a new instrument for making electronic observations of solar phenomena. Since solar flares appear to have many influences on phenomena on earth and in planetary space, the radioheliograph should have broad scientific significance. It will be built by the Radiophysics Division of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, in Australia, and is expected to be completed by 1965, the beginning of an eleven-year cycle of frequent flare disturbances. The instrument will record radio waves from the sun and build a visual image of the vast solar atmosphere and the disturbances that occur in it.

A grant to the National Academy of Sciences—\$250,000 for partial financing of extensions to the Academy's building—is intended to strengthen its ability to serve the scientific community and to counsel the government on scientific and technological problems.

A complete list of 1962 grants in the Science and Engineering program begins on page 118, and appropriations, page 162.

## Public Affairs

In working toward "the invigoration and enrichment of American society," the Trustees noted this year in their study of programs and policies for the 1960s, the Foundation has a role even in certain critical social problems for which governmental or other agencies bear the main responsibility. Thus in 1962, the Foundation made grants to assist new approaches and improved programs in urban

problems, youth development, public service, and law and the administration of justice.

### Problems of Urban Gray Areas

The Foundation's effort in the "gray" areas of American cities—changing neighborhoods inhabited by low-income families, racial minorities, and migrants from rural areas and other cities—entered a second phase. Since

1960 the Foundation has assisted school systems in ten large cities in programs tailored to the needs of children in deprived areas. This year the Foundation appropriated \$13.5 million for comprehensive attacks on the human problems of the gray areas, involving not only the school as a focus of neighborhood improvement but also the spectrum of governmental agencies and private organizations.

Initial grants in this approach were made to the city of Oakland, California, \$2 million; and in two other cities to private, nonprofit community-development agencies—Action for Boston Community Development, \$1.9 million, and Community Progress, of New Haven, \$2.5 million. Each agency has a representative board drawn from public and private community organizations.

The rest of the appropriation will be granted to selected cities that can channel the operations of individual agencies toward community priorities and objectives, innovate and experiment resourcefully, and show prospects of substantial public and private financing for the continuation of successful experiments.

The programs are concentrated on the adjustment of newcomers—especially members of racial minorities—to urban life. They concern the lack of school programs adapted to the special school needs of children in transitional and slum neighborhoods; critical school dropout rates; housing needs; unemployment; family instability; and above-average rates of crime, juvenile delinquency, and serious health problems.

Each city has designed a series of specific projects suited to its needs. The Oakland plan, for example, is focused on Castlemont, a changing neighborhood with a growing number of Negroes and Mexicans. Public-health nurses and other health workers have begun intensive programs with new residents. In the schools, reception centers have been established for new pupils, and remedial-reading experts

are working with children at all grade levels and with preschool youngsters. Teachers, counselors, librarians, and others are receiving special training on the needs of low-income and racial-minority families. Among the participating agencies are the county probation department, working to prevent juvenile delinquency; the Urban League, identifying and training potential leaders in the Negro community; and the California Youth Authority, providing case workers for counseling troubled families.

Machinery has been built into the Boston, New Haven, and Oakland projects for continuous evaluation and for inter-agency seminars that meet regularly to assess performance and to develop new or improved approaches. Part of the Foundation grant is earmarked to match funds from local public and private sources for projects developed by the seminars.

### **Youth Development**

Two other grants, in Baltimore and New York, were made for experiments to offset the cultural handicaps of gray-area children. Often, after beginning school, these children quickly fall behind others, especially in reading and other language skills, and require costly remedial instruction. Programs with curricula designed for children of preschool age will be conducted by the Baltimore schools in four districts, and in Manhattan by the Institute for Developmental Studies of New York Medical College-Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals.

The Foundation contributed a \$2 million grant to a comprehensive attack on conditions that breed delinquency and youth failure on Manhattan's Lower East Side. Major support for the program is coming from the City of New York, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. Most of the projects will be carried out by the schools and the area's public and private agencies under the di-

rection of Mobilization for Youth, an independent, nonprofit organization.

The program stresses education and employment opportunities for youth in low-income groups. The Foundation's funds will provide personnel for a job-placement and counseling center for older youths; training for elementary-school teachers in school-community relations and a program of home-visiting by teachers; a service corps enabling out-of-school, unemployed teen-agers to work in neighborhood conservation, hospital, and recreation programs; a project in which academically successful older students are hired to tutor less successful younger pupils; and employment of neighborhood residents as school-community coordinators to establish better relations between the schools and parents.

Grants totaling \$1,307,000 were made to continue the work of the Syracuse Youth Development Center and the Youth Studies Center at the University of Southern California. The centers were established with Foundation grants in 1958 for joint action with the community on problems of juvenile delinquency through demonstrations, training, and research.

#### **Urban and Regional Research and Action**

The Foundation appointed a group of consultants to provide continuing evaluation of an experimental program it launched in 1959 to enable selected universities to test the feasibility of providing urban areas with services—training, research, and on-the-scene advisers—analogue to those extended by land-grant universities to the agricultural community. Meanwhile, grants were made to the Universities of Oklahoma, Missouri, and California (Berkeley), and to ACTION Housing, of Pittsburgh (for a project with the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Duquesne and Pennsylvania State Universities, and the University of Pittsburgh), bringing to ten the number of universities in the program.

The national 4-H movement received a grant to review its growing role in cities and other non-farm areas, where nearly half its members now live. The study will collect information from 4-H programs in cities and suburbs, and examine relations with land-grant colleges and state universities in rural areas.

Grants were made for planning and action on the rapidly changing economies of the Chicago and Pittsburgh urban-industrial complexes. To assess the impact of technological development on land use and industrial and business activity, the Chicago Department of City Planning received funds for a joint study with the Armour Research Foundation. The Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association, now completing an analysis and projection of the region's economy with earlier Foundation assistance, received an additional grant of \$55,000, to be matched by local contributions, to help it provide continuous economic analysis and annual "State of the Region" reports.

In Canada, which is also faced with complex urban problems, the Foundation granted \$500,000 to help establish the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. The Council, composed of representatives from government and leading universities, will identify research needs and priorities, make grants, and serve as a clearinghouse for the growing number of private and public Canadian studies of urban affairs.

The Foundation made the second major grant in a long-range program to strengthen the capacity of local philanthropies to make coordinated efforts at solving community problems. In 1961, a grant was made to the Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations. This year, the Cleveland Foundation received \$1,250,000 to help establish the Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation, which will study community needs, establish priorities, and encourage pooling of local philanthropic resources for experimental projects.

### **Public Service and Leadership**

Continuing its efforts to strengthen government competence at the Federal, state, and local levels, the Foundation committed \$2.5 million for a program of graduate-level career education for government officials.

Half of the funds were granted to the National Institute of Public Affairs, which will administer a program for Federal employees with the cooperation of the United States Civil Service Commission. The remainder of the appropriation has been earmarked for career-education awards to state and local officials.

Public-service careers are usually limited to a single agency, with slight opportunity for varied job experience or further education. Yet the complexity of society and the expanding body of knowledge relating to public service demand that officials understand other aspects of government and continue their education.

The objectives of the program are to develop top administrative talent; to open agency-wide, even government-wide, opportunities to able younger officials by encouraging varied job assignments; and to improve university programs geared to the needs of career service in government. Most of the candidates selected

for career-education awards will have had from four to six years of service. A department or agency wishing to nominate candidates must first establish a career-development plan acceptable to the Civil Service Commission and the National Institute.

### **Law and the Administration of Justice**

A \$75,000 grant was made to the Columbia University School of Law for a study of the discovery process in the Federal courts, under which each party in a civil lawsuit obtains from his opponent, before trial, information and evidence useful in preparing his case. The research seeks to determine the costs of discovery in time and money and its effectiveness in settling cases short of trial.

The Illinois State Bar Association Foundation received a grant to conduct the first statewide experiment with impartial medical testimony in personal-injury cases, which account for almost 80 per cent of the nation's lawsuits. Typically, in such cases, plaintiff and defendant each have doctors testifying for them.

A complete list of 1962 grants in the Public Affairs program begins on page 120; projects, page 158; and appropriations, page 162.

## **Economic Development and Administration**

In assisting efforts to accelerate the growth of the American economy, the Foundation is concentrating increasingly on major economic problems raised by rapid technological and social changes. Besides these objectives, the Economic Development and Administration program is concerned with population studies and problems of the aging.

### **Economic Growth and Manpower Resources**

With a \$500,000 appropriation at the close of the fiscal year, the Foundation began a major effort to expand research and experimental pro-

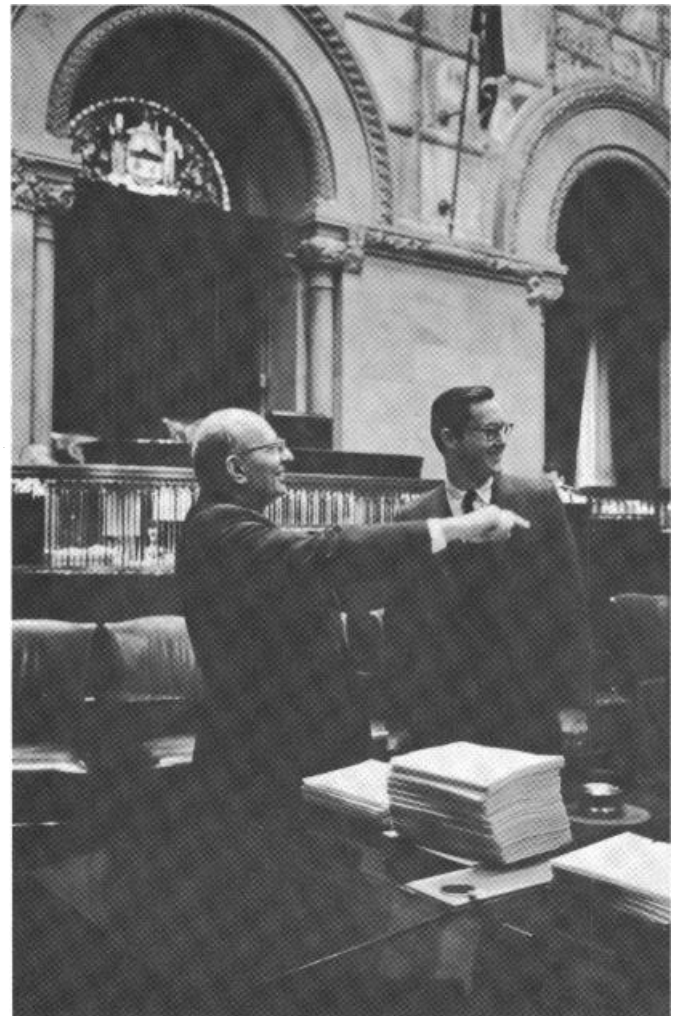
grams designed to encourage economic growth. The appropriation will be used to support studies of the factors conducive to a rapid increase in productivity and employment and to minimal economic instability. Earlier in the year, the Foundation made grants to Cambridge University for research to improve projections of economic growth and to the University of Chicago for fellowships to enable talented doctoral students to concentrate on research on the role of technological change in productivity.

Concurrently, the Foundation made grants



**Public Affairs**  
**Economic Development and Administration**

**Career Education:** Specialists and executives in Federal agencies will spend year in graduate study under Foundation-assisted program to develop talent in government. *Below*, young government administrators.



**Legislative Internships:** Graduate students get practical experience in state legislatures. In the New York State Senate Chamber, Columbia University student Eldon Cligan talks with A. J. Abrams, assistant to Sen. Walter Mahoney.

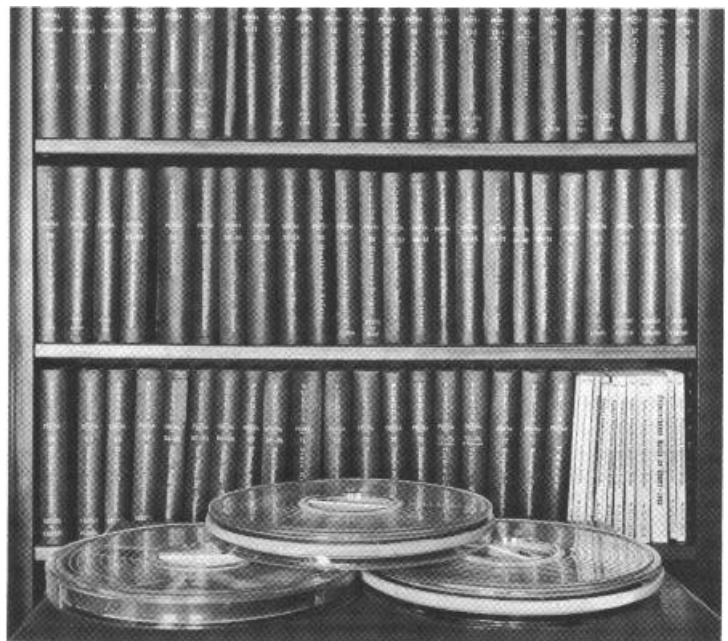
Cligan discusses details of new bill with Senator Mahoney. Grants for internships were made to colleges and universities in nine states.





**Population Studies:** Poster at left is example of information materials on family planning collected by the National Committee on Maternal Health. It states in three languages—Malay, Tamil, and Chinese—“A wanted child is a happy child.” *Above*, University of Pennsylvania demographers discuss population problems in less-developed countries.

**Legal Research:** In new system of information retrieval at the University of Pittsburgh’s Computation and Data Processing Center, three reels of magnetic tape hold 31,113 sections of Pennsylvania’s legal statutes that in published form fill the sixty-one volumes shown on the shelves. The University’s Law School has a program to apply computer techniques to legal research.





**Urban Extension:** Dan Anthony (*above, center*), Newark, New Jersey, intergroup-relations official, addresses a Rutgers University seminar. Anthony and other civic leaders are on leave for one year to study urban affairs program under Foundation-supported fellowship program.

*Left*, Anthony advises homeowner about renewal program that will affect his neighborhood. Rutgers and eight other universities provide urban extension services.

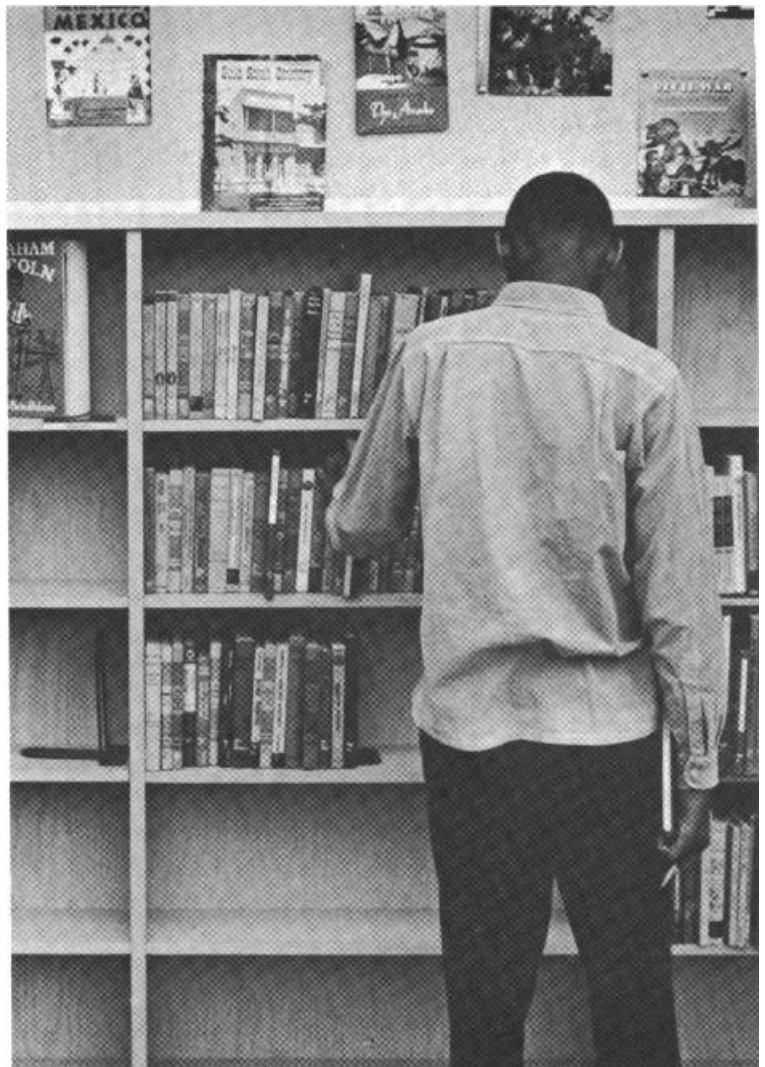
**Local Foundations:** *Below*, an official of Kansas City (Missouri) Association of Trusts and Foundations reviews grant proposal. The Association received first Ford Foundation grant to local philanthropy for program of research and action on local problems. The Cleveland Foundation received similar support.

*Right*, among many projects, Kansas City philanthropy finances continuing analyses of community problems.





Public health nurse visits home in Castlemont neighborhood as part of intensive health program for newcomers to urban living.



**Urban Gray Areas:** In Castlemont district, Oakland, California, government and private agencies make joint attack on health, educational, and social problems of area's residents. *Above*, remedial reading program is key to success in other studies.

*Below*, civic association of area's parents meets monthly at local school to discuss community problems. Enlisting parents' interest in education is vital part of Gray Areas program.





Students from Castlemont area are taken to local art show. Schools offer several cultural-enrichment activities such as trips to museums, special lectures, and concerts.



Recreation centers gear programs to newcomers. Comprehensive school and community experiments in New Haven and Boston also received Foundation grants.



**Problems of the Aging:** The Foundation supported research and action on housing, employment, and health costs. *Left*, an elderly woman receives physical therapy in Rochester, New York, hospital, where University of Rochester researchers are making cost analysis of community's health services for aged. *Above*, in San Antonio, Texas, an example of new public housing for elderly, located in section where all age groups live.





**Work-Study Program:** Foundation-assisted projects aim to reduce school dropouts in deprived areas. New York City Board of Education program enables potential dropouts to work full time every other week in civil service jobs and take courses relating to work in school.

Student Helen Santiago arranges medical equipment in Bronx Hospital and receives instruction in nursing at Yorkville Vocational High School.

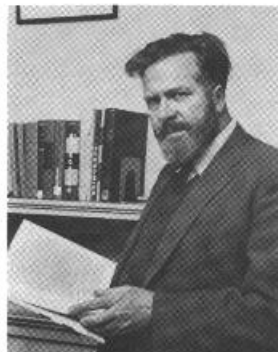
**Manpower Utilization:** A number of studies on unemployment and means to achieve full and efficient use of the nation's manpower received Foundation support. George Washington University received grant to evaluate government's Area Redevelopment Administration, which aids chronically depressed areas through loans to rehabilitate abandoned factories (*right*) and other activities. *Below*, unemployed workers in Huntington, West Virginia, attend job-retraining class. Effectiveness of such courses is being studied by University of Wisconsin researchers.





**Economic Growth:** Researchers at Yale University Economic Growth Center (*above*) make quantitative studies of foreign economies to test methods of measuring economic growth. Center also conducts field studies of economic growth in selected countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Another program has provided advanced training for 150 foreign economists and economic statisticians.

*Right,* American and foreign scholars and public officials in seminar. *Below,* Yale economist Werner Baer (*left*) in language laboratory, and visiting United Nations researcher Dudley Seers.



*continued from page 36*

totaling \$866,000 for exploration of unemployment and ways to achieve full and efficient use of the nation's manpower. The grants covered problems ranging from the effect of modern technology on unemployment to retraining of workers and professional-career patterns.

The largest grant, \$400,000, went to the University of California (Berkeley), where economists and industrial-relations experts are studying several problems including youth unemployment, structural unemployment in mining, and worker retraining and relocation. The University is also organizing a series of policy-oriented conferences of public officials, management and labor representatives, and economists interested in unemployment problems. The patterns of unemployment—differing rates from industry to industry, and the incidence according to age, sex, race, and other employee characteristics—will be studied by economists under grants to the University of Chicago and Columbia University. Grants to analyze the effectiveness of measures to cope with unemployment—Federal, state, and private retraining, industrial relocation, and employment-service programs, for example—were made to George Washington and Yale Universities and the University of Wisconsin.

The status of particular elements in the labor force was the subject of three other grants. The American Friends Service Committee received assistance in its efforts to improve relations between migrant workers and growers in California through the development of cooperatives of agricultural laborers. Industrial Relations Counselors, an independent, nonprofit research organization, received a grant for field studies of the impact of technological change on factory and office workers and on employee relations in general. The Foundation also made a \$100,000 grant to Columbia University for a two-year experimental program to recruit, counsel, train, and place successful business and professional men

and women who seek greater job satisfaction through service in education, government, and other nonprofit fields. The program has the further aim of helping public-service organizations overcome a shortage of mature and able staff members.

### **Research on Economic Problems**

The Brookings Institution, having completed the first phase of an exhaustive study of taxation and spending at all levels of government under an earlier grant, received an additional \$1,650,000 grant to complete its program during the next five years. During the first phase, Brookings established a National Committee on Government Finance, with research objectives in six areas—taxation, government expenditure, fiscal policy, budgeting practices, state and local finance, and intergovernmental fiscal relations. Studies commissioned by the committee are developing criteria for appraising the efficiency of government expenditures, which now equal one-fourth of the national income. The committee will report its findings widely, and expects that its research will be of use to policy makers in evaluating the economic effects of existing and proposed taxes, improving the equity of the tax structure, reducing the complexity of the tax system, raising the level of tax compliance and administration, and increasing the responsiveness of governmental institutions to individual and community needs.

The economic implications of disarmament are being explored under a grant made this year to Columbia University. A research group is developing practical policy recommendations on the impact of various arms-control methods on selected economies, particularly those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations. Government officials, economists, lawyers, political scientists, and officials of international agencies will attend seminars on the findings.



### **Economic Education**

Continuing its interest in greater economic "literacy" through improved economics teaching in schools and colleges, the Foundation made a \$833,000 grant to the National Educational Television and Radio Center for a nationwide televised course in economics, primarily for the nation's 55,000 social-studies teachers. The course, which opened in September over major educational-television outlets and the Columbia Broadcasting System, was developed under the direction of the National Task Force on Economic Education.

The Joint Council on Economic Education received a grant for distributing to the nation's 25,000 high schools surveys of curricula and teaching materials in economic education.

The more specialized field of economics training for work on less-developed areas received further Foundation support through grants for the Williams College Center for Development Economics and the Yale International and Foreign Economic Administration program. These programs are designed primarily to train economists from overseas.

### **Business Education**

The Foundation decided this year to continue but scale down its support for the major new directions taken by American business education in the past decade. Since 1953, the Foundation has granted more than \$22 million for revitalization and reforms in college and university schools of business, particularly in preparing teachers at the graduate level. In the belief that recent changes are taking firm root, the Foundation will terminate its support in five years. The terminal program will emphasize doctoral training and the development of selected business schools as centers of intensive research on particular fields. The first grants in this final stage, totaling \$2,450,000, were made to Harvard and Stanford Universities, the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

nology, and the University of California (Berkeley) for research on financial control, management problems, organizational behavior, and marketing. Faculty members and doctoral students from other business schools will attend summer research workshops to acquaint themselves with new research techniques.

Funds were also granted this year to enable faculty members from schools of business to attend summer seminars on new developments in business administration and on the application of mathematics and the social sciences to business problems. To help overcome a shortage of teaching materials on the application of the social sciences to business administration, a grant was made to Columbia University for social-science analyses of business case studies. And a grant was made to the University of California (Berkeley) for studies of the effect on business of the legal, political, and social environment.

### **Fellowships**

The Foundation awarded 192 fellowships at forty-four universities for graduate work and faculty research in economics and business administration for the 1962-63 academic year, and appropriated \$1,425,000 to continue the program for the following academic year. In addition to the 1962-63 awards to individuals, totaling \$1,185,853, supplementary grants totaling \$280,000 were made to twenty-nine of the universities participating in the program to accelerate the completion of doctoral work by graduate students in these fields. Fellowship recipients are listed on pages 65 to 69.

### **Population Problems**

The Foundation this year increased its efforts to stimulate research in demography and reproductive physiology to help cope with the world's accelerating population growth. (Extensive efforts in this field supported by the Foundation in India are described on page 59.)

A \$3,250,000 appropriation was made to support research and training in reproductive physiology in medical schools and other centers in the United States and Europe. Actions will include conferences to acquaint scientists with the need for research on reproduction and to interest students of biology and medicine in careers in reproductive studies, summer-research stipends to medical students, and the strengthening of university centers for reproductive studies.

Meanwhile, a \$775,000 grant was made to the Population Council, in part for research on reproduction and fertility by the Weizmann Institute in Israel, a leading center of such research. The grant will also assist the National Committee on Maternal Health in its worldwide study of information on population control and its statistical evaluation of clinical studies in family planning, particularly in less-developed countries.

With a \$250,000 grant, Cornell University became the third American university to receive Foundation assistance for the training of "social demographers"—experts who understand not only the statistics of population but also the complex psychological and cultural factors determining fertility, mortality, and migration. The grant includes funds to be used for demographic research in Latin America and Asia.

### **Problems of the Aging**

The Foundation appropriated \$485,000 for a two-pronged effort to improve housing for older persons displaced by urban-renewal programs. One phase consists of demonstration projects in methods of resettling the elderly. The University of Pennsylvania will coordinate and evaluate the projects. The other phase concerns the training of managers of public-housing projects to deal with the special problems of older tenants. Funds were granted to the National Association of Housing and Re-

development Officials for a series of seminars for housing managers.

Improved personnel also was the objective of an \$800,000 grant to the American Public Welfare Association. Emphasizing preventive care and rehabilitation rather than the relief-check aspect of public assistance, the Association will develop better training programs for professional and semi-professional public welfare personnel working with the two million men and women over sixty-five who receive public assistance funds. Attention will be concentrated on the improvement of in-service and academic programs at selected schools of social work.

The University of Rochester received a \$325,000 grant for an experimental program to determine the cost and adequacy of health services for the aged, using Rochester as a typical community. University researchers will make a thorough cost analysis of local health services, and a team of doctors and social workers will develop procedures for determining whether the medical needs of older persons can best be met through hospitalization, home care, or other arrangements. It is hoped that the experiment will provide agencies in other American communities with ideas and guidelines for more effective yet more economical health services for the aged.

For pilot projects to improve community planning of services for the aged, grants were made to local planning councils in Harrisburg, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Harris County (Houston), Texas. A grant for a study team to improve planning of facilities for the elderly in rural areas was made to Western Reserve University, which will also be responsible for coordinating and evaluating all six projects.

A complete list of 1962 grants in the Economic Development and Administration program begins on page 126; projects, page 158; and appropriations, page 163.

## International Affairs

Of the two main Foundation programs outside the United States, one—Overseas Development—is concerned with development assistance in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean area; it is discussed on page 49.

The second, International Affairs, is concerned with other international objectives, many of which are exemplified by this year's grants—the strengthening of the partnership of the Atlantic nations; assisting international cooperation in such fields as economic and social development, scientific problems, the arts, and the mass media; increasing American public understanding of world affairs; and reducing world tensions through educational and cultural exchange between East Europe and the West.

*The Ford Foundation in the 1960s* concluded that the Foundation would work toward these and other objectives, including assistance to broad approaches to the peaceful solution of international conflicts and strengthened American foreign policies and programs.

### Atlantic Cooperation

Grants for "strengthening of the Atlantic partnership"—one of the critical problems selected for substantial Foundation support in the 1960s—were made this year to leading private institutions in the United States, Britain, and Canada.

The Council on Foreign Relations, composed of 1,400 leaders from private and public life in the United States, received support for a major study of Atlantic policies and institutions. A special Council staff, together with experts in the United States and abroad, will prepare books and other materials on such aspects as American economic, political and military relations with Europe; the social and cultural implications of Atlantic cooperation;

and relations with Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The Council received \$900,000 for the Atlantic study and for a study of the challenges and problems posed by the emergence of Communist China as a world power.

Canada's counterpart of the Council, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, received a five-year, \$200,000 grant for studies of North American cooperation in the international community, the impact of modern weapons and technology on international relations, and the role of smaller powers in promoting international order. A new private Canadian organization, the Overseas Institute of Canada, received funds, through a grant to the Bon Echo Foundation, for its activities to stimulate Canadian participation in assistance programs for developing areas.

For continued research and information programs on European economic integration, the Foundation granted \$134,000 to Political and Economic Planning, a British research organization that produced important studies dealing with Britain's application for association with the Common Market. Further research will cover fiscal, industrial, and agricultural aspects of the economic-integration movement.

For studies on key economic issues in Spain, a grant of \$100,000 was made to the Institute for Research and Publications, a private scholarly organization in Madrid. Spain is now cooperating more closely with the Atlantic nations, particularly in economic matters, and the grant will finance research seminars between Spanish economists, businessmen, and other leaders, and their counterparts in other countries.

Staff explorations were undertaken for an expanded program in Japan. The aim is to strengthen links between Japanese institutions and leaders and international efforts to-

ward peace and development. International cooperation, democratic institutions, and disarmament were discussed at a Foundation-supported meeting of Japanese and American scholars and business leaders; the meeting was sponsored by Dartmouth College and the International House of Japan.

### **Resources for Less-Developed Areas**

The Foundation continued to help marshal scholarly and technical resources in the United States and Europe for the advancement of the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

A \$1 million grant was made to Franklin Publications, a nonprofit organization, to assist countries in these areas in establishing effective publishing industries of their own. The grant will be used over a five-year period to enable Franklin's headquarters to fill expanding requests for advisory services. Since its establishment ten years ago by American book publishers and university presses, Franklin has assisted in the printing of twenty-six million books in Asian and Middle Eastern languages. The organization helps train local specialists in techniques of publishing, distribution, and textbook preparation. It also makes low-priced translations of American books available for publication abroad.

To stimulate thinking about constitutional government in crucial developing areas of the world, the Foundation granted \$500,000 for a five-year program of studies directed by an international committee of prominent scholars. Subjects will include the protection of civil rights during prolonged civil disorder; the development of unity in nations embodying diverse ethnic, language, and cultural elements; and the preservation of legal safeguards and individual rights during rapid economic and social growth. The results of the program, which is administered by the Swiss Foundation for the Study of International Relations,

will be disseminated through publications and international conferences.

Two grants were directed toward improved coordination of the growing network of development organizations and efforts. The International Union of Local Authorities, The Hague, received \$100,000 to coordinate a plan whereby cities in highly-developed countries will lend municipal experts to cities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and help train technicians from those regions to deal with urban problems. A grant was made to the National Conference on International Economic and Social Development to strengthen its governmental liaison services in Washington for private and public organizations with overseas-development and exchange programs.

In Britain, the University of Manchester was granted \$250,000 to expand its special educational program for present and potential leaders from less-developed countries—mainly civil servants, teachers, and educational administrators. Besides academic training, the university's one-year course includes experience in government offices, trade unions, and other agencies.

A preliminary assessment of the extensive secular educational programs conducted by church missions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America will be made under a grant to the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague. And for an insight into the economic and social mechanisms of the development process, the List Institute, an organization with ties to the University of Basle, Switzerland, received a grant for research on development in Israel.

### **Increasing International Understanding**

Grants totaling \$585,000 were made to extend for four years programs begun in 1958 for visits to the United States by foreign artists and intellectual leaders. Conducted by the Institute of Contemporary Arts, in Washington, and the Institute of International Education,

the programs will be expanded to include Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. The artists and leaders meet with American colleagues and participate in cultural and educational events in the United States. To date, twenty-eight countries have been represented by leading world figures and by younger artists and intellectuals.

In May, leaders from governmental and private intellectual circles met in England for a Foundation-supported European-American Assembly on outer space. Discussions ranged over the implications of opportunities for international cooperation in outer-space efforts.

Toward the further advancement of international understanding through a strengthened press, the Foundation appropriated \$400,000 for programs of the Inter-American Press Association Technical Center, including assistance in training Latin-American editors and reporters, improving the flow of news, and technical consulting services for publishers.

A persisting barrier to international understanding—national bias reflected in textbooks—was the subject of grants to the American Historical Association and the International Commission for the Teaching of History, in

Brussels. Studies will be made to identify historical distortions and to provide objective teaching material.

### **East-West Contacts**

With a \$500,000 appropriation, the Foundation continued, for the fifth year, the exchange of scholars and specialists between East Europe and the West. In 1962, the number of Polish and Yugoslav experts and graduate students studying in the United States and Western Europe under this exchange reached 483. Some twenty-five American scholars have been enabled to lecture and conduct research in Poland. Grants this year also supported the purchase of books, periodicals, and statistical computing equipment for Yugoslav and Polish universities, and enabled Boston University and the University of Skoplje to conduct a joint research program on Yugoslav communities. For the third year, funds were also provided for a conference of American and Soviet citizens, held at Andover, Massachusetts, on questions affecting peace.

A complete list of grants in the International Affairs program begins on page 134; projects, page 158; and appropriations, page 163.

## Overseas Development

In 1962 the Foundation made plans for a substantial increase in its activities in Overseas Development, and appropriated a total of \$40 million for this purpose. The increase reflects the growing opportunity for private philanthropy to assist the economic and social growth of the less-developed nations.

The greatest need of these nations is for the cultivation of human resources—"the trained leaders, skilled persons, and enlightened citizens essential to their national development," as the Trustees expressed it in their policy statement this year. Accordingly, the Founda-

tion works to establish and strengthen institutions needed to supply trained manpower to cope with basic problems. Grants for this purpose are made in South and Southeast Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and the Caribbean area for projects to which the host countries, along with the Foundation, assign priority and to which they are prepared to make substantial contributions. The provision of consultants also forms an integral part of the Foundation's overseas-development effort.

To help form a cadre of qualified men will-

ing to serve overseas as advisers for extended periods, Harvard University was granted \$750,000 this year for a career advisory service in development economics.

Four British universities received grants to expand their programs in the teaching of English as a second language—often a key for the developing nations to Western skills.

### South and Southeast Asia

The Foundation made grants to assist countries in South and Southeast Asia in the determination of their basic development priorities and to support institutions designed to improve food production, family planning, small-industry development, public administration and business management, education, and economic research.

A representative's office was opened in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, to prepare for the extension of Foundation assistance to Malaya and the Philippines and to continue the support of regional projects. The Foundation, along with other private agencies, closed its office in Rangoon at the request of the Burmese government, which indicated its intention to accept future aid only on a "government-to-government" basis.

In an experiment to augment the supply of persons available for professional assignments overseas, the Foundation is appointing young men and women to serve as training associates in the Foundation's field offices and on projects in South and Southeast Asia.

Asian and American scientists have begun research at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, set up with Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation assistance to improve the yield of Asia's most common staple crop. Following grants for the Institute totaling \$7.1 million since 1959, the Foundation this year gave \$750,000 for the training of young Asian scientists and for cooperative research with Asian countries.

The role of higher education in Southeast Asia will receive continued attention under a further grant for a cooperative study by the International Association of Universities and UNESCO.

*Burma.* Before the unanticipated end of Foundation assistance at the Burmese government's request, many projects important to the country's development had been completed. Among them are the Government Technical Institute at Insein, the Rangoon Technical High School, and the State Agricultural Institute at Pyinmana—all key parts of Burma's vocational-education system. Other activities assisted by the Foundation included business education and statistics at the University of Rangoon, the libraries of the Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay and of the government's Institute of Public Administration and Management, the Central Statistical and Economic Department, the International Institute of Advanced Buddhist Studies, and the Sarpay Beikman Institute, Burma's largest educational publisher.

*India.* A large-scale demonstration, supported by the Foundation in seven Indian states, of how farmers can increase their crop yields through the use of modern methods, has been extended by the Indian government to the remaining eight states. This year Foundation funds were allocated for training young Indian agricultural specialists and for experts to evaluate the project and organize a public-information program.

To help Indian agriculture raise output by replacing primitive tools with improved farm implements as rapidly as possible, the Foundation granted \$750,000 to the Allahabad Agricultural Institute for a center to devise and test prototypes for improved implements and make specifications of successful designs available to Indian manufacturers.

Increased food production, however, cannot

### International Affairs



**United Nations Library:** Strengthening international organizations is Foundation objective. New Dag Hammarskjold Library was built with Foundation grant.

**Resources for Less-Developed Areas:** Students attend Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, one of European institutions assisted in providing educational and technical services for new nations.





**Strengthening Education:** Students leave lecture rooms at Free University of Berlin, which has received Foundation support as center of intellectual freedom.

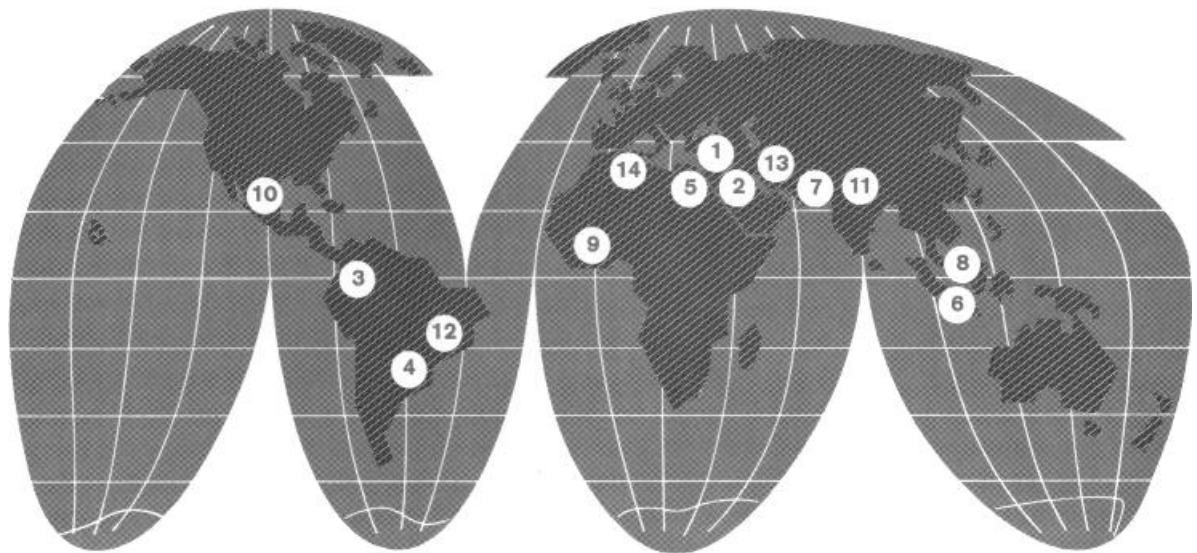
**European-Atlantic Partnership:** Foundation has assisted work of Jean Monnet (*right*), architect of European unity, and key groups working in Britain, Europe, and the United States to build an Atlantic partnership.

International economic ties, symbolized (*below*) by goods moving across European borders under reduced tariffs, are subject of several studies.





## Overseas Development

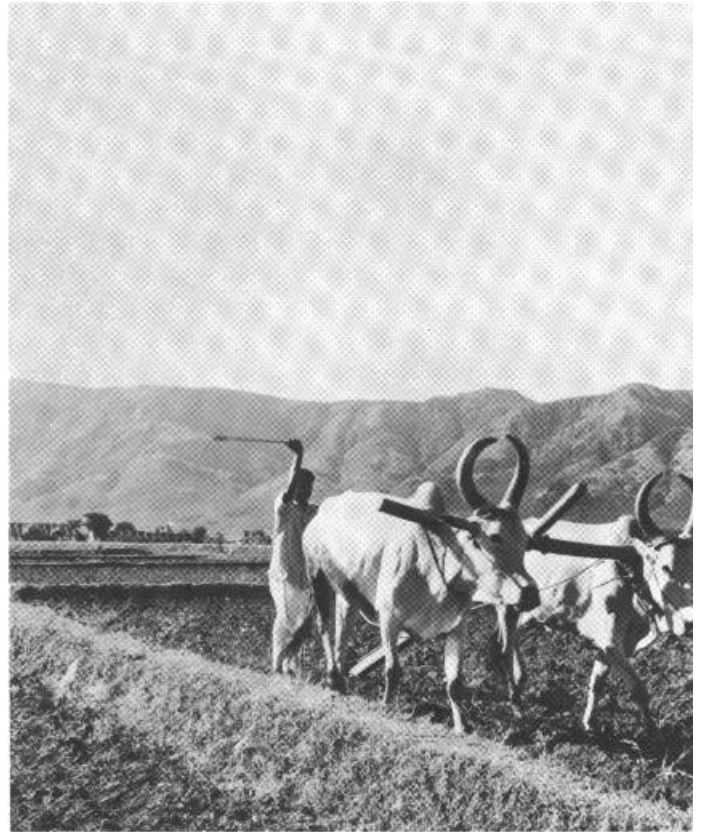


**Overseas Offices:** Foundation set up six new offices this year, now has fourteen representatives covering countries in South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa, and Latin America.

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>1. Ankara</b>       | <b>8. Kuala Lumpur</b>    |
| <b>2. Beirut</b>       | <b>9. Lagos</b>           |
| <b>3. Bogotá</b>       | <b>10. Mexico City</b>    |
| <b>4. Buenos Aires</b> | <b>11. New Delhi</b>      |
| <b>5. Cairo</b>        | <b>12. Rio de Janeiro</b> |
| <b>6. Djakarta</b>     | <b>13. Tehran</b>         |
| <b>7. Karachi</b>      | <b>14. Tunis</b>          |

**Science Training** is supported by Foundation in all regions. *Right*, Indonesian students prepare for careers as secondary-school science teachers.





**Food Production:** Foundation assists improvement of agriculture—through modern resources and better-designed implements—in India and Pakistan.

**Home-Economics Colleges** for women (*left*) have been set up with Foundation aid at Dacca, Karachi, and Lahore in Pakistan.

**Legal Research** has been assisted by grants to Indian Law Institute. *Below*, annual meeting of Institute in New Delhi.



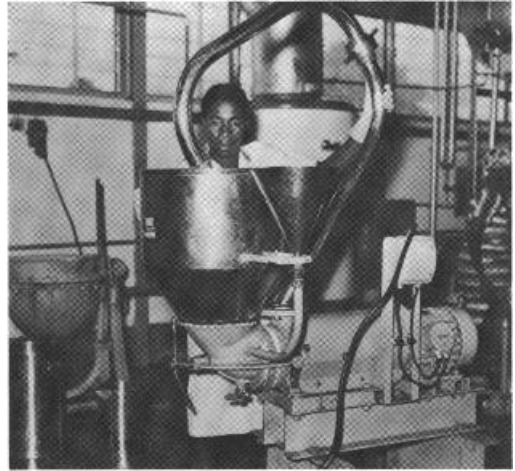
**Rice Research** assistants (*right and below*) check growth and disease resistance of plants at International Rice Research Institute, set up in Philippines with Foundation aid.

*Bottom right*, the plant-experimentation building.



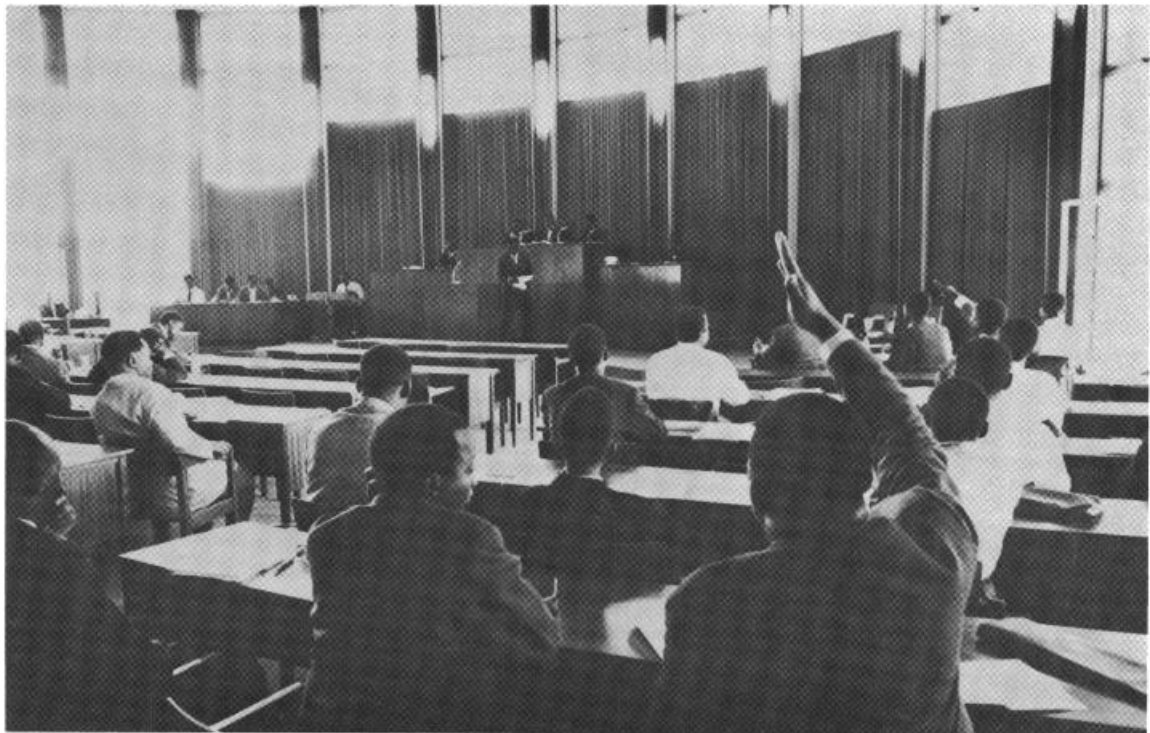


**Technical Education:** Students leave class at Middle East Technical University in Ankara, which has received support for graduate studies in science and mathematics.



**Manpower Studies** have been focus of Foundation activity in Ghana, where government seeks better ways to meet nation's human requirements in agriculture, business, and industry.

**Training for Government:** Congolese leaders, such as members of House of Representatives (*below*), receive training in law and in public administration at institutes supported by the Foundation.





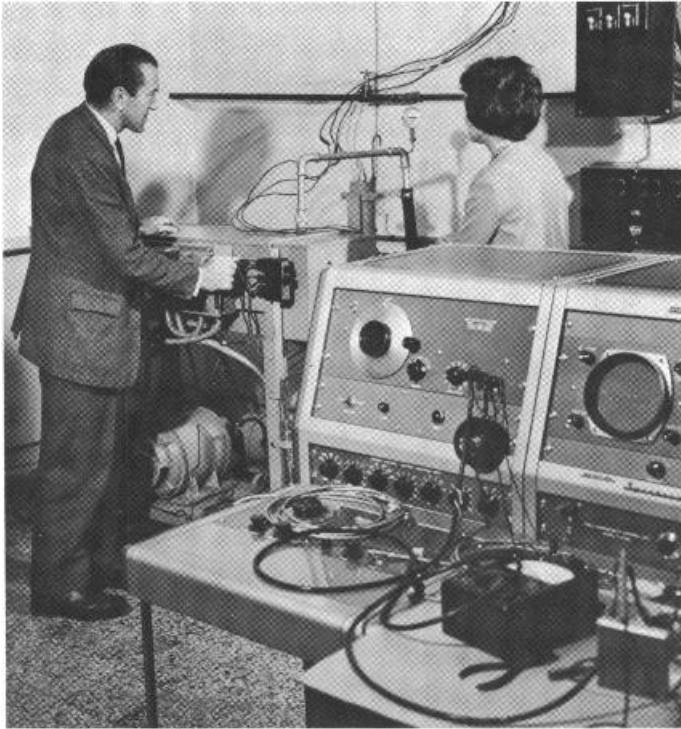
**Adjustment to Change:** Studies to assist resettlement of Nubian Egyptians before their lands are flooded by Aswan dam project may shed light on the process of social change in developing countries.

**Youth Training:** Instructor and pupil (*right*) at Starehe Youth Centre in Kenya. Vocational training is part of program to prevent urban delinquency.

**Staff Management workshop** (*below*), sponsored by Foundation, is attended by Nigerian executives in Lagos. Foundation consultant (*bottom center*) leads discussion session.

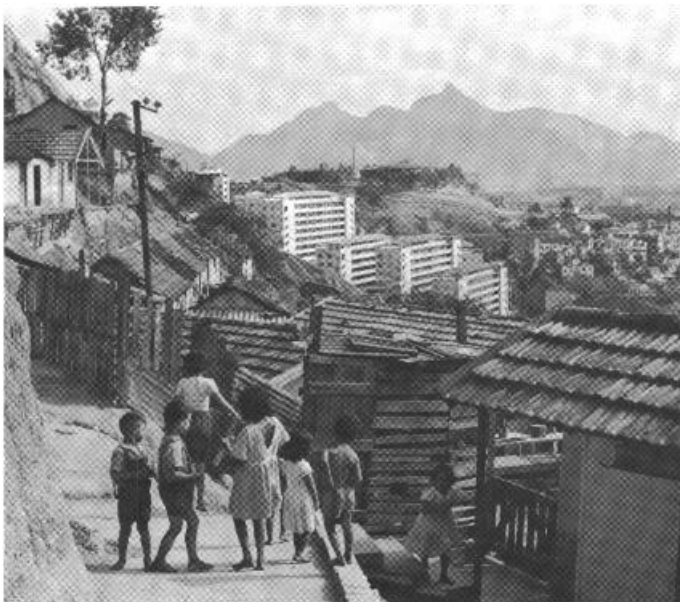






**Scientific Equipment** has been provided by Foundation grants to improve teaching and research facilities of laboratories at University of Buenos Aires (*left*) and at other institutions in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela.

**Education in Slums:** Pilot project to improve education of children in hillside slums of Rio de Janeiro (*below*) is supported by Foundation grant. Children begin school a year earlier, will later learn job skills.



**Food Supply:** Cattle at Animal Nutrition Center in Brazil get protein meal as part of experiment to improve meat and dairy products in tropical climates.



*continued from page 50*

improve living standards significantly if India's rapid population growth—21 per cent in the past ten years—continues. Accordingly, the Foundation appropriated \$5 million in response to the Indian government's request for aid in launching an intensive family-planning and health program in one district in each state, focusing the limited supply of trained personnel in areas of manageable size. To administer the demonstration program and facilitate analysis of results, the government will set up an Institute of Public Health Administration and Education in New Delhi. The Foundation also granted \$1.3 million to seven Indian laboratories for research in reproductive biology.

To assist industrial development, the Foundation granted \$350,000 to help establish an Institute of Applied Manpower Research. The Institute will seek to improve knowledge of the needs and availability of Indian manpower and develop new techniques for tackling manpower problems. A grant was also made to enable Cornell University's School of Industrial and Labor Relations to help India work on problems of government, management, and labor organizations and develop wage policies and increased productivity. A \$550,000 grant was made to the National Institute for Industrial Design for equipment and the services of foreign designers. For training and research in business management, grants were made to support the Indian Institute of Management in Calcutta and to help establish a similar institute at Ahmedabad.

Other grants included \$555,700 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for continued assistance to the Indian Planning Commission in carrying out long-term research projects; \$675,000 for assistance in development planning for Calcutta; \$700,000 to the Indian Institute of Public Administration for training and research; and \$347,500 to the Indian Law Institute for a five-year research program, library expansion, and consultants.

*Indonesia.* The Foundation granted \$1.2 million for the extension of teacher-training projects at three Indonesian institutions and for English-language training.

A grant of \$170,000 to the University of California (Berkeley) brought to over \$2 million the total given by the Foundation since 1956 to support the development of the Faculty of Economics at the University of Indonesia at Djakarta. Some 2,000 students are enrolled for courses in economics, business, and accounting, including many leaders in Indonesian government and industry.

*Malaya.* The Foundation granted \$525,000 to the University of Malaya to help establish a School of Education. The school will conduct training and research programs designed to strengthen preparation of teachers and to help solve teaching problems arising from the use of four languages—Chinese, English, Malay, and Tamil.

*Pakistan.* For an experiment in the management of cooperatives and in agricultural mechanization, the Foundation granted \$400,000 for machinery and the training of Pakistani staff at the East Pakistan Academy for Village Development at Comilla. The Academy will extend to 240 village cooperatives a pilot project in cooperative agriculture that is already being successfully carried out in a group of twenty-five villages.

Continuing its assistance to polytechnic institutes and home-economics colleges, the Foundation granted \$1,136,000 to Oklahoma State University, which has cooperated with the Pakistan government in creating a national system of technical education and strengthening home-economics training. The grant will finance the education of technical teachers and advisory services to the central and provincial governments. The University will also provide advisers to the home-eco-

nomics colleges at Karachi, Lahore, and Dacca, which, with Foundation assistance, are training women for teaching and other posts.

In education, the Foundation made a grant of \$1,040,000 to the University of Chicago, which has been mainly responsible for implementing Foundation assistance to secondary education in Pakistan. Extension centers at Dacca and Lahore, established with previous Foundation aid, will use the new funds to provide intensive in-service training for educational administrators.

The Foundation continued to assist the development of Pakistan's Administrative Staff College through grants to finance advisers from Syracuse University and the Administrative Staff College at Henley, England. Stanford University was granted \$678,000 to provide continued assistance to the Institute of Development Economics at Karachi.

*The Philippines.* The Foundation made a grant to the University of the Philippines for expansion of its College of Agriculture extension program and for planning the growth of the college campus. The Ateneo de Manila University received a grant for a pilot project in educational television.

*Vietnam.* The Foundation made a further grant in Vietnam for improvement of tax and fiscal administration as essential tools for national development. A 1960 grant, which provided specialists from the Brookings Institution, helped the Vietnamese government readjust the exchange rate, revise import and export licensing, and introduce development budgeting.

### **Africa**

In emerging African countries, the Foundation concentrated on assistance for the development of competent public administration and on education as the prime source of skilled manpower in all fields.

To assist the development of legal education—a vital factor in the orderly growth of new nations—the Foundation initiated a cooperative program with thirty-four American law schools. As a first stage, \$238,000 was granted to the Institute of International Education to enable three American law professors and five young law-school graduates to serve on African law faculties for two-year periods.

The Foundation also granted \$375,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to continue a program in which graduates of its School of Industrial Management serve in African development posts in government ministries or in trade and industry.

The Foundation also supported basic studies of mathematics and science teaching, the financing of higher education in Africa, the reform of land tenure, and conferences on missionary schools, economic development, and African arts.

*West Africa.* Continuing efforts to assist Nigeria in improving its governmental structure, the Foundation made grants for civil service training in the Eastern and Northern regions. Consultants were provided in Ghana and Nigeria in public-service training, manpower training, economic planning, and management. Training workshops were set up with Foundation assistance for key leaders in the two countries in government, public corporations, and private business.

The Foundation made a series of grants to the University College, Ibadan, to assist its development as a leading educational institution in West Africa. One grant will strengthen graduate work at the College's Institute of African Studies through visiting faculty and establishment of professorships in sociology, linguistics, and archeology; a second was made for studies of Nigerian music and for low-cost documentary films on aspects of Nigerian culture. Other grants were for faculty develop-



ment, housing for visiting scholars, and the establishment of a model secondary school for African and other students. The University College of Sierra Leone also received a grant to provide housing and other facilities for visiting professors and researchers.

Expanding its program in French-speaking West Africa, the Foundation made grants to the University of Dakar for its Institute for Pedagogical Studies, for a legal-research center, and for faculty exchange.

*East and Central Africa.* To help develop the new University of East Africa as a vigorous institution serving the whole region, the Foundation granted \$840,000 to the University College at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, the newest part of the University, which is to include Makerere College in Uganda, and the Royal College in Nairobi, Kenya. Funds will be used for the Dar es Salaam building program. Other grants went to the Royal College for pre-university scholarships enabling eighty physics, chemistry, and engineering students to take a two-year course qualifying them for degree work, and to Makerere College for training of laboratory technicians.

In industrial education, the Foundation assisted the formation of an experimental center in Uganda to explore techniques of on-the-job training and methods of shortening training time.

In newly-independent Tanganyika, a grant was made for a training center emphasizing practical and vocational studies for members of the civil service.

In the Congo, the Foundation made two further grants to the National School of Law and Administration, set up in 1961 with assistance from the United Nations and the Foundation. One will help the school continue training administrators and magistrates, and the other is for student housing. Grants were made to Lovanium University for continued

research on development problems and for starting two junior-college programs where students can take six-month courses before attending the University.

### **Middle East**

The Foundation extended its activities in rural development, education, economic planning, and business management through grants in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic.

An office was established in Tunis to assess opportunities for Foundation assistance in the Maghreb region comprising Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

A grant of \$300,000 was made for staff training at the Industry Institute in Lebanon, a leading source of scientific and technical knowledge for the Middle East. Also of regional importance was a grant to McGill University, in Canada, to provide scholarships for intellectuals and potential leaders from Islamic countries.

*Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria.* The Foundation provided consultants in Iraq for library development and made a grant for a linguistic laboratory at Baghdad College to improve the teaching of English. In Jordan, the Foundation again provided consultants in economics and public administration and for an extensive Royal Commission study of education. A grant was made to train teachers for the government's statistical training center. In Lebanon, two consultants were provided for the Civil Service Board.

Concentrating in Syria on assistance to agricultural development, the Foundation helped set up an agricultural faculty at the University of Aleppo, and provided teachers and consultants. The Foundation also supported the expansion of laboratory facilities for research on soil classification, fertilizers, plant pathology, and seed technology. Consultants were pro-

vided in plant pathology, animal husbandry, and agricultural education.

*North Africa.* The Foundation made grants for establishment of an accounting and secretarial school and, at the Bourguiba Institute of Languages, for a strengthened English-language teaching program; the latter grant supports scholarships and linguistic seminars, and provides funds for audio-visual and language-laboratory equipment. Another grant was for an Arab educational and cultural center at Hammamet.

*Turkey.* A further grant was made for the teaching of business administration at the University of Istanbul where, with previous Foundation assistance, class hours have been increased, faculty augmented, and teaching materials prepared. Other grants were made for library development and mathematical publication.

*United Arab Republic.* The Foundation granted \$295,000 for continued support of the National Institute of Management Development for the training of senior executives. Consultants were provided on public administration and the development of water resources.

#### **Latin America and the Caribbean Area**

The Foundation assigned four representatives to Latin America and opened offices in Buenos Aires, for Argentina and Chile; in Rio de Janeiro, for Brazil; in Mexico City, for Central America and Mexico; and in Bogotá, for Colombia and Venezuela. The new offices will enable the staff to discern new opportunities for assistance, including cooperation with the Alliance for Progress, where Foundation experience in the development of skilled manpower can be valuable.

The Foundation program in 1962 again concentrated on assistance to major urban univer-

sities in modernizing curricula and instituting reforms designed to make them more capable of meeting the needs of their countries.

To assist the whole region in improving demographic training and in obtaining more accurate analyses of population trends, the Foundation granted \$260,000 for the United Nations-sponsored Latin American Demographic Centre in Santiago, Chile. And to improve journalistic standards in the region, a grant was made to the International Center for Higher Studies in Journalism for Latin America, located in Ecuador.

*Argentina and Chile.* Continuing its support for basic research and advanced training in economics, the Foundation made grants to the University of Buenos Aires, the National University of Córdoba, and the Torcuato Di Tella Institute, a private, nonprofit organization. Having provided equipment for the physics department of the University of Buenos Aires, the Foundation this year made a grant to equip the chemistry laboratory.

In Chile, the Foundation made a grant to the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile for its program of basic sciences and engineering.

*Brazil.* To produce more scientists for Brazil's expanding industrial development, the Foundation granted \$650,000 to the University of Brazil for postgraduate teaching and research in the basic sciences, and \$490,000 to the University of São Paulo for chemistry equipment. Both universities are taking steps to break down the traditional barriers between faculties that have prevented fuller university development. A grant was made to the Aeronautical Institute of Technology for a computer and laboratory equipment. The Institute, a leading educational center in aeronautics and electronics, is planning programs in basic scientific fields. The National Research Council received a \$255,000 grant to provide overseas fellow-

ships in the sciences, scientific publications, and equipment.

Grants were also made to the Getulio Vargas Foundation for preparation of textbooks in business administration, and to the Rural University of Minas Gerais for graduate teaching and research designed to improve Brazilian agriculture. The Foundation provided further support for an animal-nutrition center in the state of São Paulo, which is conducting research to improve animal products, with the aim of raising standards of nutrition.

A \$225,000 grant was made for a pilot project to improve the education of children in the *favelas*, hillside slums surrounding Rio de Janeiro. In the experiment, children will start school at the age of six—one year earlier than usual—to prepare for the first grade. The curriculum will be revised to meet the needs of these children more realistically.

*Central America and Mexico.* The Foundation granted \$120,000 to the Higher Council of Central American Universities to advise on the development of programs in the basic sciences at the national universities of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The grant will also permit the Council to plan graduate professional training in selected divisions of the universities, thus avoiding duplication of facilities and programs in countries where graduate resources are generally limited.

A grant of \$325,000 was made to the National Autonomous University of Honduras to improve the teaching staffs and physical facilities of the University's undergraduate programs in physics, chemistry, biology, and mathematics. The National University of Nicaragua received \$200,000 for a program of undergraduate studies.

In Mexico, the Foundation completed an extensive survey of program possibilities in preparation for making grants during the coming fiscal year.

*Colombia and Venezuela.* Grants were made in Colombia to the University of Antioquia and the Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University for teacher-training programs. Foundation assistance was given in Venezuela for the first time, with grants to three universities: \$300,000 to the University of Oriente for its engineering programs; \$240,000 to the Catholic University Andrés Bello for engineering and social sciences; and \$200,000 to the University of the Andes in Mérida for training and research in economics.

*Caribbean Area.* To strengthen the training of primary-school teachers and to improve coordination between primary- and secondary-school education in the English-speaking islands of the West Indies, the Foundation granted \$592,750 to the University of the West Indies to help establish an institute of education. The institute will help bring the area's teacher-training colleges into a common system, will assist the island governments with in-service training of teachers, and will advise on educational development.

The Foundation made its first grants in the Dominican Republic—for economic-development and finance consultants to the National Board of Planning and Coordination; for support of a new faculty of agronomy at the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo; and for an agricultural school in Santiago.

A complete list of 1962 grants in the Overseas Development program begins on page 139; projects, page 159; and appropriations, page 164.

# Fellowships

Economics and Business Administration Fellowships	65
Foreign Area Training Fellowships	69
Law Faculty Fellowships	71
Fellowships and Awards in the Arts	72

## Economics and Business Administration Fellowships

The following were recipients of six types of Fellowships in Economics and Business Administration during fiscal 1962. Candidates were nominated by universities at the invitation of the Foundation, and selections were made with the assistance of advisory committees of faculty members. The Foundation made grants for the fellowships to the universities under which the recipients are listed. Except as otherwise noted, the universities are also the nominating institutions and the places where the recipients will work.

### Predoctoral

*To outstanding holders of the master's degree for doctoral work in business administration.*

#### California, University of (Berkeley)

Jack S. Andresen, *Pinole, Calif.*  
 David W. Conrath, *Kansas City, Mo.*  
 Charles S. Franklin, *Paris, Tenn.*  
 Herschel E. Kanter, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 George R. Martin, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 Paul L. Schmidbauer, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 David H. Stimson, *Berkeley, Calif.*

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

James N. Bray, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
 John W. Clark, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
 Robert R. McKenzie, *Billings, Mont.*  
 James I. Williams, *Sherman Oaks, Calif.*

#### Carnegie Institute of Technology

Robert F. Byrne, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
 John P. Crecine, *Lansing, Mich.*  
*(Nominated by Stanford University)*  
 Yuji Ijiri, *Yamato-Koriyama, Japan*  
 Kenneth E. Knight, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
 Louis R. Pondy, *Beaver, Pa.*  
 Allan D. Shocker, *Palo Alto, Calif.*  
 Wesley L. Weber, *London, Ont., Canada*  
*(Nominated by University of Western Ontario)*

#### Chicago, University of

Eugene F. Fama, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 David C. Kleinman, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Frederick L. Neumann, *Flushing, N.Y.*  
*(Nominated by Dartmouth College)*  
 Joseph A. Pichler, *St. Louis, Mo.*  
 William R. Waters, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*  
*(Nominated by University of Toronto)*  
 Richard R. West, *Cleveland Heights, Ohio*  
 Jack F. Williams, Jr., *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Robert W. Williamson, *South Bend, Ind.*

#### Columbia University

Wolfram Arendt, *Elberon, N.J.*  
 Ian D. Boyd, *Victoria, Australia*

Allan Easton, *Roslyn, N.Y.*

David F. Fisher, *Victoria, Australia*  
 E. Bruce Fredrikson, *Bronxville, N.Y.*  
 Fred O. Jensen, *New Providence, N.J.*  
*(Nominated by Carnegie Institute of Technology)*  
 John G. Pate, Jr., *Pensacola, Fla.*  
 Ross A. Webber, *New Rochelle, N.Y.*  
 Boris Yavitz, *White Plains, N.Y.*

#### Florida, University of

Alvin B. Biscoe, Jr., *Gainesville, Fla.*

#### Harvard University

Francis J. Aguilar, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Robert H. Caplan, *Glen Ridge, N.J.*  
 Geoffrey R. Conway, *Belmont, Mass.*  
 Melvyn R. Copen, *Brookline, Mass.*  
 Morrison C. Crum, *Lexington, Mass.*  
 William A. Day, *Arlington, Mass.*  
 James D. Fleck, *London, Ont., Canada*  
 David T. T. Frost, *Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia*  
 James T. Gatza, *Buffalo, N.Y.*  
*(Nominated by University of Buffalo)*  
 Robert R. Glauber, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Leo A. Guthart, *Acton, Mass.*  
 Murray Hilibrand, *North Plainfield, N.J.*  
 Leslie K. Jonas, *Montreal, Que., Canada*  
 Wesley W. Marple, Jr., *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Phillip F. Myers, *Cleveland Heights, Ohio*  
 John G. Preston, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada*  
*(Nominated by University of Western Ontario)*  
 Ralph G. M. Sultan, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada*  
 Robert C. K. Valtz, *Boston, Mass.*

#### Indiana University

Larry L. Cummings, *Camby, Ind.*  
 Ralph H. Sprague, *Bloomington, Ind.*

#### Louisiana State University

Van Cook McGraw, *Monroe, La.*

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

Dodds I. Buchanan, *Cody, Wyo.*  
 James F. Burns, *Cincinnati, Ohio*  
 (Nominated by Columbia University)  
 Warren H. Hausman, *New Britain, Conn.*  
 Charles H. Kriebel, *Spring Lake, N.J.*  
 Wilbur G. Lewellen, *Belle Vernon, Pa.*  
 Raghu Nath, *Pul Bangash, Delhi, India*

**Michigan State University**

John D. Demaree, *East Lansing, Mich.*  
 John G. Maurer, *Detroit, Mich.*

**Michigan, University of**

Vern Terpstra, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*

**Minnesota, University of**

Thomas J. Burns, *Minneapolis, Minn.*  
 Richard N. Cardozo, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

**Pittsburgh, University of**

Richard D. Major, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**Purdue University**

Robert D. Brennen, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Donald B. Rice, Jr., *Frederick, Md.*

**Southern California, University of**

Wilma D. Stricklin, *Pasadena, Calif.*  
 John H. Zenger, *Whittier, Calif.*

**Stanford University**

Kobad A. Arjani, *Zanzibar, East Africa*  
 Joel Bergsman, *Forty Fort, Pa.*  
 John A. Halter, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
 (Nominated by University of Texas)  
 David C. Korten, *Longview, Wash.*  
 David B. Montgomery, *Concord, Calif.*  
 Earl W. Snell, *Stanford, Calif.*  
 Ronald F. Wippen, *Berkeley, Calif.*

**Texas, University of**

Reynolds Griffith, *Little Rock, Ark.*  
 Edward L. Summers, *Houston, Texas*

**Washington, University of**

Edward C. Arbuckle, *Mountlake Terrace, Wash.*  
 Bruce M. Clark, *Rye, N.Y.*  
 Walter A. Hill, *Seattle, Wash.*  
 Richard A. Oppedahl, *Omaha, Neb.*  
 (Nominated by State University of South Dakota)  
 James A. Sherbaniuk, *Vegreville, Alb., Canada*

**Yale University**

Edgar W. Francisco, *Holly Springs, Miss.*

**Dissertation**

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

**Adelphi College**

James I. Nakamura, *New York, N.Y.*  
 (For study at Columbia University)

**California, University of (Berkeley)**

Richard L. Ernst, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 Carol A. Lawson, *Piedmont, Calif.*

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

Donald W. Baerresen, *San Clemente, Calif.*

**Carleton College**

Robert E. Will, *Northfield, Minn.*  
 (For study at Yale University)

**Carnegie Institute of Technology**

Jerome D. Wiest, *Salt Lake City, Utah*  
 Oliver E. Williamson, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**Chicago, University of**

Robert M. Battaglin, *Chicago, Ill.*

Thomas W. Bolland, *Chicago, Ill.*

Fred O. Brownson, *Wenatchee, Wash.*

Glen G. Cain, *Chicago, Ill.*

Benjamin F. King, Jr., *Park Forest, Ill.*

Marvin H. Kusters, *Corsica, S.D.*

Sam Peltzman, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*

John C. Weicher, *Chicago, Ill.*

**Columbia University**

David E. Novack, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*

John M. Owen, Jr., *New York, N.Y.*

Robert G. Rice, *Westbury, N.Y.*

**Harvard University**

Joseph L. Bower, *New York, N.Y.*

Lester B. Lave, *Santa Monica, Calif.*

Lawrence Officer, *Montreal, Que., Canada*

Lewis M. Schneider, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Wayne W. Snyder, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Robert B. Wilson, Jr., *Lincoln, Neb.*

**Indiana University**

Douglas V. Austin, *Bloomington, Ind.*  
 Andre L. Delbecq, *Toledo, Ohio*  
 Niles M. Hansen, *Louisville, Ky.*

**Johns Hopkins University**

William I. Gillespie, *Orangeville, Ont., Canada*  
 Elliott R. Morss, *Chestnut Hill, Mass.*

**Kentucky, University of**

Dale K. Osborne, *Lexington, Ky.*

**Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

Peter A. Diamond, *Woodmere, N.Y.*  
 Stephen M. Goldfeld, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*  
 Paul M. Hohenberg, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Howard C. Kunreuther, *Great Neck, N.Y.*

**Michigan State University**

Manley R. Irwin, *East Lansing, Mich.*

**Minnesota, University of**

Enrique A. Roldan, *Quito, Ecuador*

**North Carolina, University of**

Eugene P. Howrey, *Fairfield, Iowa*

**Northwestern University**

Dirk T. Van Alstyne, *Rock Island, Ill.*

**Pennsylvania, University of**

Kanta Marwah, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Southern Methodist University**

Michael D. McCarthy, *Dallas, Texas*

**Stanford University**

Pietro Balestra, *Lugano, Switzerland*  
 Nicholas Baloff, *Fremont, Calif.*  
 Hiromitsu Kaneda, *Osaka, Japan*  
 Stephen R. Lewis, Jr., *South Salem, N.Y.*  
 Timothy W. McGuire, *Mountain View, Calif.*  
 Danny E. Schendel, *Norwalk, Wis.*

**Texas, University of**

Lloyd J. Elliott, *Lockport, La.*

**Vanderbilt University**

Dennis R. Starleaf, *Nashville, Tenn.*

**Washington University**

Raymond L. Hilgert, *St. Louis, Mo.*

**Williams College**

William G. Rhoads, *Williamstown, Mass.*  
*(For study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*

**Wisconsin, University of**

Helen M. Kramer, *Madison, Wis.*

**Yale University**

Laurence E. Lynn, *New Haven, Conn.*  
 Marnie W. Mueller, *New Haven, Conn.*  
 Van Doorn Ooms, *LaGrange, Ill.*  
 Evangelos A. Voloudakis, *Athens, Greece*

**Faculty Research**

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

**Boston College**

Alice E. Bourneuf, *Waban, Mass.*

**Brigham Young University**

Garth L. Mangum, *Orem, Utah*

**Buffalo, University of**

Daniel Hamberg, *Williamsville, N.Y.*

**California, University of (Berkeley)**

Thomas Marschak, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 Earl R. Rolph, *Berkeley, Calif.*

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

Harold Demsetz, *Northridge, Calif.*

**Carnegie Institute of Technology**

William W. Cooper, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
 Allan H. Meltzer, *Verona, Pa.*

**Chicago, University of**

Milton Friedman, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Hans B. Thorelli, *Chicago, Ill.*

**Colorado, University of**

Leslie Fishman, *Boulder, Colo.*

**Columbia University**

Peter B. Kenen, *Teaneck, N.J.*

**Cornell University**

George H. Hildebrand, *Ithaca, N.Y.*

**Duke University**Lloyd B. Saville, *Durham, N.C.***Harvard University**John R. Meyer, *Belmont, Mass.***Indiana University**Elmus R. Wicker, *Bloomington, Ind.***Johns Hopkins University**Mark Perlman, *Baltimore, Md.***Massachusetts Institute of Technology**Morris A. Adelman, *Newton, Mass.***Michigan State University**W. Paul Strassmann, *East Lansing, Mich.***Michigan, University of**Morris Bornstein, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*Douglas A. Hayes, *Ann Arbor, Mich.***Minnesota, University of**John G. Turnbull, *St. Paul, Minn.***North Carolina, University of**Ralph W. Pfouts, *Chapel Hill, N.C.***Northwestern University**Abraham Charnes, *Evanston, Ill.***Pennsylvania State University**Jacob J. Kaufman, *State College, Pa.***Pennsylvania, University of**Arthur I. Bloomfield, *Philadelphia, Pa.***Pittsburgh, University of**Edward Sussna, *Pittsburgh, Pa.***Purdue University**Charles W. Howe, *West Lafayette, Ind.***Rochester, University of**Myron J. Gordon, *Newton Centre, Mass.**(Nominated by Massachusetts Institute of Technology)***Rutgers University**Paul M. Medow, *New York, N.Y.***Stanford University**Bernard F. Haley, *Stanford, Calif.***Wayne State University**David Felix, *Detroit, Mich.***Wisconsin, University of**Theodore Morgan, *Madison, Wis.***Yale University**E. Wight Bakke, *Woodbridge, 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 (Berkeley)**Thomson M. Whitin, *Berkeley, Calif.***Chicago, University of**Charles T. Hornngren, *Chicago, Ill.***Cincinnati, University of**Gordon S. Skinner, *Cincinnati, Ohio**(For study at University of California, Berkeley)***Columbia University**Leonard R. Sayles, *Hartsdale, N.Y.***Indiana University**Walter Williams, *Bloomington, Ind.**(For study at Harvard University)***Purdue University**Richard E. Walton, *Lafayette, Ind.**(For study at University of Michigan)***Texas, University of**Robert E. Seiler, *Austin, Texas***Washington University**Sterling H. Schoen, *University City, Mo.**(For study at University of Chicago)*



**Social Sciences Dissertations on Business**

*To enable doctoral candidates in anthropology, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics to devote a full year to dissertation projects on business subjects.*

**Brown University**

John Casparis, *Providence, R.I.*

**Pennsylvania, University of**

Manas K. Chattopadhyay, *Uttarpara, West Bengal, India*

**Columbia University**

Roberta G. Simmons, *New York, N.Y.*

**Social Science Faculty Research on Business**

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

**Carnegie Institute of Technology**

Lee W. Gregg, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**Pennsylvania, University of**

Victor H. Vroom, *Wayne, Pa.*

**Cornell University**

Andrew Hacker, *Ithaca, N.Y.*

**Wayne State University**

Ross Stagner, *Pleasant Ridge, Mich.*

## Foreign Area Training Fellowships

Two hundred and one Foreign Area Training Fellowships were awarded in fiscal 1962. Listed under their areas of study, the recipients and their permanent addresses were:

**Africa**

Ralph A. Austen, *Great Neck, N.Y.*

Jonathan S. Barker, *Oskaloosa, Kan.*

Ernst Benjamin, *Chevy Chase, Md.*

Victoria H. Bomba, *Chicago, Ill.*

Frederick C. Gamst, *Oakland, Calif.*

Sheldon Gellar, *New York, N.Y.*

Harvey Glickman, *Haverford, Pa.*

Allan Hoben, *Milwaukee, Wis.*

George W. Johnson, *Phoenix, Ariz.*

Willard Johnson, *Pasadena, Calif.*

Raymond Kent, *Los Gatos, Calif.*

Peter Kilby, *Washington, D.C.*

Martin A. Klein, *Narragansett, R.I.*

Frank A. Kunz, *Montreal, Que., Canada*

William R. Louis, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*

Gerard Lucas, *Ville St. Michel, Que., Canada*

Gloria Marshall, *Bronx, N.Y.*

Marian E. McReynolds, *Rockford, Ill.*

Robert W. Morgan, *Concord, Mass.*

Robert M. Netting, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

Joseph S. Nye, *New Vernon, N.J.*

Wolf Roder, *Chicago, Ill.*

John A. Rowe, *Binghamton, N.Y.*

Satish C. Saberwal, *Purdy's Station, N.Y.*

Mariam K. Slater, *New York, N.Y.*

Audrey Smedley, *Detroit, Mich.*

Inez V. Smith, *Washington, D.C.*

Richard D. Stearns, *Chelmsford, Mass.*

Newell M. Stultz, *Concord, N.H.*

Maynard W. Swanson, *Holden, Mass.*

Robert F. Thompson, *New Haven, Conn.*

Lionel Tiger, *Montreal, Que., Canada*

Sidney R. Waldron, *Ringwood, N.J.*

Wolfgang O. Weissleder, *Chicago, Ill.*

Merwin C. Young, *Washington, D.C.*

Alvin Zalinger, *Dorchester, Mass.*

**Asia and the Near East**

Kamel S. Abu Jaber, *Syracuse, N.Y.*

Anthony T. Arlotto, *Jersey City, N.J.*

Thomas I. Atkins, *Elkhart, Ind.*

Wayne E. Begley, *Valley Station, Ky.*

Lee S. Bigelow, *Fort Worth, Texas*

Ruth M. Blaut, *New Haven, Conn.*

Paul R. Brass, *Brookline, Mass.*

Angela S. Burger, *Madison, Wis.*

Ralph C. Croizier, *North Burnaby, B.C., Canada*

**Asia and the Near East** (*continued*)

Doris J. Dohrenwend, *New York, N.Y.*  
 John C. Donnell, *Seattle, Wash.*  
 Richard E. Dudley, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 George S. Elison, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Penelope Estabrook, *Brandon, Vt.*  
 Gennaro Falconeri, *Reno, Nev.*  
 Gary L. Fowler, *Cowden, Ill.*  
 Francine R. Frankel, *Bronx, N.Y.*  
 Peter K. Frost, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Peter M. Gardner, *Halstead, Kan.*  
 Leonard Gordon, *White Plains, N.Y.*  
 Dorothy H. Guyot, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 John P. Haithcox, *Mount Vernon, N.Y.*  
 David Hamilton, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Paul F. Harper, *Ithaca, N.Y.*  
 William E. Henthorn, *Jacksonville, Fla.*  
 Roy M. Hofheinz, Jr., *Houston, Texas*  
 Philip C. Huang, *Palo Alto, Calif.*  
 Alfred B. Hudson, *Boxford, Mass.*  
 Stanley Insler, *New York, N.Y.*  
 John W. Israel, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Paul E. Ivory, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 Yoshio Iwamoto, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*  
 David G. Johnson, *Austin, Minn.*  
 M. Catherine Kassarian, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Robert N. Kearney, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
 Charles F. Keyes, *Genoa, N.Y.*  
 Richard E. Kim, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*  
 David I. Kopf, *Waukesha, Wis.*  
 Ira M. Lapidus, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*  
 John A. Laska, Jr., *Clinton, N.Y.*  
 Charlton M. Lewis, *Altaadena, Calif.*  
 Henry T. Lewis, Jr., *Albany, Calif.*  
 Raymond W. Liddle, *McKeesport, Pa.*  
 Allen B. Linden, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Andrew L. March, *Seattle, Wash.*  
 Fred H. Martinson, *Knoxville, Tenn.*  
 David W. McCurdy, *Ithaca, N.Y.*  
 James F. McGarry, Jr., *Philadelphia, Pa.*  
 Ray A. Moore, *Inkster, Mich.*  
 Charles Morrison, *St. Paul, Minn.*  
 William A. Oates, *Craftsburg Common, Vt.*  
 Stanley J. O'Connor, *Chevy Chase, Md.*  
 George R. Packard, *Villanova, Pa.*  
 James B. Palais, *Salem, N.H.*  
 Harrison Parker, *Charlemont, Mass.*  
 Richard M. Pfeffer, *Woodmere, N.Y.*  
 Jack M. Potter, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 Bruce R. Pray, *Detroit, Mich.*  
 Kenneth B. Pyle, *State College, Pa.*  
 Barbara A. Ruch, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

James T. Siegel, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Sharon L. Sievers, *Scottsbluff, Neb.*  
 John M. Smith, Jr., *New York, N.Y.*  
 Kent C. Smith, *Westwood, N.J.*  
 Roger M. Smith, *Ithaca, N.Y.*  
 Oles M. Smolansky, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
 William E. Steslicke, *Livonia, Mich.*  
 Nancy Tanner, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 Phillip L. Thompson, *Talihina, Okla.*  
 Arlon R. Tussing, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 Stephen A. Tyler, *Indianola, Iowa*  
 Abraham L. Udovitch, *New Haven, Conn.*  
 Lyman P. Van Slyke, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 John O. Voll, *St. Paul, Minn.*  
 Vivian M. Walker, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 Walter J. Ward, Jr., *Laurelton, N.Y.*  
 Donald E. Weatherbee, *McLean, Va.*  
 Edgar B. Wickberg, *Lawrence, Kan.*  
 Constance M. Wilson, *Jefferson, Maine*  
 Robert G. Wilson, *Ladue, Mo.*  
 David K. Wyatt, *Lexington, Mass.*  
 Sepehr Zabih, *Berkeley, Calif.*

**Latin America**

Charles H. Andrews, Jr., *Waycross, Ga.*  
 Frederick P. Bowser III, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 Warren K. Dean, *North Palm Beach, Fla.*  
 Alain Y. Dessaint, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*  
 John R. Dinkelspiel, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Martin Diskin, *Santa Monica, Calif.*  
 Leland T. Frye, *Sacramento, Calif.*  
 Judith G. Goode, *Cortland, N.Y.*  
 Bruce H. Herrick, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Alan D. Koloseike, *Rochester, N.Y.*  
 Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
 Fred D. Levy, Jr., *New Haven, Conn.*  
 Joseph L. Love, Jr., *Austin, Texas*  
 John D. Martz III, *Bethesda, Md.*  
 Peter G. Marzahl, *St. Louis, Mo.*  
 Stanley Rothman, *Northampton, Mass.*  
 Thomas S. Schorr, *New Orleans, La.*  
 Joseph Sommers, *Madison, Wis.*  
 Pierre A. D. Stouse, Jr., *Madison, Wis.*  
 William R. Svec, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Judith D. Tandler, *Detroit, Mich.*  
 John Jay Tepaske, *Columbus, Ohio*

**Soviet Union and East Europe**

Douglas J. Bennet, Jr., *Lyme, Conn.*  
 Thomas P. Bernstein, *Ithaca, N.Y.*  
 Seweryn Bialer, *New York, N.Y.*

Malcolm H. Brown, *Charlottesville, Va.*  
 Barbara R. Budin, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Paul Call, *Bloomington, Ind.*  
 Stephen H. E. Clarkson, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*  
 Paul M. Cocks, *Portland, Ore.*  
 Stephen F. Cohen, *Owensboro, Ky.*  
 David D. Comey, *Cincinnati, Ohio*  
 Richard T. De George, *Lawrence, Kan.*  
 Ralph C. Elwood, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Fritz W. Ermarth, *Springfield, Ohio*  
 George Feifer, *Passaic, N.J.*  
 Daniel Field, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Alan W. Fisher, *Worthington, Ohio*  
 Charles A. Frazee, *Spencer, Ind.*  
 Noreen M. Gallagher, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*  
 Harvey R. Glasser, *Miami, Fla.*  
 James L. Gould, *Woodacre, Calif.*  
 Loren R. Graham, *West Lafayette, Ind.*  
 Richard Hellie, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Martha A. Helms, *Marshville, N.C.*  
 Vaclav Holesovsky, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Paul Hollander, *Princeton, N.J.*  
 Mark W. Hopkins, *Milwaukee, Wis.*  
 John F. Hutchinson, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*  
 Sheridan W. Johns III, *Morrisville, Pa.*  
 A. Ross Johnson, *Fort Thomas, Ky.*  
 Dale T. LaBelle, *Reading, Mass.*  
 Gail W. Lapidus, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Alan S. Lichtenstein, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

George P. Majeska, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*  
 Judith Malev, *Houston, Texas*  
 James A. Malloy, Jr., *Charleston, W.Va.*  
 Deborah D. Milenkovitch, *Washington, D.C.*  
 James R. Millar, *San Antonio, Texas*  
 Roger P. Morris, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Richard E. Morrison, *White Plains, N.Y.*  
 Anthony G. Netting, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
 Jaroslaw Pelenski, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Thomas G. Pesek, *Omaha, Neb.*  
 Jaroslaw A. Piekalkiewicz, *Bloomington, Ind.*  
 Don C. Price, *Cambridge, Mass.*  
 Ellen Propper, *Mt. Carmel, Conn.*  
 Alexander Rabinowitch, *Champaign, Ill.*  
 Edith B. Rogovin, *Buffalo, N.Y.*  
 Paul L. Roley, *Carrollton, Ill.*  
 Jacek I. Romanowski, *Seattle, Wash.*  
 Alan D. Romberg, *White Plains, N.Y.*  
 Mary E. Schaeffer, *Highland, Ind.*  
 Barney K. Schwalberg, *Lansdale, Pa.*  
 Marshall S. Shatz, *Providence, R.I.*  
 Arthur R. Sprague, Jr., *Bronxville, N.Y.*  
 Rolf H. Theen, *Martinsville, Ind.*  
 Katherine M. Tiernan, *Hamden, Conn.*  
 Andris Trapans, *Berkeley, Calif.*  
 Harold D. Weaver, Jr., *New York, N.Y.*  
 Janet R. Wolf, *Clifton, N.J.*  
 Richard S. Wortman, *Bronx, N.Y.*  
 Arthur W. Wright, *Broomall, Pa.*

## Law Faculty Fellowships

Nine Law Faculty Fellowships were awarded during fiscal 1962 to professors in American law schools for research or study in the fields of law and public affairs and international legal studies. The recipients and the universities in whose law schools they teach were:

### Law and Public Affairs

Jesse J. Dukeminier, Jr., University of Kentucky  
 Samuel D. Estep, University of Michigan  
 David W. Louisell, University of California (Berkeley)  
 Leo H. Whinery, University of Oklahoma

### International Legal Studies

Kenneth L. Karst, Ohio State University  
 Richard B. Lillich, Syracuse University  
 Courtland H. Peterson, University of Colorado  
 Maurice Rosenberg, Columbia University  
 Victor J. Stone, University of Illinois

## Fellowships and Awards in the Arts

The following recipients of fellowships and awards during fiscal 1962 were nominated at the invitation of the Foundation by persons professionally engaged in the field concerned. Selections were made with the assistance of a panel of judges for each program, composed of artists, critics, and other professionals.

### Administrative Interns

*Fellowships to assist the development of managerial personnel in the performing arts through internships with theaters, orchestras, and opera companies.*

#### Recipient

Paolo A. D'Alessandro, *Providence, R.I.*  
 Charles L. Burns, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Bryan E. Clark, *Centereach, N.Y.*  
 Lyle Dye, *New York, N.Y.*  
 David Tausig Frank, *Harrisburg, Pa.*  
 Robert E. Gustavson, *Minneapolis, Minn.*  
 Edward C. Hankenson, *Magee, Miss.*  
 Ruth Marie Hider, *Binghamton, N.Y.*  
 Ellen C. Kaplan, *Kansas City, Mo.*  
 Charles L. Kephart, *Salina, Kan.*  
 Laurence Maloy, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Leslie A. McAllister, *New York, N.Y.*  
 H. G. McNally, *Houston, Texas*  
 Styrk Orwoll, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Robert C. Pasolli, *Glen Rock, N.J.*  
 William Stewart, *Miami, Fla.*  
 Ian Strasfogel, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Arnold W. Walker, *Minneapolis, Minn.*  
 James E. Walsh, *New York, N.Y.*  
 J. Wesley Ziegler, *Hamden, Conn.*

#### Place of Internship

Lyric Opera of Chicago, *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Philharmonic-Symphony Society, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Arena Stage, *Washington, D.C.*  
 Theatre Group, University of California, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
 Mummers Theatre, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*  
 Old Globe Theatre, *San Diego, Calif.*  
 San Francisco Opera and Spring Opera, *San Francisco, Calif.*  
 Opera Society of Washington, *Washington, D.C.*  
 Alley Theatre, *Houston, Texas*  
 Mummers Theatre, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*  
 Metropolitan Opera, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Play House, *Cleveland, Ohio*  
 Alley Theatre, *Houston, Texas*  
 Cincinnati Summer Opera, *Cincinnati, Ohio*  
 Minneapolis Theatre Company Foundation, *Minneapolis, Minn.*  
 American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, *Stratford, Conn.*  
 New York City Opera, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, *Minneapolis, Minn.*  
 Metropolitan Opera, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Arena Stage, *Washington, D.C.*

### Choral Directors

*Grants-in-aid to enable directors of choral groups to extend and deepen their professional experience.*

Robert S. Beckwith, <i>Atlanta, Ga.</i>	Ian A. Morton, <i>St. Paul, Minn.</i>
Paul Boepple, <i>Bennington, Vt.</i>	Daniel R. Pinkham, Jr., <i>Cambridge, Mass.</i>
John R. Dexter, <i>Des Moines, Iowa</i>	Gregg Smith, <i>Los Angeles, Calif.</i>
Noah Greenberg, <i>New York, N.Y.</i>	Thomas A. Sokol, <i>Ithaca, N.Y.</i>
Charles C. Hirt, <i>Glendale, Calif.</i>	Howard S. Swan, <i>Los Angeles, Calif.</i>
George H. Hunter, <i>Urbana, Ill.</i>	

### 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.*

#### Concert Artist

Betty Allen, *Stamford, Conn.*, mezzo-soprano  
 Bethany Beardslee, *Princeton, N.J.*, soprano  
 Gary Graffman, *New York, N.Y.*, pianist

#### Composer

Virgil Thomson, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Milton Babbitt, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Benjamin Lees, *Los Angeles, Calif.*

**Concert Artist (continued)**

Donald Gramm, *New York, N.Y.*, bass-baritone  
 Sidney Harth, *Chicago, Ill.*, violinist  
 Eugene Istomin, *New York, N.Y.*, pianist  
 Zara Nelsova, *New York, N.Y.*, cellist  
 Judith Raskin, *Forest Hills, N.Y.*, soprano  
 Regina Sarfaty, *New York, N.Y.*, mezzo-soprano  
 Berl Senofsky, *New York, N.Y.*, violinist  
 George Shirley, *New York, N.Y.*, tenor  
 Oscar Shumsky, *Rye, N.Y.*, violinist  
 Abbey Simon, *New York, N.Y.*, pianist  
 Claudette Sorel, *New York, N.Y.*, pianist  
 Janos Starker, *Bloomington, Ind.*, cellist

**Composer (continued)**

Richard Cumming, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Norman Dello Joio, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Roger Sessions, *Princeton, N.J.*  
 Alexei Haieff, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Ezra Laderman, *Teaneck, N.J.*  
 Ned Rorem, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Laurence Rosenthal, *Pomona, N.Y.*  
 Coleridge-Taylor Perkinson, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Quincy Porter, *New Haven, Conn.*  
 Anis Fuleihan, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Peter Mennin, *Baltimore, Md.*  
 Roy Harris, *Los Angeles, Calif.*

**Contemporary-Art Purchases**

*The Foundation purchased thirty-six paintings, sculptures, and prints by the following artists represented in three national and regional exhibitions. The sponsoring institutions—the Whitney Museum of Art, New York, N.Y.; the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Mo.; and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.—were given first choice of the works for their permanent collections. The rest were donated by the artists to fourteen museums, libraries, colleges, and art centers throughout the country.*

Robert Broderson, *Durham, N.C.*, painter  
 James Brooks, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Malcolm Brown, *Carbondale, Colo.*, painter  
 Charles E. Burchfield, *W. Seneca, N.Y.*, painter  
 Byron Burford, *Iowa City, Iowa*, painter  
 Lawrence Calcagno, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Carmen Cicero, *Englewood, N.J.*, painter  
 Nassos Daphnis, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Philip Evergood, *Oxford, Conn.*, painter  
 Thomas George, *Valley Cottage, N.Y.*, painter  
 Edward Giobbi, *Katonah, N.Y.*, painter  
 Sidney Goodman, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, painter  
 Philip Grausman, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor  
 Cleve Gray, *Cornwall Bridge, Conn.*, painter  
 Balcomb Greene, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 John Heliker, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Peter Hill, *Omaha, Neb.*, painter  
 Wolf Kahn, *New York, N.Y.*, painter

William Kienbusch, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Karl Knaths, *Provincetown, Mass.*, painter  
 Daniel Lang, *Tulsa, Okla.*, printmaker  
 Mauricio Lasansky, *Iowa City, Iowa*, printmaker  
 Rico Lebrun, *Los Angeles, Calif.*, painter  
 David Lund, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Richard Mayhew, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*, painter  
 Samuel M. Middleton, Jr., *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Walter Murch, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Virginia Myers, *Iowa City, Iowa*, printmaker  
 Leo Rabkin, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Jon Schueler, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Sasson Soffer, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Hyde Solomon, *Princeton, N.J.*, painter  
 Raphael Soyer, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Esteban Vicente, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Adja Yunkers, *New York, N.Y.*, painter  
 Jack Zajac, *Claremont, Calif.*, sculptor

**Opera Singers**

*Grants-in-aid to increase opportunities for young American singers to appear in leading roles with selected professional opera companies in the United States.*

Virginia L. Babikian, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Marcia Baldwin, *New York, N.Y.*  
 William H. Beck, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Ara Berberian, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Beverly J. Christiansen, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Dorothy L. Cole, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Eric N. Davis, *Boston, Mass.*

Luisa De Sett, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Enrico E. Di Giuseppe, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Maria T. Ferriero, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Joshua Hecht, *Roosevelt, N.J.*  
 Mary Jennings, *Jackson Heights, N.Y.*  
 Stanley Kolk, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Ilona Kombrink, *Don Mills, Ont., Canada*

Ginetta G. La Bianca, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Jerry J. LoMonaco, *Queens Village, N.Y.*  
 Spiro Malas, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Raymond C. Michalski, *Bayonne, N.J.*  
 Sherrill E. Milnes, *Downers Grove, Ill.*  
 Robert L. Moulson, *Flushing, N.Y.*  
 Robert D. Nagy, *New Hyde Park, N.Y.*  
 Charles E. O'Neill, *Darien, Conn.*  
 Carlotta Ordassy, *Laurelton, N.Y.*  
 Thomas W. Paul, *New York, N.Y.*

Benjamin Rayson, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*  
 Roald A. Reitan, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Francesca B. Roberto, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Maurice Stern, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Nolan Van Way, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Shirley Verrett-Carter, *New York, N.Y.*  
 James Wainner, *Port Washington, N.Y.*  
 Mallory E. Walker, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Nancy L. Williams, *Stamford, Conn.*

In the following programs, applications from candidates were invited and selections made with the assistance of panels composed of artists, critics, and other professionals.

### Composers in High Schools

*Fellowships to young composers to spend a year in public secondary-school systems writing works for school orchestras, bands, choruses, and other musical groups.*

#### Composer

Thomas B. Briccetti, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Bruce H. Burkley, *Baltimore, Md.*  
 Donald J. Erb, *Cleveland, Ohio*  
 Frederick A. Fox, *Huntsville, Texas*  
 Arsenio Giron, *New Orleans, La.*  
 Philip M. Glass, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Nelson Keyes, *Los Angeles, Calif.*  
 Karl Korte, *Troy, N.Y.*  
 Robert M. Lombardo, *Iowa City, Iowa*  
 Salvatore J. Martirano, *South Salem, N.Y.*  
 Lewis M. Miller, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*  
 Dexter G. Morrill, *North Adams, Mass.*  
 Joseph Penna, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Conrad S. Susa, *New York, N.Y.*  
 Richard F. Wernick, *New York, N.Y.*

#### School System

*Clearwater, Fla.*  
*Cincinnati, Ohio*  
*Bakersfield, Calif.*  
*Minneapolis, Minn.*  
*Topeka, Kan.*  
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
*Louisville, Ky.*  
*Albuquerque, N.M.*  
*Colorado Springs, Colo.*  
*Berkeley, Calif.*  
*El Paso, Texas*  
*St. Louis, Mo.*  
*Salt Lake City, Utah*  
*Nashville, Tenn.*  
*Bay Shore, N.Y.*

### Studies in the Creative Arts

*Fellowships to undertake or to complete studies in the creative arts of potential significance to others interested in the field.*

Boris Aronson, *New York, N.Y.*, stage designer  
 Nathan Broder, *New York, N.Y.*, musicologist and editor  
 Ebria Feinblatt, *Los Angeles, Calif.*, curator  
 David Flaherty, *Brattleboro, Vt.*, film director and writer  
 Ann Parker, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*, photographer  
 (with Avon Neal, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*, writer)

Gordon Rogoff, *New York, N.Y.*, theater critic  
 Jane Powell Rosenthal, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*, curator  
 Pauline Simmons, *New York, N.Y.*, curator  
 Felice Stampfle, *New York, N.Y.*, curator  
 Ikuyo Tagawa, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*, architect and writer  
 Edward N. Waters, *Washington, D.C.*, music librarian

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## ERRATA

The following figures should appear in  
the second column headed GRANTS  
(Reductions):

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### Grants-in-aid and fellowships

Administrative interns	122,550
Choral directors	82,600
Composers associated with secondary schools	92,400
Concert soloists	120,000
Opera singers	82,500
National Music Camp	9,500
New Dramatists Committee	(8,651)

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Siam Society	43,000
Vietnam, Government of	300,000
Catholic Near East Welfare Association	20,000

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# The Treasurer's Review

The balance sheet of the Ford Foundation at September 30, 1962, together with supporting statements and the opinion thereon of Price Waterhouse & Co., independent public accountants, begins on page 79. Matters of special interest regarding the Foundation's finances during the year are as follows:

## Income

The Foundation's total income in fiscal 1962 was \$136,578,174, or \$6,074,468 more than in fiscal 1961. Dividends from Ford Motor Company stock, the Foundation's largest single holding, amounted to \$94,326,871, or approximately 69 per cent of the total. Notwithstanding an increase in the per-share dividend, the Foundation's income from this source decreased from 1961 because the Foundation disposed of a substantial number of shares. Dividends from other stock increased because of increased purchases.

Income from interest was \$39,607,030 compared with \$26,100,906 in 1961. The increase was due to 1) additional investments of funds through direct negotiations—bonds or notes

negotiated between the Foundation and borrowers at interest rates higher than those on general-market bonds, and 2) investment in fixed-income obligations of most of the proceeds from sales of the Foundation's holding of Ford Motor Company stock.

## Expenses

Administrative expenses totaled \$6,531,461, or \$1,235,314 more than in 1961. The increase reflects expansion of Foundation activities. Investment expenses of \$288,331 are not included in this figure, but are deducted from investment income.

## Grants and Project Expenditures

The total of grants approved and of expenditures on projects administered by the Foundation was \$226,874,243 in fiscal 1962, or \$96,827,530 more than net income. The cumulative excess of grants and project expenditures over net income since the establishment of the Foundation was increased thereby to \$512,533,977, as shown in the Income Fund Summary below.

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## Income Fund Summary 1936-1962 (in millions)

Fiscal Years	Income after Administrative Expenses	Grants Approved and Project Expenditures	Excess (Deficiency) of Income
1936-1950	\$115.4	\$36.8	\$78.6
1951-1955	290.9	244.6	46.3
1956	162.2	559.7	(397.5)
1957	98.0	154.7	(56.7)
1958	87.5	79.8	7.7
1959	79.5	110.8	(31.3)
1960	122.4	163.0	(40.6)
1961	125.2	147.4	(22.2)
1962	130.1	226.9	(96.8)
Totals	<u>\$1,211.2</u>	<u>\$1,723.7</u>	<u>(\$512.5)</u>



Payments against grants and projects totaled \$154,381,402, bringing the cumulative total of such payments since 1936 to approximately \$1,447,100,000. Cumulative payments at any given date are less than the total of grants approved and project expenditures, since grants generally are scheduled for payment at a later date or periodically over a number of years.

### **New Commitments**

The Foundation expresses its new program activity in a given year in terms of *new commitments*. These consist of appropriations—trustee-approved actions out of which grants may be made and Foundation-administered projects financed—and grants and projects approved specifically by the trustees or officers. (Grants and projects approved out of appropriations of previous years are not included in new commitments.)

New commitments during fiscal 1962 totaled \$255,707,192. Grants approved by the Board of Trustees in fiscal 1962 totaled \$168,630,833; projects, \$79,975; and appropriations, \$86,067,846—all net after \$928,538 in reductions of previous years' commitments.

### **Reserve for Appropriations**

Portions of appropriations not yet converted to grants, and projects approved but not expended, are not charged against income and thus are not shown in the Income Fund Statement; however, they are planned commitments for which reserves are set aside. These reserves amounted to \$84,740,119 at September 30, 1962, as shown in the balance sheet on pages 80 and 81.

### **Net Worth and Ford Stock Dispositions**

The net worth of the Foundation is \$2,294,176,345 at book value.

The stock of the Ford Motor Company was split two-for-one in May, 1962.

The chief credit to the Principal Fund this year—\$155,560,709—consisted of the excess over the carrying value at September 30, 1961, of net proceeds from sales and other dispositions of 3,751,000 shares of Ford Motor Company Class A stock. There were four dispositions:

- 1) 2,250,000 old shares were converted into common shares and sold at \$94 a share to a group of underwriters, who offered them to the public at \$97 a share in April, 1962. This was the fifth public offering since the Foundation began to diversify its portfolio in 1956 through dispositions of its Ford Motor Company holdings.
- 2) 1,063,000 old shares were sold to the Ford Motor Company at \$94.75 a share in December, 1961, pursuant to a contract made in September, 1961.
- 3) 288,000 old shares were sold in January and February, 1962, to the Ford Motor Company at prices ranging from \$98.54 to \$105.50 a share; in turn, the Company, as assignee of a contract previously negotiated by the Foundation with Deutsche Bank, sold the same number of shares of Common Stock to the Bank, at the same prices, for distribution in Europe.
- 4) 150,000 new shares were exchanged in July, 1962, at \$43 a share, with the Rockefeller Foundation for 124,038 shares of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).

The Foundation's holdings of Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock at the end of the 1962 fiscal year consisted of 50,638,070 new shares, which is 46 per cent of the capital stock of the Company.

Other increases in the Principal Fund were as follows:

—\$101,276,140 represented an increase in the carrying value of Ford Motor Company stock from \$26 to \$28 per share after the split.\*

—\$529,726 represented the net gain over book value from the sale of real estate in Michigan, the last real estate owned by the Foundation in the United States.

—\$2,029,985 represented the net gain from sales of securities other than Ford Motor Company stock.

A charge of \$331,583 was made against the Principal Fund as the result of a decision to write off certain overseas real estate purchased by the Foundation in prior years for occupancy by its staff.

#### Other Investments

Other than Ford Motor Company stock, the investment portfolio at September 30, 1962 was as follows:

	Cost	Market Value
U. S. Government and U. S. Government Agency obligations	\$598,954,658	\$603,960,069
Other obligations	398,008,574	397,032,262
Fixed and special deposits	72,754,367	72,764,834
Common stocks	147,110,758	130,123,295
Preferred stocks	<u>3,776,659</u>	<u>3,781,650</u>
Total	<u>\$1,220,605,016</u>	<u>\$1,207,662,110</u>

Included in "other obligations" is approximately \$303 million in direct placements with borrowers. In addition, as of September 30, 1962, the Foundation had made commitments for future direct placements totaling approximately \$37 million. These investments are generally not marketable, but have been made at attractive yields, and in some cases carry a call on equity. The Foundation earned commitment fees of \$100,574 in connection with direct placements.

Maturities of investment obligations and deposits were as follows:

Years	Face Amounts
1962-67	\$629,875,000
1968-73	348,336,000
1974-83	73,668,000
1983 and later	<u>27,165,000</u>
Total	<u>\$1,079,044,000</u>

The large proportion of short maturities is dictated by the need to cover scheduled payments of grants and other commitments with matching maturities. It is not an indication of our opinion on the outlook for interest rates.

The net increase in the stock portfolio totaled \$71,095,232. Stock purchases and acquisitions were accelerated during periods of market weakness. The Foundation is continuing to add common stock to its portfolio.

*James M. Nicely*

\*This increase was made in accordance with a policy of adjusting the carrying value of the Ford stock on September 30 of each year to reflect the stockholders' approximate equity as indicated by the financial statements of the Ford Motor Company at December 31 of the preceding year.

**Opinion of Independent Accountants**

PRICE WATERHOUSE &amp; CO.

60 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK 4

November 21, 1962

To the Board of Trustees of  
The Ford Foundation

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1962 and its income, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements 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.

*Price Waterhouse & Co.*

The Ford Foundation

# Balance Sheet

September 30, 1962

## Assets

Cash		\$1,953,092
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable		11,231,126
Investments (at cost) (pages 84-105)		
Bonds and notes	\$996,963,232	
Fixed and special deposits	72,754,367	
Common and preferred stocks	150,887,417	
Total (approximate market value \$1,207,662,110)		1,220,605,016
Ford Motor Company Nonvoting Class A Stock		
50,638,070 shares carried at \$28 a share*		1,417,865,960
Receivables and Other Assets		
For securities sold but not delivered	\$4,102,229	
Other	262,937	4,365,166
		<u>\$2,656,020,360</u>

\*The carrying value of Ford Motor Company Class A Stock of \$28 per share represents the approximate equity per share as indicated by the financial statements of the Ford Motor Company at December 31, 1961. (See the Principal Fund Statement, page 83.) The Class A Stock is convertible or exchangeable, under limited conditions, into Ford Motor Company Common Stock, which had a market value per share of 41⅓% on September 30, 1962.

**Liabilities, Reserves, and Fund Balances**

Unpaid Grants (pages 106-156)		\$276,642,644
Accounts Payable		
For securities purchased but not received	\$193,430	
Other	<u>267,822</u>	461,252
Reserves		
Appropriations for grants and projects (pages 161-164)	\$76,737,690	
Unexpended balance of projects (pages 157-160)	<u>8,002,429</u>	84,740,119
Fund Balances (page 83)		<u>2,294,176,345</u>
		<u><u>\$2,656,020,360</u></u>

# Income Fund Statement

for the year ended September 30, 1962

## Income from Investments

Dividends, including \$94,326,871 on Ford Motor Company Class A Stock	\$97,259,475	
Interest, including \$100,574 private- placement commitment fees	<u>39,607,030</u>	
	\$136,866,505	
Less – Investment expenses	<u>288,331</u>	<u>\$136,578,174</u>

## Grants and Projects

Grants approved (pages 106-156)	\$223,258,476	
Project expenditures (pages 157-160)	<u>3,615,767</u>	<u>\$226,874,243</u>

## Administrative Expenses

	Compensation and Employee Benefits	Other Expenses	
Program	\$2,116,190	\$934,881	
Overseas field offices	607,249	873,644	
General administration	<u>1,148,823</u>	<u>850,674</u>	
	\$3,872,262	\$2,659,199	6,531,461
			<u>\$233,405,704</u>

Excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income for the year	(\$96,827,530)
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Income Fund Deficiency at September 30, 1961	<u>(415,706,447)</u>
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Cumulative excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from inception to September 30, 1962	<u><u>(\$512,533,977)</u></u>
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# Principal Fund Statement

for the year ended September 30, 1962

Principal Fund Balance at September 30, 1961		\$2,632,385,464
Excess of net proceeds of disposition of 3,601,000 old shares and 150,000 new shares of Ford Motor Company stock over the carrying value at September 30, 1961*	\$155,560,709	
Excess of net proceeds of sales over carrying value		
Real estate	529,726	
Other securities	2,029,985	
Increase arising from adjustment authorized by the Board of Trustees in the carrying value as of September 30, 1962, of 50,638,070 shares of Ford Motor Company Class A Stock from \$26 to \$28 per share representing the approximate equity per share as indicated by the December 31, 1961 financial statements of the Company*	101,276,140	
Decrease arising from write-off of certain overseas real estate	(331,583)	259,064,977
Principal Fund Balance at September 30, 1962		<u>\$2,891,450,441</u>

## Summary of Fund Balances

Principal Fund, as above	\$2,891,450,441
Excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from inception to September 30, 1962 (page 82)	<u>(512,533,977)</u>
Appropriated for future grants and projects	<u>(84,740,119)</u>
Balances at September 30, 1962	<u>\$2,294,176,345</u>

\*At the close of business May 31, 1962, Ford Motor Company shares were split on a two-for-one basis. Accordingly, the carrying value of the Class A Stock held on that date was adjusted from \$52 to \$26 per share.

# Investments

at September 30, 1962

(In general, bonds and notes purchased at a premium are carried at cost less amortization of premiums. 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, 1962.)

## Bonds and Notes

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST (see note above)	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>U.S. Government</b>			
Treasury Bills	\$33,160	\$32,764,496	\$32,770,986
<b>Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness</b>			
Series C 3½%, Aug. 15, 1963	12,500	12,500,000	12,554,688
<b>Treasury Notes</b>			
Series E 3¼%, Feb. 15, 1963	1,000	1,000,000	1,001,563
Series C 4⅞%, Nov. 15, 1963	10,600	10,601,859	10,812,000
Series D 3¾%, May 15, 1964	8,500	8,360,156	8,592,969
Series E 3¾%, Aug. 15, 1964	10,050	10,069,349	10,163,063
Series B 5%, Aug. 15, 1964	6,750	6,750,000	6,986,250
Series C 4⅞%, Nov. 15, 1964	25,000	25,055,848	25,875,000
Series A 4⅞%, May 15, 1965	5,000	5,000,000	5,173,438
Series B 3⅝%, Feb. 15, 1966	20,000	19,993,750	20,087,500
Series A 4%, Aug. 15, 1966	5,000	5,005,563	5,081,250
Series A 3¾%, Aug. 15, 1967	25,000	24,953,125	25,054,688
<b>Treasury Bonds</b>			
3%, Feb. 15, 1964	4,250	4,204,219	4,247,344
2⅞%, Feb. 15, 1965	14,750	13,337,500	14,547,188
3¾%, May 15, 1966	15,000	15,006,098	15,126,563
3⅞%, Nov. 15, 1967	6,950	6,678,063	6,936,969
3⅞%, May 15, 1968	10,000	9,959,307	10,081,250
3¾%, Aug. 15, 1968	30,000	30,000,000	30,028,125
4%, Feb. 15, 1969	15,300	15,307,061	15,453,000
2½%, June 15, 1969-64	5,500	4,971,563	5,070,313
2½%, Mar. 15, 1970-65	31,000	29,606,563	28,345,625
2½%, Mar. 15, 1971-66	12,000	11,429,062	10,860,000
3⅞%, Nov. 15, 1971	33,000	32,904,062	32,855,625
4%, Aug. 15, 1972	15,000	14,943,750	15,023,438
2½%, Sept. 15, 1972-67	6,500	6,177,813	5,776,875
2½%, Dec. 15, 1972-67	4,500	4,278,906	3,993,750
	<u>\$366,310</u>	<u>\$360,858,113</u>	<u>\$362,499,460</u>



## U. S. Government Agencies

### Farmers Home Administration

#### Insured Loans

3½%, 1962-63 (guaranteed by U. S. Government)†	\$2,694	\$2,693,818	\$2,693,818*
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### The Federal Home Loan Banks

#### Consolidated Bonds

Series C 3.15%, Mar. 15, 1963	20,000	20,002,816	19,993,750
Series A 3½%, Apr. 15, 1963	5,000	4,984,375	4,998,438
Series B 3¼%, July 16, 1963	10,000	10,004,114	10,003,125
Series A 3¾%, Sept. 15, 1965	5,000	5,006,169	5,012,500

### The Twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks

#### Consolidated Collateral Trust Debentures

3¼%, Jan. 2, 1963	9,125	9,125,000	9,127,852
3½%, Feb. 4, 1963	10,000	10,000,000	9,996,875

### The Twelve Federal Land Banks

#### Consolidated Federal Farm Loan Bonds

3½%, Feb. 20, 1963	20,000	19,950,000	20,037,500
2¾%, May 1, 1963	900	847,125	897,469
4½%, Apr. 20, 1964	10,000	10,014,557	10,181,250
4%, Dec. 20, 1965	20,000	19,800,000	20,225,000
3½%, Feb. 21, 1966	10,000	9,921,906	9,950,000
3¼%, May 2, 1966	1,900	1,758,375	1,866,750
4¼%, July 20, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	5,075,000
4%, May 22, 1967	10,000	10,058,534	10,062,500
4¼%, Mar. 20, 1968	2,000	2,000,091	2,025,000
4¾%, Mar. 20, 1969	2,800	2,706,136	2,863,000
5½%, Feb. 20, 1970	4,250	4,281,065	4,515,625

### Federal National Mortgage Association

#### Secondary Market Operations Debentures

Series B 4½%, Nov. 12, 1963	500	499,688	504,688
Series A 3½%, May 11, 1964	2,000	1,996,921	2,007,500
Series C 3½%, Dec. 11, 1964	10,000	10,000,000	10,087,500
Series A 4¾%, June 10, 1965	9,500	9,150,625	9,690,000
Series B 3¾%, Mar. 10, 1966	8,500	8,510,448	8,507,969
Series A 4½%, Dec. 12, 1966	10,000	10,003,972	10,125,000
Series A 4¾%, Apr. 10, 1969	4,000	3,864,695	4,070,000
Series A 4¾%, Apr. 10, 1970	2,000	2,052,990	2,060,000
Series B 4½%, Sept. 10, 1970	5,000	4,996,875	5,012,500
Series B 4½%, Sept. 10, 1971	15,000	14,981,250	15,375,000
Series A 5½%, Feb. 10, 1972	4,000	3,985,000	4,270,000
Series B 4¾%, June 12, 1972	10,000	10,000,000	10,150,000
Series A 4¼%, June 12, 1973	10,000	9,900,000	10,075,000

	<u>\$239,169</u>	<u>\$238,096,545</u>	<u>\$241,460,609</u>
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\* Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

† Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

**Transportation****Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.**

## Conditional Sale Agreements

3 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Mar. 15, 1963†	\$681	\$680,807	\$680,807*
4%, due semi-annually, Jan. 15, 1963-July 15, 1965†	6,422	6,421,500	6,421,500*

**Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway Co.**

First Mortgage 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, Nov. 1, 1963	2,000	1,994,375	1,990,000
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**Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.**

## Equipment Trust of 1956

3%, Feb. 20, 1963	251	243,440	249,745
3%, Feb. 20, 1964	270	260,829	266,288

## Conditional Sale Agreement

5%, due annually, Dec. 1, 1962-76†	6,000	6,000,000	6,000,000*
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**Continental Air Lines**

Series B Secured Note 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due semi-annually, June 30, 1964-Dec. 31, 1972†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
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Series C Secured Note 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, due semi-annually, Dec. 31, 1967-72†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
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**Great Northern Railway**

## Second Equipment Trust of 1960

4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Mar. 1, 1965	78	77,744	79,365
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Sept. 1, 1965	123	122,561	125,614
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Mar. 1, 1966	138	137,469	141,278
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Sept. 1, 1966	58	57,761	59,595
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Mar. 1, 1967	133	132,416	136,824
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Sept. 1, 1967	158	157,265	162,938
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Mar. 1, 1968	98	97,519	101,185
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Sept. 1, 1968	93	92,521	96,255
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Mar. 1, 1969	56	55,798	57,960
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Sept. 1, 1969	65	64,756	67,438

**Illinois Central Railroad Co.**

## Equipment Trust Series 42

3%, Sept. 1, 1964	218	210,163	214,185
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**Kanawha-Ohio Corp.**

## Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement

4.40%, due annually, June 1, 1963-72 (guaranteed by Chesapeake & Ohio Railway)†	4,000	4,000,000	4,000,000*
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**Lexington & Eastern Railway Co.**

First Mortgage Bond 5%, Apr. 1, 1965	250	255,842	252,500
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\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Louisville & Nashville Railroad			
Equipment Trust Series CC			
4%, July 1, 1966	404	404,000	401,980
4%, July 1, 1967	207	206,534	205,448
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.			
Equipment Trust of 1960			
5½%, due annually, June 1, 1963-75 (guaranteed by U. S. Government)†	3,467	3,466,667	3,466,667*
Northern Pacific Railway Co.			
Serial Equipment Trust			
3⅞%, June 14, 1966	269	267,781	266,646
3⅞%, June 14, 1967	184	182,568	181,700
3⅞%, June 14, 1968	269	265,834	264,629
St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.			
Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement			
5¼%, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1963-Aug. 1, 1965†	389	388,550	388,550*
Seaboard Airline Railroad Co.			
Equipment Trust Series P			
2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1963	394	377,852	390,060
2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1964	407	388,410	398,351
2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1965	437	415,059	421,705
South and North Alabama Railroad Co.			
General Consolidated Mortgage 5%, Oct. 1, 1963	676	682,054	682,760
Southern Pacific Co.			
Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement			
3.20%-3.30%, due annually, Apr. 1, 1963-71†	4,496	4,495,596	4,495,596*
Equipment Trust Series NN			
2⅞%, Apr. 1, 1963	300	279,663	297,750
2⅞%, Apr. 1, 1964	200	182,518	196,000
Equipment Trust Series 11			
4¼%, Feb. 1, 1966	500	500,742	501,875
4¼%, Feb. 1, 1967	500	498,690	501,875
4¼%, Feb. 1, 1968	500	497,014	501,250
4¼%, Feb. 1, 1969	500	494,996	500,000
4¼%, Feb. 1, 1970	500	492,661	498,750
Southern Railway Co.			
Secured Promissory Notes			
4¼%, July 13, 1963†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
4¼%, Aug. 15, 1963†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>Union Pacific Railroad Co.</b>			
Conditional Sale Agreement 4½%, due semi-annually, Dec. 1, 1962-June 1, 1970†	7,781	7,780,871	7,780,871*
<b>United Air Lines</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4⅞%, Dec. 1, 1985	550	683,680	627,000
<b>Wabash Railroad Co.</b>			
Equipment Trust Series G			
3%, Apr. 1, 1963	554	537,076	550,538
3%, Apr. 1, 1964	524	505,985	514,830
3%, Apr. 1, 1965	542	521,361	525,063
	<u>\$54,642</u>	<u>\$54,578,928</u>	<u>\$54,663,371</u>
<b>Public Utility</b>			
<b>American Electric Power Co.</b>			
Serial Notes 2½%, May 1, 1964	\$1,000	\$911,843	\$975,000
<b>American Telephone &amp; Telegraph Co.</b>			
Debentures			
2¾%, Feb. 1, 1971	380	340,225	338,200
3⅞%, July 1, 1990	6,900	7,055,085	6,451,500
<b>Coastal States Gas Producing Co.</b>			
Sinking Fund Debenture 5½%, Mar. 1, 1980 (with warrants to purchase 60,000 shares of common stock)†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
<b>Commonwealth Edison Co.</b>			
First Mortgage Series S 4¼%, Mar. 1, 1987	325	325,000	321,750
<b>Detroit Edison Co.</b>			
General and Refunding Mortgage Series L 3.20%, Jan. 15, 1973	1,500	1,488,750	1,365,000
<b>Duke Power Co.</b>			
First and Refunding Mortgage Series 2.65%, Sept. 1, 1977†	3,000	2,796,476	2,796,476*
<b>El Paso Natural Gas Co.</b>			
Promissory Notes			
3¾%, May 4, 1965†	1,000	926,113	926,113*
3¾%, May 4, 1966†	1,000	913,209	913,209*
3¾%, May 4, 1967†	1,000	900,986	900,986*
3¾%, May 4, 1968†	1,000	889,409	889,409*
3¾%, May 4, 1969†	1,000	878,443	878,443*
First Mortgage Pipe Line Bond			
5½%, due semi-annually, June 1, 1963-Apr. 1, 1980†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Florida Power & Light Co. First Mortgage 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Dec. 1, 1986	500	500,000	505,000
Houston Lighting & Power Co. First Mortgage 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Nov. 1, 1974	300	260,640	261,000
Illinois Bell Telephone Co. First Mortgage Series B 3%, June 1, 1978	400	319,500	340,000
Minnesota Power & Light Co. First Mortgage 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, Mar. 1, 1987	900	924,682	927,000
Mississippi Power Co. First Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, Sept. 1, 1971	2,000	1,967,500	1,800,000
New York Telephone Co. Refunding Mortgage Series C 3%, Oct. 15, 1964	3,000	2,911,425	2,955,000
Northern Natural Gas Co. Serial Debentures			
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, May 1, 1963	60	55,492	59,475
2 $\frac{5}{8}$ %, May 1, 1963	100	93,215	99,250
Sinking Fund Debenture 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Nov. 1, 1977	875	875,000	888,125
Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) First Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, Sept. 1, 1986	1,475	1,491,020	1,460,250
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. Debenture 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Aug. 15, 1988	1,000	1,020,478	1,007,500
Philadelphia Electric Co. First and Refunding Mortgage 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, Nov. 1, 1967	1,685	1,600,510	1,596,538
Public Service Co. of New Hampshire Secured Note 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, Oct. 1, 1965†	3,500	3,500,000	3,500,000*
Public Service Electric & Gas Co. Bonds 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, Oct. 1, 1965	6,000	5,723,584	5,880,000
Southern California Edison Co. First and Refunding Mortgage 3%, Sept. 1, 1965	2,305	2,228,542	2,276,188
Southern California Gas Co. First Mortgage Series B 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, June 1, 1981	1,750	1,776,343	1,636,250
Utah Power & Light Co. First Mortgage 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, Oct. 1, 1987	700	713,370	735,000

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Washington Water Power Co.			
Debenture 3½%, June 1, 1964	1,775	1,750,297	1,757,250
West Shore Pipe Line Co.			
Promissory Note Series B 5%, due semi-annually, Jan. 1, 1969-July 1, 1987†	7,600	7,600,000	7,600,000*
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.			
First Mortgage 3⅞%, Apr. 15, 1986	2,000	2,029,467	1,880,000
	<u>\$60,030</u>	<u>\$58,766,604</u>	<u>\$57,919,912</u>

### Industrial

#### Allied Stores Co.

Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, Oct. 1, 1981	\$750	\$788,532	\$763,125
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#### American Optical Co.

Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4.40%, Oct. 1, 1980	350	376,564	397,250
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#### Babcock & Wilcox Co.

Promissory Notes 3⅞%, due annually, June 1, 1963-74†	2,176	2,176,000	2,176,000*
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#### Bausch & Lomb

Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, June 1, 1979	150	159,063	157,500
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#### Baxter Laboratories

Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4%, Apr. 1, 1982	411	419,785	444,908
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#### Bethlehem Steel Corp.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Series I 2¾%, July 15, 1970	1,350	1,201,281	1,218,375
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#### Boeing Airplane Co.

Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, July 1, 1980	400	421,333	413,000
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#### Boothe Leasing Corp.

Senior Secured Note 6%, due semi-annually, Oct. 1, 1966-Apr. 1, 1971†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
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#### Broadstock Fixture Corp.

Promissory Note 6%, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1963-Aug. 1, 1976†	5,922	5,921,964	5,921,964*
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\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

91	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>Brown Engineering Co.</b>			
Senior Note 6%, due semi-annually, Aug. 1, 1964-Feb. 1, 1974 (with warrant to purchase 39,000 shares of common stock)†	1,250	1,250,000	1,250,000*
<b>Capital Cities Broadcasting Corp.</b>			
Promissory Note 5¾%, due semi-annually, Apr. 1, 1969-Oct. 1, 1972 (with warrant to purchase 75,000 shares of common stock)†	7,500	7,500,000	7,500,000*
<b>Cerro Corp.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5½%, Jan. 1, 1979	550	625,216	544,500
<b>Champion Paper &amp; Fibre Co.</b>			
Debenture 3¼%, July 15, 1965	561	510,510	544,170
<b>Chesebrough-Pond's</b>			
Promissory Note 5%, due annually, Aug. 1, 1967-76†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
<b>Chris-Craft Industries &amp; Chris-Craft Corp.</b>			
Joint and Several Promissory Note 5¾%, due annually, Oct. 10, 1967-78 (with warrant to purchase 31,250 shares of Chris-Craft Industries common stock)†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
<b>City Products Corp.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5%, June 1, 1982	1,000	1,000,000	1,002,500
<b>Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, June 1, 1984	250	258,941	250,000
<b>Control Data Corp.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4¼%, Sept. 1, 1977	500	510,000	557,500
<b>DeLaval Turbine</b>			
Subordinated Note 6%, due annually, May 1, 1969-77 (with warrant to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock)†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
<b>Douglas Aircraft Co.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4%, Feb. 1, 1977	500	507,500	355,000
<b>General Foam Co.</b>			
Convertible Debenture 6%, Oct. 1, 1981	300	294,050	264,000

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>Georgia-Pacific Corp.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, Sept. 1, 1976†	800	800,000	800,000*
<b>B. F. Goodrich Co.</b>			
First Mortgage Bond 2¾%, May 1, 1965	1,050	1,025,054	1,013,250
<b>Hilton Inns</b>			
Mortgage Note Series A 5¾%, due semi-annually, Oct. 1, 1964-Apr. 1, 1982†	940	940,000	940,000*
<b>Hooker Chemical Co.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5%, Sept. 15, 1984	350	423,567	390,250
<b>Hunt Foods &amp; Industries</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4¾%, July 1, 1986	950	1,090,509	965,438
<b>International Silver Co.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5%, Aug. 1, 1981	350	423,438	428,750
<b>Kaiser Aluminum &amp; Chemical Corp.</b>			
First Mortgage 4¼%, due annually, Apr. 1, 1963-81†	1,760	1,760,000	1,760,000*
<b>Kawecki Chemical Co.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4⅞%, May 1, 1976	300	309,185	303,000
<b>Keystone Steel &amp; Wire Co.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, Oct. 1, 1981	300	304,500	300,750
<b>J. Ray McDermott &amp; Co.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5%, Aug. 1, 1972	800	875,124	852,000
<b>J. J. Newberry Co.</b>			
Subordinated Note 5¼%, due annually, Oct. 1, 1967-81 (with warrant to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock)†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
<b>Newcount Corp.</b>			
Senior Promissory Note 6%, due quarterly, Dec. 1, 1962-June 1, 1980†	4,817	4,817,394	4,817,394*
<b>Olin Mathieson Chemical Co.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debentures			
5½%, Nov. 15, 1982	84	97,122	92,505
5½%, Mar. 1, 1983	516	613,890	567,600

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.



93	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>Parktown Corp.</b>			
Promissory Note 5¾%, due quarterly, Oct. 1, 1962-Jan. 1, 1975†	4,672	4,671,655	4,671,655*
<b>Phillips Petroleum Co.</b>			
Sinking Fund Debenture 2¾%, Feb. 1, 1964	286	262,405	275,275
<b>Rapid-American Corp.</b>			
Secured Note 5¾%, due annually, June 1, 1967-76 (with warrants to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock)†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
<b>Reserve Mining Co.</b>			
Secured Conditional Sales Contract 4¼%, Mar. 31, 1963†	2,450	2,452,898	2,452,898*
<b>Safeway Stores</b>			
Debenture Series A 3.90%, Nov. 1, 1963	690	690,000	683,100
Debenture 4%, Nov. 1, 1964	635	636,755	628,650
<b>Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co.</b>			
Bonds 4%, due semi-annually, Jan. 1, 1963-Oct. 1, 1968†	4,217	3,985,065	3,985,065*
<b>Sinclair Oil Corp. (N. Y.)</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4⅜%, Dec. 1, 1986	500	506,950	506,250
<b>Stokely-Van Camp</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4¼%, Mar. 1, 1982	250	248,905	240,000
<b>Stonehaven Properties</b>			
Secured Note 5½%, due quarterly, Oct. 11, 1962-Apr. 11, 1967†	1,132	1,131,656	1,131,656*
<b>Stouffer Foods Corp.</b>			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4¼%, Oct. 1, 1981	300	298,788	295,500
<b>Superior Oil Co.</b>			
Debenture 3¾%, July 1, 1981	2,500	2,500,000	2,368,750
<b>St. Charles Foundation</b>			
Undivided interest in \$15,003,000 demand note dated Dec. 28, 1961, represented by Certificate of Participation of Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, 4½%†	988	987,737	987,737*

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

**Six-Thirty-Five Foundation**

Undivided interest in \$11,173,000 demand notes dated Dec. 28, 1961, represented by Certificates of Participation of Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, 4½%†

	1,284	1,283,550	1,283,550*
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**Six-Twenty-Four Foundation**

Undivided interest in \$3,700,000 demand note dated Dec. 27, 1961, represented by Certificate of Participation of Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, 4½%†

	528	528,376	528,376*
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**Two-Twenty-Eight Foundation**

Undivided interest in \$3,700,000 demand note dated Dec. 27, 1961, represented by Certificate of Participation of Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, 4½%†

	528	528,376	528,376*
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**Texas Corp.**

Debenture 3%, May 15, 1965

	1,660	1,636,793	1,630,950
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**Tidewater Oil Co.**

Sinking Fund Debenture  
3½%, Apr. 1, 1986

	1,500	1,500,000	1,282,500
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**Union Oil Co. of California**

Convertible Subordinated Debenture  
4¼%, June 1, 1991

	500	501,075	545,000
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**United Artists Corp.**

Subordinated Note 6%, due annually,  
Feb. 1, 1967-76 (with warrants to purchase  
30,000 shares of common stock)†

	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*
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**United States Steel Corp.**

Serial Debentures

2.65%, Aug. 1, 1963	3,000	2,784,875	2,970,000
2.65%, Aug. 1, 1964	1,500	1,373,841	1,470,000

**Veterans Broadcasting Co.**

First Mortgage Note 6%, due annually,  
Nov. 14, 1964-71 (with warrant to purchase  
7,500 shares of common stock)†

	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
	<u>\$90,557</u>	<u>\$90,410,222</u>	<u>\$89,956,017</u>

**Financial and Real Estate****Algonquin Realty**

Secured Note 5¾%, due semi-annually,  
Jan. 1, 1963-July 1, 1982†

	\$6,250	\$6,250,000	\$6,250,000*
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\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>American Acceptance Corp.</b>			
Subordinated Note 6¼%, due annually, July 1, 1963-72†	1,000	980,000	980,000*
<b>Approved Bancredit Corp.</b>			
Senior Subordinated Note 6%, due semi-annually, May 1, 1964-Nov. 1, 1973 (guaranteed by Albee Homes, with warrant to purchase 70,000 shares of Albee Homes common stock)†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
<b>Associates Investment Co.</b>			
Promissory Note 3¾%, May 31, 1963†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Senior Promissory Note 3%, Dec. 1, 1964†	500	482,820	482,820*
<b>Bessemer Securities Corp.</b>			
Debenture 4%, Nov. 1, 1963†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
<b>Brooks Properties</b>			
Interim Note 5½%, Jan. 12, 1963†	750	750,000	750,000*
Promissory Note 5⅞%, due quarterly, Oct. 12, 1962-Apr. 12, 1976†	2,367	2,349,395	2,349,395*
<b>C.I.T. Financial Corp.</b>			
Promissory Notes			
3%, Feb. 15, 1964†	3,000	2,928,838	2,928,838*
4½%, Nov. 1, 1965†	10,000	10,069,366	10,069,366*
<b>Dial Finance Co.</b>			
Senior Note 5¾%, due annually, July 1, 1966-75†	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*
<b>Family Finance Corp.</b>			
Senior Promissory Note 5%, Feb. 1, 1969†	4,500	4,500,000	4,500,000*
<b>Financial General Corp.</b>			
Collateral Trust Bond 6%, due annually, June 1, 1964-76†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
<b>General Development Corp.</b>			
Promissory Note 6%, due annually, Aug. 15, 1964-71 (with warrant to purchase 62,500 shares of common stock)†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 6%, May 1, 1975	700	763,875	644,000
<b>General Finance Corp.</b>			
Senior Promissory Notes			
5%, due annually, July 1, 1965-67†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
5%, Feb. 1, 1968†	4,500	4,500,000	4,500,000*
<b>Giant Realty</b>			
First Mortgage 6%, due semi-annually, Nov. 1, 1962-May 1, 1987†	3,250	3,250,000	3,250,000*

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>International Harvester Credit Corp.</b>			
Promissory Notes			
3 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, June 3, 1963†	5,000	5,002,898	5,002,898*
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, June 17, 1963†	2,000	2,000,852	2,000,852*
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, July 15, 1963†	2,000	2,000,911	2,000,911*
<b>Interstate Finance Corp.</b>			
Senior Promissory Note 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1963-Aug. 1, 1968†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
<b>Interstate Securities Co.</b>			
Senior Note 5%, Feb. 1, 1967†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
<b>Local Loan Co.</b>			
Senior Promissory Note 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due annually, Dec. 1, 1963-65†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
<b>Marine Midland Properties Corp.</b>			
Promissory Note Series A 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due semi-annually, July 1, 1964-71†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
<b>Rosenthal &amp; Rosenthal</b>			
Senior Notes 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due annually, Apr. 1, 1967-73†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
<b>Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corp.</b>			
Debenture 5%, July 15, 1982	1,000	979,369	1,056,250
<b>Thorp Finance Corp.</b>			
Promissory Note Series A 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, due annually, July 1, 1963-72†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
<b>Tri-Continental Corp.</b>			
Debenture 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Mar. 1, 1966	700	696,820	694,750
	<u>\$87,517</u>	<u>\$87,505,144</u>	<u>\$87,460,080</u>
<b>Canadian</b>			
<b>Aircraft Properties</b>			
First Mortgage Bond 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due quarterly, July 10, 1963-Jan. 10, 1987†	\$2,500	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000*
<b>Aluminum Company of Canada</b>			
Sinking Fund Debenture 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Apr. 1, 1980	500	510,000	510,000
<b>Atlantic Acceptance Corp.</b>			
Subordinated Note 6%, due annually, Oct. 1, 1962-81 (with warrant to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock)†	3,500	3,500,000	3,500,000*
<b>Canadian Pacific Railway Co.</b>			
Collateral Trust 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Oct. 1, 1966 (payable in Canadian funds)	450	463,265	357,471

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>City of Montreal</b>			
Sinking Fund Debenture Local Improvements			
5¾%, June 15, 1980	2,000	1,994,000	2,030,000
5½%, May 15, 1981	2,000	2,000,000	2,040,000
<b>City of Ottawa</b>			
Serial Debentures			
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1963†	220	220,000	220,000*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1964†	230	230,000	230,000*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1965†	240	240,000	240,000*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1966†	250	250,000	250,000*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1967†	265	265,000	265,000*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1968†	235	235,000	235,000*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1969†	245	245,000	245,000*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1970†	255	255,000	255,000*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1971†	275	275,000	275,000*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1972†	285	285,000	285,000*
<b>Delta Acceptance Corp.</b>			
Senior Note Series E 6½%, due semi-annually, May 15, 1963-67†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
<b>Montreal Metropolitan Corp.</b>			
Sinking Fund Debenture Boulevard Construction 5¾%, Feb. 1, 1985	1,906	1,886,940	1,972,710
<b>Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co.</b>			
Sinking Fund Debenture 4¾%, Apr. 15, 1982 (guaranteed by Province of British Columbia)	500	482,500	472,500
<b>Province of New Brunswick</b>			
Sinking Fund Debenture 5¾%, Feb. 1, 1985	1,200	1,195,800	1,236,000
<b>Township of Trafalgar, Ontario</b>			
Debentures (payable in Canadian funds)			
6¼%, May 1, 1963†	38	38,509	35,306*
6¼%, May 1, 1964†	40	40,536	37,164*
6¼%, May 1, 1965†	44	44,590	40,880*
6¼%, May 1, 1966†	45	45,603	41,810*
6¼%, May 1, 1967†	45	45,603	41,810*
6¼%, May 1, 1968†	48	48,643	44,597*
6¼%, May 1, 1969†	51	51,683	47,384*
6¼%, May 1, 1970†	55	55,737	51,101*
6¼%, May 1, 1971†	57	57,764	52,959*
6¼%, May 1, 1972†	60	60,804	55,746*
6¼%, May 1, 1973†	65	65,871	60,392*
6¼%, May 1, 1974†	68	68,911	63,179*
6¼%, May 1, 1975†	74	74,992	68,753*
6¼%, May 1, 1976†	78	79,045	72,470*
	<u>\$20,824</u>	<u>\$20,810,796</u>	<u>\$20,832,232</u>

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

#Carried at maturity value less foreign exchange discount.

## Foreign and International

### International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

3¾%, May 15, 1968	\$7,000	\$6,844,094	\$6,912,500
3½%, Oct. 15, 1971	1,750	1,682,266	1,680,000
4½%, Jan. 1, 1977	3,000	3,000,000	3,082,500
5%, Feb. 15, 1985	3,000	3,000,000	3,195,000

### Participation Certificates in loans

#### Cassa Per Il Mezzogiorno (guaranteed by the Republic of Italy)

5½%, Feb. 15, 1969†	429	429,000	429,000*
5½%, Feb. 15, 1969†	1,012	1,012,000	1,012,000*
5½%, Aug. 15, 1969†	2,065	2,065,000	2,065,000*
5½%, Aug. 15, 1969†	1,042	1,042,000	1,042,000*

#### Commonwealth of Australia

4¾%, Mar. 1, 1964†	1,732	1,723,513	1,723,513*
4⅝%, Mar. 15, 1964†	1,500	1,488,750	1,488,750*
4¼%, Sept. 1, 1967†	2,573	2,432,772	2,432,772*
4¼%, Sept. 1, 1968†	2,193	2,058,569	2,058,569*

#### Credit National Pour Faciliter La Réparation des Dommages Causés Par La Guerre (guaranteed by the Republic of France)

4¼%, May 1, 1965†	2,500	2,423,500	2,423,500*
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#### East Africa High Commission (guaranteed by United Kingdom)

4¾%, Jan. 15, 1967†	712	694,164	694,164*
4¾%, July 15, 1967†	729	709,426	709,426*
4¾%, Jan. 15, 1968†	746	724,664	724,664*
4¾%, July 15, 1968†	764	740,851	740,851*
4¾%, Jan. 15, 1969†	782	757,015	757,015*
4¾%, July 15, 1969†	801	774,086	774,086*

#### Kingdom of Belgium

4⅝%, Aug. 15, 1965†	2,000	1,962,550	1,962,550*
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#### Kingdom of Denmark

5¼%, Aug. 1, 1966†	202	202,000	202,000*
4¼%, Feb. 1, 1967†	1,516	1,452,934	1,452,934*
5¼%, Feb. 1, 1967†	215	215,000	215,000*

#### Kingdom of Norway

4¾%, Feb. 1, 1966†	685	673,424	673,424*
4¾%, Apr. 15, 1966†	725	712,204	712,204*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1966†	701	687,751	687,751*

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>Northern Rhodesia</b>			
(guaranteed by United Kingdom)			
4¾%, Feb. 1, 1967†	476	464,005	464,005*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1967†	488	474,824	474,824*
4¾%, Feb. 1, 1968†	499	484,679	484,679*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1968†	511	495,466	495,466*
4¾%, Feb. 1, 1969†	523	506,212	506,212*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1969†	536	517,937	517,937*
<b>Société Pétrolière de Gérance</b>			
(guaranteed by the Republic of France)			
6%, due semi-annually, Nov. 15, 1962-May 15, 1964†	1,434	1,437,418	1,437,418*
<b>Southern Rhodesia</b>			
(guaranteed by United Kingdom)			
4¾%, May 1, 1967†	667	649,591	649,591*
4¾%, Nov. 1, 1967†	666	647,419	647,419*
4¾%, Nov. 1, 1968†	667	646,123	646,123*
4¾%, Nov. 1, 1969†	667	643,989	643,989*
<b>Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft (West Germany)</b>			
Senior Dollar Promissory Note			
6½%, due annually, Apr. 1, 1965-74†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
<b>Argentine Republic</b>			
External Loan Bonds 6½%, July 1, 1973	1,000	950,000	760,000
<b>Commercial Bank of Copenhagen</b>			
Dollar Notes 6%, due annually, May 1, 1966-69†			
	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
<b>Compagnie Centrale de Financement (France)</b>			
Guaranteed Dollar Promissory Note 6½%, due annually, Feb. 1, 1971-74†			
	3,700	3,700,000	3,700,000*
<b>Government of Japan</b>			
External Loan Bonds			
4½%, Jan. 15, 1963	50	48,875	50,000
4½%, Jan. 15, 1964	210	207,900	208,950
Sinking Fund Gold Bond 6½%, Feb. 1, 1964	607	615,688	617,623
<b>Government of New Zealand</b>			
Bond 5¾%, Oct. 15, 1976	1,000	975,000	1,007,500
<b>Hitachi, Ltd. (Japan)</b>			
Convertible Debenture 6½%, Sept. 30, 1977†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
<b>Industrias Unidas de Nuevo Laredo, S.A. (Mexico)</b>			
Secured Promissory Notes			
8½%, Oct. 1, 1963†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
8½%, Jan. 1, 1964†	417	416,500	416,500*

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

100	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
8½%, Apr. 1, 1964†	417	416,500	416,500*
8½%, July 1, 1964†	417	416,500	416,500*
8½%, Oct. 1, 1964†	417	416,500	416,500*
8½%, Jan. 1, 1965†	417	416,500	416,500*
8½%, Apr. 1, 1965†	418	417,500	417,500*
<b>Japan Development Bank</b>			
External Loan Bonds			
(guaranteed by Government of Japan)			
6%, Sept. 15, 1976	1,000	955,000	965,000
6%, May 15, 1977	1,000	960,000	957,500
<b>Kingdom of Belgium</b>			
External Loan Sinking Fund Bond			
Series AA 6%, due semi-annually,			
Oct. 15, 1964-Apr. 15, 1974†			
	1,000	985,000	985,000*
Sinking Fund Debenture 5½%, Dec. 1, 1976			
	1,000	980,000	1,013,750
<b>Kingdom of Belgium Telegraph &amp; Telephone Administration</b>			
External Loan Serial Bonds			
(guaranteed by Kingdom of Belgium)			
5%, June 1, 1963	250	250,000	250,938
<b>Kingdom of Norway</b>			
External Loan Sinking Fund Bond			
5½%, due semi-annually,			
Nov. 1, 1964-May 1, 1976			
	2,000	1,950,000	1,960,000
External Loan Bond			
5½%, Aug. 1, 1977			
	1,000	965,000	982,500
<b>Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. (Japan)</b>			
Guaranteed Dollar Notes 6¾%, due semi-annually,			
June 1, 1965-77†			
	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
<b>Oriental Development Co. (Japan)</b>			
External Loan Gold Bond 6%, Mar. 15, 1963			
	859	861,005	861,148
<b>Rand Selection Corp. (Union of South Africa)</b>			
Debenture 5½%, June 14, 1968†			
(guaranteed by Barclay's Bank, D.C.O.)			
	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
<b>Republic of Austria</b>			
Promissory Note 6%, due annually,			
Dec. 1, 1967-69†			
	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
<b>Tokyo Electric Light Co.</b>			
First Mortgage Gold Bond 6%, June 15, 1963			
	1,054	1,058,216	1,061,905
	<u>\$87,241</u>	<u>\$85,936,880</u>	<u>\$86,200,650</u>
<b>Total — Bonds and Notes</b>	<u>\$1,006,290</u>	<u>\$996,963,232</u>	<u>\$1,000,992,331</u>

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.



## Fixed and Special Deposits

### Fixed Deposits

American Security & Trust Co. (Washington, D.C.) 3¾%, Feb. 15, 1963	\$1,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,512
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Italy) 5¼%, due semi-annually, Jan. 15, 1963-66†	4,375	4,375,000	4,375,000*
Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada) 4%, May 6, 1963†	3,500	3,500,000	3,500,000*
5¼%, Mar. 10, 1967†	1,300	1,300,000	1,300,000*
5¼%, Mar. 10, 1968†	1,300	1,300,000	1,300,000*
5¼%, Mar. 10, 1969†	1,300	1,300,000	1,300,000*
5¼%, Mar. 10, 1970†	1,300	1,300,000	1,300,000*
5¼%, Mar. 10, 1971†	1,300	1,300,000	1,300,000*
Bankers Trust Co. (New York) 3¾%, May 1, 1963	5,000	5,000,000	4,998,379
First National Bank of Atlanta 3¼%, Oct. 2, 1962	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
First National Bank in Dallas 3¾%, Oct. 31, 1962	1,000	1,000,243	1,000,301
3.40%, Jan. 3, 1963	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,719
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York 3½%, Nov. 15, 1963	4,000	4,000,000	4,002,476
3¾%, Dec. 2, 1963	1,000	1,001,167	1,006,789
Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis 3½%, Feb. 4, 1963	5,000	5,000,000	5,002,701
State Bank of India (New Delhi) 3½%, Oct. 17, 1962 (Rupees 3,800,000)	798	798,000	798,000*
3½%, Feb. 6, 1963 (Rupees 10,200,000)	2,142	2,142,000	2,142,000*
3½%, Aug. 5, 1963 (Rupees 8,100,000)	1,701	1,701,000	1,701,000*
	<u>\$43,016</u>	<u>\$43,017,410</u>	<u>\$43,027,877</u>

### Special Deposits

Bank for Savings in the City of New York Jan. 2, 1963	\$5,235	\$5,235,450	\$5,235,450*
July 1, 1963	1,047	1,047,090	1,047,090*
Brooklyn Savings Bank Nov. 1, 1962	522	521,719	521,719*
Jan. 2, 1963	524	523,545	523,545*

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>Buffalo Savings Bank</b>			
Jan. 2, 1963	2,094	2,094,179	2,094,179*
<b>City Savings Bank (Brooklyn)</b>			
Jan. 2, 1963	1,566	1,565,764	1,565,764*
<b>Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn</b>			
Nov. 1, 1962	522	521,720	521,720*
Jan. 2, 1963	4,712	4,712,030	4,712,030*
<b>Dry Dock Savings Bank (New York)</b>			
Dec. 1, 1962	2,094	2,094,180	2,094,180*
Apr. 1, 1963	2,069	2,068,776	2,068,776*
<b>Greater New York Savings Bank</b>			
Jan. 2, 1963	2,063	2,062,778	2,062,778*
Mar. 1, 1963	2,006	2,006,250	2,006,250*
<b>Harlem Savings Bank (New York)</b>			
Jan. 2, 1963	524	523,545	523,545*
<b>Long Island City Savings Bank</b>			
Jan. 2, 1963	2,687	2,686,878	2,686,878*
<b>New York Savings Bank</b>			
Jan. 2, 1963	505	505,000	505,000*
<b>South Brooklyn Savings Bank</b>			
Jan. 2, 1963	1,047	1,047,090	1,047,090*
<b>Union Square Savings Bank (New York)</b>			
Nov. 1, 1962	521	520,963	520,963*
	<u>\$29,738</u>	<u>\$29,736,957</u>	<u>\$29,736,957</u>
Total – Fixed and Special Deposits	<u>\$72,754</u>	<u>\$72,754,367</u>	<u>\$72,764,834</u>

## Common Stocks

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
<b>Public Utility</b>			
American Electric Power Co.	17,000	\$927,947	\$1,068,875
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	28,000	2,825,223	2,971,500
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	23,000	617,955	701,500
Central & South West Corp.	23,000	883,263	885,500
Delaware Power & Light Co.	20,000	776,506	910,000
Duke Power Co.	24,000	1,344,331	1,206,000
Florida Power & Light Co.	18,000	1,064,409	1,093,500
Gulf States Utilities Co.	30,000	1,071,831	1,035,000
Houston Lighting & Power Co.	9,700	830,198	925,138

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Kansas Power & Light Co.	21,500	815,981	1,026,625
Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	38,000	981,321	1,197,000
Northern Illinois Gas Co.	13,500	782,557	759,375
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	35,500	1,267,470	1,335,688
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	42,000	1,003,115	1,165,500
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.	20,500	1,026,776	1,209,500
Public Service Co. of Colorado	48,800	1,046,298	1,274,900
Southern Co.	29,500	1,515,477	1,349,625
Tampa Electric Co.	24,000	908,118	852,000
Texas Utilities Co.	23,000	969,916	1,029,250
Virginia Electric & Power Co.	20,000	901,233	1,087,500
		<u>\$21,559,925</u>	<u>\$23,083,976</u>

### Industrial

ACF Industries	4,000	\$263,021	\$254,000
Aluminium Ltd.	350,000	10,980,191	6,825,000
Aluminum Company of America	13,500	991,597	703,688
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	16,000	1,457,203	1,620,000
American Hospital Supply Corp.	44,000	1,090,273	918,500
American Machine & Foundry Corp.	30,000	994,585	585,000
Automatic Retailers of America	25,000	1,074,322	918,750
Bestwall Gypsum Co.	27,000	997,729	688,500
Campbell Soup Co.	8,000	734,213	689,000
Coca-Cola Co.	7,000	556,934	549,500
Commonwealth Oil Refining Co.	130,000	1,238,875	877,500
Continental Oil Co. (Del.)	17,000	895,387	841,500
Corn Products Co.	22,200	698,518	1,071,150
Corning Glass Works	7,000	1,118,210	1,033,375
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	21,300	1,000,096	886,613
Dow Chemical Co.	29,000	1,886,649	1,421,000
du Pont of Canada	31,000	903,619	964,870
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	11,700	2,216,939	2,338,538
Eastman Kodak Co.	16,000	1,571,059	1,534,000
Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp.	12,500	989,239	606,250
Flintkote Co.	43,000	777,391	661,125
General Cigar Co.	37,000	1,356,112	1,174,750
General Electric Co.	34,000	2,470,263	2,171,750
General Foods Corp.	18,000	975,269	1,271,250
General Motors Corp.	5,500	279,179	291,500
General Portland Cement Co.	20,500	750,296	338,250
Gillette Co.	31,000	944,200	1,050,125
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	40,000	1,940,156	1,455,000
Gulf Oil Corp.	27,500	1,052,831	955,625
Gustin-Bacon Manufacturing Co.	33,000	993,287	561,000
Hercules Powder Co.	24,000	904,379	861,000
Holt, Rinehart & Winston	25,000	822,825	612,500
Ideal Cement Co.	35,000	988,098	651,875

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
International Business Machines Corp.	7,800	2,915,242	2,757,300
International Nickel Co. of Canada	42,000	2,560,729	2,336,250
International Paper Co.	55,000	1,796,223	1,395,625
International Silver Co.	23,500	800,124	778,438
Johns-Manville Corp.	27,000	1,448,262	1,083,375
Litton Industries	16,000	958,296	896,000
Loew's Theatres	30,000	1,088,211	686,250
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.	35,000	1,418,676	1,325,625
Marathon Oil Co.	29,500	1,120,571	1,154,188
Merck & Co.	14,000	1,088,555	911,750
National Dairy Products Co.	14,500	825,776	750,375
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	16,500	1,495,673	1,243,688
Parke Davis & Co.	15,500	579,306	337,125
J. C. Penney & Co.	28,000	1,158,215	1,190,000
Permian Corp.	50,000	1,453,192	587,500
Philips' Incandescent Lamp Works Co.	34,000	2,057,123	1,287,750
Phillips Petroleum Co.	17,000	887,233	769,250
Pocket Books	30,000	620,928	180,000
Polaroid Corp.	7,200	1,235,690	837,000
Prentice-Hall	19,000	699,959	570,000
Procter & Gamble Co.	19,000	1,323,331	1,163,750
Republic Steel Corp.	11,300	748,513	346,063
Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.	42,000	1,500,096	1,664,250
Schlumberger, Ltd.	20,000	1,255,000	1,185,000
Sears Roebuck & Co.	32,500	1,816,272	2,230,313
Shell Oil Co.	25,000	987,921	815,625
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories	23,500	1,329,771	1,151,500
Socony Mobil Oil Co.	15,000	666,962	772,500
Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)	145,038	7,460,505	7,469,457
Sterling Drug	19,000	1,486,500	1,178,000
Texaco	30,000	1,360,079	1,612,500
Texas Gulf Producing Co.	18,000	753,640	706,500
Texas Instruments	8,500	1,497,289	557,813
Unilever N. V.	41,000	1,770,692	1,460,625
Union Carbide Corp.	21,700	2,496,529	1,909,600
United States Gypsum Co.	15,000	1,415,539	1,038,750
United States Steel Corp.	30,000	2,372,164	1,226,250
Upjohn Co.	35,000	1,606,859	1,115,625
Westinghouse Electric Co.	20,000	984,416	515,000
Weyerhaeuser Co.	29,000	1,005,027	667,000
		<u>\$105,958,034</u>	<u>\$87,246,094</u>
<b>Bank, Insurance, and Finance</b>			
Aetna Life Insurance Co.	19,200	\$1,952,692	\$2,073,600
American Express Co.	23,500	1,158,669	922,375
American Security & Trust Co. and affiliate, American Security Corp.	10,000	832,803	930,000

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Atlantic Acceptance Corp.	25,000	485,469	437,500
Bank of America N. T. & S. A.	22,000	1,062,381	1,058,750
Crocker-Anglo National Bank	25,000	1,003,992	1,087,500
Federal Insurance Co.	20,000	1,320,336	1,140,000
First National Bank of Atlanta	19,000	904,656	902,500
First National Bank of Chicago	19,000	1,221,691	1,182,750
Georgia International Life Insurance Co.	75,000	750,000	937,500
Life Insurance Co. of Virginia	5,500	601,900	654,500
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	15,000	1,818,941	1,665,000
National State Bank of Newark	35,000	1,601,287	1,382,500
Travelers Insurance Co.	21,000	2,256,403	2,793,000
Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.	24,000	593,192	816,000
Western Bancorporation	31,000	891,762	906,750
Whitney Holding Corp.	21,000	1,136,625	903,000
		<u>\$19,592,799</u>	<u>\$19,793,225</u>
Total — Common Stocks		<u>\$147,110,758</u>	<u>\$130,123,295</u>

## Preferred Stocks

Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y.			
4.12% Cumulative Convertible Series A	10,000	\$1,098,750	\$1,065,000
Delta Acceptance Corp.			
5½% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preference Shares Series B (with warrant to purchase 23,000 shares of common stock)†	11,500	1,113,775	1,113,775*
MCA, Inc.			
\$1.50 Convertible Voting	10,000	319,500	323,750
Newmont Mining Corp.			
4% Cumulative Convertible	3,000	261,930	274,125
Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.			
5½% Subordinate Convertible	5,000	492,028	525,000
United Aircraft Corp.			
4% Cumulative Convertible Series 1956	5,000	490,676	480,000
Total — Preferred Stocks		<u>\$3,776,659</u>	<u>\$3,781,650</u>
Total — Investments		<u>\$1,220,605,016</u>	<u>\$1,207,662,110</u>

## Summary of Investments

Bonds and Notes	\$996,963,232	\$1,000,992,331
Fixed and Special Deposits	72,754,367	72,764,834
Common Stocks	147,110,758	130,123,295
Preferred Stocks	3,776,659	3,781,650
Total — Investments	<u>\$1,220,605,016</u>	<u>\$1,207,662,110</u>

\*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

# Statement of Grants

for the year ended September 30, 1962

(The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The column in color shows grants approved in 1962. The third column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1962 fiscal year.)

## Education in the United States

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Special Program in Education</b>				
<b>Comprehensive development of selected private universities</b>				
Brown University	\$7,500,000		\$1,890,000	\$5,610,000
Denver, University of	3,800,000			3,800,000
Johns Hopkins University	4,033,000	\$6,000,000	2,034,645	7,998,355
Notre Dame, University of	4,925,000		316,863	4,608,137
Stanford University	23,925,000		3,203,521	20,721,479
Vanderbilt University	3,209,000		909,953	2,299,047
<b>Comprehensive development of selected private liberal-arts colleges</b>				
Amherst College		2,500,000	800,000	1,700,000
Antioch College		1,500,000	360,000	1,140,000
Austin College		1,700,000	425,000	1,275,000
Berea College		2,000,000	445,000	1,555,000
Bryn Mawr College		2,500,000	650,000	1,850,000
Carleton College	2,000,000		420,000	1,580,000
Colby College		1,800,000	400,000	1,400,000
Colorado College		2,200,000	655,000	1,545,000
Denison University		1,800,000	300,000	1,500,000
Earlham College		1,600,000	550,000	1,050,000
Goucher College	1,200,000		400,000	800,000
Grinnell College	2,000,000		450,000	1,550,000
Hamilton College		2,000,000	400,000	1,600,000
Hofstra College	1,000,000		150,000	850,000
Knox College		2,000,000	700,000	1,300,000
Lake Forest College		2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
Lawrence College		2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
Mount Holyoke College		2,500,000	620,000	1,880,000
Occidental College		2,500,000	690,000	1,810,000
Oklahoma City University		2,000,000	325,000	1,675,000
Reed College	1,400,000		500,000	900,000
St. Lawrence University		2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
St. Thomas, College of (Minn.)		1,500,000	350,000	1,150,000
St. Xavier College		1,500,000	285,000	1,215,000
Swarthmore College	2,000,000		450,000	1,550,000
University of the South		2,500,000	655,000	1,845,000

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Wabash College	2,000,000		450,000	1,550,000
Wellesley College	2,000,000		706,000	1,294,000
Whitman College		1,500,000	432,000	1,068,000
<b>School Improvement</b>				
<b>Comprehensive improvement programs in individual school systems</b>				
Newton (Mass.) Public School System		266,000	92,500	173,500
Norwalk (Conn.) Board of Education		200,000	29,000	171,000
<b>Cooperative programs to improve education in small rural schools</b>				
Arizona State Department of Public Instruction		105,000	53,000	52,000
Colorado State Department of Education		256,000	128,000	128,000
Nevada State Department of Education		129,000	65,000	64,000
New Mexico State Department of Education		127,000	65,000	62,000
Utah State Department of Public Instruction		125,000	63,000	62,000
<b>Detroit Board of Education</b>				
Improvement of secondary-school English teaching through use of lay readers		48,000	48,000	
<b>Fund for the Advancement of Education</b>				
Studies and experiments to improve education		2,000,000	2,000,000	
<b>Goddard College</b>				
Rural-schools project		(1,544)	(1,544)	
<b>Greenwich (Conn.) Public Schools</b>				
Team teaching in elementary schools		(2,018)	(2,018)	
<b>Oregon State Department of Education</b>				
Statewide program to improve schools and preparation of teachers		3,500,000	970,000	2,530,000
<b>Teacher Education</b>				
<b>Greenwood Fund</b>				
John Hay Fellowship program	3,730,000		1,021,000	2,709,000
<b>National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for colleges and universities</b>				
Arizona, University of		200,000	35,000	165,000
Brown University	217,000		75,000	142,000
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	83,000		30,000	53,000
Chicago, University of		975,000		975,000
Cincinnati, University of	111,000		45,000	66,000
Colorado, University of	156,000			156,000
Denver, University of		210,000	55,000	155,000
Duke University	270,000		60,000	210,000
Emory University	215,000		43,000	172,000
Florida, University of	179,000		21,000	158,000
Georgia, University of		125,000	20,000	105,000
Indiana University	119,000		55,000	64,000

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Iowa, State University of	65,000		15,000	50,000
Kansas State University	125,000		30,000	95,000
Louisville, University of	121,000		43,000	78,000
Michigan, University of	205,000			205,000
Missouri, University of	160,000			160,000
New Hampshire, University of	111,000		55,000	56,000
New Mexico, University of	183,000		56,000	127,000
New York University	88,000		10,000	78,000
North Carolina, University of	66,000			66,000
North Carolina, University of (Woman's College)	54,000		10,000	44,000
Rice University	236,000		33,000	203,000
St. Louis University	170,000		45,000	125,000
Southern Methodist University		250,000	55,000	195,000
Stanford University	181,500		17,500	164,000
Stetson University	178,000		45,000	133,000
Tufts University	120,000			120,000
Tulane University		750,000	110,000	640,000
Utah, University of	206,000		52,000	154,000
Vanderbilt University	48,000			48,000
Washington, University of	190,000		95,000	95,000
<b>National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for elementary and secondary schools</b>				
Brown University	349,000			349,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)		750,000	150,000	600,000
Chicago, University of	800,000			800,000
Converse College	330,000			330,000
Emory University	525,000		55,000	470,000
George Peabody College for Teachers		70,000	70,000	
Harvard University	933,333			933,333
Hawaii, University of	256,000			256,000
Kansas City, University of	220,000		120,000	100,000
Kansas State University	125,000		73,000	52,000
Miami University (Ohio)	189,000		85,000	104,000
Middlebury College	40,000		25,000	15,000
Northwestern University	260,000		65,000	195,000
Notre Dame, University of	310,750		105,325	205,425
Oberlin College	95,372		52,488	42,884
Pittsburgh, University of	300,000			300,000
Reed College	125,000		33,000	92,000
Webster College	162,000		45,000	117,000
Wisconsin, University of		500,000	100,000	400,000
Yale University	65,000		65,000	
<b>Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation</b>				
Fellowships for prospective college teachers	6,323,000	27,500,000	15,823,000	18,000,000
<b>Undergraduate Education</b>				
<b>Experiments in liberal-arts education</b>				
Brooklyn College	59,000		29,500	29,500
Goddard College	126,000		60,000	66,000
Hofstra College	136,000		34,000	102,000
<b>National Merit Scholarship Corporation</b>				
Nationwide program of competitive scholarships		14,500,000	1,000,000	13,500,000



	changes during the fiscal year			
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Educational Management and Facilities</b>				
<b>American Council on Education</b>				
Reorganization of programs in higher education		2,000,000	400,000	1,600,000
<b>Associated Colleges of the Midwest</b>				
Cooperative program to improve management and standards	100,000		100,000	
<b>Council for Financial Aid to Education</b>				
Assistance for private giving to higher education	75,000		75,000	
<b>Educational Facilities Laboratories</b>				
Research and information on more efficient school and college facilities		5,000,000	5,000,000	
<b>Educational Services, Inc.</b>				
Conference on revision of secondary-school curricula in humanities and social sciences		25,000	25,000	
<b>Educational Testing Service</b>				
Experimental electronic system of maintaining student records		150,000	80,000	70,000
<b>George Peabody College for Teachers</b>				
Southern Education Reporting Service	195,000		195,000	
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study	30,000		30,000	
<b>Knox College</b>				
Seminars on long-range planning of college budgets		28,250	28,250	
<b>New York City Board of Education</b>				
Improvement in management techniques, paper-work control, and data processing		90,000	90,000	
<b>Retired Faculty Members Registry</b>				
American Association of University Professors	20,000		20,000	
Association of American Colleges	20,000		20,000	
<b>Stanford University</b>				
Seminar on economics of higher education		(12,905)	(12,905)	
<b>Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America</b>				
Extension of medical- and disability-insurance coverage of colleges and other educational groups		634,400	634,400	
<b>Vanderbilt University</b>				
Study of cooperation between Vanderbilt and George Peabody College for Teachers	25,000		25,000	

110	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Williams College</b>				
Study to broaden criteria for college admissions		125,000	12,500	112,500
<b>Educational Television</b>				
<b>Activation of noncommercial channels and formation of state and regional networks</b>				
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (N.Y.)	2,050,000	2,994,000	4,331,000	713,000
Michigan State University		(817)	(817)	
Tennessee, University of		34,746	34,746	
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)		225,000	225,000	
WHYY, Inc. (Philadelphia)		31,000	31,000	
<b>Airborne television instruction</b>				
Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction		6,334,191	3,356,191	2,978,000
Purdue Research Foundation		2,365,809	2,365,809	
<b>Development of instructional television</b>				
Bay Area Educational Television Association		23,500	23,500	
Dade County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction		5,500	5,500	
Detroit Board of Education	30,500		30,500	
Jefferson County (Ky.) Board of Education		(1,888)	(1,888)	
Language Research, Inc.		15,000	15,000	
Maine Department of Education		40,000	20,000	20,000
Miami University (Ohio)	23,500	(25,265)	(1,765)	
Philadelphia Board of Public Instruction		30,000	30,000	
Southwestern Indiana Educational Television Council		15,000	15,000	
Tacoma School District		2,500	2,500	
Texas, University of		91,300	91,300	
Twin City (Minn.) Area Educational Television		28,500	28,500	
Utah, University of		8,800	8,800	
<b>National Educational Television and Radio Center</b>				
Program service for affiliated stations		4,700,000	4,700,000	
Videotape equipment for program service and affiliated stations	500,000		500,000	
<b>Released time of faculty for educational-television programming</b>				
Central Michigan University	12,561			12,561
Clover Park Schools (Tacoma)	48,000		32,000	16,000
Illinois, University of		(654)	(654)	
Minnesota, University of		(11,591)	(11,591)	
Missouri, University of	20,000			20,000
Pacific Lutheran College	10,000		10,000	
Saint Scholastica, College of		(32,816)	(32,816)	
<b>WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)</b>				
Reconstruction of station facilities		500,000	400,000	100,000
Totals— Education in the United States	<u>\$83,468,516</u>	<u>\$125,593,998</u>	<u>\$68,983,793</u>	<u>\$140,078,721</u>

	changes during the fiscal year			
UNPAID	GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID	
Sept. 30, 1961	(Reductions)	(Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1962	

# International Training and Research

## Academic Foreign-Area Programs

### Harvard University

Center for International Affairs; International Program in Taxation; Asian studies; research and training in economic development	425,000		235,000	190,000
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### McGill University

Institute of Islamic Studies	12,500	500,000	512,500	
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### Non-Western and related international studies

Cornell University		3,250,000	3,250,000	
Duke University		400,000	90,000	310,000
Wisconsin, University of		1,200,000	1,200,000	

### Non-Western studies in undergraduate colleges

Earlham College		275,000	145,000	130,000
Gettysburg College		180,000	90,000	90,000
Smith College	111,000		111,000	
Spelman College	133,000		67,000	66,000
Vermont, University of	69,000			69,000

### Stanford University

Institute for Communications Research; Hoover Institution; international studies; research on Portuguese Africa	70,000			70,000
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### Training and research in international affairs

Boston University	172,000		86,000	86,000
Chicago, University of	92,400		36,800	55,600
Cornell University	78,000		50,000	28,000
Howard University	10,000		10,000	
Northwestern University	130,000		50,000	80,000
Ohio State University		(2,034)	(2,034)	
Princeton University	40,000		40,000	
Stanford University	100,000			100,000
Washington, University of	65,000			65,000

## Training on the Development Process

### American Society for Public Administration

Program to strengthen American training on administrative aspects of development		250,000	80,000	170,000
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### Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi

Orientation center for foreign specialists	6,213		6,213	
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### Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Case studies on industrial-management problems in economic development		200,000		200,000
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### Syracuse University

Interuniversity program of internships in African and South Asian governments	250,000		250,000	
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	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Training and research to strengthen American technical assistance</b>				
Michigan, University of		(826)	(826)	
Oregon, University of	40,000		40,000	
Pittsburgh, University of	270,000		75,000	195,000
Syracuse University	330,000		105,000	225,000
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College	30,403		5,055	25,348
 <b>Foreign-Area Research and Exchanges</b>				
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b>				
Publication of "Current Digest of the Soviet Press"	75,000		25,000	50,000
<b>American Universities Field Staff</b>				
Reporting service in international affairs	720,000		180,000	540,000
<b>Association for Asian Studies</b>				
Research conferences on modernization of Japan	100,350			100,350
<b>Chicago, University of</b>				
Faculty exchanges between American and African universities	500,000		330,000	170,000
Research in intercultural studies		(4,151)	(4,151)	
<b>Exchange of North American and Soviet scholars</b>				
Columbia University		(58,179)	(58,179)	
Indiana University	300,000		164,300	135,700
McGill University	20,000	(20,000)		
<b>Great Lakes Colleges Association</b>				
Study of possible academic interchange with Latin America		2,400	2,400	
<b>Hong Kong University</b>				
Conference on Far East problems		(1,766)	(1,766)	
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Exchange of students, scholars, and other persons with other countries	1,750,000		350,000	1,400,000
<b>International House of Japan</b>				
International contacts, studies, and translations	4,000	(137)	3,863	
<b>International legal studies</b>				
Academy of International Law (The Hague)	105,170		19,100	86,070
American Association for the Comparative Study of Law	10,000		10,000	
American Law Institute	72,170		72,170	
American Society of International Law		500,000	119,000	381,000
Burma Law Institute	67	(67)		
California, University of (Berkeley)	39,000		17,000	22,000
Cologne, University of	34,950		17,500	17,450

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Egyptian Society of International Law	3,500		3,500	
Indian Law Institute	57,500	100,000	32,500	125,000
Institute of International Education		(16,083)	(16,083)	
International Law Fund (England)	8,545		8,545	
Loyola University		300,000	90,000	210,000
<b>New York University</b>				
Legal research on international rivers	81,000	(7)	34,993	46,000
<b>Pennsylvania, University of</b>				
American Institute of Indian Studies		500,000	100,000	400,000
<b>Research programs on modern China</b>				
National Central Research Institution (Taiwan)		153,000	24,660	128,340
Oriental Library (Tokyo)		173,000	35,300	137,700
Social Science Research Council		165,000	33,000	132,000
<b>Research programs on modern Korea</b>				
Chungang Educational Foundation (Seoul)		285,000	80,000	205,000
Social Science Research Council		45,000	45,000	
<b>Siam Society</b>				
Research center in Bangkok	8,000		8,000	
<b>Social Science Research Council</b>				
Monographs on economy of Communist China		910,000	910,000	
Studies of current problems of Latin America by six American universities		1,000,000	350,000	650,000
<b>United States National Student Association</b>				
Scholarship program for foreign student leaders	22,000			22,000
<b>United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, Inc.</b>				
Exchange of university professors	40,000			40,000
<b>Yale University</b>				
Exchange of graduate students with Free University of Berlin		25,000	25,000	
<b>Languages and Linguistics</b>				
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b>				
Linguistic Institute; graduate fellowships in linguistics	25,000	322,000	155,000	192,000
<b>Foreign Service Institute</b>				
Field survey for proposed Chinese-language training center on Taiwan	2,500		2,500	
<b>Georgetown University</b>				
Doctoral program in linguistics, foreign languages, and English as a second language		350,000	95,050	254,950

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Indiana University</b>				
Statewide program in language teaching		650,000		650,000
<b>Michigan, University of</b>				
Conference on language fellowships		(4,004)	(4,004)	
<b>Modern Language Association</b>				
Center for Applied Linguistics	1,300,000		1,300,000	
<b>Princeton University</b>				
Interuniversity program in Middle Eastern languages	35,300	250,000	85,300	200,000
<b>Programs in English as a second language</b>				
American University	22,000		22,000	
Michigan, University of	145,514			145,514
Teachers College (New York)		148,000	37,000	111,000
Texas, University of	20,000		10,000	10,000
<b>Fellowships and Grants-in-aid</b>				
<b>Columbia University</b>				
Grant-in-aid funds for graduate students studying non-Western areas		(4,914)	(4,914)	
<b>Faculty fellowships in international legal studies</b>				
	119,677		43,699	75,978
<b>Foreign Area Training Fellowship Program</b>				
Ford Foundation-administered, 1959-1962	850,436	(275,816)	574,620	
Social Science Research Council, 1962-1966		6,075,640	6,075,640	
<b>Institute of Current World Affairs</b>				
Foreign-area fellowships for persons in journalism, government, business, and the professions	150,000		50,000	100,000
Totals— International Training and Research	<u>\$9,056,195</u>	<u>\$17,821,056</u>	<u>\$17,984,251</u>	<u>\$8,893,000</u>

## Humanities and the Arts

### Development of Artistic Institutions

#### Resident theater program

Actors Studio, New York	250,000	250,000
Actor's Workshop, San Francisco	197,000	197,000
Alley Theatre, Houston	2,100,000	2,100,000
American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, Stratford (Conn.)	503,000	503,000
California, University of (Theatre Group)	500,000	500,000
Drama, Inc., Milwaukee (Fred Miller Theatre)	100,000	100,000

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Minnesota Theatre Company Foundation, Minneapolis (Tyrone Guthrie Theatre)		337,000		337,000
Mummers Theatre, Oklahoma City		1,250,000		1,250,000
Washington (D.C.) Drama Society (Arena Stage)		863,000		863,000
<b>Experiments and Demonstrations</b>				
<b>American Federation of Arts</b>				
Exhibitions of theater designs and models		14,350	14,350	
<b>American Music Center</b>				
Performances of new symphonic works		(33,576)	(33,576)	
<b>Brooklyn Museum</b>				
Monographs on living American graphic artists		50,000	50,000	
<b>Carnegie Institute of Technology</b>				
Cooperative program among professional, community, and academic theaters	199,500		10,000	189,500
<b>Catalogues of fine-arts museum collections</b>				
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)		34,825	34,825	
Walters Art Gallery (Baltimore)		12,500	12,500	
<b>College Art Association of America</b>				
Study of higher education in the visual arts	180,000		180,000	
<b>Demonstrations in resident repertory theater</b>				
Actor's Workshop, San Francisco	109,000		109,000	
Alley Theatre, Houston	114,000		47,500	66,500
Theatre, Inc., New York (Phoenix Theatre)	80,000	(80,000)		
Washington (D.C.) Drama Society (Arena Stage)	127,000		78,518	48,482
<b>Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts</b>				
Curriculum experiment at Minneapolis School of Art	39,000			39,000
<b>Opera Association of New Mexico</b>				
Stravinsky Festival composers' symposium		22,800	22,800	
<b>Production of new American operas</b>				
City Center of Music and Drama (New York)		105,000	105,000	
Lyric Opera of Chicago		85,500	85,500	
San Francisco Opera Association		33,500	33,500	
<b>Tamarind Lithography Workshop</b>				
Experiment in lithographic art	50,000	400,000	50,000	400,000
<b>Tulane University</b>				
Collection of historical data on American jazz	7,845	56,000	63,845	
<b>Young Audiences, Inc.</b>				
Development of children's audiences and musical ensembles	75,000		75,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Development of Individual Talent</b>				
<b>Ballet Society</b>				
Training and performances for young dancers	100,000		100,000	
<b>Grants-in-aid and fellowships</b>				
Administrative interns			25,485	97,065
Choral directors			26,700	55,900
Composers associated with secondary schools	67,925		89,005	71,320
Concert soloists	18,000		28,750	109,250
Opera singers			21,550	60,950
Painters, sculptors, and printmakers	36,048		28,032	8,016
Poets and fiction writers associated with theaters and opera houses	15,325			15,325
Theater directors	5,633		5,633	
<b>National Music Camp</b>				
National High School Orchestra and Dance Group			9,500	
<b>New Dramatists Committee</b>				
Observerships in New York theater for directors	5,648		(3,003)	
<b>Peabody Conservatory of Music</b>				
Program to develop American conductors	265,000	50,000	132,500	182,500
<b>Performances of works commissioned for concert artists receiving grants-in-aid</b>				
Atlanta Symphony Guild	1,000		1,000	
Denver Symphony Society	2,000		1,000	1,000
Detroit Symphony Orchestra	1,000		1,000	
Houston Symphony Society	3,000		1,000	2,000
Indiana State Symphony Society	2,000			2,000
Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York	1,000			1,000
Pittsburgh Symphony Society	2,000		1,000	1,000
Seattle Symphony Orchestra	2,000		1,000	1,000
Southern California Symphony Association	2,000			2,000
Symphony Society of San Antonio	1,000		1,000	
<b>Program for choral directors</b>				
Desoff Choirs		10,000	10,000	
New York Pro Musica Antiqua		7,000	7,000	
<b>The Humanities</b>				
<b>American Council of Learned Societies</b>				
Program to advance scholarship in the humanities	5,670,000		567,000	5,103,000
<b>American Historical Association</b>				
Bibliographies of British civilization	22,000			22,000



## ERRATA

The following figures should appear in  
the second column headed GRANTS  
(Reductions):

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Grants-in-aid and fellowships

Administrative interns	122,550
Choral directors	82,600
Composers associated with secondary schools	92,400
Concert soloists	120,000
Opera singers	82,500
National Music Camp	9,500
New Dramatists Committee	(8,651)

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Siam Society	43,000
Vietnam, Government of	300,000
Catholic Near East Welfare Association	20,000

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Archives of American Art</b>				
Studies of the arts in American civilization	160,000		160,000	
<b>Council on Library Resources</b>				
Research on library problems	7,000,000		1,000,000	6,000,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study	9,000		9,000	
<b>Japan Society</b>				
Symposium on art conservation techniques		5,000	5,000	
<b>Princeton University</b>				
Critical analysis of American humanistic scholarship	100,000		65,000	35,000
<b>University-presses scholarly publication in the humanities and social sciences</b>				
California, University of (Berkeley)		34,320	34,320	
Chicago, University of		86,400	86,400	
Columbia University Press		61,680	61,680	
Cornell University		60,160	34,160	26,000
Duke University		49,600	21,600	28,000
Florida, University of		6,720	6,720	
Georgia, University of		6,000	6,000	
Harvard University		94,800	94,800	
Illinois, University of		53,440	33,440	20,000
Indiana University		55,840	29,840	26,000
Johns Hopkins University		24,960	24,960	
Kentucky, University of		9,840	9,840	
Louisiana State University		52,960	26,960	26,000
Michigan, University of		6,859	6,859	
Minnesota, University of		37,069	26,069	11,000
Missouri, University of		6,000	6,000	
Nebraska, University of		6,960	6,960	
New Mexico, University of		12,960	12,960	
New York University		6,000	6,000	
North Carolina Press, University of		64,720	38,720	26,000
Northwestern University		14,702	14,702	
Notre Dame, University of		8,160	8,160	
Oklahoma, University of		30,480	30,480	
Pittsburgh, University of		8,640	8,640	
Princeton University Press		66,240	66,240	
Rutgers University		59,680	33,680	26,000
Southern Methodist University		6,000	6,000	
Stanford University		33,840	33,840	
Syracuse University		48,360	22,360	26,000
Texas, University of		49,360	23,360	26,000
Toronto, University of		20,400	20,400	
Washington, University of		9,120	9,120	
Wayne State University		12,108	12,108	
Wisconsin, University of		38,880	8,880	30,000
Yale University Press		43,200	43,200	
<b>Totals – Humanities and the Arts</b>	<b>\$14,472,924</b>	<b>\$8,560,256</b>	<b>\$4,148,372</b>	<b>\$18,884,808</b>

	changes during the fiscal year		
UNPAID	GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID
Sept. 30, 1961	(Reductions)	(Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1962

# Science and Engineering

## Scientific Institutional Development

### Case Institute of Technology

Over-all advancement as a scientific and technological university; expansion of graduate programs in engineering

5,000,000		1,477,559	3,522,441
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## Engineering Education

### Curriculum development and experiments

California, University of (Los Angeles)	690,000		400,000	290,000
Carnegie Institute of Technology	125,000			125,000
Case Institute of Technology	148,450		98,000	50,450
Cincinnati, University of	80,000			80,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2,380,000			2,380,000
Michigan, University of	250,000		250,000	
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	560,000		200,000	360,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute		(4,868)	(4,868)	

### Dartmouth College

Engineering-curriculum analysis		11,000	11,000	
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### Faculty recruitment and development

California Institute of Technology		200,000	200,000	
Carnegie Institute of Technology		250,000	250,000	
Cornell University	750,000			750,000
Florida, University of	280,000			280,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	280,000			280,000
Illinois, University of	106,000		106,000	
North Carolina State College	340,000			340,000
Purdue University	75,000		75,000	
Stanford University	1,200,000		1,200,000	
Texas, University of	450,000			450,000
Wisconsin, University of	65,000		65,000	

### Forgivable loans to doctoral students preparing for engineering-faculty careers

Arizona, University of	50,000		50,000	
Brown University	50,000		50,000	
California Institute of Technology	100,000		100,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)	100,000		100,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	50,000		50,000	
Carnegie Institute of Technology	100,000		100,000	
Case Institute of Technology	50,000		50,000	
Columbia University	75,000		75,000	
Harvard University	70,000		70,000	
Illinois Institute of Technology	60,000		60,000	
Illinois, University of	100,000		100,000	
Iowa State University	75,000		75,000	
Iowa, State University of	50,000		50,000	
Johns Hopkins University	75,000		75,000	
Kansas, University of	50,000		50,000	

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Lehigh University		50,000	50,000	
Maryland, University of		50,000	50,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		100,000	100,000	
Michigan State University		50,000	50,000	
Michigan, University of		100,000	100,000	
Minnesota, University of		100,000	100,000	
New York University		25,000	25,000	
Northwestern University		75,000	75,000	
Ohio State University		75,000	75,000	
Oklahoma State University		50,000	50,000	
Oklahoma, University of		50,000	50,000	
Pennsylvania State University		75,000	75,000	
Pennsylvania, University of		50,000	50,000	
Pittsburgh, University of		50,000	50,000	
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn		50,000	50,000	
Purdue University		100,000	100,000	
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute		60,000	60,000	
Rutgers University		50,000	50,000	
Southern California, University of		50,000	50,000	
Stanford University		100,000	100,000	
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College		50,000	50,000	
Utah, University of		50,000	50,000	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute		75,000	75,000	
Washington University		50,000	50,000	
Washington, University of		50,000	50,000	
Wisconsin, University of		100,000	100,000	
Yale University		45,000	45,000	
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>				
Summer programs for engineering faculty from other institutions		150,000	150,000	
<b>National Academy of Sciences</b>				
Study of employment of engineering Ph.D.s		20,000	20,000	
<b>Pennsylvania State University</b>				
Summer institutes on engineering-teaching methods		64,500	64,500	
<b>The Sciences</b>				
<b>American Astronomical Society</b>				
Establishment of an executive office		22,000	22,000	
<b>California Institute of Technology</b>				
Introductory college course in physics	245,000		165,000	80,000
<b>Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (Australia)</b>				
Construction of radioheliograph in Australia		550,000		550,000
<b>Graduate training in atmospheric science</b>				
California Institute of Technology	51,000		12,500	38,500
California, University of (Los Angeles)	97,000			97,000
Chicago, University of	42,300		13,950	28,350

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
Colorado, University of	92,000		42,000	50,000
Harvard University	80,000		20,000	60,000
Johns Hopkins University	108,800		23,900	84,900
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	66,000		37,000	29,000
Minnesota, University of	45,000			45,000
Wisconsin, University of	51,380		35,350	16,030
<b>Graduate training in oceanography</b>				
California Institute of Technology	51,000		12,500	38,500
California, University of (La Jolla)	176,000		77,485	98,515
Columbia University	71,200		16,000	55,200
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	66,000		37,000	29,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	92,000		25,000	67,000
<b>International Society of Radiology</b>				
Studies by International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements	148,000		37,000	111,000
<b>Marine Biological Laboratory</b>				
Postdoctoral training in marine systematics	240,000			240,000
<b>National Academy of Sciences</b>				
Enlargement of headquarters building		250,000		250,000
<b>New York University</b>				
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences		1,750,000	750,000	1,000,000
<b>Princeton University</b>				
Graduate training in plasma physics	169,890		30,830	139,060
<b>Royal Swedish Academy of Science</b>				
Research by International Commission on Radio- logical Protection on radiation standards	220,000			220,000
<b>Rutgers University</b>				
Mathematics career-training for women	122,000		85,000	37,000
<b>Yale University</b>				
Construction of Southern Hemisphere astrograph	650,000		50,000	600,000
Totals – Science and Engineering	<u>\$15,664,020</u>	<u>\$6,047,632</u>	<u>\$8,839,706</u>	<u>\$12,871,946</u>

## Public Affairs

### Problems of Urban Gray Areas

#### California Institute for Local Self Government

Liaison between Oakland and other California community-development programs	60,000	22,000	38,000
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#### Columbia University

Research on the city and the Negro	23,000	23,000	
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	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Comprehensive projects on the human problems of transitional urban areas</b>				
Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.		1,900,000	400,000	1,500,000
Community Progress, Inc. (New Haven, Conn.)		2,500,000	695,750	1,804,250
Oakland, California, City of		2,000,000	674,000	1,326,000
<b>School-community projects to improve education in depressed urban neighborhoods</b>				
Chicago Board of Education	147,000			147,000
Cleveland Board of Education	190,000		87,650	102,350
Detroit Board of Education	249,000			249,000
Milwaukee Public Schools	24,000			24,000
Philadelphia Board of Education	225,000			225,000
Pittsburgh Public Schools	224,000		143,000	81,000
St. Louis School District	90,000	(3,456)	(3,456)	90,000
San Francisco Unified School District	140,000			140,000
Syracuse City School District		160,000		160,000
Syracuse University		36,000	36,000	
Washington (D.C.) Board of Education	139,500			139,500
<b>Teachers College (New York)</b>				
Conference on education in depressed urban areas		25,000	25,000	
<b>Youth Development</b>				
<b>Awards to individuals for work on new concepts in delinquency control</b>				
California, University of (Berkeley)		2,500	2,500	
Columbia University		2,500	2,500	
Correctional Research Associates	5,000		5,000	
Illinois, University of		2,500	2,500	
Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency		2,500	2,500	
Kings County (N. Y.) Court Probation Department		2,500	2,500	
Rutgers University		15,000	15,000	
Washington, University of	10,000		10,000	
<b>Educational programs for culturally-deprived children of preschool age</b>				
Baltimore Board of Education		155,000		155,000
New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals		241,000		241,000
<b>Evaluation and studies of delinquency-prevention experiments</b>				
California, University of (Berkeley)		10,424	10,424	
Louisville, University of		28,250	28,250	
Michigan, University of	276,000		119,000	157,000
Southern California, University of	108,308		31,817	76,491
<b>Experimental programs to reduce juvenile delinquency</b>				
American Friends Service Committee	50,000		50,000	
Chicago Boys Clubs	683,150		157,400	525,750
Los Angeles County Probation Department	83,000		25,800	57,200
Y.M.C.A. of Metropolitan Chicago	106,000		30,600	75,400

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Experiments and research in rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents</b>				
Copenhagen, University of	81,000		23,000	58,000
Jefferson County (Ky.) Fiscal Court	9,000		9,000	
New Jersey Board of Control Department of Institutions and Agencies		105,000	40,000	65,000
<b>Foundation for Character Education</b>				
Conference on television for children		19,600	19,600	
<b>Illinois, University of</b>				
Research on Federal correctional system		22,500	22,500	
<b>Louisville, University of</b>				
General support of Southern Police Institute	160,000		80,000	80,000
<b>Michigan, University of</b>				
Seminars on application of social sciences to juvenile problems		19,000	19,000	
<b>Mobilization for Youth, Inc.</b>				
Improvement of educational and job opportunities for youth in a New York neighborhood		2,000,000	586,000	1,414,000
<b>National Committee for Children and Youth</b>				
Distribution of book "Slums and Suburbs"		25,000	25,000	
<b>National Council on Crime and Delinquency</b>				
National program in treatment of delinquents	675,000		240,000	435,000
Regional seminars on trends in delinquency prevention	17,500		17,500	
<b>New York City Board of Education</b>				
Work-education program to reduce dropouts	115,000			115,000
<b>Pennsylvania, University of</b>				
Development of improved indexes to delinquency	50,000		50,000	
<b>Southern California, University of</b>				
Research on delinquency at Youth Studies Center	140,000	656,000	156,000	640,000
<b>Syracuse University</b>				
Research on delinquency at Youth Development Center	232,000	651,000	86,000	797,000
<b>Urban and Regional Research and Action</b>				
<b>American Society of Planning Officials</b>				
Study of zoning law and practices	18,000		18,000	
<b>Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research</b>				
Research on Canadian urban and regional problems		500,000		500,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Development of urban extension, research, and education programs</b>				
ACTION-Housing, Inc. (Pittsburgh)		325,000	75,000	250,000
California, University of (Berkeley)		99,500		99,500
Delaware, University of	250,000			250,000
Illinois, University of	55,000		55,000	
Missouri, University of		70,000		70,000
National 4-H Club Foundation		25,000	25,000	
Oklahoma, University of		125,000	85,900	39,100
Purdue University	100,000		25,300	74,700
Rutgers University	580,000		58,000	522,000
<b>Institute of Public Administration</b>				
Comparative urban research and training based on Calcutta planning project	400,000		58,030	341,970
<b>Local Government Education and Research, Inc.</b>				
Program to improve county government	10,000		10,000	
<b>Local philanthropic support of community research and experiments</b>				
Cleveland Foundation		1,250,000	500,000	750,000
Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations	1,050,000		250,000	800,000
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>				
Joint Center for Urban Studies, conducted in cooperation with Harvard University	300,000		200,000	100,000
<b>Municipal Finance Officers Association</b>				
Comparative study and manual on budgeting	40,000		40,000	
<b>National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials</b>				
Conference on equal opportunity in housing and urban redevelopment		24,000	24,000	
<b>National Municipal League</b>				
National clearinghouse for information on legislative apportionment		25,000	25,000	
<b>Oakland, California, City of</b>				
Conference on space, science, and urban life		25,000		25,000
<b>Pennsylvania, University of</b>				
Analysis of urban migration from 1960 census data	116,670		116,670	
Development of education for city planning	176,879		42,000	134,879
<b>RAND Corporation</b>				
Exploratory study of urban transportation	400,000		400,000	



	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Research, studies, and education on urban and regional problems</b>				
Chicago, City of		57,500	57,500	
Chicago, University of	130,000		130,000	
Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations	50,000		50,000	
Minnesota, University of	323,334		273,334	50,000
North Carolina, University of	34,000			34,000
Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project, Inc.		200,000	200,000	
Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association	24,260	55,000	79,260	
Regional Plan Association (New York area)	240,000	25,000	265,000	
Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation		200,000	50,000	150,000
Washington (D. C.) Center for Metropolitan Studies	115,000		95,000	20,000
Wilkes College	105,000		40,000	65,000
<b>University College London</b>				
Program of Committee for Urban Studies	22,400		22,400	
<b>Public Service and Leadership</b>				
<b>Brookings Institution</b>				
Executive-development program for officials of government and civic organizations	22,475		22,475	
<b>Fellowships and internships in public service</b>				
Alaska, University of	198,000			198,000
American Political Science Association	358,500		119,500	239,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	155,450		52,825	102,625
Coro Foundation	63,713		63,713	
Hawaii, University of	68,460		11,410	57,050
Hunter College	50,000		25,000	25,000
Illinois, University of	118,543		22,510	96,033
Indiana University	98,000			98,000
Kansas, University of	95,000			95,000
Michigan State University	164,500			164,500
New York City Board of Higher Education	162,000		54,000	108,000
Oklahoma State Legislative Council	117,000		9,700	107,300
State of Wisconsin Legislative Council	240,000		60,000	180,000
Washington, University of	78,600			78,600
<b>Hampton Institute</b>				
Fellowships for government service in the Virgin Islands	4,000		4,000	
<b>Maine, University of</b>				
Pre-legislative conference		(2,871)	(2,871)	
<b>National Institute of Public Affairs</b>				
Career-education program for Federal employees		1,250,000	25,000	1,225,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Law and the Administration of Justice</b>				
<b>American Bar Foundation</b>				
Research on public and international legal problems	500,000		100,000	400,000
<b>American Law Institute</b>				
Study of the division of jurisdiction between Federal and state courts	138,000		35,000	103,000
<b>Association of American Law Schools</b>				
Study and conference on legal education		(3,773)	(3,773)	
<b>Columbia University</b>				
Study of discovery process in civil law suits		75,000	75,000	
<b>Illinois State Bar Association Foundation</b>				
Experiment in use of impartial medical testimony in Illinois courts		25,000	12,000	13,000
<b>Law Faculty Fellowships</b>				
Research and study in public affairs	159,050		38,126	120,924
<b>Northwestern University</b>				
Training and research in criminal law and criminology	58,000		58,000	
<b>Pittsburgh, University of</b>				
Experiment with computer techniques in legal research	350,000		118,718	231,282
<b>Research and training in law and public affairs</b>				
National Legal Aid and Defender Association	375,000			375,000
Notre Dame, University of	82,000		28,000	54,000
Pennsylvania, University of	168,700			168,700
Vanderbilt University	138,000			138,000
Wisconsin, University of	40,270		30,250	10,020
<b>Teacher training in law schools</b>				
Columbia University	125,000		25,000	100,000
Harvard University	250,000		50,000	200,000
New York University	102,500			102,500
<b>Wisconsin, University of</b>				
Conferences on segregation problems		10,000		10,000
<b>Public-Affairs Education and Research</b>				
<b>American Political Science Association</b>				
Awards and seminars for young journalists reporting state and local politics	100,000		50,000	50,000
<b>Harvard University</b>				
Research in national-defense policy	151,000		75,000	76,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Inter-University Case Program</b>				
Case studies in public affairs		82,000	82,000	
<b>Morgan State College</b>				
Experimental program in citizenship education	52,800		23,900	28,900
<b>National Archives Trust Fund Board</b>				
Documentary history of the ratification of the Constitution and first ten amendments	31,000		31,000	
<b>National Center for Education in Politics</b>				
Education in public affairs for college students	420,000		150,000	270,000
<b>National Conference of Christians and Jews</b>				
Education on religious problems in public affairs	325,000		128,000	197,000
<b>Princeton University</b>				
Publication of Thomas Jefferson papers	40,000		20,000	20,000
Textbook on state and local government	96,000		32,000	64,000
<b>Research professorships in governmental affairs</b>				
California, University of (Berkeley)	100,000		25,000	75,000
Chicago, University of	50,000			50,000
Columbia University	75,000			75,000
Harvard University	75,000		12,500	62,500
Princeton University	112,500		25,000	87,500
Yale University	100,000		50,000	50,000
<b>Smithsonian Institution</b>				
Preparation of history of United States flag		25,000	25,000	
<b>Social Science Research Council</b>				
National senior research program in government	108,000		108,000	
Totals — Public Affairs	<u>\$15,087,062</u>	<u>\$15,127,174</u>	<u>\$9,113,712</u>	<u>\$21,100,524</u>

## Economic Development and Administration

### Economic Growth and Manpower Resources

#### Cambridge, University of

Research to establish projections of economic growth 84,000 84,000

#### Chicago, University of

Research on productivity and technological change 75,000 75,000

#### Columbia University

Program to train successful business and professional people for nonprofit fields 100,000 25,000 75,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Harvard University</b>				
Research on comparative economic growth	64,000		16,000	48,000
<b>North Carolina, University of</b>				
Interuniversity historical studies of American economic growth	30,000	(30,000)		
<b>Princeton University</b>				
Interuniversity study of human resources in industrializing countries	250,000		50,000	200,000
<b>Research on full and efficient use of nation's manpower</b>				
American Friends Service Committee		40,000	20,000	20,000
California, University of (Berkeley)		400,000	100,000	300,000
Chicago, University of		113,000	113,000	
Columbia University		31,000	31,000	
George Washington University		57,000	57,000	
Industrial Relations Counselors		50,000	50,000	
Wisconsin, University of		155,000	77,000	78,000
Yale University		20,000	20,000	
<b>Social Science Research Council</b>				
Research on development of other countries, by its Committee on Economic Growth	60,000		30,000	30,000
<b>Yale University</b>				
Interuniversity studies in comparative economics and history of American economic growth	100,000	30,000	130,000	
<b>Research on Economic Problems</b>				
<b>American Economic Association</b>				
Publication of volume of economic abstracts		36,164	6,164	30,000
<b>Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study</b>				
Governmental Affairs Institute		50,000	50,000	
Institute of International Education	50,000		50,000	
<b>Brookings Institution</b>				
National research program in public finance		1,650,000	500,000	1,150,000
Research, education, and information on public-policy issues and problems	3,150,000		600,000	2,550,000
<b>Columbia University</b>				
Research on effect of arms control on selected national economies		138,000		138,000
<b>Duke University</b>				
Interuniversity research on economy of the South	100,000		50,000	50,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Michigan, University of</b>				
Research and training on consumer behavior	135,000		75,000	60,000
<b>Pennsylvania, University of</b>				
Survey of stock ownership in the United States	35,000		35,000	
<b>Problem-oriented research in economics and business administration</b>				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	60,000		60,000	
Harvard University	41,000			41,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	30,000			30,000
Michigan, University of	20,000		20,000	
Minnesota, University of	27,100		27,100	
Washington, University of	24,000		24,000	
Wisconsin, University of	14,000			14,000
<b>Queen's University at Kingston</b>				
Program of Canadian Institute of Economic Research	91,005		20,000	71,005
<b>Resources for the Future, Inc.</b>				
Research and education on natural resources	2,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Wisconsin, University of</b>				
Research program on national economy using computer simulation	267,000			267,000
<b>Training and Research on Less-Developed Economies</b>				
<b>Committee for Economic Development</b>				
Research on international economic problems	300,000		150,000	150,000
<b>Graduate training programs in economic development for foreign students</b>				
Vanderbilt University	129,000		44,000	85,000
Williams College		130,000		130,000
Yale University	150,000	50,000	100,000	100,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Orientation center for foreign students in economics		60,000	20,000	40,000
<b>International Economic Association</b>				
Courses and conferences in less-developed countries	105,000		35,000	70,000
<b>International Marketing Institute</b>				
Research and training in international marketing		25,000	25,000	
<b>Stanford Research Institute</b>				
Study of small industries in developing countries	40,000		25,000	15,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
Stanford University				
Graduate training in comparative economics	72,950			72,950
<b>Economic Education</b>				
Brown University				
Graduate program in economic development	245,000		50,000	195,000
Graduate workshops in economics				
Chicago, University of	50,000		25,000	25,000
Columbia University	50,000			50,000
Goucher College		20,892	20,892	
Harvard University				
Graduate research seminar in economic history	50,000		25,000	25,000
Joint Council on Economic Education				
Distribution of publications on economic education		21,250	21,250	
National program to advance economic understanding	1,125,000		150,000	975,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Graduate training and research in economics	200,000			200,000
National Educational Television and Radio Center				
Nationwide television course in economics		833,000	833,000	
Summer seminars for teachers of economics in liberal-arts colleges				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		20,400	20,400	
Duke University		(5,258)	(5,258)	
Michigan, University of		(602)	(602)	
Minnesota, University of		21,800	21,800	
North Carolina, University of		(1,837)	(1,837)	
Northwestern University		21,100	21,100	
Oklahoma State University		(4,357)	(4,357)	
Pennsylvania, University of		(563)	(563)	
Rice University		21,400	21,400	
Stanford University		(567)	(567)	
Syracuse University		18,900	18,900	
Tulane University		(2,612)	(2,612)	
Vanderbilt University		(1,447)	(1,447)	
Virginia, University of		20,000	20,000	
Wisconsin, University of		(648)	(648)	
<b>Business Education</b>				
Business research by faculty members				
North Carolina, University of	15,000		15,000	
Washington, University of	30,000		15,000	15,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Business-school development</b>				
Carnegie Institute of Technology	100,000		100,000	
Chicago, University of	75,000		75,000	
Columbia University	200,000			200,000
Cornell University	44,000		44,000	
Harvard University	440,000		220,000	220,000
Kansas, University of	31,000			31,000
New York University	422,000			422,000
Northwestern University	147,000		47,000	100,000
Pennsylvania, University of	318,000			318,000
Purdue University	150,000		50,000	100,000
Southern California, University of	40,000		20,000	20,000
Tulane University	120,000		60,000	60,000
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>				
Research on effect of social and political environment on business		64,700	64,700	
Study of management in Europe and United States	40,000		20,000	20,000
<b>California, University of (Los Angeles)</b>				
Regional business-faculty training and research at Western Management Science Center	1,040,000		324,000	716,000
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>				
Research in management problems	95,000	12,400	47,400	60,000
<b>Pittsburgh, University of</b>				
Seminar on application of social sciences to business administration		45,000	45,000	
<b>Preparation of business-teaching materials</b>				
American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business	75,000		25,000	50,000
Chicago, University of		(3,164)	(3,164)	
Columbia University		34,350	34,350	
Southern Regional Education Board		140,000	55,000	85,000
Stanford University		3,164	3,164	
<b>Princeton University</b>				
Research conference for new business-school deans		(3,962)	(3,962)	
<b>Regional programs in the application of modern mathematics to business</b>				
Chicago, University of		62,000	62,000	
Kansas, University of		70,696	70,696	
Michigan, University of		19,000	19,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	63,000			63,000
Pittsburgh, University of	9,000		9,000	
<b>Research in finance, management, marketing, and organizational behavior</b>				
California, University of (Berkeley)		300,000		300,000
Harvard University		750,000		750,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		600,000		600,000
Stanford University		800,000		800,000

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Summer seminars in new developments in business administration</b>				
California, University of (Berkeley)		55,517	55,517	
Carnegie Institute of Technology		56,500	56,500	
Chicago, University of		62,456	(1,179)	63,635
Tulane University		159	159	
<b>Visiting professorships in the social sciences, mathematics, and statistics</b>				
North Carolina, University of	40,000			40,000
Washington, University of	40,000		20,000	20,000
<b>Population Problems</b>				
<b>Iowa State University</b>				
Study of agricultural development and world food supply		24,900	24,900	
<b>Population Council</b>				
Research and training in problems of population growth	2,710,000	807,000	952,000	2,565,000
Training program in reproductive physiology at Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	528,650			528,650
<b>Training and research in demography</b>				
Cornell University		250,000		250,000
Michigan, University of	450,000			450,000
Pennsylvania, University of	160,000			160,000
<b>Fellowships</b>				
<b>Predoctoral, Dissertation, and Faculty Research</b>				
<b>1956-63</b>				
Adelphi College		3,608	3,608	
Boston College		10,100	10,100	
Brigham Young University		9,880	9,880	
Brown University		3,425	3,425	
Buffalo, University of		20,429	20,429	
California, University of (Berkeley)		72,654	72,654	
California, University of (Los Angeles)		31,560	31,560	
Carleton College		4,600	4,600	
Carnegie Institute of Technology		80,664	80,664	
Chicago, University of		145,872	145,872	
Colorado, University of		9,176	9,176	
Columbia University		84,287	84,287	
Cornell University		16,335	16,335	
Duke University		13,801	13,801	
Florida, University of		5,236	5,236	
Harvard University		166,478	166,478	
Illinois, University of		(702)	(702)	
Indiana University		37,796	37,796	
Johns Hopkins University		24,556	24,556	
Kentucky, University of		6,110	6,110	
Louisiana State University		5,725	5,725	



	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		80,028	80,028	
Michigan State University		26,003	26,003	
Michigan, University of		31,594	31,594	
Minnesota, University of		29,999	29,999	
North Carolina, University of		19,893	19,893	
Northwestern University		27,151	27,151	
Pennsylvania State University		12,009	12,009	
Pennsylvania, University of		24,832	24,832	
Pittsburgh, University of		17,306	17,306	
Princeton University		(1,275)	(1,275)	
Purdue University		18,755	18,755	
Rochester, University of		11,300	11,300	
Rutgers University		7,184	7,184	
Southern California, University of		11,738	11,738	
Southern Methodist University		5,865	5,865	
Stanford University		91,563	91,563	
Texas, University of		15,286	15,286	
Vanderbilt University		6,445	6,445	
Washington University		6,330	6,330	
Washington, University of		29,296	29,296	
Wayne State University		5,445	5,445	
Williams College		4,588	4,588	
Wisconsin, University of		16,716	16,716	
Yale University		49,445	49,445	
<b>Social-science faculty fellowships for research on business</b>				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		18,994	18,994	
Carnegie Institute of Technology		10,716	10,716	
Chicago, University of		17,864	17,864	
Cornell University		6,250	6,250	
Michigan, University of		(17,864)	(17,864)	
Minnesota, University of		(18,994)	(18,994)	
Pennsylvania, University of		8,755	8,755	
Wayne State University		17,673	17,673	
<b>Study fellowships for business teachers</b>				
California, University of (Berkeley)		12,710	12,710	
Chicago, University of		14,459	14,459	
Cincinnati, University of		13,774	13,774	
Columbia University		7,425	7,425	
Indiana University		9,823	9,823	
Purdue University		12,142	12,142	
Texas, University of		8,650	8,650	
Washington University		13,905	13,905	
<b>Summer-session fellowships for graduate study by business teachers of small colleges</b>				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	46,000		35,000	11,000
Indiana University		(2,146)	(2,146)	
<b>Problems of the Aging</b>				
<b>Brandeis University</b>				
Coordination and evaluation of series of pilot projects in local services for older persons	41,000			41,000

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Council on Social Work Education</b>				
Preparation of teaching materials in field of aging	128,000			128,000
<b>Improvement of housing for older persons displaced by urban renewal</b>				
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials		62,000	62,000	
Pennsylvania, University of		208,000		208,000
<b>Michigan, University of</b>				
Research on economic and social aspects of health	210,000		70,000	140,000
<b>National Council on the Aging</b>				
American Association of Homes for the Aging		34,500	34,500	
General support		200,000	200,000	
<b>National Institute for Social Work Training (London)</b>				
Comparative study of European and American training of personnel working with aged		25,000		25,000
<b>Pilot projects on local services for older persons</b>				
Community Service Council of Metropolitan Indianapolis		36,300	36,300	
Tri-County Welfare Council (Harrisburg, Pa.)		90,000	90,000	
United Community Services of Greater Milwaukee		40,000	40,000	
United Fund and Community Council of Houston and Harris County (Texas)		52,900	52,900	
Welfare Planning Council of Los Angeles		48,700	48,700	
Western Reserve University		62,100	62,100	
<b>Research on employment problems of older workers</b>				
Brown University	70,000		40,000	30,000
Duke University	15,000			15,000
Washington University	177,000		167,150	9,850
<b>Rochester, University of</b>				
Experiment to determine cost and adequacy of health services for the aged		325,000	110,000	215,000
<b>Training of agency personnel to improve care for the elderly</b>				
American Public Welfare Association	100,000	800,000	230,000	670,000
Family Service Association of America	225,000		85,317	139,683
<b>Western Reserve University</b>				
Study of living arrangements for older persons	33,500		33,500	
<b>Wisconsin, University of</b>				
Research on private pension plans and employment status of older workers	90,000		90,000	
Totals—Economic Development and Administration	<u>\$17,583,205</u>	<u>\$11,813,453</u>	<u>\$10,471,885</u>	<u>\$18,924,773</u>

	changes during the fiscal year			
	UNPAID	GRANTS	PAYMENTS	UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1961	(Reductions)	(Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1962

## International Affairs

### Atlantic Cooperation

#### Atlantic Council of the United States

Activities of the Atlantic Institute		50,000	50,000	
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#### Bon Echo Foundation

Program of the Overseas Institute of Canada		60,000	30,000	30,000
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#### Brandeis University

Studies of European civilization and the emerging Atlantic partnership by Dr. Max Lerner		40,000	40,000	
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#### Canadian Institute of International Affairs

Program on international cooperation		200,000		200,000
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#### Council on Foreign Relations

Studies of Atlantic policies and institutions; study of problems of Communist China		900,000		900,000
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#### Frankfurt, University of

Research on international-trade law	50,000			50,000
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#### Institute for Research and Publications (Madrid)

Research and seminars on Spanish economy		100,000	100,000	
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#### Institute for Strategic Studies (London)

Education and information on impact of modern weapons on international relations	140,000		35,000	105,000
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#### Political and Economic Planning (London)

Research and information programs on European economic integration		134,000	61,820	72,180
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#### Seminar of Japanese and American leaders

Dartmouth College		25,000	25,000	
International House of Japan (Tokyo)		25,000	25,000	

#### World Affairs Council of Northern California

Conference on Atlantic community		21,000	21,000	
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### Strengthening European Institutions

#### American Council of Learned Societies

American studies in European universities	2,000,000		500,000	1,500,000
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#### American Historical Association

Microfilms of German historical documents		(1,808)	(1,808)	
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	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Bologna, University of</b>				
Graduate School in Administrative Sciences	25,000			25,000
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>				
Agricultural-economic center at University of Naples	43,750			43,750
Development of Center of Economic Research in Athens	112,000		28,000	84,000
Development of Graduate School in Administrative Sciences at University of Bologna	160,000		160,000	
<b>Chicago, University of</b>				
Academic exchange with University of Frankfurt		(22,709)	(22,709)	
<b>Committee for the Study of Problems of the Italian University (Bologna)</b>				
Review of professional-manpower needs		16,000	16,000	
<b>Cornell University</b>				
English-language teaching in Italy		190,000	65,655	124,345
<b>Development of academic programs</b>				
Athens College (Greece)	125,500		55,900	69,600
Free University of Berlin	350,000		350,000	
Swiss Foundation for the Study of International Relations	65,000		65,000	
<b>Documentation on international communism</b>				
Columbia University		2,600	2,600	
International Institute for Social History (Amsterdam)	138,000		69,000	69,000
<b>Management training and research</b>				
European Association of Management Training Centers (Brussels)	27,000		27,000	
European Institute of Business Administration (Paris)	78,400		40,000	38,400
International Association of Students in Economic and Commercial Sciences (Geneva)		17,000		17,000
<b>Marc Bloch Association (Paris)</b>				
European Center of Sociology	120,000			120,000
<b>National Foundation of Political Science (Paris)</b>				
Program of Center for Human Sciences		200,000	200,000	
Study Center for International Relations	99,100		61,250	37,850
<b>National Union for the Struggle Against Illiteracy (Rome)</b>				
Basic education in southern Italy	24,600		24,600	
<b>Oxford University</b>				
East European and East Asian studies at St. Antony's College	190,000		86,520	103,480

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Research, education, and exchanges in the physical sciences</b>				
Austrian Society for Research in Atomic Energy (Vienna)		25,000		25,000
Churchill College Trust Fund (University of Cambridge)	250,000		250,000	
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) (Geneva)	250,000		200,000	50,000
Institute for Theoretical Physics (Copenhagen)	240,000		60,000	180,000
National Academy of Sciences Paris, University of	33,000	(8,620)	33,000 (8,620)	
<b>Research and training on national economies</b>				
Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy (Rome)	95,000		95,000	
Center of Economic Research (Athens)	140,350		42,000	98,350
Economic Research Institute (Dublin)	168,000			168,000
Naples, University of	103,000		36,000	67,000
National Foundation of Political Science (Paris)	20,000		20,000	
<b>Royal Hellenic Research Foundation (Athens)</b>				
Research and training in physical and social sciences	100,000		50,000	50,000
<b>Vienna, University of</b>				
Program of Social Science Research Center		25,000	25,000	
<b>Resources for Less-Developed Areas</b>				
<b>American University</b>				
Conference on international labor training		10,800	10,800	
<b>Committee for Afro-Scandinavian Cooperation (Copenhagen)</b>				
Conference on African library development	17,500		17,500	
<b>Franklin Publications</b>				
Advisory services for publishing industries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America		1,000,000	100,000	900,000
<b>Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)</b>				
Study of education by church missions		11,300	11,300	
<b>International Assistance Committee (Copenhagen)</b>				
Seminar on rural development		25,000	25,000	
<b>International Institute of Administrative Sciences (Brussels)</b>				
Comparative case studies on public administration		25,000	25,000	
<b>London, University of</b>				
Studies in modern Asian economic history	93,759		15,759	78,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>National Conference on International Economic and Social Development</b>				
Governmental liaison services for organizations interested in foreign economic development		90,000	40,000	50,000
<b>Research and training to aid less-developed areas</b>				
Basle Center for Economic and Financial Research		25,000	25,000	
European Productivity Agency (Paris)	80,000			80,000
Industrial Coordination Bureau (Stockholm)	4,000		4,000	
Institute of Applied Economics (Paris)	57,000		20,000	37,000
Institute of Race Relations (London)	67,800			67,800
International African Institute (London)		150,000		150,000
International Union of Local Authorities (The Hague)		100,000	100,000	
List Institute (Basle)		45,000	45,000	
London School of Economics and Political Science	196,000		96,000	100,000
Manchester, University of		250,000	55,000	195,000
Overseas Development Institute (London)	160,000		40,000	120,000
Swiss Friends of Angola		25,000	25,000	
<b>Studies of American foreign aid programs</b>				
Brookings Institution		20,000	20,000	
Syracuse University	25,000		25,000	
<b>Swiss Foundation for the Study of International Relations</b>				
Studies on constitutional problems in newly developing areas		500,000	100,000	400,000
<b>Increasing International Understanding</b>				
<b>American Assembly</b>				
Meetings on arms control and nonmilitary implications of outer-space research	50,000	25,000	75,000	
<b>American Historical Association</b>				
International Committee of Historical Sciences		10,000		10,000
<b>Carnegie Endowment for International Peace</b>				
Study of recruitment, training, and career development in American foreign service	200,000		200,000	
<b>Conferences on international problems</b>				
American Council on Germany		20,000	20,000	
Council on World Tensions	90,000		90,000	
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources		15,000	15,000	
Wilton Park (England)	80,000		20,000	60,000
<b>Congress for Cultural Freedom (Paris)</b>				
Meetings and lecture tours by world leaders of thought	200,000		200,000	
<b>Foreign Policy Association</b>				
World Affairs Center and educational activities	1,100,000		375,000	725,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study	335,000		335,000	
Study of censorship in the Soviet Union	25,000		25,000	
<b>International Schools Foundation</b>				
Services for American schools abroad	100,000		50,000	50,000
<b>Meridian House Foundation</b>				
Reception of foreign visitors in Washington, D.C.		50,000	50,000	
<b>Programs for foreign newsmen and the press</b>				
Columbia University (American Press Institute)	210,097		37,897	172,200
Governmental Affairs Institute	67,000		33,000	34,000
Inter-American Press Association Technical Center		100,000	100,000	
<b>Royal Institute of International Affairs (London)</b>				
Education and research on world affairs	110,500		45,000	65,500
<b>Salzburg Seminar in American Studies</b>				
Teaching program on American civilization	160,000		100,000	60,000
<b>Studies of national bias in history textbooks</b>				
American Historical Association		17,000	17,000	
International Commission for the Teaching of History (Brussels)		18,000		18,000
<b>Visits to United States by specialists and leaders</b>				
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships		60,000	60,000	
Governmental Affairs Institute	40,000			40,000
Institute of International Education	31,250	335,000	91,250	275,000
Washington Institute of Contemporary Arts		250,000	73,000	177,000
<b>East-West Contacts</b>				
<b>Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)</b>				
Books and equipment for Polish and Yugoslav universities		23,300	23,300	
<b>Exchange of Polish and Yugoslav scholars with the United States and Western Europe</b>				
Boston University		17,000	17,000	
British Council		7,500	7,500	
Geneva, University of		20,000	20,000	
Indiana University		19,740	19,740	
Institute of International Education		435,000	435,000	
Texas, University of		(12,000)	(12,000)	
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Exchange of scholars with the Soviet Union		3,900	3,900	
<b>Scholarships for Hungarian refugee students</b>				
German Academic Exchange Service (Bonn)	84,500			84,500
National Office of French Universities and Schools	30,000			30,000
<b>Totals—International Affairs</b>	<b>\$8,762,106</b>	<b>\$5,689,003</b>	<b>\$6,244,154</b>	<b>\$8,206,955</b>

	changes during the fiscal year			
UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	

## Overseas Development

### Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Appraisal of United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East	(1,001)	(1,001)	
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### Harvard University

Career advisory service in development economics	750,000	750,000	
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### Institute of International Education

Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study	610,000	610,000	
Public-service fellowships for officials from less-developed countries	331,000	100,000	231,000

### Northwestern University

Evaluation of U.S. assistance programs in less-developed countries	11,200	11,200	
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### Programs in teaching of English as a second language

Edinburgh, University of	28,000	28,000	
Leeds, University of	56,000	56,000	
University College London	28,000	28,000	
University College of North Wales	28,000	28,000	

### United Nations

Survey on demineralization of saline water	75,000	75,000	
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### William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute

International technical-training services	80,000	20,000	60,000
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## SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

### International Association of Universities

Study of higher education in Southeast Asia	434,000	34,000	400,000
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### International Rice Research Institute

Facilities, research, and training	900,000	750,000	1,650,000
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## Burma

### Burma, Government of

Agricultural education	16,000	(1,468)	(1,468)	16,000
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Mandalay	420,000		80,000	340,000
International Institute of Advanced Buddhistic Studies	31,352			31,352
Training of educational administrators	1,410			1,410
Training in public administration and management	90,028		50,000	40,028
University of Mandalay library	65,405		65,405	

### Burma Law Institute

Research and training on legal problems	520		25	495
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140	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>International Development Services</b>				
Development of Agricultural Institute	128,039			128,039
Pilot project in agricultural credit	95,000			95,000
<b>Kambawsa College</b>				
Pilot project in science teaching	8,684		8,684	
<b>Rangoon, University of</b>				
Program in statistics and agricultural economics	50,000		50,000	
Social-science library	60,000			60,000
<b>Sarpay Beikman Institute</b>				
Burma Translation Society publications	150,000		150,000	
<b>India</b>				
<b>Allahabad Agricultural Institute</b>				
Course in home-economics extension work	25,605		25,605	
Establishment of Agricultural Implements and Power Development Centre		750,000	510,000	240,000
<b>Baroda, University of</b>				
Graduate program in home economics	267,091		159,259	107,832
<b>Carnegie Institute of Technology</b>				
Training for Indian engineers in U.S. steel industry	81,000		81,000	
<b>Cornell University</b>				
Indian Institute of Labor Relations Research		432,000	80,000	352,000
<b>India, Government of</b>				
<b>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</b>				
Extension and training services for small industries	259,971			259,971
Industrial design exhibit		(6,177)	(6,177)	
Small Industries Extension Training Institute	600,000		280,500	319,500
Small-industry training in manufacture of science-teaching instruments	32,000			32,000
Training center for shoe industry	148,499			148,499
<b>Ministry of Community Development</b>				
Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development	198,343		32,486	165,857
Organization of village youth activity	120,200			120,200
Scholarships for village-level workers	226,375			226,375
Strengthening role of village schoolteachers	525,000			525,000
Training for village-development personnel	210,950		31,443	179,507
Village work for university students and teachers	13,367	(13,367)		
<b>Ministry of Education</b>				
All-India Council for Secondary Education	30,218		30,218	
Development of secondary and higher education	76,000	(3,751)	72,249	
English-language teaching institute	417,175		4,314	412,861
Examination reforms in secondary education	115,000		35,000	80,000
Experimental syllabuses		(2,186)	(2,186)	
Village work for university students and teachers	21,199	(21,199)		

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</b>				
Education-demonstration program in food production	8,858,007		840,405	8,017,602
Extension departments for agricultural colleges	6,000			6,000
Training extension workers for youth activities	28,500			28,500
<b>Ministry of Health</b>				
Research and training in family planning	738,000		116,587	621,413
Training centers for village public-health staffs and projects in sanitation	55,348			55,348
<b>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>				
Educational-television experiment in Delhi schools	213,431		45,342	168,089
<b>Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs</b>				
Institute of Management at Calcutta	229,000			229,000
<b>Ministry of Works, Housing, and Supply</b>				
Centers in village housing and planning	200,000		40,000	160,000
<b>Indian Law Institute</b>				
Legal training and research		347,500		347,500
<b>Indian School of International Studies</b>				
Research and training in international affairs	53,700		30,500	23,200
<b>Institute of Applied Manpower Research</b>				
Research on manpower policy and practice		350,000	82,000	268,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Indian participation in Soil Science Congress		(726)	(726)	
<b>Lucknow, University of</b>				
Department of Sociology and Social Work	6,649		6,649	
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>				
Research on Indian economic and social development	177,500	555,700	177,500	555,700
Summer management institutes in India	59,000		59,000	
<b>National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)</b>				
Research in economics and management	400,312		131,601	268,711
<b>National Institute for Industrial Design</b>				
Training and research in industrial design	200,000	550,000	450,000	300,000
<b>Pilot projects in urban community development</b>				
Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	134,760			134,760
Cornell University		30,000	30,000	
Delhi Municipal Corporation	22,199			22,199
West Bengal, Government of	645,374	675,000	451,833	868,541

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Research in reproductive biology</b>				
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences		480,000		480,000
Banaras Hindu University		102,500		102,500
Central Drug Research Institute		290,000		290,000
Delhi, University of		195,000		195,000
Institute of Agriculture (Anand)		120,000		120,000
National Institute of Sciences of India		5,000		5,000
Topiwala National Medical College		125,000		125,000
<b>Research and training in economics and the social sciences</b>				
Bombay, University of	50,053	(5,226)	(526)	45,353
Calcutta, University of	10,193		8,000	2,193
Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi	41,000		41,000	
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	74,368		74,368	
Indian Statistical Institute	40,000		30,000	10,000
Panjab University	4,227		(8,602)	12,829
<b>Research and training in industrial relations and business management</b>				
Administrative Staff College of India	44,867		18,908	25,959
All India Management Association	75,000		20,000	55,000
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)		471,000		471,000
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta)		610,000		610,000
Indian Institute of Science	25,010			25,010
Patna University	6,220		6,220	
<b>Research and training in village improvement</b>				
Delhi Administration	50,000		50,000	
Gandhigram	69,705		17,720	51,985
Vidya Bhawan	17,720		17,720	
<b>South India Teachers Union Council of Educational Research</b>				
Study of teaching problems and practices	1,500	12,000	4,500	9,000
<b>Southern Languages Book Trust</b>				
Publication of books in South Indian languages	25,000		25,000	
<b>Training in public administration</b>				
Indian Institute of Public Administration		700,000		700,000
National Academy of Administration		62,500		62,500
<b>University Grants Commission</b>				
Training of general-education teachers		175,000	75,000	100,000
<b>Indonesia</b>				
<b>California, University of (Berkeley)</b>				
Faculty of Economics at University of Indonesia		170,000	167,548	2,452
<b>Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs</b>				
Project planning in community development	140,015		57,428	82,587

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Indonesia, Government of</b>				
Agricultural vocational training		(11,250)	(11,250)	
Community Development Training Center	33,558			33,558
Curriculum improvement at teacher-training colleges	369,750		327,954	41,796
English-language teaching materials	14,003		12,804	1,199
Graduate training in English-language teaching, Airlangga University	35,191		35,191	
Scientific equipment for government universities	6,279			6,279
Teacher training at University of North Sumatra	16,094		16,094	
<b>Museum Puri Lukisan</b>				
Museum of Balinese art	2,274			2,274
<b>National Lutheran Council</b>				
Faculty of Economics, Nommensen University	267,500		146,282	121,218
<b>Research Foundation of State University of New York</b>				
Curriculum improvement at three Indonesian teacher-training colleges		1,192,000	7,357	1,184,643
<b>Wisconsin, University of</b>				
Faculty of Economics, Gadjah Mada University	550,000		263,100	286,900
<b>Malaya</b>				
<b>Malaya, University of</b>				
Establishment of School of Education		525,000		525,000
<b>Nepal</b>				
<b>National 4-H Club Foundation of America</b>				
Farm youth exchange with Nepal	37,896			37,896
<b>Nepal, Government of</b>				
Rural Higher Institute	101,000			101,000
Training assistance for Nepal Planning Board	164,482	362,000	63,702	462,780
Training in small industries and home economics	335,000		215,000	120,000
<b>Pakistan</b>				
<b>Advisory services for Administrative Staff College of Pakistan</b>				
Administrative Staff College at Henley (England)		73,400		73,400
Syracuse University		363,500		363,500
<b>Chicago, University of</b>				
Training for educational administrators		1,040,000		1,040,000
<b>Dacca, University of</b>				
Center for student-teacher extracurricular activities	146,500		9,622	136,878
Socio-Economic Research Board	43,000		11,200	31,800

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>East Pakistan, Government of</b>				
Architectural services for school construction	40,000		40,000	
College of Home Economics at Dacca	43,880		31,400	12,480
Education extension center and pilot schools	211,480	182,500	344,000	49,980
Pilot program in cooperative agriculture		400,000	133,994	266,006
<b>Inter-University Board for Pakistan</b>				
Secretariat to raise academic standards	83,000		23,000	60,000
<b>Oklahoma State University</b>				
Technical education and home-economics training		1,136,000	37,421	1,098,579
<b>Pakistan, Government of</b>				
Administrative Staff College	120,432		118,909	1,523
Advisory services for academies for village-development administrators	552,415	(100)	320,421	231,894
Architectural supervision for Foundation-assisted projects	42,000		28,000	14,000
Centers for student-teacher extracurricular activities at Universities of the Panjab and Dacca	29,276		28,356	920
Colleges of Home Economics at Karachi, Lahore, and Dacca	187,682		186,100	1,582
Commission on National Education			(15,080)	15,080
Demonstration centers for rural industry	225,375	176,500	291,279	110,596
Education extension centers and pilot secondary schools	68,594		68,594	
Institute of Development Economics	1,231		1,173	58
National Institute of Family Planning	217,566		201,807	15,759
Pakistan National Planning Commission	214,449		164,570	49,879
Planning and Development Division of Ministry of Education	428,012		157,815	270,197
Training in urban planning and development	322,600		205,235	117,365
Training of secondary-school technical teachers and industrial technicians	136,822		136,822	
<b>Panjab, University of the</b>				
Center for student-teacher extracurricular activities	100,000		25,000	75,000
<b>Stanford University</b>				
Institute of Development Economics at Karachi		678,000	288,187	389,813
<b>West Pakistan, Government of</b>				
Education extension center and pilot schools	195,500	202,500		398,000
Equipment for Rawalpindi Polytechnic Institute		100,000		100,000
<b>The Philippines</b>				
<b>Ateneo de Manila University</b>				
Pilot project in educational television		100,000		100,000
<b>Philippines, University of the</b>				
Development of College of Agriculture		169,000	70,258	98,742
Site for International Rice Research Institute		(11,941)	(11,941)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Thailand</b>				
Siam Society				
Development of research center			43,000	
<b>Vietnam</b>				
Vietnam, Government of				
Training and research in fiscal and budgetary management	415,000		300,000	415,000
<b>AFRICA</b>				
Catholic Near East Welfare Association				
Conferences on religion in African development				20,000
Columbia University				
Linguistic research and training at West African universities	50,000		50,000	
Educational Services, Inc.				
Elementary mathematics in African schools		95,000	75,000	20,000
Workshop on elementary-science teaching		39,000	39,000	
Friends of the World Council of Churches				
Conference on role of missions in African education		50,000	50,000	
Institute of International Education				
Assistance to African students in United States		150,000	150,000	
Development of African legal education		238,000	119,000	119,000
International Library of African Music				
Reproduction and distribution of African music		48,000	48,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Program for American graduates in African development posts	225,000	375,000	225,000	375,000
Netherlands Economic Institute				
Study of financing of higher education in Africa		40,000	40,000	
Operation Crossroads Africa				
Program of summer teacher-training projects		96,000	96,000	
Rhodes National Gallery				
International Congress of African Culture	50,000			50,000
<b>Basutoland</b>				
Chicago, University of				
Survey of land tenure in Basutoland		31,000	31,000	

## ERRATA

The following figures should appear in  
the second column headed GRANTS  
(Reductions):

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Grants-in-aid and fellowships

Administrative interns	122,550
Choral directors	82,600
Composers associated with secondary schools	92,400
Concert soloists	120,000
Opera singers	82,500
National Music Camp	9,500
New Dramatists Committee	(8,651)

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Siam Society	43,000
Vietnam, Government of	300,000
Catholic Near East Welfare Association	20,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Piney Woods Country Life School (Mississippi)</b>				
Advisory services to Machobane Mass Agricultural College		13,000	13,000	
<b>Congo</b>				
<b>Center for Research and Socio-Political Information</b>				
Training institute for Congolese leaders		45,000	45,000	
<b>Lovanium University</b>				
Emergency support for faculty salaries	110,000		80,000	30,000
Pre-university training programs		100,000		100,000
Research on Congolese development problems		100,000		100,000
<b>National School of Law and Administration</b>				
Construction of student housing		100,000		100,000
Training institute in law and public administration	53,241	265,000	238,172	80,069
<b>Ghana</b>				
<b>Ghana Association for the Advancement of Management</b>				
General support		9,000	9,000	
<b>Ghana, University of</b>				
Establishment of test development unit		22,000		22,000
<b>National Research Council</b>				
Study of social and economic structure of Ghana	55,000		25,000	30,000
<b>Guinea</b>				
<b>Guinea, Government of</b>				
Improvement of library resources for National Institute of Research and Documentation	37,000		931	36,069
<b>Kenya</b>				
<b>College of Social Studies</b>				
Preparation of students for university work		53,000	53,000	
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Secondary-school science teaching in Kenya	124,000		124,000	
<b>Kenya Association of Youth Centres</b>				
Program at Starehe Youth Centre		33,000	33,000	
<b>Kenya, Government of</b>				
Research on English-language teaching methods		22,000	22,000	
<b>Museums Trustees of Kenya</b>				
Development of Coryndon Memorial Museum		23,500		23,500



	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Royal College, Nairobi</b>				
Development of research library		54,000	30,000	24,000
Pre-university scholarships in physics, chemistry, and engineering		135,000		135,000
<b>Nigeria</b>				
<b>Eastern Nigeria, Government of</b>				
Eastern Nigerian staff training center		150,000	150,000	
Survey of educational system	6,601			6,601
<b>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</b>				
Research on Nigerian development problems		118,500	60,000	58,500
<b>New York University</b>				
School of business at University of Lagos		80,000		80,000
<b>Nigeria, Government of</b>				
Conference on federalism	1,377		241	1,136
<b>Northern Nigeria, Government of</b>				
Civil service training center		140,000	140,000	
Law library at Institute of Administration		9,000	9,000	
<b>University College, Ibadan</b>				
Development of faculty	33,600	310,300	129,441	214,459
Establishment of model secondary school		140,000	140,000	
Housing for visiting researchers and scholars		105,000	105,000	
Meeting of International Congress of Africanists	2,750	28,000	30,750	
Research in Nigerian education	8,000	(2,624)	4,446	930
Study of Nigerian music and documentary films on Nigerian culture		96,500	60,000	36,500
<b>Rhodesia and Nyasaland</b>				
<b>Northern Rhodesia, Government of</b>				
Lending-library service for rural areas	75,400			75,400
<b>Nyasaland, Government of</b>				
Conference on economic development		45,000	45,000	
<b>University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland</b>				
Establishment of Institute of Adult Education	120,000			120,000
Teaching and research in the social sciences	140,000		70,000	70,000
<b>Senegal</b>				
<b>Dakar, University of</b>				
Faculty exchange and research on African law		110,000		110,000
Institute for Pedagogical Studies		53,000	37,500	15,500
<b>Senegal, Republic of</b>				
Conference on development policies		30,000		30,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Sierra Leone</b>				
University College of Sierra Leone				
Housing for visiting researchers and scholars		112,000	112,000	
<b>Sudan</b>				
Khartoum, University of				
Institute for secondary-school teachers	105,000			105,000
Research and documentation on Sudanese law	61,000		35,000	26,000
Research on Sudanese development		63,000	63,000	
Staff development and housing for visiting scholars		200,000	100,000	100,000
<b>Tanganyika</b>				
Tanganyika, Government of				
Establishment of civil service training center		490,000	200,000	290,000
Secondary-school course at Technical Institute	120,700		21,560	99,140
Seminar on public administration		12,000	12,000	
Tanganyika National Parks				
Program on wildlife resources		50,000	21,040	28,960
University College, Dar es Salaam				
Conferences and journal of African studies		50,000	50,000	
Development of University of East Africa		840,000	420,000	420,000
Training centers for government administrators	40,000		40,000	
<b>Uganda</b>				
Makerere College				
Training of laboratory technicians		190,000		190,000
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>				
Chr. Michelsen Institute (Norway)				
Survey of North African economic conditions		6,000		6,000
Franklin Publications				
Preparation of Arabic encyclopedia	82,280		50,000	32,280
McGill University				
Fellowships for Middle Eastern leaders at Institute of Islamic Studies		235,000	35,000	200,000
<b>Iran</b>				
Franklin Publications				
Preparation of Persian dictionary	45,000		25,000	20,000
Iran Foundation				
Nemazee Vocational School at Shiraz	32,000			32,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Iran, Government of</b>				
Advisory services for the Plan Organization	259,000		259,000	
Training in curriculum development		(61,000)	(61,000)	
Village-development program	46,319			46,319
<b>National Teachers College</b>				
Teacher-librarian training			(2,536)	2,536
<b>Shiraz, University of</b>				
Development of Faculty of Agriculture	12,737			12,737
<b>Iraq</b>				
<b>Baghdad, University of</b>				
Training of library staff	4,407			4,407
<b>Iraq-American Educational Association in Baghdad</b>				
Linguistics laboratory at Baghdad College		27,500	27,500	
<b>Jordan</b>				
<b>Arab Development Society</b>				
Agricultural project in Jordan River Valley	50,000			50,000
<b>Jordan Educational and Cultural Association</b>				
Junior-college program at Bir-Zeit College	55,000		31,216	23,784
<b>Jordan, Government of</b>				
Development of teacher-training program	53,000			53,000
Education study by Royal Commission		35,000	35,000	
Projects related to Jordanian development	22,000		13,000	9,000
Teacher training at Statistical Training Center		31,000		31,000
<b>Lebanon</b>				
<b>American Community School (Beirut)</b>				
Improvement of facilities		50,000		50,000
<b>American University of Beirut</b>				
Economic Research Institute	120,000			120,000
Economic survey of tourism		20,000	20,000	
International Statistical Education Center	22,500		3,000	19,500
Rural leadership and education programs	32,000	(1,227)	(1,227)	32,000
Survey of agriculture in the Middle East		(1,072)	(1,072)	
<b>Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.</b>				
Faculty and library aid at Beirut College for Women	81,000		33,000	48,000
<b>Industry Institute</b>				
Training of professional staff		300,000	100,000	200,000

150	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Lebanon, Government of</b>				
Rural-teacher training program		(9,863)	(9,863)	
<b>National Council for Secondary Education</b>				
Grants-in-aid and studies to improve schools	150,000			150,000
<b>Syria</b>				
<b>Syria, Government of</b>				
Agricultural extension program	120,750		39,449	81,301
Agricultural laboratory at Aleppo		160,000	9,734	150,266
Rural-teacher training college for women	135,000		31,439	103,561
<b>Tunisia</b>				
<b>International Cultural Center</b>				
Educational and cultural center at Hammamet		71,000		71,000
<b>Tunis, University of</b>				
Center of Economic and Social Research	100,000		100,000	
<b>Tunisia, Republic of</b>				
English-language teaching program at Bourguiba Institute of Languages		120,000		120,000
Secretarial and accountancy school		60,000		60,000
<b>Turkey</b>				
<b>American College for Girls</b>				
Development of educational program	50,000		50,000	
<b>Development of library school</b>				
American Library Association		21,000	21,000	
Ankara University	74,094		30,062	44,032
<b>Economic and Social Studies Conference Board</b>				
Conference program among Turkish leaders	75,000		24,000	51,000
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Faculty training for Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Istanbul		(2,677)	(2,677)	
<b>Istanbul, University of</b>				
Teaching of business administration	133,334	206,000	133,334	206,000
<b>Middle East Technical University</b>				
Curriculum and administrative development	138	(138)		
Graduate programs in mathematics and sciences	320,600		94,800	225,800
<b>Near East College Association</b>				
Teacher recruitment for Robert College and American College for Girls		30,000		30,000

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Robert College</b>				
Development of educational program	100,000		100,000	
Preparation of English-language teaching materials for Turkish students		58,000	42,750	15,250
<b>Turkey, Government of</b>				
Improvement of schools and higher education	17,028	18,500	16,903	18,625
<b>Turkish-American Education Association</b>				
Conference program for Turkish leaders		(1,019)	(1,019)	
<b>Turkish Society for Pure and Applied Mathematics</b>				
Preparation of mathematical publications		30,000	10,000	20,000
<b>United Arab Republic</b>				
<b>American University in Cairo</b>				
Resettlement survey for Egyptian Nubians	95,000		75,000	20,000
<b>United Arab Republic, Government of</b>				
Assistance to Institute of Public Administration	150,253		137,086	13,167
Clerical-secretarial training for civil servants	6,200			6,200
Establishment of Institute of Land Reclamation	157,352		99,376	57,976
Establishment of Institute of National Planning	403,935		92,714	311,221
National Institute of Management Development	70,082	295,000	58,476	306,606
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AREA</b>				
<b>Center for Latin American Monetary Studies</b>				
Conference on banking structures		23,741	23,741	
<b>Educational Testing Service</b>				
Testing workshops for foreign scholars		12,000	12,000	
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Council on Higher Education in the American Republics	130,000		70,000	60,000
Testing workshops for foreign scholars		10,400	10,400	
<b>International Center for Higher Studies in Journalism for Latin America</b>				
Improvement of journalistic standards		50,000	50,000	
<b>Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning</b>				
Development of human resources		42,000	42,000	
<b>National Academy of Sciences</b>				
Latin-American participation in Pacific Science Congress		(4,340)	(4,340)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Pan American Union</b>				
Secondary-school summer science institutes		97,000	97,000	
Survey of science education		35,000	35,000	
<b>Population Council</b>				
Latin American Demographic Centre		260,000	109,000	151,000
<b>Argentina</b>				
<b>Buenos Aires, University of</b>				
Equipment for Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences; closed-circuit television	225,000	300,000	225,000	300,000
Expansion of sociology teaching and research	154,000			154,000
School of Economics of Faculty of Economic Sciences		275,000	133,650	141,350
<b>Institute of International Education</b>				
Summer science institutes		(1,867)	(1,867)	
<b>National Council of Scientific and Technical Investigations</b>				
Fellowships for advanced study abroad	100,000			100,000
Improvement of science teaching in schools	400,000		34,000	366,000
<b>National University of Cuyo</b>				
Library improvement at Institute of Physics	15,000			15,000
<b>Strengthening economic research centers</b>				
National University of Córdoba		215,000	75,000	140,000
Torcuato Di Tella Institute		360,000	120,000	240,000
<b>Brazil</b>				
<b>Aeronautical Institute of Technology</b>				
Computer and science-laboratory equipment		160,000	160,000	
<b>American International Association for Economic and Social Development</b>				
Development of animal-nutrition center	175,000	350,000	175,000	350,000
<b>Brazil, Government of</b>				
Training fellowships for development of São Francisco River Basin	140,000		42,000	98,000
<b>Brazilian Institute for Education, Science and Culture</b>				
Improvement of secondary-school science	50,000	45,000	30,000	65,000
<b>Getulio Vargas Foundation</b>				
Research and training in economic development	458,000		100,000	358,000
Teaching materials in business administration		105,000	20,000	85,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Guanabara, State of</b>				
Experiment in primary-education improvement		225,000	84,000	141,000
<b>Rio Grande do Sul, University of</b>				
Undergraduate economics program	100,000		11,000	89,000
<b>Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais</b>				
Institute of Agricultural Economics		120,000	40,000	80,000
<b>São Paulo, University of</b>				
Equipment of chemistry laboratory		490,000	190,000	300,000
<b>Teaching and research in the basic sciences</b>				
Brazil, University of	15,000	650,000	265,000	400,000
National Research Council		255,000		255,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro	190,000		15,000	175,000
<b>Caribbean Area</b>				
<b>Antigua, Government of</b>				
Planning and experiments in secondary education		74,500		74,500
<b>Association for Development (Dominican Republic)</b>				
Vocational agricultural school		218,500	30,000	188,500
<b>Autonomous University of Santo Domingo</b>				
Faculties of Agronomy and Engineering		92,400		92,400
<b>Dominican Republic, Government of</b>				
National Board of Planning and Coordination		51,000		51,000
<b>Puerto Rico, University of</b>				
Social-science research by Institute of Caribbean Studies		15,000	15,000	
<b>West Indies, University of the</b>				
Establishment of institute of education		592,750	268,750	324,000
Facilities for engineering education in Trinidad	800,000		800,000	
<b>Central America</b>				
<b>Academy of Scientific Research (Mexico)</b>				
Improvement of science education and research		50,000	50,000	
<b>Higher Council of Central American Universities</b>				
Basic-science programs in universities		120,000	100,741	19,259
<b>National Autonomous University of Honduras</b>				
Improvement of faculty and facilities		325,000		325,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
<b>Nicaragua</b>				
National University of Nicaragua				
Improvement of faculty and facilities for the general-studies program		200,000		200,000
<b>New Mexico, University of</b>				
General-studies program of National Autonomous University of Honduras		32,500		32,500
General-studies program of National University of Nicaragua		30,500		30,500
<b>Chile</b>				
Chile, University of				
Development of a system of regional colleges	660,000		286,750	373,250
Graduate training in economics	500,000		153,467	346,533
Research in education		30,000	30,000	
Development of mathematics and science				
Concepción, University of	302,400			302,400
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile		450,000		450,000
<b>Colombia</b>				
Andes, University of the				
College of Arts and Sciences and academic center	586,000		300,000	286,000
Publication of education and income census		15,000	15,000	
Industrial University of Santander				
Engineering and social sciences	21,000		21,000	
National University of Colombia				
Faculty of Sociology		35,000	11,666	23,334
Teacher-training programs				
Antioguia, University of		85,000		85,000
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University		26,000	26,000	
Valley, University of the				
School of basic studies and improvement of secondary-school science teaching	180,000	40,000	50,000	170,000
<b>Venezuela</b>				
Andes, University of the				
Faculty of Economics; Laboratory of Photogrammetry		200,000		200,000
Catholic University Andrés Bello				
Faculty of Engineering; School of Social Sciences		240,000		240,000
Oriente, University of				
Improvement of science-education programs		300,000		300,000
Totals — Overseas Development	<u>\$34,562,008</u>	<u>\$30,903,672</u>	<u>\$22,197,391</u>	<u>\$43,268,289</u>



	changes during the fiscal year			
UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	

## Miscellaneous Grants

### Detroit area community activities

Detroit Symphony Orchestra	20,000		10,000	10,000
Metropolitan Detroit Building Fund		150,000	150,000	
United Foundation		300,000	300,000	

### Institute of International Education

Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign leaders for travel and study	20,000		20,000	
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### Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts

National cultural center in New York City	2,500,000			2,500,000
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### Reductions and refunds

Miscellaneous reductions and refunds, of less than \$500 each, from twenty-six grants made under various programs in past years		(3,924)	(3,924)	
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### Russell Sage Foundation

Research studies on philanthropy	40,000		40,000	
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### Concluded Programs\*

#### Hospital Research and Education Trust

Hospital counseling in administrative practices	334,500		43,100	291,400
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#### Improvement of hospital services

Marian Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.		(748)	(748)	
Providence Hospital, Detroit, Mich.		86,626	86,626	
St. Joseph's Retreat, Dearborn, Mich.		(86,626)	(86,626)	

#### National Fund for Medical Education

Aid to medical schools in the United States		1,261,029	1,261,029	
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#### Research and training in the behavioral sciences

Boston University		(1,389)	(1,389)	
Brandeis University		1,088	1,088	
California, University of (Berkeley)	28,000		28,000	
Chicago, University of	4,500			4,500
Columbia University	19,200		19,200	
Cornell University	15,000	(346)	14,654	
Harvard University	40,703		35,703	5,000
Indiana University		(2,410)	(2,410)	
Michigan, University of	30,000	(1,088)	28,912	
Minnesota, University of	89,000	(2,625)	17,445	68,930
Russell Sage Foundation	50,000		50,000	
Social Science Research Council	285,000		285,000	
Stanford University	61,400	2,410	2,410	61,400
Swarthmore College	24,000		10,000	14,000

\*Grants, refunds, and reductions which derive from grants or appropriations approved in previous years under programs in which the Foundation is no longer active.

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1961	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Toronto, University of		1,389	1,389	
Wisconsin, University of	3,624		3,624	
Yale University	62,400		30,800	31,600
<b>Research in mental health</b>				
California Institute of Technology	90,080			90,080
Cambridge, University of (England)	32,013		17,600	14,413
Chestnut Lodge Research Institute	58,979		32,819	26,160
Chicago, University of (Orthogenic School)	12,500		12,500	
Cornell University	134,400		80,000	54,400
Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry	1,157,555			1,157,555
Johns Hopkins University		(1,154)	(1,154)	
Massachusetts General Hospital	129,763		129,763	
Menninger Foundation	97,700		57,400	40,300
Pennsylvania, University of	43,890			43,890
Rochester, University of (Medical Center)	70,000		70,000	
Tavistock Institute of Human Relations	39,560		39,560	
Totals — Miscellaneous Grants	<u>\$5,493,767</u>	<u>\$1,702,232</u>	<u>\$2,782,371</u>	<u>\$4,413,628</u>
Totals — Grants	<u>\$204,149,803</u>	<u>\$223,258,476<sup>†</sup></u>	<u>\$150,765,635</u>	<u>\$276,642,644</u>

<sup>†</sup>This amount consists of \$168,630,833 for grants approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$54,627,643 for grants from appropriations approved by the Board in 1962 and previous years.

# Statement of Projects

for the year ended September 30, 1962

(Projects are activities administered directly by the Foundation rather than by grantees. The first and fourth columns show unexpended project balances at the end of the respective fiscal years. The second column shows projects approved during fiscal 1962. The column in color shows total 1962 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1962 or earlier.)

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Education in the United States</b>				
Conferences and seminars on teacher education	\$25,788		\$7,393	\$18,395
Instruction and information materials on the use of educational television	67,479	\$40,000	32,869	74,610
National Program in the Use of Television in the Public Schools	26,367	88,536	84,997	29,906
Studies, seminars, and related activities on the economics of education	7,272		826	6,446
Study of needs of national noncommercial television service		50,000	3,451	46,549
Travel to educational television installations		25,000	12,760	12,240
	<u>\$126,906</u>	<u>\$203,536</u>	<u>\$142,296</u>	<u>\$188,146</u>
<b>International Training and Research</b>				
Committee on the University and World Affairs	6,386		2,259	4,127
Indian Law Institute	38,748	37,772	43,925	32,595
	<u>\$45,134</u>	<u>\$37,772</u>	<u>\$46,184</u>	<u>\$36,722</u>
<b>Humanities and the Arts</b>				
Administration of grants-in-aid to artists	65,228		48,435	16,793
Commissions to American composers and librettists for new operatic works	28,200		4,000	24,200
Fellowships in the creative arts for persons not associated with academic institutions	58,939	53,775	94,174	18,540

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962
Program for composers in secondary schools	65,600		52,800	12,800
Program for opera singers		150,000	37,259	112,741
Program for scenic design		60,000		60,000
Purchase of works by American artists		300,000	59,661	240,339
Study of American artists and the arts	480,000		10,000	470,000
Writing of new musical works for recipients of grants-in-aid	5,336			5,336
	<u>\$703,303</u>	<u>\$563,775</u>	<u>\$306,329</u>	<u>\$960,749</u>

### Public Affairs

Comprehensive community gray-areas projects	263,782		8,915	254,867
Evaluation of legislative internships program		50,000	8,296	41,704
Evaluation of university youth-studies centers	6,000		4,736	1,264
Evaluation of urban extension programs		50,000	14,191	35,809
	<u>\$269,782</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$36,138</u>	<u>\$333,644</u>

### Economic Development and Administration

Publication of doctoral dissertations on business	103,938		32,015	71,923
Specialists for population studies		150,000	4,310	145,690
Study of programs to train overseas economists		20,000		20,000
Volume of review articles on economic aspects of health, education, and welfare	18,675		1,890	16,785
	<u>\$122,613</u>	<u>\$170,000</u>	<u>\$38,215</u>	<u>\$254,398</u>

### International Affairs

Evaluation of programs at Athens Technological Organization		15,000	6,634	8,366
Distribution of report on refugees		(26)	(26)	
Seminar on strengthening the press in developing countries		15,000	7,040	7,960
Study of the evolution of European political and governmental institutions	5,000		5,000	
Surveys for Foundation activities in Japan		25,000		25,000
	<u>\$5,000</u>	<u>\$54,974</u>	<u>\$18,648</u>	<u>\$41,326</u>

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Overseas Development</b>				
Consultant on language training		46,000	17,821	28,179
Study of availability of overseas development personnel		25,000	500	24,500
<b>SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>				
Consultants for Burma on educational programs	58,498	11,183	69,444	237
Consultants for education-demonstration program in India food production	1,522,472	326,000	477,710	1,370,762
Consultants for India on education, health, and population problems	24,049	233,347	51,943	205,453
Consultants for India on rural and urban development, and village housing and planning	40,125	84,211	65,967	58,369
Consultants for India on small industries, industrial relations research, and manpower	126,206	38,591	110,144	54,653
Consultants for Southern Languages Book Trust	11,685		1,110	10,575
Consultants for other Foundation-assisted projects in India	352,357	200,000	254,873	297,484
Consultants for Foundation office in Malaya		195,000		195,000
Consultants for Foundation office in Pakistan		130,000		130,000
Consultants for Pakistan on advanced management training		14,500	7,839	6,661
Regional consultants	279,976		95,018	184,958
Training for Overseas Development program personnel		360,000	3,140	356,860
<b>AFRICA</b>				
Consultants for Ghana on manpower	53,080	73,000	69,540	56,540
Consultants for Ghana and Nigeria on public-service training and economic planning	645,000	461,000	178,084	927,916
Training workshops in management for Ghanaians and Nigerians	340	95,000	30,677	64,663
Consultants for Nigeria on economic development, libraries, and public administration	142,988	230,000	218,147	154,841
Consultants for Tanganyika on manpower and public-service training	125,964	109,613	71,326	164,251
Development of job training in Uganda		160,000	4,113	155,887
Regional consultants on economic development and public administration	328,435		306,270	22,165
Report on status of teaching profession		35,200	35,200	
Survey of university problems in Africa		5,200	3,687	1,513

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>				
Consultants for Iran on economic, scientific, and general education, and rural development	80,271	53,912	43,381	90,802
Consultant to Pahlavi University in Iran on agricultural education	28,729		24,452	4,277
Consultants for the University of Baghdad in Iraq on library development	73,800	110,000	43,303	140,497
Consultants for Jordan on economic planning, education, public administration, and statistics	50,394	215,000	119,870	145,524
Consultants for Lebanon on agriculture, education, and public administration	104,723	160,000	103,006	161,717
Consultant for Saudi Arabia on public administration		65,000	50	64,950
Consultants for Syria on agriculture and rural development	75,266	483,400	95,603	463,063
Scholarship aid for Algerian students in Tunisia		144,000		144,000
Consultant for Turkey on education	591	35,000	23,270	12,321
Consultants for United Arab Republic on water resources, education, management development, and public administration	129,870	88,753	162,263	56,360
Regional consultants in fiscal administration, industrial and rural development, education and manpower	48,183	307,000	159,344	195,839
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AREA</b>				
Consultants for Argentina on manpower planning and soil science	33,666	60,978	31,261	63,383
Consultant on teacher training in the Caribbean area	3,232	(3,232)		
Consultant for Central America on higher education		35,000	4,405	30,595
Consultant in Chile for the State Technical University on development planning		38,800		38,800
Consultant for Colombia on training in public administration		55,000	44,406	10,594
Consultant for Mexico on education, development, and economic research		40,000	6,218	33,782
Regional consultants for development of Foundation programs in Latin America and the Caribbean area	88,280	65,765	94,572	59,473
	<u>\$4,428,180</u>	<u>\$4,787,221</u>	<u>\$3,027,957</u>	<u>\$6,187,444</u>
Totals—Projects	<u>\$5,700,918</u>	<u>\$5,917,278<sup>†</sup></u>	<u>\$3,615,767</u>	<u>\$8,002,429</u>

<sup>†</sup>Of this amount, \$79,975 net was approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees, and \$5,837,303 was authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

# Statement of Appropriations

for the year ended September 30, 1962

(Appropriations are actions by the trustees that earmark funds for subsequent grants and projects. The first and fourth columns show the balances of appropriations at the end of the respective fiscal years. The column in color shows appropriations approved during fiscal 1962. The third column shows the total grants and projects approved in 1962 from this year's or previous appropriations.)

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1961	changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962
		NEW APPROPRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
<b>Education in the United States</b>				
Activation of television channels and networks; experiments in instruction by television	\$447,024	\$1,599,554	\$430,955	\$1,615,623
Extension of program of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America	1,261,369		634,400	626,969
Initial operation of Station WNDT (New York)	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Preparation of television courses on film	108,609	(108,609)		
Recruitment and training of college teachers	197,000			197,000
Studies of the economics of education	38,803		15,345	23,458
Study of needs of national noncommercial television and radio service		50,000	50,000	
	<u>\$3,052,805</u>	<u>\$1,540,945</u>	<u>\$2,130,700</u>	<u>\$2,463,050</u>
<b>International Training and Research</b>				
American Institute of Indian Studies		500,000	500,000	
Education and World Affairs		2,000,000		2,000,000
Faculty exchange between American and Soviet universities	134,900		(58,179)	193,079
Foreign Area Training Fellowships	1,200,000	(5,089)	1,194,911	
Non-Western studies in undergraduate colleges	20,000			20,000
Overseas training and research		(964)	(964)	
Research and training on Indian legal problems	124,675		121,689	2,986
	<u>\$1,479,575</u>	<u>\$2,493,947</u>	<u>\$1,757,457</u>	<u>\$2,216,065</u>

	<b>changes during the fiscal year</b>			
	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1961	NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962
<b>Humanities and the Arts</b>				
American resident theater program		3,000,000		3,000,000
Fellowships for composers in secondary schools	111,500		92,400	19,100
Fellowships for studies in the creative arts	200,000		53,775	146,225
Grants-in-aid to creative artists	1,411,415	2,435,000	949,000	2,897,415
Monographs on living American artists	375,000		50,000	325,000
Production of new American operatic works	730,000		224,000	506,000
Publication of American museum catalogues	475,000		47,325	427,675
University Presses Program	1,170,066		1,166,058	4,008
	<u>\$4,472,981</u>	<u>\$5,435,000</u>	<u>\$2,582,558</u>	<u>\$7,325,423</u>
<b>Science and Engineering</b>				
Engineering-faculty recruitment and development	129,000		64,500	64,500
European astronomical observatory in Southern Hemisphere	1,000,000			1,000,000
Graduate training in atmospheric science	100,000	(100,000)		
International Geophysical Year research	359,000	(359,000)		
Program of forgivable loans to doctoral engineering students		5,375,000	100,000	5,275,000
Study of scientific manpower utilization		200,000		200,000
	<u>\$1,588,000</u>	<u>\$5,116,000</u>	<u>\$164,500</u>	<u>\$6,539,500</u>
<b>Public Affairs</b>				
Career-education awards for government officials		1,250,000		1,250,000
Community programs on human problems in urban gray areas	2,113,855	13,500,000	6,897,544	8,716,311
Delinquency-prevention project in San Francisco	10,424		10,424	
Evaluation of East Harlem delinquency project	10,000			10,000
Experiment in computer techniques in legal research	150,000			150,000
Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project	550,000		200,000	350,000
Research and action programs in juvenile delinquency	124,000	(26)	123,974	
Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation	550,000		200,000	350,000
Studies of urban renewal by individuals	3,625	(58)	(58)	3,625
Survey of the administration of criminal justice in the United States	1,020,000			1,020,000



	changes during the fiscal year			BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962
	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1961	NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
Training internships in state legislatures for graduate students	261,972		50,000	211,972
Urban extension projects at universities	642,000		642,000	
Work-study program to reduce school dropouts in New York City	340,000			340,000
Youth-rehabilitation experiments in New Jersey and Jefferson County, Kentucky	171,000		133,250	37,750
Youth Development Center at Syracuse University		651,000	651,000	
	<u>\$5,946,876</u>	<u>\$15,400,916</u>	<u>\$8,908,134</u>	<u>\$12,439,658</u>

### Economic Development and Administration

American Association of Homes for the Aging	110,400		34,500	75,900
Graduate and faculty-research fellowships in economics and business administration	1,471,487	1,425,000	1,434,862	1,461,625
Improvement of housing for older persons displaced by urban renewal		485,000	270,000	215,000
Joint Council on Economic Education	300,000		21,250	278,750
National Council on the Aging	375,800		200,000	175,800
Pilot projects in local planning for older people	330,000		330,000	
Program on improved economic growth in the United States		500,000		500,000
Program to strengthen business education	1,602,650	1,999,996	3,066,096	536,550
Research and training in reproductive physiology		3,250,000	182,000	3,068,000
Studies of utilization of manpower resources		900,000	604,000	296,000
Summer seminars for teachers of economics in liberal-arts colleges	261,706		105,999	155,707
Training of overseas economists		250,000	240,000	10,000
	<u>\$4,452,043</u>	<u>\$8,809,996</u>	<u>\$6,488,707</u>	<u>\$6,773,332</u>

### International Affairs

Atlantic cooperative efforts		(8,620)	(8,620)	
Center for Human Sciences, Paris	900,000		200,000	700,000
Cultural-exchange program with East Europe	211,010	500,000	510,540	200,470
Educational aid for refugees from East Europe	442	(442)		
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships program	240,000		60,000	180,000
Establishment of Atlantic Institute	200,000		50,000	150,000
Establishment of Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna	1,000,000			1,000,000

	changes during the fiscal year			BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962
	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1961	NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
Foreign Policy Association and World Affairs Center	25,000			25,000
International Institute for Rural Development, Denmark	250,000		25,000	225,000
Preparation of book on European unification	50,000			50,000
Reception and orientation facilities for foreign visitors in Washington, D. C.	50,000		50,000	
Scholarly and cultural exchange with the Soviet Union	3,900		3,900	
Strengthening the press in Latin America		400,000	100,000	300,000
	<u>\$2,930,352</u>	<u>\$890,938</u>	<u>\$990,820</u>	<u>\$2,830,470</u>
<b>Overseas Development</b>				
General program	22,513,016	40,928,389	35,697,509	27,743,896
Family-planning and health program in India		5,000,000		5,000,000
International Rice Research Institute		(11,941)	(11,941)	
	<u>\$22,513,016</u>	<u>\$45,916,448</u>	<u>\$35,685,568</u>	<u>\$32,743,896</u>
<b>Miscellaneous and Concluded Programs</b>				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study	276,000		50,000	226,000
Behavioral sciences		(1,154)	(3,779)	2,625
Expansion of services of voluntary hospitals	34,442	(35,190)	(748)	
Local philanthropic services in the Michigan area	20,000	500,000	450,000	70,000
National Fund for Medical Education	4,368,700		1,261,029	3,107,671
	<u>\$4,699,142</u>	<u>\$463,656</u>	<u>\$1,756,502</u>	<u>\$3,406,296</u>
Totals — Appropriations	<u>\$51,134,790</u>	<u>\$86,067,846</u>	<u>\$60,464,946<sup>†</sup></u>	<u>\$76,737,690</u>

<sup>†</sup>This total includes grants of \$54,627,643 and projects of \$5,837,303. In addition to grants made out of appropriations, other grants made during the year totaled \$168,630,833 net. Thus, the grand total of grants during fiscal 1962 is \$223,258,476, as given on page 156.

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