

The Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit corporation established in 1936 by Henry Ford and Edsel Ford. Its purpose is to serve the public welfare. It seeks to strengthen American society by identifying problems of national importance and by underwriting efforts—by institutions, talented individuals, and communities—toward their solution.

Foundations are a feature of a long-established tradition in American life whereby private funds are voluntarily given for the public good. This tradition divides responsibility for meeting social, cultural, scientific, and educational needs between government and private, independent initiative.

Including the fiscal year 1963, the Foundation has given \$1.9 billion to some 5,100 institutions and organizations. The recipients of Foundation grants have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and seventy-two 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 funds granted by the Foundation have gone to institutions in the United States—principally colleges, universities, schools, and community organizations.



They are ill discoverers that think there is no land,
when they can see nothing but sea.—*Francis Bacon*

THE FORD FOUNDATION

"...to advance human welfare"

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**Resigned December, 1963

***On leave in 1964

The Painstaking Ascent

"There has been a feeling that we are trying to do too much for too many too soon, that we are overextended in resources and under-compensated in results, and that no end of foreign aid is either in sight or in mind."—The Clay Report on United States Military and Economic Assistance Programs, March, 1963.

It is not surprising that by now foreign assistance induces recurrent uncertainty, impatience—even boredom—among Americans. United States Government aid abroad is formidable in absolute terms—\$3.6 billion in 1962—though it accounts for less than 1 per cent of the Gross National Product. Moreover, foreign aid by all industrialized nations combined has not produced a *dramatic* increase in the world's living standards.

But under conditions where even a holding action against further deterioration is remarkable, some progress is discernible in freeing from poverty, hunger, and ignorance the two billion people who will soon become three billion.

No doubt American overseas assistance can stand close examination both as to quantity and quality. But we should not expect an end to be in sight in the near future. From the viewpoint of sheer self-interest, the tensions and turbulence that continued deprivation of great masses of people would generate almost certainly would cost this country incalculably more than it now contributes abroad.

And foreign aid is also a moral imperative—something more humanly purposeful than a dike against international disorder. We are concerned on a worldwide scale with the building of new societies. In what history will surely record as one of the greatest movements of all time, scores of nations in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America are seeking means of putting their resources to work—not to spin utopias, but to bring millions of people into the mainstream of modern existence. The goal is to enable individual human beings, by their own efforts, to do something about their lives—have enough to eat and wear, adequate shelter, and above all the experience that betterment is possible.

The Art of Nation Building

The achievement of even these minimal conditions of social and economic progress is very complex. A modern society needs trade and the capital for a physical structure—roads and other transport, power and water supply, for example—on which part of foreign-aid funds are spent. Far more difficult to establish are the *social* instruments for progress: school and university systems; trained industrial managers, engineers, and skilled technicians; an efficient, well-trained public administration; and—of vital importance—agricultural education, research, and extension systems.

Both aspects of nation-building are embraced in the term "develop-

ment." And development assistance is not the mere export of money; it is the systematic art of transferring and adapting knowledge and skills to other societies, in order that they can more rapidly and deliberately acquire the instruments of progress.

A post-World War II addition to the international lexicon, the development field now is virtually a profession or discipline unto itself, with a considerable body of experience, theory, and doctrine. There are now journals on the development process, professional societies, interdisciplinary training and research programs on development, criteria and agencies for recruiting development specialists—and development jargon. An array of national and international agencies are engaged in assisting the development of poorer nations.

As befits a pluralistic society, private as well as government efforts contribute to American overseas assistance. The largest private American overseas effort is the Ford Foundation's, although it is a relative newcomer to the field compared, say, to the Rockefeller Foundation. That institution, as Dean Rusk said this year on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, has made "a massive contribution to the well-being of mankind."

The Ford Foundation devotes about one-fifth of its annual commitments to assisting less-developed countries. Beginning in South and Southeast Asia in 1951, when the Foundation emerged as a national philanthropy, our Overseas Development program now also operates in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean area.

Our effort to date totals \$200 million. In some countries selected for major Foundation assistance, the volume is comparable to government technical-assistance programs, in the sense that technical assistance excludes military aid and loans.

Why an American Foundation Works Abroad

In their policy statement, *The Ford Foundation in the 1960s*, the Trustees in 1962 reaffirmed their original intention to give the highest priority to "the mitigation of tensions which now threaten world peace." In the belief that the invigoration and enrichment of American society is essential to a peaceful world, the bulk of our activities continues to focus on the internal problems of American society. At the same time it was decided to maintain, and to an extent expand, activities abroad. This determination is based on three convictions:

First, that the resolution of our domestic problems would be a hollow victory if two-thirds of the world continued to be racked by deprivation and unrest.

Second, that the Foundation has sufficient resources to make a significant contribution to overseas development. (The overwhelming majority of American foundations confine their activities to the United States and in most cases lack the funds for meaningful assistance overseas.)

Third, as a private institution the Foundation has certain advantages of independence, flexibility, selectivity, and perseverance in its assistance abroad.

Independence and Flexibility

Since private foundations are not subject to the multiple pressures brought to bear on government, they can be flexible, highly selective, and venturesome. The Foundation can provide specialists and other assistance which, for political reasons, one country would not ask of another government or which another government could not give. For several years, for example, the Foundation has been able to contribute foreign training and field-work assistance to government birth-control programs in India and Pakistan, while the United Nations, the United States Government, and other official bodies were debating whether to participate in family-planning efforts. The Foundation has been able to help fill requests for consultants at high levels in civil-service reform, tax and fiscal policies, and economic planning. In the midst of the Congo's turbulent first weeks of independence the Foundation was able to set up training facilities for Congolese officials. Developing nations have accepted as free of political overtones the evaluations and recommendations of Foundation-financed consultant teams.

The Foundation's independent, nongovernmental status naturally raises questions about its relations with the United States Government. The answers to these questions typically sound dull because practice largely follows common sense. Foundations, like individuals and other free institutions, must act within the laws of the United States Government. As a responsible foundation, we will not act counter to the foreign policy of the United States Government. But neither do we act at the request of the government or with its specific permission.

Selectivity

In order to make maximum impact with the funds it has, the Foundation limits the number of countries in which it works, concentrates on some countries more than others, and focuses on feasible objectives that it and the host country agree are both crucial to development and suitable for Foundation assistance.

Albeit a junior partner, the Foundation has its own views of development needs and the methods of achieving them. These do not take the form of a preconceived package of panaceas which the Foundation takes to a host country and then proceeds to sell. Rather, they are compounded of continuous consultation by permanent Foundation representatives stationed abroad with educational, business, and other officials and leaders of the country. There are fifteen Foundation offices serving single countries or regions overseas. Each undertaking must spring from or coincide with the country's own convictions. For no matter how young they may be as nations, they are not

children, and the well-meaning outsider who insists on pressing upon them programs that “they will later be thankful for” is the most naive of all.

The Foundation’s Overseas Development program seeks to make strategic contributions to one or more fundamental needs—the training of an efficient and dedicated civil service; the mechanisms (tax, fiscal, and land policy planning groups, for example) for analyzing the nation’s resources and planning for their development and use; agricultural research and extension; managerial skill and technical manpower for industry; a modern system of public education.

It works primarily by helping to create effective, permanent on-the-scene institutions (training and research centers, planning agencies in education and economics, agricultural extension systems, etc.) to meet these needs. The Foundation may provide consultants and advisers, finance overseas training of host-country personnel, and provide the hard currency that the country itself cannot supply for research equipment, construction, and other costs. With its intimate ties to the educational world, the Foundation acts as the assembly point for the specialized talent required to do a job in a host country. The Foundation’s ability to identify and make arrangements with specialists rapidly may make the difference as to whether or not their skills will be available at all. The Foundation has also enlisted for overseas projects more than two dozen American universities and such organizations as the Brookings Institution and the Dunwoody Industrial Institute.

Perseverance

Bringing fundamental institutions into being is a slow and laborious process. The adaptation of deep-seated traditions to the needs of a modern nation is better measured in decades and generations than in years.

Part of the Foundation’s strategy of development is to set in motion pilot programs and experiments that may be duplicated widely throughout a country or region with subsequent support from the government, other aid-giving agencies, or both. But the Foundation does not advise and counsel, then depart. It is one thing to suggest a solution; quite another to help work it out. The Foundation provides timely help when needed and stays with the effort until it has become “self-liquidating”—that is, of sufficient competence and permanence as to require no further Foundation support.

The multiplier principle applies as well to setting patterns that may be followed by other aid-giving agencies. Technical education, for example, which received heavy emphasis early in the Foundation’s activities in Asia, now attracts support from so many other assistance agencies that there is little need for our further participation.

The Outcome

Notwithstanding the long-range time scale of overseas development, the Foundation has a responsibility to evaluate its efforts.

We have had our share of failures. False starts, administrative mishandling, human error and human failure, and bad luck—not unknown occurrences in the most sophisticated institutions of highly industrialized countries—can frustrate the best laid plans and temper the most exciting ideas overseas.

Yet there have been enough encouraging results to convince us that the prizes in the development process are as valuable as the struggle is difficult. In India, for example, the Foundation over many years helped develop training and research services for small industries—units with a capital of less than \$100,000—which now support more than five million workers, more than twice the number employed in medium and heavy industry. In Pakistan, a Foundation-assisted project in agricultural-credit cooperatives has proved successful as a basic instrument of rural change; it is being extended to three additional areas, and there are hopes that the approach may be applied throughout East Pakistan in the next five to ten years. In Indonesia, which emerged from colonial status with no locally trained economists, we began assistance seven years ago to faculties of economics at three universities; they are now high-caliber research and training centers staffed almost entirely by Indonesians. In the Middle East, institutions for modern business management and land reclamation are reaching considerable competence. In some African countries lacking the rudiments of self-government, Foundation-assisted programs are creating modern administrative machinery and talent. In Latin America, countries with centuries-old cultural riches are, with the assistance of funds and advisers provided by the Foundation, adapting university resources to national development needs.

The development of poorer nations—"the great ascent"—is an international responsibility. It is not merely to lighten the load on the American taxpayer that other materially-endowed nations should bear their fullest share.

The United States will still have a special role, however. We are still regarded by many nations as a young country with a revolutionary heritage. American society stands out as the example of successful pragmatism *par excellence*, as capable of attacking formidable problems swiftly and of dealing with large numbers confidently. For example, educators of countries oriented to education of an elite are dismayed by the prospect of rapidly and adequately training tens of thousands of students; American educators, for whom mass public education is a mandated fact of life, do not shrink from the task. The techniques of extending the fruits of technology to thousands of small farms were perfected in the land-grant institutions and governmental agencies of the United States.

The fate of developing nations, of course, depends not only on the efficient pursuit of development programs, but also on major political and diplomatic events, the personalities of national leaders, and the emotional and ideological currents of millions of emerging people. Mankind must also per-

fect instruments of international political cooperation and peaceful settlement of disputes. Otherwise, the development of dozens of new countries may simply add to the number of nations ready and able to employ mischief and force as means of demonstrating their sovereignty. The world is spending an estimated \$120 billion annually on military account—some twenty times as much as the West renders in overseas aid—and military expenditures now represent a large proportion of the budget of countries desperately short of capital for essential human needs.

The technicians of development, so long as they are in touch with cultural and political realities, can focus attention and energies on the exacting task of creating the framework for improved life for all. The pursuit of that goal is the world's best assurance of overcoming the unreason and aggressions that may be swept in by the winds of change.

Summary of the Year

The major activities of the fiscal year ended September 30, 1963 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 1963, the Foundation made new program commitments—mainly grants and appropriations for future grants—totaling \$247.7 million. Actual grants approved and expenditures on projects administered by the Foundation totaled \$218.7 million; administrative expenses, \$7.9 million; and income, \$140.3 million. Thus, the Foundation made commitments substantially greater than its income. The balance came from capital, bringing the total invasion of capital for grants, other commitments, and expenses to \$711.3 million since the establishment of the Foundation.

Champion Ward, who has served the Foundation since 1958 as director of its program for the Middle East and Africa, was appointed to the new position of deputy vice president for international programs.

Henry Villard, for two years director of the Economic Development and Administration program, returned to City College of New York, from which he was on leave. Marshall Robinson, dean of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Pittsburgh, succeeds him. Frank Bowles, former president of the College Entrance Examination Board, was appointed director of the Education program.

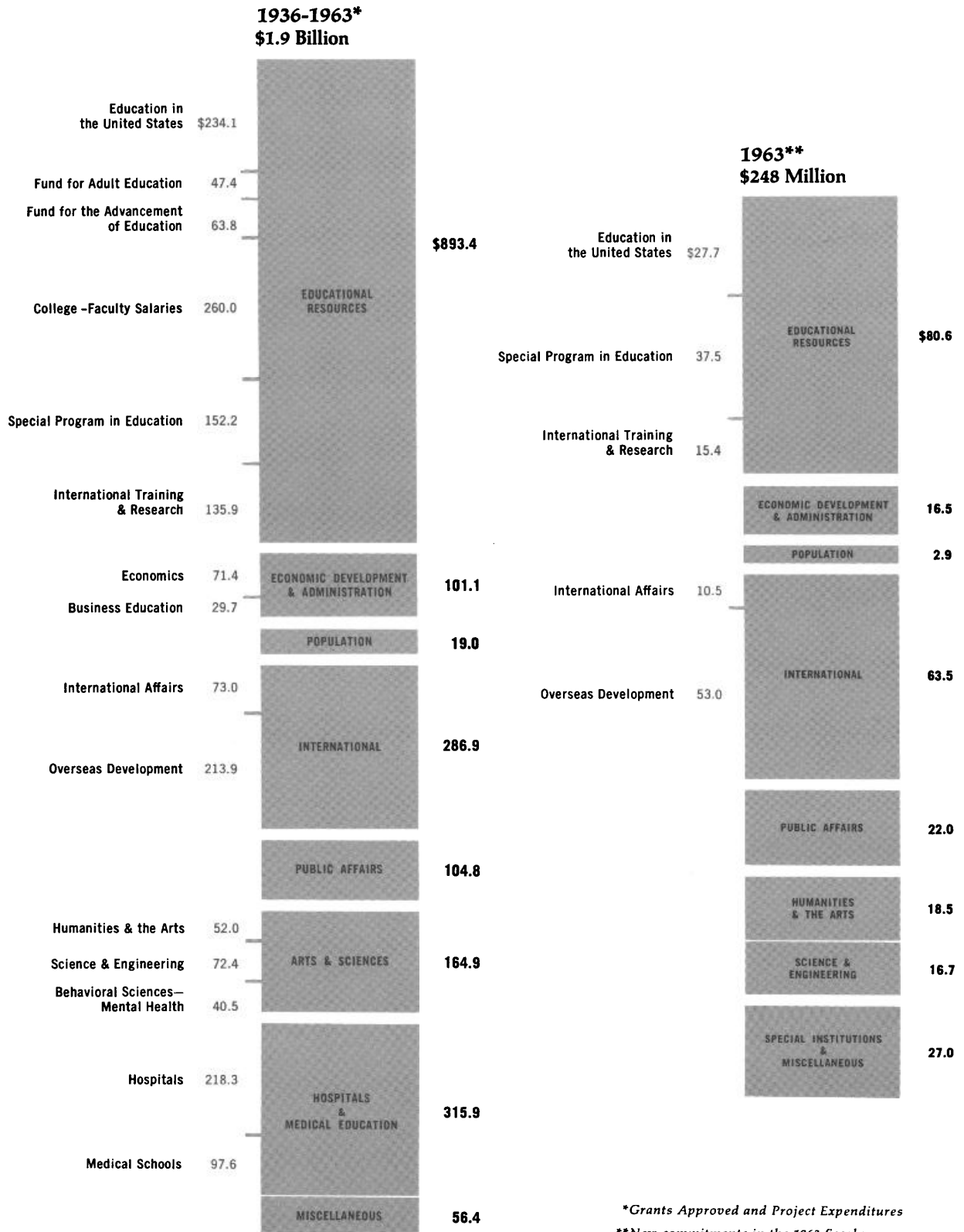
During the year property was purchased on East 42nd Street, near the United Nations Plaza, on which the Foundation plans to construct a new headquarters building.

Henry T. Heald

Program Reviews

Ford Foundation Activities

(in millions of dollars)



*Grants Approved and Project Expenditures

**New commitments in the 1963 fiscal year

Education in the United States

In 1963, the Foundation's long-term effort to advance individual educational opportunity and attainment stressed college and university development, including Negro higher education; system-wide improvement of schools; teacher education; and curriculum reform. In addition, a beginning was made in vocational education, a new field of Foundation activity.

The Foundation continued to support the Fund for the Advancement of Education, which it established in 1951 to encourage educational innovation and development and to which it has granted a total of \$63.8 million, including the 1963 grant.

Special Program in Education

In the fourth year of its Special Program to advance the development of selected institutions of higher education as regional and national centers of excellence, the Foundation granted \$6 million to Brandeis University, \$6.5 million to the University of Southern California, and \$25 million to the thirteen private liberal-arts colleges listed on page 106. To help broaden their base for continuing financial support from other sources, the recipients are required to match the grants—the two universities by a total of \$37.5 million, and the colleges by a total of \$62.9 million—over a three-year period.

The objective of the Special Program is to build on competence and realistic aspirations in a group of colleges and universities with varying backgrounds, locations, and plans. Institutions are selected for grants on the basis of their commitment to superior scholarship, their plans and ability to make pace-setting improvements, the quality of their leadership, and strength of support from alumni and other sources.

The funds may be used in any way the recipients decide will best advance their long-range objectives.

Including grants this year, the Foundation since 1960 has granted a total of \$152.2 million to eight universities and forty-two colleges under the Special Program. The four universities in the program's first year whose grant periods expired in 1963 (Denver, Johns Hopkins, Notre Dame, Vanderbilt) all succeeded in raising the required matching funds. One, Johns Hopkins, met its matching requirement less than half-way through its grant period and qualified for a second grant last year, which it has also successfully matched.

Negro College Development

To expand access to a higher education of quality by all able young men and women, the Foundation this year made a two-part effort to help strengthen colleges on which substantial numbers of Negro students still depend for a higher education and which, in some cases, enroll increasing numbers of white students.

First, the Foundation granted \$5 million for the United Negro College Fund's campaign to raise \$50 million for buildings, equipment, and other capital needs of its thirty-two member institutions. Designed to stimulate other support for the drive, the grant must be matched by two dollars from other sources for every dollar from the Foundation.

Second, the Foundation announced that it will grant \$10 million to selected colleges with predominantly Negro enrollments under its Special Program in Education. Like other colleges in the program, recipients will be chosen on the basis of their readiness to make significant advances.

Meanwhile, the Foundation appropriated \$200,000 for a series of five-day management institutes for presidents and business managers of smaller colleges and universities, a substantial number of which will be Negro institutions. Based on experience gained in 1963

through long-range planning seminars for college officials, the institutes will be staffed by specialists in the management of higher education. They will cover administration, budgeting and accounting, investment portfolios, and related subjects.

Through a grant to George Peabody College for Teachers, further support was provided to the Southern Education Reporting Service, established in 1954 to provide objective information on developments in school desegregation. Directed by a board of Southern newspaper editors and educators, S.E.R.S. publishes the monthly *Southern School News*, maintains a reference library for scholars and journalists, and issues a semi-annual statistical summary on desegregation. It also has administrative responsibility for the *Race Relations Law Reporter*, a quarterly edited by the Vanderbilt University Law School, which contains texts of court decisions, legislative acts, and rulings of attorneys-general and administrative agencies on cases involving racial problems.

Foundation assistance to career education for Negroes and other minority-group students and to programs for culturally disadvantaged youngsters is described in the Public Affairs section, page 24. Highlighting these efforts is a statewide program in North Carolina concerned with the improvement of reading and other basic skills.

School Improvement

The Foundation expanded its support for the comprehensive, coordinated improvement of education throughout individual school systems. Five grants totaling \$2,314,500 were made for the Brentwood, New York; Richmond, Virginia; Santa Barbara County, California; and University City, Missouri, schools; and for an islandwide program in Puerto Rico.

The objective is to help these systems implement broadly innovations previously tried only on a limited, experimental basis—team

teaching, instructional television, and new curriculum materials, for example. The programs share two parallel aims: improvement and articulation of educational content throughout the twelve years of schooling; and improved utilization of human and physical resources—for example, faculty time and talent, modern technological aids, and pupils' ability to learn independently.

Improvement of the school curriculum is the aim of grants made in 1963 to Educational Services Incorporated. E.S.I. is the successor to the Physical Science Study Committee, which produced the modern physics course now used by over 30 per cent of the nation's high-school physics students. The Foundation granted \$1,815,000 to E.S.I. this year for regular operations and for work on new social-studies curricula for the twelve years of elementary and secondary school. E.S.I. has organized a group of outstanding social scientists who will work with schoolteachers on the project.

To help improve programmed learning—a technique growing rapidly in many forms under commercial as well as educational auspices—a five-year grant of \$556,000 was made to the University of California (Los Angeles). Used both in book and machine form, the method organizes material in a series of logical units, so that comprehension of one unit leads to the learning of the next. Treated this way, subject matter can be mastered by students independently and at their own pace. With its grant, U.C.L.A. will devise better techniques for evaluating programmed courses for schools and colleges; it will also develop new forms of programming designed to strengthen students' thinking and reading ability.

The growing problem of bilingual education in American schools was reflected in a grant made for a program in English as a second language in the Dade County, Florida, public schools, which teach over 20,000 children of Cuban refugee families.

Vocational Education

The Foundation entered the field of vocational and technical education. Its objective is to help achieve a system that would more effectively prepare youth for a rapidly changing labor market and motivate them to greater educational accomplishment.

An appropriation of \$1 million was made to begin work with existing agencies along these main lines: experiments to improve vocational curricula for both future employment and continuing formal education; ways to raise the number and quality of vocational teachers, including in-service training; and research on the academic and manual skills necessary for the changing nature of business and industry.

The Cogswell Polytechnical College, San Francisco, received \$185,000 for the development and testing of a new pretechnical curriculum initiated last year in two Richmond, California, high schools under a grant from the Rosenberg Foundation. Known as the Richmond Plan, it provides eleventh- and twelfth-grade students with a two-year sequence of courses in English, physics, chemistry, and mathematics, which are closely related to technical-laboratory work. The objective is to motivate students for higher education in technology and to prepare those terminating after high school for apprenticeship programs or other employment.

The grant will be used over three years to extend the program to eight other schools in the Bay Area and support the development at Cogswell and other junior colleges of coordinated curricula to continue the education of graduates of the program.

Fundamental research on vocational and technical education was aided through two grants amounting to \$447,000 to the American Institute for Research. To gauge the relevance of training to employment, the Institute will study the employment histories of about

10,000 graduates of vocational programs in the last ten years. The findings will be compared with like data on non-vocational graduates employed in similar jobs. The Institute will analyze a spectrum of skilled occupations to identify similar components, or "families," of skills. The aim is to provide data on which curricula more adaptable to an age of changing technology can be based.

Teacher Education

The Foundation's effort to encourage broad-scale improvement in the preparation of schoolteachers was continued with grants of \$1,685,550 to five additional universities: Carnegie Institute of Technology, Fairleigh Dickinson, George Washington, Indiana, and Marshall. The grants brought to \$30.2 million the amount the Foundation has provided in twenty-four states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Under the new teacher-education patterns, colleges and universities stress liberal education, mastery of subject-matter fields, graduate-year professional training related to an internship, and experience with such modern techniques as team teaching. Another feature is regular cooperation with school systems.

A nationwide experiment to speed and improve the preparation of college teachers was expanded with eight* new grants totaling \$2,042,200. Under the experiment, thirty-nine institutions in twenty-eight states have received \$9.3 million since 1960. Participating universities are strengthening the master's degree—the level at which most teachers now enter the profession.

The programs are based on a three-year sequence that spans the last two years of college and the first year of graduate school and leads

*Goucher College; Cornell, Florida State, New York, and Washington Universities; and the Universities of Nebraska, Virginia, and Wyoming.

to the master's degree. Their characteristics include early identification and recruitment of outstanding students; a planned sequence of courses and seminars; emphasis on independent research and writing; completion of foreign-language requirements and substantial preparation for the doctorate; supervised teaching of undergraduate courses; and seminars dealing with college teaching.

The long-term aim of the experiment is to encourage restudy and revision of graduate education as a whole, in order to clarify objectives and appreciably reduce the delay most students currently experience in completing the doctorate.

Educational Television

During 1963, the staff conducted a broad study of the position and potential of noncommercial television as a national system, including its role, content, size, and cost. The findings stressed the need for the medium to attain consistently higher standards of program quality.

To enable the National Educational Television and Radio Center to reorganize its activities along lines that would focus more fully on this objective, the Foundation granted the Center \$6 million for its work through 1964.

Humanities and the Arts

Artistic Institutions and Resources

The Foundation, which in 1962 opened a new phase in its support of the arts, moved ahead this year with large-scale efforts to help strengthen artistic resources throughout the nation.

The primary objectives of the Foundation's activities in the arts—which from 1957 until 1962 had been limited to programs for talented individual artists and experiments and pilot ventures—now are to establish improved

Over the past decade, the Center has had a primary role in the movement for a strong, national system of noncommercial broadcasting. Aided by \$22.2 million in previous Foundation grants, it has been the central program-service and advisory agency for the nation's local educational-television stations.

Under its new grant, the Center will devote itself wholly to achieving a first-class national program service for community television. At least half of its new program material will be devoted to public and international affairs. It will modify its affiliation arrangements with local noncommercial stations to provide them, at a nominal fee, with five hours of new programming weekly. The Center also made plans to terminate its activities in educational radio and in-school television.

Altogether since 1951 the Foundation has given \$86.4 million to help establish television as an educational medium. The Foundation decided this year that classroom television has become sufficiently established to make unnecessary further large-scale support from the Foundation.

A complete list of 1963 grants in the Education program begins on page 106; projects, page 162; appropriations, page 166.

arrangements for the training and development of professionals and to help strengthen groups and institutions that are their outlets.

Ballet. The Foundation appropriated \$8 million for a national program to help develop training and performing resources in ballet, a medium that only in the last three decades has become an important American art form. The major components of the program are:

—strengthening of the School of American

Ballet as a national center for advanced professional training;

—support of a cooperative system between the School of American Ballet and ballet teachers in different parts of the country to improve the professional preparation of promising young dancers;

—strengthening the role of the New York City Ballet as a national company. The increased funds will help the New York City Ballet perform services for professionally developing companies elsewhere, and will provide partial assistance to new works needed in the company's repertoire.

—assistance to the San Francisco Ballet Company and School through a matching grant for their long-term development;

—matching support to new professional companies and schools in Boston, Houston, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.

Civic Opera. Grants amounting to \$1,727,625 were made to the thirteen civic opera companies listed on page 111 to help them increase the number of productions and the volume of their support from local patronage. The grants are also intended to expand the role of the civic opera as an outlet for young singers and musicians. Payments over the five-year period will be conditioned upon the companies' ability to increase gifts from other sources.

Professional Training in the Arts. The Foundation appropriated \$2 million to strengthen the position of independent art schools and conservatories of music in the training of gifted young men and women. While university offerings in painting, sculpture, and musical performance have been increasing, the independent art school and the conservatory have remained chiefly concerned with the student who is strongly motivated toward professional development of his talent, rather than, say, teaching in the arts. Grants of scholarship

funds for such students will be made to selected schools of art and conservatories of music in 1964.

Museum Curators. To help offset a growing shortage of qualified curators and other professional personnel in the nation's museums of fine arts, the Foundation appropriated \$1 million for grants for a variety of training programs. One covers the preparation of future scholar-curators completing their doctorates and undertaking internship training in a major museum. Another is for less specialized curatorial personnel undergoing one- or two-year museum internships.

Music Education. To emphasize the creative aspects of music in American public schools, a six-year grant of \$1,380,000 was made to the Music Educators National Conference. Part of the grant will continue an earlier Foundation effort that has enabled thirty-nine young composers to spend one or two years in forty-four secondary-school systems writing works for school music ensembles. The remainder of the funds will support such additional activities as pilot projects to identify creative pupils, and school seminars and workshops on contemporary music in which composers and music educators participate.

New York Pro Musica. A grant of \$465,000 went to the New York Pro Musica to help its four musical groups become self-supporting within a ten-year period. A major portion of the grant will help the organization and its director, Noah Greenberg, conduct research on, and produce, four medieval music dramas like *The Play of Daniel*, first performed in 1958. The remainder of the grant will support, on a matching-fund basis, other aspects of the Pro Musica's program to recover for the modern repertory creative works of the medieval, Renaissance, and baroque periods.

Experiments and Demonstrations

To enable more communities outside the nation's metropolitan centers to have first-hand contact with accomplished artists, the Foundation granted \$172,000 to the American Federation of Arts for a three-year program under which up to twenty-seven American painters and sculptors a year will spend a month in museums and art centers. The artists will demonstrate their work, meet with young painters and sculptors in the area, and also conduct public programs on the museums' collections.

The Foundation's program for the purchase of contemporary paintings, sculptures, and graphic works completed its second year with the selection of works by the 110 artists listed on page 72. This brought to 147 the number of works purchased to date, of which sixty-five were retained by the museums where the works were exhibited and the rest presented to museums and art centers chosen by the artists.

In a five-year program to increase knowledge of outstanding art collections in the United States, nine fine-arts museums, listed on page 112, received matching grants for the preparation of illustrated scholarly catalogues. Including grants last year, the program has thus far assisted the publication of seventeen catalogues of collections in painting, sculpture, and special areas such as furniture and textiles.

Development of Individual Talent

The Foundation extended to the creative film and to art criticism and journalism its program of grants-in-aid designed to strengthen the development of talented individuals in the arts. Awards of up to \$10,000 each will be made in 1964 to some fifteen film makers for production of creative, noncommercial films; for travel and study; or for work with other producers and directors. Over the next two years, about twenty critics and reporters of the visual and performing arts will receive fellowships to

enrich their background and experience in the art field they cover.

In a program similar to one conducted in 1960, fifteen poets and fiction writers received \$7,500 fellowships, plus travel and other allowances, to gain a practical knowledge of the dramatic form through a year's association with a professional resident theater company.

Also, twenty-seven awards were made in the second year of the Foundation's administrative internships in the performing arts.

Recipients of 1963 fellowships and awards in the arts are listed on pages 72 to 74.

The Humanities

Duke University and the University of North Carolina each received a grant of \$400,000 for a joint program with liberal-arts colleges in North and South Carolina and Virginia to make more effective utilization of resources for scholarship and teaching in the humanities. The grants are the first in a new Foundation effort to stimulate cooperation among humanistic scholars on academic faculties; previous support—mainly through grants to the American Council of Learned Societies and university presses—stressed aid for individual research and publication.

The Duke-North Carolina program will bring undergraduate faculty members into regular association with scholars at the two universities. College faculty will participate in summer research institutes with senior scholars from American and foreign universities. They will also serve as visiting fellows at Duke or North Carolina to undertake individual study and research. Predoctoral students from the two universities will spend one or two semesters as teaching interns at the colleges cooperating in the program.

A complete list of 1963 grants in the Humanities and the Arts program begins on page 111; projects, page 162; appropriations, page 166.

Education in the United States



University Development: Students are shown in philosophy hall of University of Southern California, which, with Brandeis University, received 1963 Special Program grant for over-all improvement.

Below, class at Wooster College, one of thirteen college recipients this year. Since 1960, Special Program has granted \$152.2 million to eight private universities and forty-two liberal-arts colleges.



Several grants and appropriations were also made to strengthen quality of colleges that enroll Negro students predominantly.

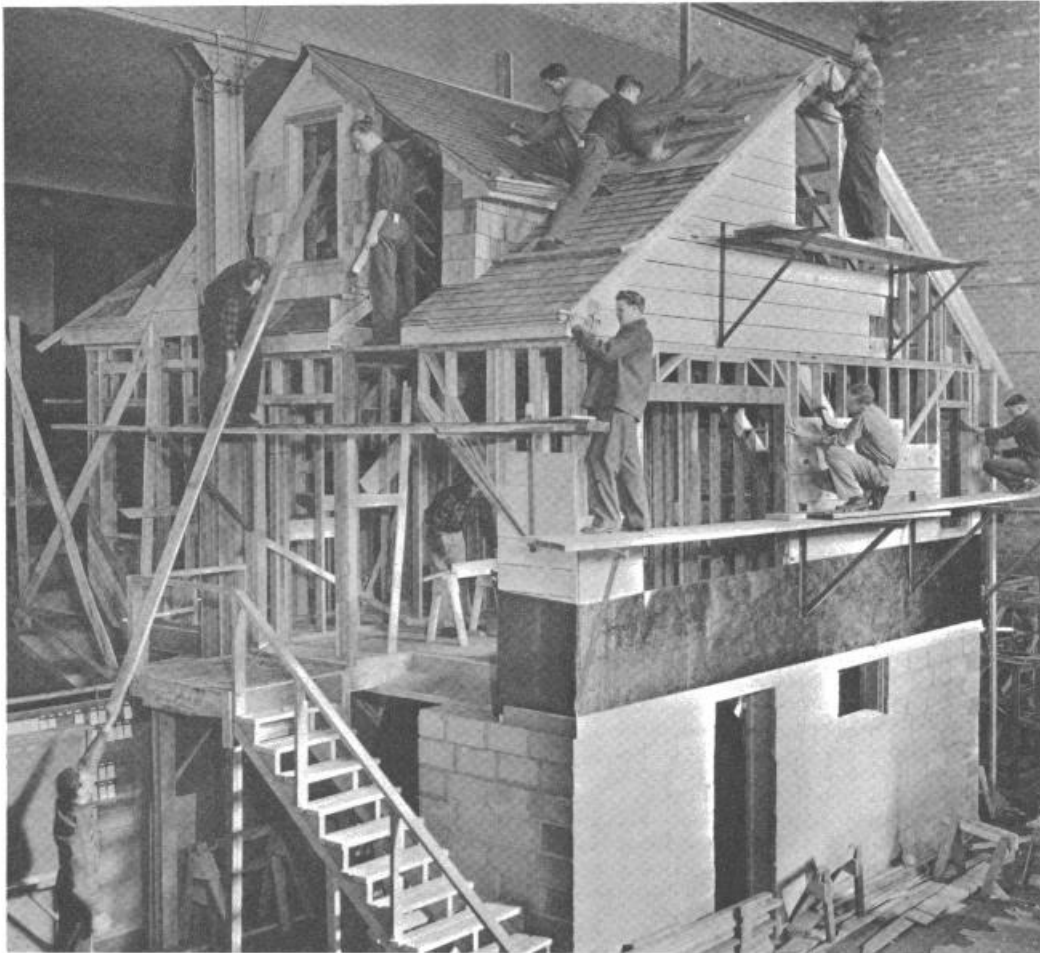


School Administration is career aim of these doctoral students (shown using overhead projector in discussion of their work) serving internships in administrative offices of schools in the Rochester, New York, area.

Organized with Foundation assistance by Rochester, Cornell, Buffalo, and Syracuse Universities, the program offers on-the-job training on tasks faced by principals, superintendents, and other school officers. Here an intern (*center*) sits with principal during job interview with a prospective teacher.



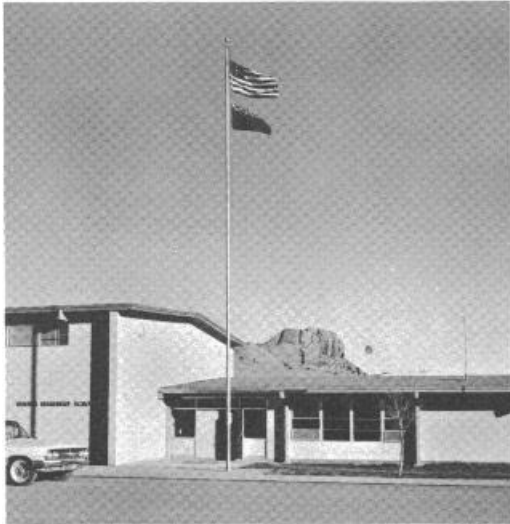
To share and evaluate experiences, interns attend weekly sessions in different schools, with principals as hosts. This discussion is at R. J. Thomas High School.



Vocational Education in age of changing technology is concern of new Foundation effort. *Above*, carpentry class at pace-setting Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis.



Teamed up to relate one subject closely to another, English and physics teachers listen to high-school student in Richmond, California, where grant-aided experiment is forging new pretechnical curriculum.



Small Schools, like this rural high school, are surmounting educational handicaps in Foundation-aided program in five Western states (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah) where distance and other factors limit consolidation.



Innovations in the project include the "multiple class," which separates pupils into groups for instruction in different subjects by a single teacher during the same class period. The technique is discussed (*above*) at a workshop for project-school teachers in Arizona.



Left, teachers at same workshop, which stressed social-studies curriculum, observe programmed-learning devices. Also explored were team teaching, flexible scheduling, and other new ways to strengthen teaching and learning.

Below, Nevada school child shown taking German exemplifies curriculum gains being realized in project.





Preschool Children in Baltimore "gray area" participate in program aimed at offsetting background deficiencies in language and conceptual skills that cause later school failure. Project, like four others aided by Foundation, involves work with parents.

STUDENT INFORMATION		COMPREHENSIVE STUDENT REPORT				SCHOOL INFORMATION	
ACADEMIC SUMMARY							
GRADE	MARK	GRADE	MARK	GRADE	MARK	GRADE	MARK
9	85	10	78	11	82	12	75
10	80	11	75	12	78		
11	78	12	72				
12	70						
TOTAL AVERAGE		TOTAL AVERAGE		TOTAL AVERAGE		TOTAL AVERAGE	
82		78		75		72	

Student Report, providing complete information on performance during high school, was produced by a computer from data coded on form, at rear. Being tested in seven-state region under grant to Educational Testing Service, system provides consistent, accurate transcripts for college admission or employment.

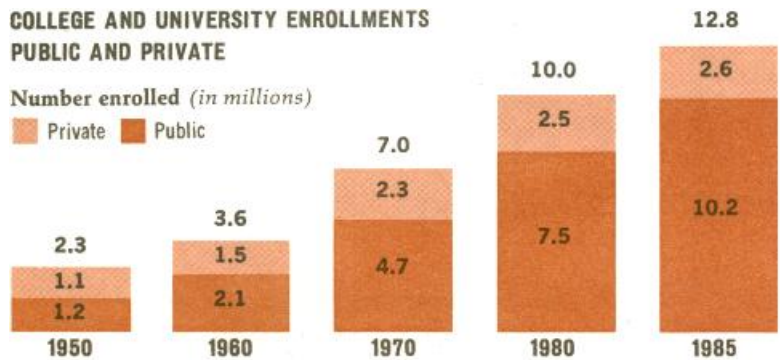


Elementary Science Teaching: Cornell physicist Philip Morrison aids visiting faculty member at teacher-education workshop run by Educational Services, Inc., recipient of support for research and development on elementary- and secondary-school curricula.

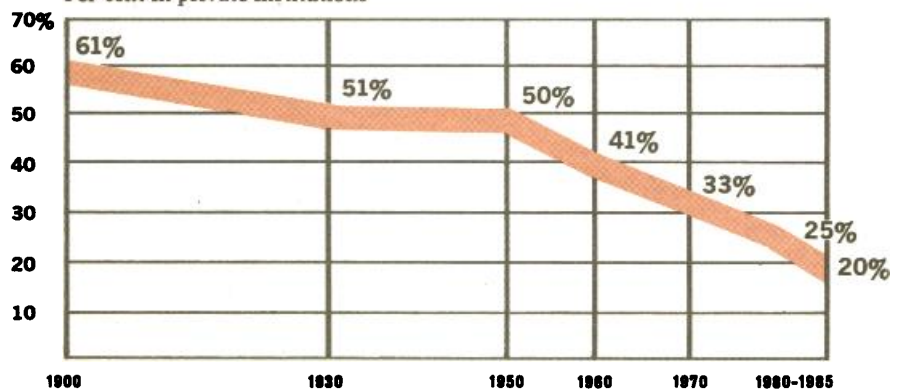
Higher Educational outlook for the generation ahead—enrollment, for instance (*right*), costs, and other trends—is analyzed in report by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, which was established by the Foundation in 1951 and has since been granted \$63.8 million for experiments, demonstrations, and information on critical problems of America's schools and colleges.

**COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENTS
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE**

Number enrolled (in millions)
■ Private ■ Public



Per cent in private institutions



Humanities and the Arts



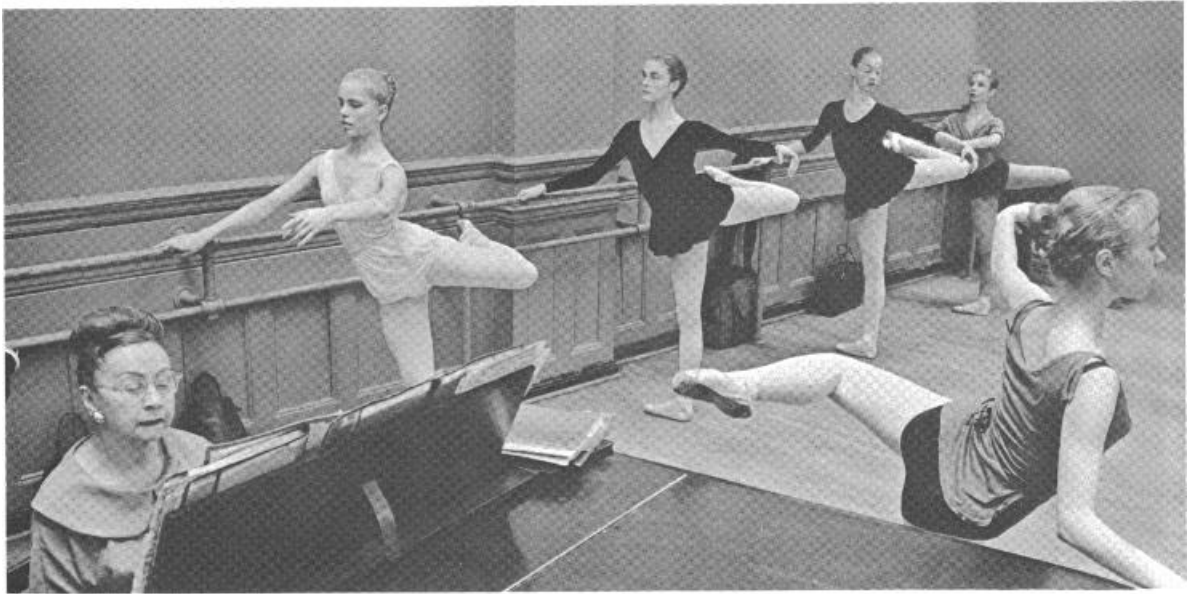
Repertory Theater Program: Arena Stage, Washington, D.C., is one of nine resident theaters in different parts of country whose professional development and economic autonomy are being furthered under expanded Foundation effort in the arts.



Administrative Interns Charles Kephart (*left*) and David Frank (*center*) consult with Mack Scism, of Mummers Theatre, Oklahoma City, where they took year's on-the-job training in theater operations under Foundation awards.

Below, Ian Strasfogel listens to audition of singer during his internship with New York City Opera Company. Other interns are serving with ballet companies and symphony orchestras in program to improve managerial personnel for performing arts.





New Ballet Talents: School of American Ballet, New York (*above*), will play central role in major new Foundation effort to strengthen ballet training and performance in the United States.



New York Pro Musica wind ensemble (*left*) performs on antique instruments under program to recover early musical art, being expanded with grant this year.

Below, twelfth-century *Play of Daniel*, revived by Pro Musica in 1958. Performance of early liturgical dramas is part of the grant-assisted effort.





Contemporary-Art Purchases are made by the Foundation from national and regional exhibitions. Sponsoring museums may select up to half the purchased works for their permanent collections. The rest are presented to museums and art centers chosen by the artists.

Museum Curators and Directors: Rising attendance at nation's fine-arts museums is highlighting need for more professional museum personnel, aim of new Foundation training program.



Sculpture by Jack Zajac, titled *Goat in Stakes*, was chosen by Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts for its collection.



Public Affairs

To increase opportunities for disadvantaged members of society—most of whom now live in the rundown or changing city neighborhoods known as “gray areas”—the Foundation in 1963 assisted programs whose aims are to provide education and employment opportunities, especially for young people; to increase knowledge about new social forces; and to extend a higher degree of legal justice to the indigent.

Funds also were granted to help lawyers and public officials advance their professional competence in dealing with urgent problems in American society.

Gray Areas

The Foundation granted \$4 million (and earmarked an additional \$3 million) to help solve social problems and develop human resources in North Carolina. A North Carolina Fund was established which, with support from the Foundation, local philanthropies, and the state legislature, will help schools and community agencies along two main lines: statewide improvement in the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic; and coordination among public and private agencies in intensive programs to raise educational and employment levels in selected poor areas, with the aim of stimulating other communities to follow suit.

The action in North Carolina, a joint effort of the Education and Public Affairs programs, carries to a statewide scale earlier Foundation support of efforts to improve life in particular “gray areas.” This year, Philadelphia, whose Council for Community Advancement received a \$1.7 million grant, became the fourth city to undertake comprehensive efforts by public and private agencies to create school programs attuned to the needs of transitional and slum neighborhoods; to reverse the growing rate of school dropouts, unemployment,

and juvenile delinquency; and to provide more livable housing and intensified health services.

In a fifth city, Washington, D.C., the Foundation granted funds to enable a private community agency to plan a comprehensive gray-area effort. Meanwhile, a \$140,000 grant was made for a National Urban League project to accelerate the placement of Washington’s young Negroes in jobs that offer opportunities for career advancement.

Expanding earlier efforts to overcome the environmental handicaps of minority and other gray-area children before they enter school, the Foundation granted \$470,000 for a preschool program in eight Pennsylvania districts. Involving cooperation among schools and the state departments of education, welfare, and health, the project provides full-day instruction for three- and four-year olds, geared to the background and needs of each child. It is based on earlier Foundation-assisted experiments in New York, Baltimore, New Haven, and Oakland. These show that children from slum areas often fall behind in school, especially in reading, partly because they lack the readiness for formal education which other children gain through preschool reading in the home, trips and visits, and other activities.

Youth Development

Because of a proliferation of programs to prevent juvenile delinquency, the Foundation continued not only to assist experiments but also to support research and information efforts which will enable agencies in one place to know what techniques work best in another. In New York, for example, a grant was made to Youth Research, Inc. to compare five state-financed programs aimed at helping school dropouts get and keep jobs.

The Foundation appropriated \$1.5 million for grants to continue assistance to delin-

quency-prevention programs in selected cities. The first was made in San Francisco to help several agencies in the Bayview-Hunters Point area provide job training and opportunities for young Negroes.

In Phoenix, Arizona—one of the fastest growing American cities, with a school drop-out rate as high as 85 per cent in its Mexican-American neighborhoods—the Foundation assisted an effort by school, state, and volunteer groups to keep children in schools by giving them confidence that once educated there will be proper jobs available. One of the experimental techniques is a junior-tutor program, using talented youngsters to assist disadvantaged pupils.

Urban and Regional Research and Action

To enable the National Association of Counties Research Foundation to provide improved services to county officials—particularly on the human problems created by rapid urbanization—the Foundation granted \$300,000 on a five-year matching basis.

With population pressure on land resources mounting, the Foundation granted a total of \$700,000 for two studies. The American Law Institute will review and draft model laws on zoning and other land-use controls, and the University of California (Berkeley) will survey housing and community-design practices in order to test more desirable patterns of metropolitan growth.

Depressed conditions in large sections of the Appalachian Mountains (covering parts of nine states) were the focus of a \$250,000 grant to the Council of the Southern Mountains for the improvement of youth and adult education and for better data about the region. The aims are to introduce civic leaders, teachers, and school officials to new approaches and thought from outside the region; prevent school drop-outs; raise aspirations; and improve family life.

A \$600,000 grant was made to assist for another three years the Massachusetts Institute of Technology-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies, which was established with Foundation aid in 1958.

In a continuing effort to strengthen the capacity of smaller philanthropies to work effectively for community improvement, the Foundation granted \$550,000 for a consultation service for local foundations in the Southwest. Administered by the Hogg Foundation of the University of Texas, the program includes funds to match grants for community projects.

Law and the Administration of Justice

Programs to improve criminal justice for accused persons too poor to pay for legal counsel or bail were undertaken with Foundation support. Despite the constitutional right of legal defense for all persons charged with crimes, only 110 defender offices exist in the United States, many have only one lawyer (working part time with inadequate funds), none can provide counsel for all poor accused persons, and fewer than 10 per cent have investigators.

The Foundation appropriated \$2.4 million for a five-year nationwide experiment administered by the National Legal Aid and Defender Association. The program has three parts: development of "model" defender services for indigent persons in a few major cities; establishment of new defender offices in as many as eight populous counties; and aid to law schools in attracting, through fellowships and student internships, outstanding law graduates to the defender service and in strengthening curricula and research in criminal law.

A grant was also made to enable the Institute of Judicial Administration and the Vera Foundation to continue their Manhattan Bail Project for persons unable to afford bail in New York City courts. Prisoners who cannot afford bail are released pending trial after being certified as good risks by law students who

interview them immediately after arrest. The Foundation granted funds to the Georgetown University Law Center to repeat the experiment in the District of Columbia and to continue through 1966 internships whereby lawyers working for the Master of Laws degree participate in the defense of accused indigents in Federal courts.

Two grants, totaling \$715,000, were made for studies of the legal process as it affects the population generally. The American Law Institute received funds to study and draft a model code on pre-arraignment procedures. Under the second grant, the Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law will study petty offenses, family disorganization, individual rights in urban-renewal programs, and other problems of law and society.

Laying the groundwork for a further major effort to help insure equal justice and provide better legal services for all, the Foundation appropriated \$3.5 million. The funds are expected to be granted in 1964 and thereafter to improve training in criminal law and to bring law schools into closer relations with community-development projects and defender services for the indigent.

Career Training for Minorities

To enable members of disadvantaged minority groups to move into graduate education in foreign affairs and then into public service, the Foundation granted \$600,000 to Howard University for a four-year program to recruit and assist up to 160 students from various colleges and universities upon completion of their junior year. One hundred of the candidates—twenty-five each year—will be awarded fellowships for graduate study. The need is greatest among Negroes, who, although they constitute about one-ninth of the total population in the United States, fill only nineteen out of 3,700 Foreign Service posts. Students from other minorities, such as those of Mexican,

American-Indian, and Puerto Rican origin, will also participate.

A grant was made to Morgan State College in Baltimore to continue its four-year-old program to develop Negro leadership in public affairs. The program includes internships in political offices and field research projects.

Community Service and Leadership

For a major appraisal of the social-work profession—the prime point of contact with millions of Americans in need of public and private welfare assistance and guidance—an appropriation of \$400,000 was made. The goal, expressed by leaders of the profession itself, is to bring about major changes in philosophy and method to enable social workers to contribute more effectively to the prevention and treatment of delinquency, dependency, family breakdown, and other social ills.

To further strengthen the public service and to open channels of communications between government and university, grants were made for internships for law and graduate students in the offices of legislatures in Puerto Rico and in Ohio, the tenth state in which the Foundation has supported such programs.

A grant of \$628,000 was made to the American Political Science Association to provide, over six years, fellowships on a bipartisan basis to Congressional staff members for study and research at universities for up to one year. The grant parallels one made previously for advanced education of career officials in the executive branch.

For studies of campaign financing in the 1964 elections and for training of political scientists in gathering data on political funds at all levels, the Citizens' Research Foundation was granted \$100,000.

A complete list of 1963 grants in the Public Affairs program begins on page 114; projects, page 162; appropriations, page 167.

Population

The Foundation this year established a separate program to carry forward its assistance for scientific and educational means of meeting the challenge of a rapidly expanding world population.

The Foundation's interest in population growth originated early in its Economic Development and Administration program, as it became clear that unchecked and accelerating human fertility threatened to offset gains in economic well-being.

Beginning in 1960, assistance for population studies was materially increased, and broadened to include medical research and training as well as demography. In 1963, when the United Nations General Assembly and the National Academy of Sciences officially called attention to the need for population planning programs, the Foundation made grants that brought to a total of \$21.1 million its support over a decade for work in this area. The total includes funds granted under the Overseas Development program for the education and communications aspects of family planning in India, Pakistan, and Tunisia and for research on reproductive biology at selected Indian institutions. These actions are described on pages 54, 63, and 53.

Reproductive Biology

Grants were made this year for research on the basic physiology of human reproduction, a process about which—considering the extent of other medical and biological knowledge—remarkably large gaps of scientific knowledge exist. Laboratories in Europe, the United States, Australia, and India (page 151) received grants for research seeking knowledge necessary for improvements in the safety and effectiveness of family-planning methods acceptable to different cultures and religions.

The most widely used oral contraceptives,

for example, are steroid compounds that prevent ovulation, although the precise way in which these compounds function is not wholly understood. A grant of \$500,000 was made to the Karolinska Institute of Sweden for further work by a leading endocrinologist, Dr. Egon Diczfalusy, on the factors responsible for the control of ovulation, fertilization, and implantation of the fertilized egg in the uterus, with emphasis on the mechanism of steroids and non-steroid hormones. Research on anti-fertility hormones will also be conducted in a program for which a grant was made to the University of Sydney, Australia. Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and the University of Washington received funds for study of the functions of the ovary, another means of better understanding of how oral contraceptives act.

Assistance was also given for research on implantation (Vanderbilt University and the Universities of Birmingham and of Edinburgh) and the chemistry of semen and the transport of sperm and ova (Vanderbilt and Sydney).

Three grants were made for basic studies on the immunological approach to fertility control—to the University of Colorado, the University of Cambridge, and the Institute of Animal Genetics at Edinburgh. These studies aim toward the eventual development of a practical, harmless vaccine that would confer temporary sterility. Authorities believe the vaccine would be particularly welcomed by people of developing countries who are accustomed to injections against disease.

A promising mechanical contraceptive suitable for worldwide use—the plastic intrauterine device—is the subject of a research grant made to the University of Birmingham. Scientists there will study the action of the coil and similar intrauterine devices in primates and

other animals. For while clinical field trials of these devices in the United States and abroad indicate that they are effective and apparently free of harmful side effects, the exact way in which they act is still a matter of speculation. Funds were also provided to the University of Washington for research (on uterine-muscle physiology) that may help explain their action.

Georgetown University received a grant of \$150,000 for its new Center for Population Research, which is working to improve the rhythm method of family planning and conducting studies of the social, moral, and demographic aspects of population programs. The Center will collect data from large numbers of Roman Catholic women cooperating in its search for more reliable information on variability of the ovulatory cycle.

Research Training

To help overcome the shortage of young scientists undertaking careers related to population research, training grants were made in fields ranging from medicine and biochemistry to demography and sociology.

Sixteen medical schools, listed on page 121, received a total of \$406,000 for a three-year program of research fellowships for medical students working under senior investigators in areas of reproductive biology relevant to fertility control. In addition, a few research stipends will go to graduate biology students and outstanding college undergraduates.

For an interdepartmental program to train up to 200 researchers over five years, the University of Wisconsin received a \$1.5 million grant. Graduate and postdoctoral students from the United States and abroad will receive fellowships for reproductive-physiology research. The program will be conducted by the departments of genetics, gynecology and obstetrics, physiology, and zoology.

For training of foreign scientists in research techniques of neuroendocrinology—a subject

particularly relevant to understanding the action of contraceptive pills—the University of California received a \$178,200 grant. In addition, Harbor General Hospital, in Torrance, an affiliate of the university, was granted \$77,000 for postdoctoral fellowships in reproductive physiology.

Administration, Information, and Analysis

To help provide the trained manpower and develop techniques for family-planning programs, the Foundation assigned part of a \$700,000 grant to the University of Chicago for a new program under Prof. Donald J. Bogue. American and foreign students will receive graduate training in motivation and communication problems associated with family planning. The other part of the grant was for the university's Population Research and Training Center, under Prof. Philip M. Hauser, for training and research on the collection and interpretation of population data.

For work on statistical aspects of fertility regulation (one of the problems in the field is the difficulty of measuring the effectiveness of a given contraceptive method or family-planning program), Brown University received a \$60,000 grant. Dr. Robert Potter is developing new techniques for analysis of statistics from overseas projects and domestic experiments designed to improve the rhythm method.

The Population Reference Bureau, in Washington, D.C., received \$475,000, enabling it over the next five years to expand distribution of its educational material in schools and colleges and promote wider circulation abroad in translation. Through its *Population Bulletin* and other services, the Bureau is a major source of information on population problems for the press, government agencies, students and teachers, and professional and public-service groups.

The Foundation also provided funds for population conferences and seminars spon-

sored by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Assembly, and the University of Notre Dame.

A complete list of 1963 grants in the Population program begins on page 120; projects, page 163; appropriations, page 167.

International Training and Research

Education and Development Assistance

Emphasizing the need to apply the resources of American higher education more fully to the problems of less-developed nations, the Foundation granted \$2.5 million to Stanford University and \$1 million to Syracuse University to help enlarge graduate and professional programs related to the process of national economic and social development. Stanford is expanding teaching and research on international conflict and the role of communications, economics, education, and law in emerging societies. Syracuse's program is devoting particular attention to the problems of administration and education in South Asia and East Africa.

Similar grants, of \$500,000 each, were made to Washington University and the Universities of Kansas and Oregon to strengthen existing foreign-area programs, and to add faculty members with international competence to professional schools.

Pennsylvania State University was granted \$400,000 to administer a fellowship program for returning Peace Corps volunteers and other young people with similar experience abroad. Advanced training will be given in fields related to overseas development—economics, public health, and education, for example. The funds will enable eight universities in various parts of the country to offer up to seventy-five graduate fellowships.

For recent graduates who have completed academic training in public administration and law, but lack actual foreign experience, \$375,000 was granted to continue an interuniversity program begun with Foundation assistance in 1960. Under the program, which is

administered by Syracuse University on behalf of fifteen cooperating universities, graduates receive fellowships and serve with government agencies in Asian and African countries for at least one year.

The Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs received \$1 million for a comprehensive review aimed at strengthening the American role in overseas agricultural assistance. The funds will support research, training, and preparation of case studies and other teaching materials.

Five grants, totaling \$171,000, were made for analyses of the experiences of university staff members and others who have worked overseas. The purpose is to provide a basis for professional schools in improving curricula and faculty competence. The studies—being conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania State University, and the Universities of Massachusetts, Pittsburgh, and Southern California—will cover the skills required for service in a variety of cultural settings, functions of an overseas consultant, and ways in which new ideas and technologies are introduced into a developing society.

Foreign and International Studies

Following an extensive Foundation survey showing that Latin-American studies lag behind other foreign-area programs in universities in the United States, the Foundation this year appropriated \$1.5 million to expand research and training on the region. The funds will carry forward an effort begun last year with a \$1 million program among six univer-

sities. They will be used for experimental efforts to encourage more scholars in political science, economics, and sociology to specialize in Latin-American studies. The funds will also be used to augment teaching materials and expand research, through faculty seminars, inter-university cooperation in training, research fellowships, and publication of research bibliographies on Latin America.

The Foundation continued to help colleges and universities incorporate non-Western and other international studies into the undergraduate curriculum, with grants totaling \$2,013,000 to Dartmouth, Mills, Smith, and Sweet Briar Colleges, Indiana University, and the Universities of Chattanooga, Chicago, Kansas, and the State of New York. The funds will cover faculty training and travel abroad, foreign-area courses and research, teaching materials, visiting professorships, and curriculum revision. Several of the institutions will undertake cooperative international-studies programs with neighboring colleges. The latest grants were part of an effort the Foundation began in 1959 and for which grants have previously been given for programs at thirty-five colleges and universities.

Foreign Area Research

A \$1.2 million grant was made to the Social Science Research Council for a three-year series of grants-in-aid for studies on Africa, China, Latin America, and the Middle East, and for research on comparative politics. With previous assistance from the Foundation, the Council in the last two years made more than 100 awards to scholars from seventy-three colleges and universities.

The nation's scholarly resources in the field of Sino-Soviet relations and Communist China will be strengthened by grants totaling \$296,000 that were made to George Washington and American Universities. Research on an earlier period in Chinese history was sup-

ported with a grant to the Association for Asian Studies for the Ming Biographical History Project, an international cooperative research effort on the dynasty that dominated Chinese history from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries.

A \$350,000 grant will enable the University of Illinois to collaborate with Keio University in Tokyo in a five-year social-science study of Japanese industrialization. The program, which reflects growing interest in the impact of industrial growth on non-Western societies, will include scholar exchange between the two universities and development of research archives on Asian labor movements and industrial relations.

International Legal Studies

McGill University received assistance to increase research and improve training in its Institute of Air and Space Law, a leading center concerned with the complex legal problems arising from jet transportation, supersonic civil aircraft, manned and unmanned missiles, and space exploration.

Through a grant to Columbia University, an interuniversity research project on the law of Communist countries was supported; the studies will concentrate initially on the legal systems of the Soviet Union, China, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

Language and Linguistics

With three grants, the Foundation continued to support research and training in linguistics and the teaching of English as a second language. Assistance is aimed at achieving two objectives—the improvement of American competence in critical non-Western languages and the development of programs in English language instruction in foreign countries.

Cornell University received \$470,000 to add ten new senior faculty members to its Division of Modern Languages. The university plans to

increase substantially the number of American and foreign graduate students taking advanced training in English as a second language and in the languages of Africa, the Mediterranean area, and South and Southeast Asia.

Language training in Chinese and Japanese was supported with two grants totaling \$594,000. A grant to the Purdue Research Foundation will enable the Committee on Institutional Cooperation—composed of eleven mid-Western universities—to hold four annual summer institutes in both languages for some 175 beginning and intermediate students. Two language programs abroad for American graduate students—one in Chinese, on Taiwan; the other in Japanese, in Tokyo—were assisted under a grant to Stanford University. Eight universities are participating in the Chinese-language program, ten in the Japanese.

Foreign Student Education

To help overcome poor preparation in English—a principal obstacle to the success of foreign students in American colleges and universities—\$250,000 was granted for creation of a series of English-language proficiency tests. The Modern Language Association's Center for Applied Linguistics will develop the tests with other groups and make them available to all colleges and universities in the United States. The tests will be given in approximately 200 overseas centers to as many as 22,500 students a year.

The Foundation made a three-year grant of \$174,000 to Boston University for summer orientation programs for foreign students in the Boston area. Participants will be students entering Boston University, Boston College, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Brandeis and Harvard Universities. They will attend lectures and counseling sessions and will spend some time living with Ameri-

can families in the vicinity. In Cleveland, the Council on World Affairs received a grant to study foreign-student relations with the communities in which they are studying. The Council is cooperating with five local colleges and universities to ascertain how American business can contribute to the educational needs of foreign students.

International Educational Exchange

The African-American Institute, which has provided scholarships in the United States for more than 500 Africans from twenty-four sub-Saharan countries, received \$290,000 for continuation of its educational activities during the next three years.

With a grant of \$200,000, further support was given for the United States–South Africa Leader Exchange Program, initiated with Foundation support in 1958 to develop through nongovernmental channels a mutual basis of understanding and cooperation between professors, businessmen, and community and religious leaders.

The Foundation also granted \$300,000 to help continue for two years an exchange program for young American and Soviet scholars. Indiana University administers the program on behalf of the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants, representing thirty-seven American universities. Since 1958, the Committee has enabled 136 American scientists, humanists, social scientists, and teachers of Russian to study and do research in the Soviet Union while 141 Soviet scholars have studied in the United States. The new grant also covers exchanges of scholars with universities in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

A complete list of 1963 grants in the International Training and Research program begins on page 122; projects, page 163; appropriations, page 167.

Science and Engineering

Strengthening Engineering Faculties

While continuing to help strengthen faculties through doctoral training, staff additions, and other on-campus measures, the Foundation this year also turned to the engineering teacher's need for understanding engineering practice. Such has been the recent emphasis in engineering education on training in mathematics and physics—a necessary emphasis the Foundation has itself supported—that teachers are growing less familiar with problems of industrial production, cost, marketing, and design. The Foundation initiated an experimental residence program to enable young engineering professors to spend from a year to fifteen months with industrial firms that will pay their salaries. The residents will be faculty members under forty who have completed the doctorate. So that the experience will permanently influence their teaching, the faculty members will work intimately with engineers employed at the highest level of technological decision-making in the participating companies. The Foundation will select and place about sixty residents through 1966, with the advice of a committee drawn from engineering education and industry.

Three long-term grants were made to increase graduate engineering resources at the University of Pennsylvania (\$3 million), the University of Toronto (\$2,325,000), and Johns Hopkins University (\$1,185,000). Similar to grants made to fourteen other institutions since 1959, the funds provide financial aid to doctoral students; addition of faculty members, research associates, and technicians; acquisition of equipment for doctoral research; and addition or renovation of laboratories and classrooms.

The second nationwide series of forgivable-loan grants for graduate engineering students committed to careers in teaching was made to

the forty-two universities listed on page 127. The program assists students with family obligations or inadequate funds to continue advanced training. Totalling \$2,105,000, the new grants will be used for loans of up to \$10,000. When a student receives the doctorate and becomes a full-time engineering teacher, his loan is forgiven at rates scaled to cancel the entire obligation within a maximum of five years.

Science Education and Research Facilities

The University of Chicago received a grant of \$5 million toward the construction of facilities needed to meet an acute shortage of space available for research and teaching in the biological and physical sciences.

For an effort to expand its graduate biological-sciences programs, Western Reserve University received \$1 million. The university will use the funds over a five-year period to add professors to its staff, to purchase research equipment, and to make new space available through renovation. Enrollment of doctoral biology students at the university is expected to double.

To bring into teaching outstanding scientists in a leading national laboratory, the Foundation appropriated \$750,000 for a cooperative program between the University of Tennessee and the Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The funds will help pay salaries of scientists and engineers from the Laboratory, who will be appointed part-time members of various university departments. Their employment will permit the university to expand its graduate enrollment in science.

With a new grant of \$500,000, the California Institute of Technology aims to foster a strong educational center in mathematics, closer ties with fields in which mathematical applications are growing, and an expansion of

doctoral training. The number of Ph.D. students in mathematics at Cal Tech more than doubled from 1957 to 1963. By expanding its faculty, the institution hopes to accommodate more doctoral students, increase the number of its predoctoral fellowships, and offer teaching fellowships for recent Ph.D.s to attract more mathematicians to teaching careers.

To help increase knowledge of the growth, development, reproduction, and behavioral responses of plants and animals, a conditional grant of \$1.7 million was made to the University of Wisconsin for about two-fifths of the cost of building a biotron. The first environmental-biology research center of its size and scope, the biotron will permit much more selective and precise study of life processes than is possible in nature. Healthy and diseased organisms, both plant and animal, can be reared in the facility under a wide range of simulated weather and climate conditions. Three years ago the biotron was cited by the National

Academy of Sciences as one of the nation's major scientific needs.

Science and Public Policy

A \$200,000 grant was made to enable the National Academy of Sciences to study the patterns of scientific and technological manpower utilization, as they are influenced by policies in government, universities, and industry. The study results from uncertainties about current scientific manpower policies, especially in defense-related work.

Reflecting growing national discussion of Federal policies on research grants, another grant was made to the Academy for preparation of a policy statement on the basic freedoms required for effective research and on the obligations of scientists to society.

A complete list of 1963 grants in the Science and Engineering program begins on page 126; projects, page 163; appropriations, page 168.

Economic Development and Administration

Economic Growth and Resources

To develop more reliable ways of measuring output in the service sector of the economy—wholesale and retail trade, education, government, health, finance, and insurance, for example—a \$372,000 grant was made to the National Bureau of Economic Research. Although productivity in services is difficult to analyze quantitatively, the fact is they now account for more than one-half of the total national employment. The Bureau will also seek to determine why productivity in services appears to be increasing more slowly than in commodity-producing industries, and how productivity is influenced by industrial organization, public regulation, and labor relations.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton and Yale Universities, and the

Rand Corporation received grants for studies ranging over various means of attaining different rates of growth in the American economy, the role of technology in economic advances, and the factors that influence technological change in business and industry.

The University of Chicago was granted \$140,000 for research on the economic value of education and on the extent to which education contributes to economic growth.

For comparative studies of economic growth in advanced countries, grants were made to the Social Science Research Council, for studies of Japan and selected countries of Europe; to the Brookings Institution, for analysis of long-term growth in Western Europe; and to the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, in Britain, to conduct research on fac-

tors responsible for British economic growth.

George Washington University received a grant to explore the techniques for taking the next national census of wealth; an inventory of plants, machines, tools, and vehicles has not been taken in the United States for over forty years.

Resources for the Future, Inc.—an independent national research agency established with Foundation assistance in 1952—received \$7 million to expand its program through 1969. R.F.F., which works on problems of conservation, development, and use of natural resources, will emphasize research on the state of the world's resources, air and water pollution, insect control, the relation between urbanization and natural resources, and university and public education in these subjects.

Business Education

Grants were made this year to consolidate and extend gains resulting from activities in business education the Foundation has supported since 1953 with a total of \$29.7 million.

Grants totaling \$2,240,000 were made to the graduate business schools at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Harvard University, and the Universities of California (Berkeley) and Chicago for long-range research on finance, the behavior and administration of business firms, marketing, and management science. The grants include summer workshops and conferences to enable faculty members from other business schools to acquaint themselves with the research. Additional summer programs for business professors and researchers were supported with grants to Harvard and Indiana Universities, and the Universities of Chicago, Illinois, and Pittsburgh.

An appropriation of \$1 million was made to continue fellowships for doctoral students and individual faculty research in business administration. Recipients for 1963 are listed on page 68.

Economic Education

To help provide economics training for clergy of all faiths, the Clergy Economic Education Foundation was granted \$150,000. Also, Indiana University received a grant for an experimental education program for members of labor unions. Involving three months of residential study, the curriculum will include courses in labor studies, social and economic goals, government and politics, and the humanities. Sponsored by the United Steel Workers of America, the program will be open to members of other unions.

Several grants were made to improve the effectiveness of economics teaching at undergraduate institutions by strengthening the research interests and capabilities of teachers. The funds provide summer seminars at major universities for faculty members from smaller institutions.

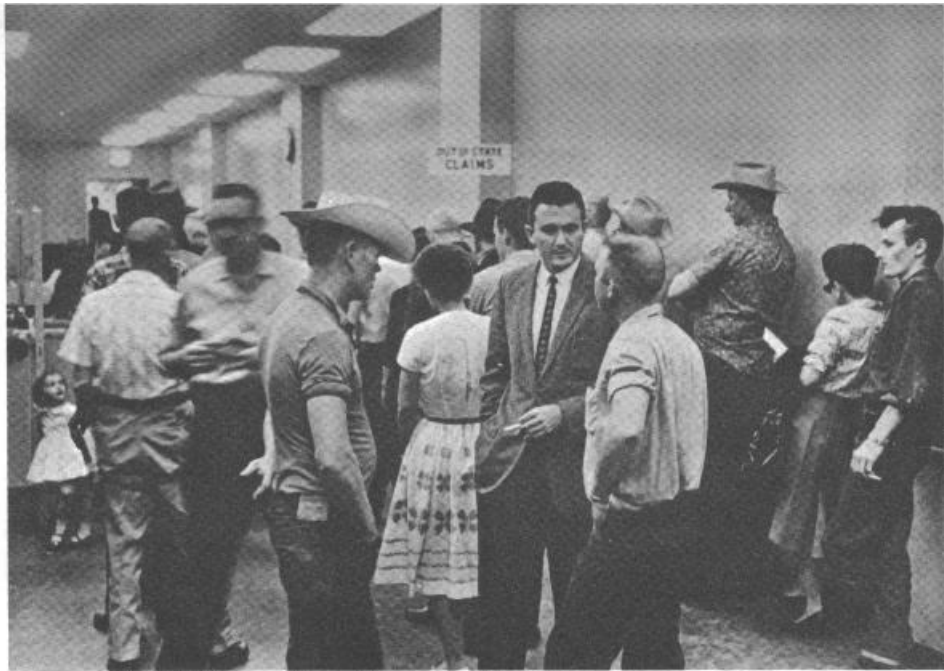
Recipients of Foundation-awarded fellowships for graduate work and faculty research in economics in 1963-64 are listed on page 68. An additional \$600,000 was appropriated for fellowships for the next academic year.

Overseas Development Economics

Continuing an effort to strengthen economics training in the United States for teachers and officials from less-developed countries, grants totaling \$950,000 were made to Williams College and Vanderbilt and Yale Universities, which conduct programs tailored to the needs and national economic problems of foreign students. A grant of \$250,000 was made to the Institute of International Education for its annual summer program at the University of Colorado, in which foreign students take ten weeks of intensive work in English and economics before entering the university or college of their choice.

The American Economic Association received funds to establish a roster of economists available for overseas service.

Public Affairs



Urban Scientist C. J. Roberts (*center*), of the University of Oklahoma's pilot program in urban extension, talks with unemployed workers in Tulsa.



Left, he consults with a Tulsa planner. The university, which has five full-time urban agents, is one of several to receive grants for urban extension.



Through discussions with community leaders, the urban scientist learns how the university might ease dislocations in the shift from rural to urban life.



Services for Counties: Electronic vote tallying system in a California county is one of many new techniques about which National Association of Counties informs its members.



County park development plan is another project on which Foundation-assisted reporting service is providing guidance.



Mobilization for Youth project provides job training for disadvantaged youths on Manhattan's Lower East Side. *Left*, counselor from project's Youth Job Center visits an auto body shop to help find work for teenagers. Project is a private venture financed by the city and Federal governments and the Foundation.



Youngsters learn skills (in electronics, for example, *left*) that will enable them to qualify for well-paid, steady jobs.



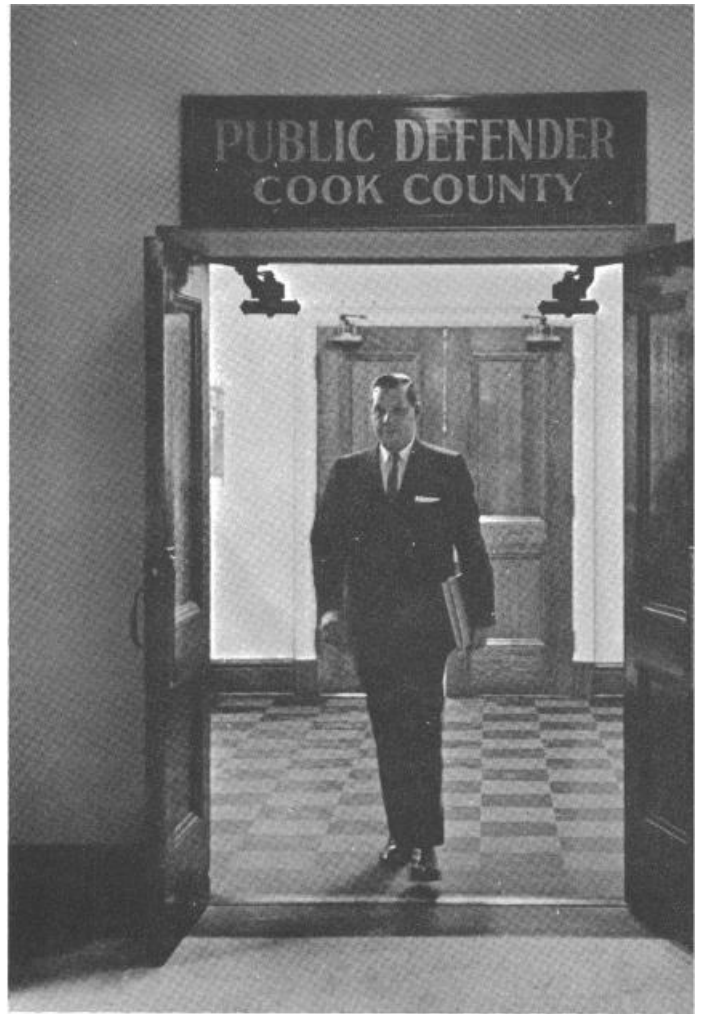
Urban Gray Areas: Youngsters learn to garden as part of a comprehensive effort to turn a New Haven housing project into a neighborhood.

Many-faceted, Foundation-assisted program includes job training of unemployed teen-agers. *Above*, young man learns to be a draftsman.

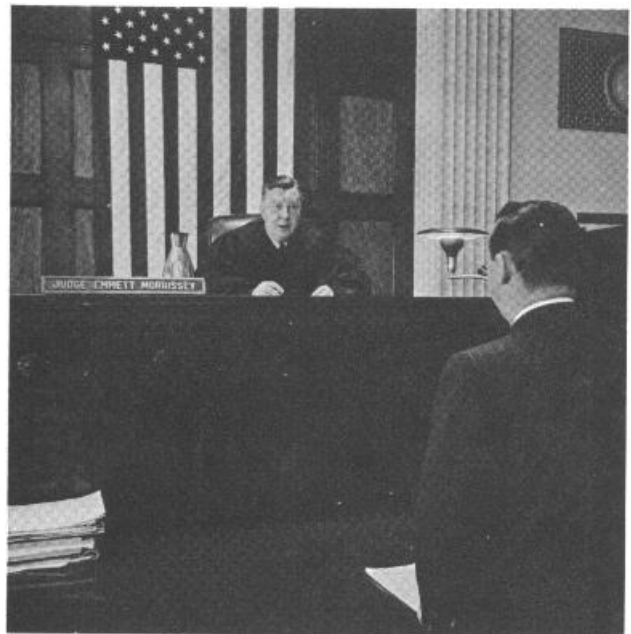
Clergyman in crowded section of Cincinnati holds a sidewalk session. Under a grant to the National Council of Churches, clergy of all faiths will attend seminars on how they can improve urban life.



Public Defender Gerald Getty visits impoverished defendant in Chicago jail. Foundation this year aided experiments across the nation to improve legal aid for accused poor.



Right, Getty, a lawyer employed full time by the county, presents a motion on behalf of indigent client. Grants also went to strengthen research and education in criminal law.



Pretrial Parole—that is, release without bail—is a key aspect of the Manhattan Bail Project. Immediately after their arrest, prisoners unable to afford bail are interviewed by law-school students to determine if they are safe prospects for release pending trial.



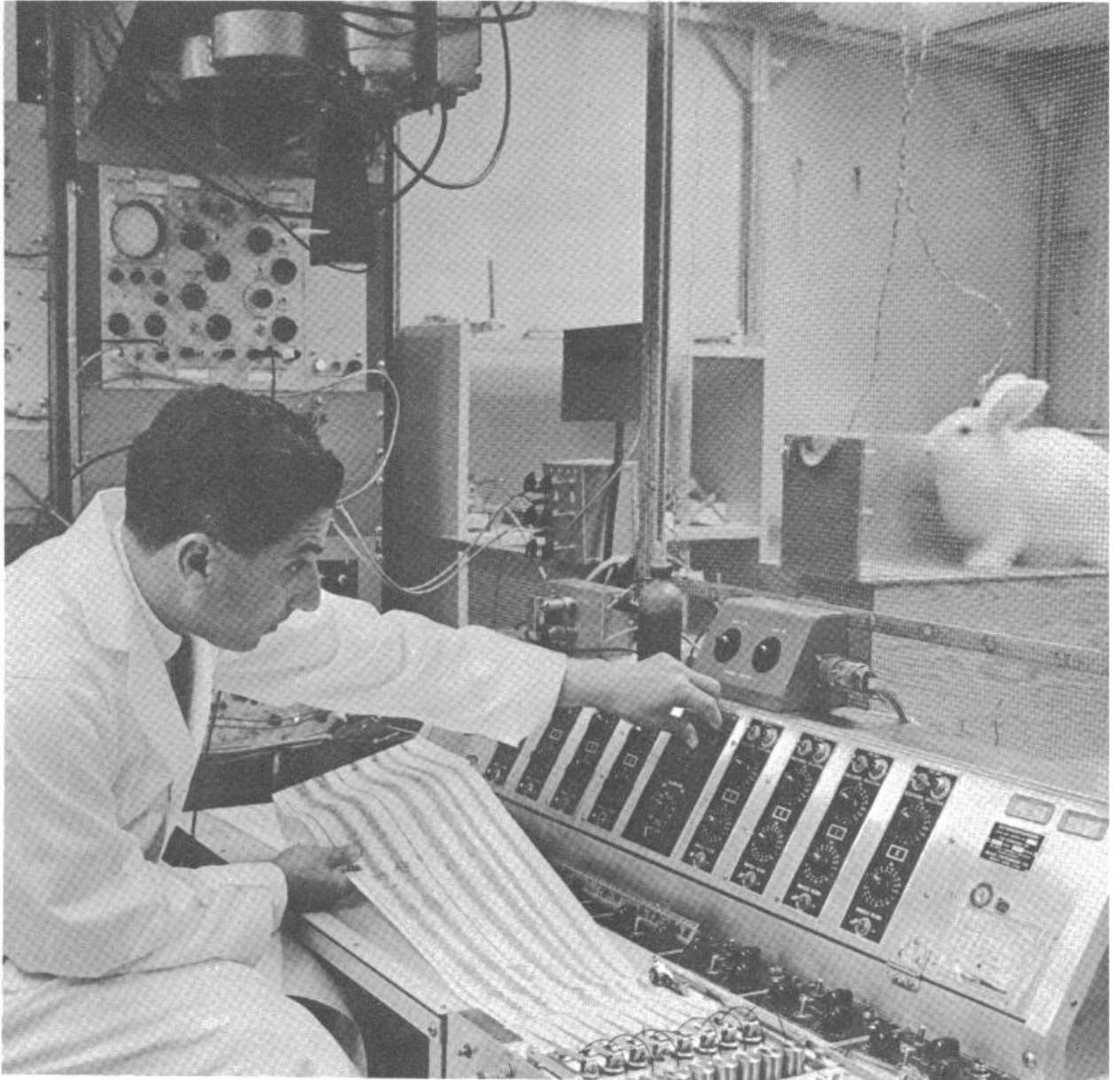
Law student consults directory to check a prisoner's references. Initiated by Vera Foundation, project has a very high record of prisoner return for trial.

Bayview-Hunters Point area is the scene of project in training for employment, conducted by the San Francisco Committee on Youth with Foundation aid. Area has problems of school dropouts and teen-age unemployment.



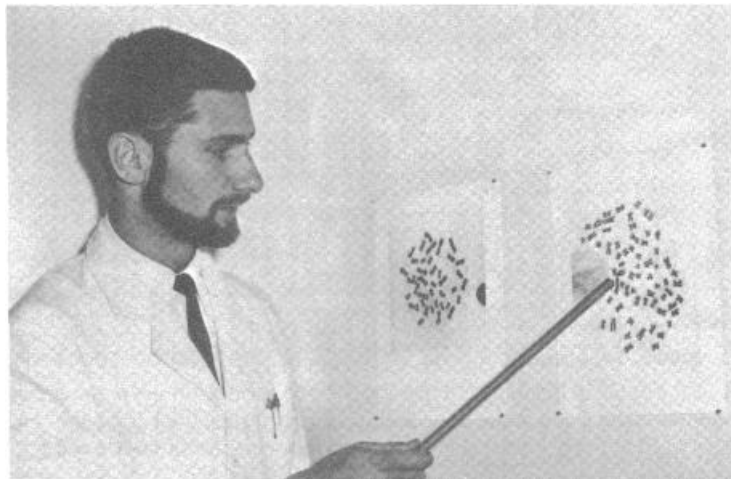
Population

Reproductive Physiology: Scientist at the University of California checks effect of sex hormones on rabbit. Aim of research is to shed light on basic mechanisms of steroids used in chemical contraceptives. Foundation grants also assist research in demography, motivation, and means of communicating family-planning information.





Family Planning: In Pakistan, village midwife trained at maternity clinic addresses a women's rally. Ministry of Health's training of midwives and medical personnel in family-planning methods is assisted by the Foundation.



University of Cambridge investigator exhibits animal chromosomes photographed in his work on fertilization. Grants also are supporting physiological research in India, Israel, Sweden, and Switzerland.



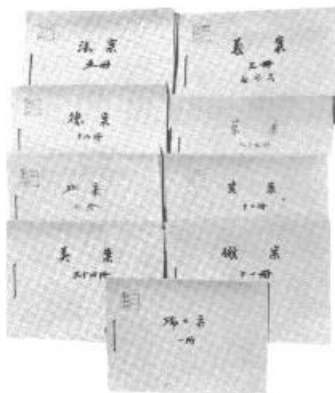
Rhythm Method of birth control is the subject of research supported by the Foundation at Georgetown University. Dr. Benedict Duffy, project director (*seated*), examines questionnaires with Prof. Thomas K. Birch, demographer.

International Training and Research



Latin-American Seminar: To overcome the critical shortage of Americans with knowledge of Latin America's culture and problems, the Foundation appropriated \$1.5 million in an expanded effort to help universities in the United States strengthen their training and research on the region.

Modern Korea Research: Diplomatic documents used in a study conducted under a grant to Chungang Educational Foundation in Seoul.



Air and Space Law: Graduate students discuss aspects of the international legal problems of aviation at McGill University, which received a grant for research program.



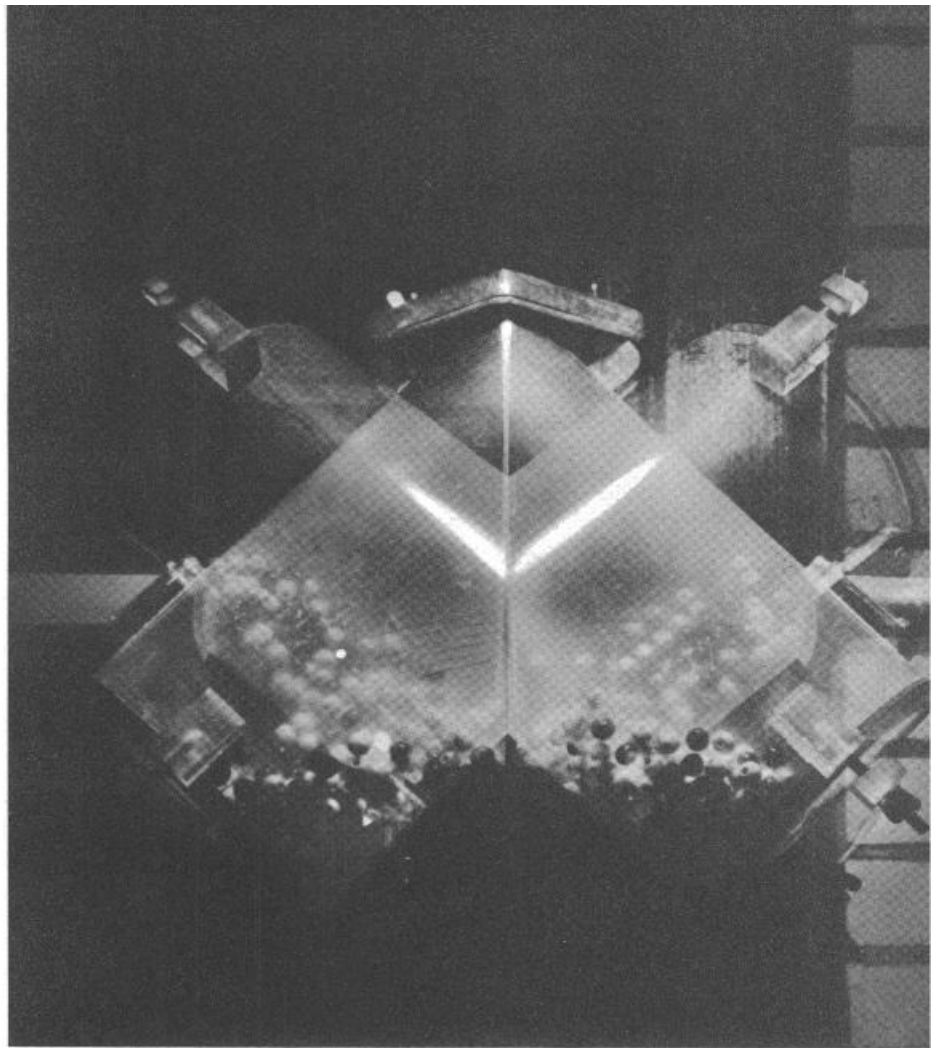
Asian Studies: Liberal-arts faculty from six colleges attend lecture on China, part of a program aided by a grant to Gettysburg College to expand professors' knowledge of Asia.



Agricultural Assistance: At an American land-grant university, U. S. and foreign specialists study modern farm techniques useful to poorer nations. Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs received grant for review of overseas agricultural assistance.



Science and Engineering



Engineering Education: Research model at Johns Hopkins University laboratory simulates the molecular mixing process that precedes chemical reactions. The university received funds for advanced education in engineering, which stresses fundamental chemistry and physics. *Below, three faculty members.*

George Nemhauser, assistant professor of industrial engineering.



Prof. William H. Huggins of electrical-engineering faculty.



Sheldon Friedlander, associate professor of chemical engineering.

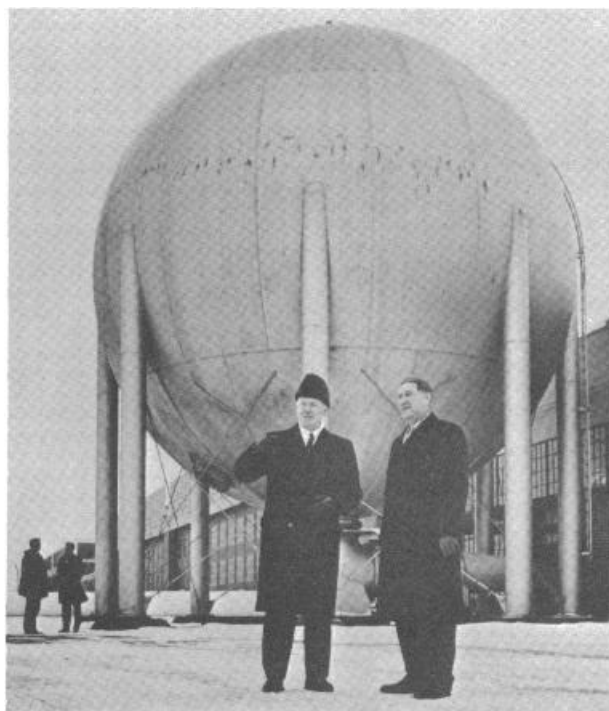




Biological Sciences: Western Reserve University is using Foundation aid to expand its graduate biological-sciences program. Here class examines microscopic specimens during work in Millis Science Center laboratory.

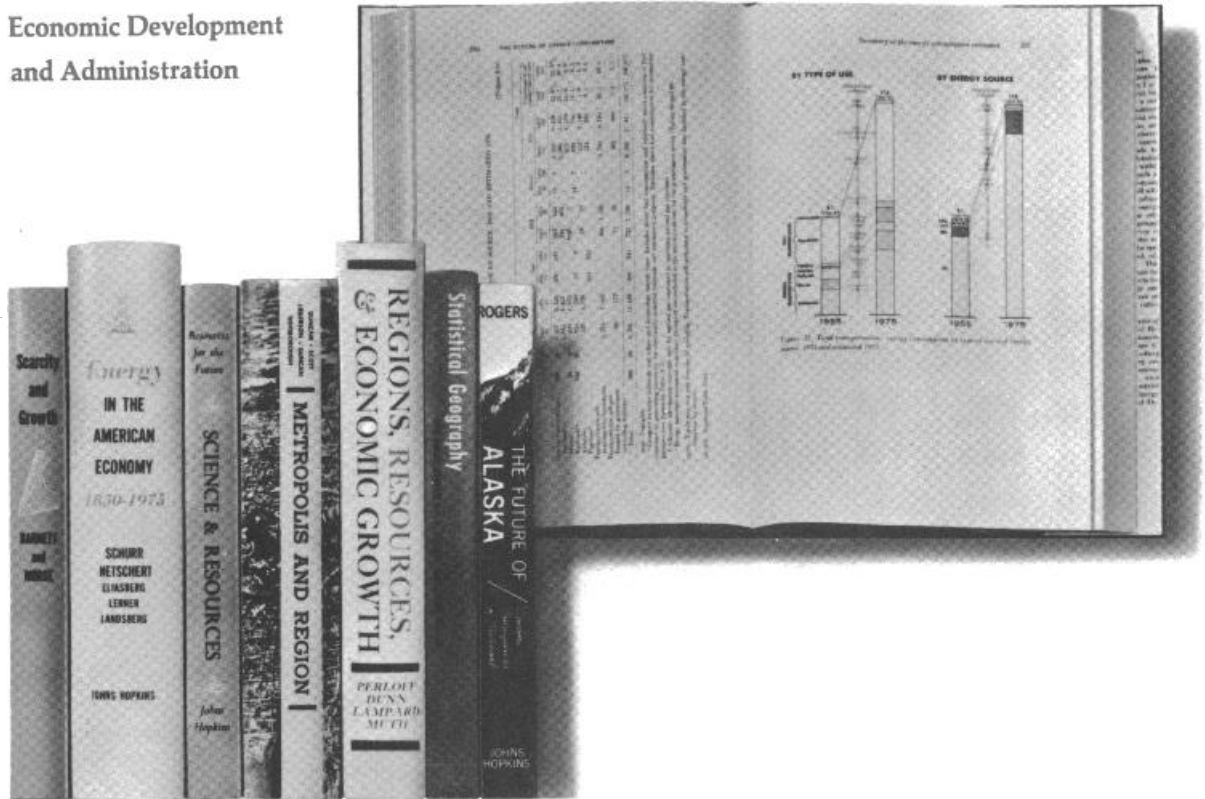


Marine Research: Victor Zullo of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, tests sea temperatures for study on classification of ocean life.



University of Toronto engineering dean, R. R. McLaughlin (*left*), in front of vacuum sphere used for supersonic aerophysics research. Like several other grant recipients, the university is expanding advanced graduate engineering.

Economic Development
and Administration



Natural Resources: Books prepared by Resources for the Future, Inc., concern resource conservation and use. Research group received new \$7 million grant.



Economics Teaching: Course by John R. Coleman of Carnegie Tech, televised nationally with grant aid, is mainly for social-studies teachers.

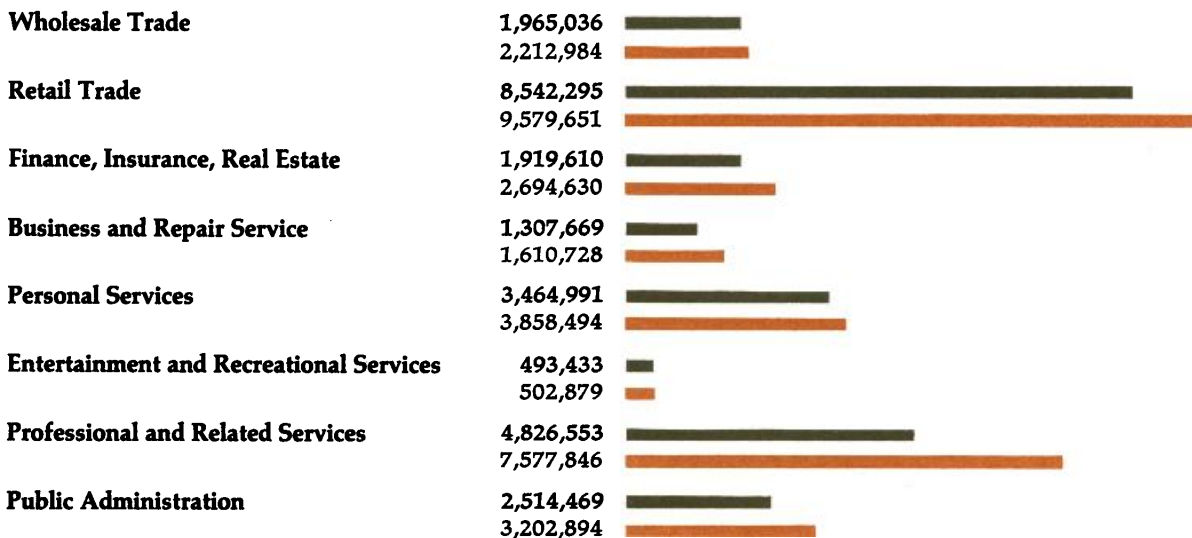


Managerial Training for Developing Countries: Foreign professors of business take advanced work at grant-supported interuniversity center of management education at Stanford University.

Economic Growth: Service occupations are growing in number of employees (*see graph below*) and now produce more than half the national output but lag behind farming and manufacturing in their rate of productivity increase. With a Foundation grant, the National Bureau of Economic Research is studying better means of measuring productivity in the service industries.

Growth of Service Industries 1950-1960

1950 ■ 1960 ■



continued from page 34

Health Economics

A series of grants was initiated for research, training, and dissemination activities in health economics and administration. Stanford University received \$60,000 for research on the economics of medical service, particularly the supply and demand of medical and dental personnel. A grant of \$175,000 went to the University of Chicago for grants-in-aid to some fifteen researchers working in various universities on the social and economic aspects of health, and for publications on these subjects. The New York Academy of Medicine received funds for monthly seminars on such issues as the economics of health care and the role of government.

Problems of the Aging

The surge of research on the problems of older people, which began in the mid-fifties, is now beginning to produce results, and the Foundation in 1963 made several grants to evaluate the decade's work and place the findings into the hands of the professionals in the field.

The Russell Sage Foundation received

\$350,000 for a four-year program to develop curriculum materials on problems of elderly people for use in schools of social work, medicine, and public health. The aim is to close the gap between professional practice and new social research.

The National Council on the Aging received grants totaling \$475,800, bringing to \$1.5 million the amount it has received from the Foundation since 1956. The new funds will be used for its information and other services on the employment, pension, and retirement problems of older workers.

Seven community projects in organization of services for the elderly, which the Foundation underwrote in 1960, are proving successful, and this year the Foundation granted additional funds to Brandeis University to determine whether these experimental patterns can be applied in other communities.

A complete list of 1963 grants in the Economic Development and Administration program begins on page 129; projects, page 163; appropriations, page 168.

International Affairs

While continuing to assist closer association of European institutions with one another and with the United States, the International Affairs program this year also extended activities to the industrially advanced nations of the Pacific. Grants were made in Japan and Australia to help strengthen their ties with Europe, the United States, and developing nations whose growth they can significantly assist.

Other activities included expanded efforts to strengthen intellectual and cultural resources in Berlin, to assist Atlantic partnership activities, and to help—to the extent that a private, nongovernmental organization can—achieve international peace.

The Western Pacific

For research and training on their countries' international roles, Kyoto University, the Australian National University, and the Australian Institute of International Affairs received grants totaling \$625,000. The grant to Kyoto contributes to establishment of its interdisciplinary Center of Southeast Asian Studies. Assistance to the Australian institutions is for expanded research, scholar exchange, and seminars on that country's role in international organizations, development assistance, and Pacific affairs.

The Australian and Japanese counterparts of the Committee for Economic Development

in the United States also received grants. Composed primarily of business leaders, these organizations will expand studies of their countries' international trade and activities to stimulate aid to less-developed areas.

International Christian University, Tokyo, received a \$214,000 grant to help establish a graduate school of public administration, with emphasis on the training of governmental officials for international service. A \$320,000 grant was made for expanded activities by the English Language Education Council in Tokyo for training Japan's many English teachers in modern linguistic methods. The aim is to increase the English-speaking ability in a country where reading knowledge of English is widespread.

Strengthening European Institutions

A three-year program to expand the artistic, educational, and cultural resources of Berlin was inaugurated with a \$2 million appropriation. The Foundation appointed James B. Conant, formerly president of Harvard University and ambassador to the Federal German Republic, to be its chief educational consultant in Europe. Initial grants included \$300,000 to the Free University of Berlin for American studies and \$350,000 for an International Institute for Comparative Music Studies, where musical traditions of Asia and Africa as well as the West will be studied. A total of \$590,000 was committed to enable artists, writers, educators, scientists, and composers to visit and work in Berlin for extensive periods. Included was support for a Literary Colloquium, part of whose program will be concerned with the increased use of literature on radio, television, and film.

In Vienna, another city with a tradition as a crossroads of European thought, the Foundation granted the initial fourth of the \$1 million it set aside in 1961 for the new Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research. The

funds will cover planning, salaries, and fellowships for European and American faculty members and research scholars.

Grants to help develop a network of high-quality institutions in Europe for the study of international affairs included \$500,000 to St. Antony's College, Oxford; \$350,000 to Johns Hopkins University for continued training of American and European graduates at its School of Advanced International Studies at Bologna, Italy; \$350,000 to the Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, for visiting professors, research, and scholarships; and \$150,000 to the Center of Documentation of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe for policy research on European unification.

Atlantic Cooperation and Developing Areas

With the aid of a Foundation grant, the Institute for European Historical Research, in Lausanne, is assembling the papers of the leading figures in the European economic integration movement in preparation for a history of the subject. The evolution of wider association among Atlantic nations is also reflected in a grant to the International Center for European Training which will enable it to include leaders from less-developed countries in courses on the lessons of European efforts toward regional integration.

To develop Atlantic resources in science and education for application to the less-developed countries, \$400,000 was granted to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the only major Western organization that spans the Atlantic and includes such countries as Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria. O.E.C.D. will use the funds to improve methods of training scientists and technicians and for fellowships for economists and social scientists. Training programs will be developed in cooperation with the International Institute for Educational Planning, newly estab-

lished by UNESCO with the aid of another Foundation grant.

With a grant of \$400,000, the Foundation assisted the Centre for Educational Television Overseas, a private organization set up in London in 1962 to train staff, produce programs, and generally help establish educational television in the less-developed countries.

For assistance to the growth of a free press in newly independent countries, the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the International Press Institute, in Zurich, for the establishment of two centers for training African journalists. The first was set up in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Foundation sought to encourage quickening European interest in Latin America, both as an academic subject and as a development area. Grants were made for a nongovernmental European study group (including former Presidents Camargo of Colombia and Kubitschek of Brazil) on more effective public and private European assistance in Latin America and for visits by representatives of the British University Grants Committee to Latin-American studies centers in the United States.

The experience of the Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy, assisted for several years by the Foundation, will be applied to other less-developed Mediterranean areas with the aid of a final grant of \$500,000.

In the Atlantic area proper, the Foundation granted \$250,000 in continued support of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), in Geneva; funds are used for research and training stipends to scientists from non-member countries. A grant to Atlantic College, in South Wales, was made to assist its program of pre-university training to qualify boys for admission to universities in the Western community.

The Congress for Cultural Freedom, which was founded thirteen years ago to overcome

intellectual and artistic barriers in an ideologically divided Europe, received a terminal grant of \$1 million. The Congress will use the funds for seminars and conferences in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Advancing International Peace

In a year marked by the signing of the nuclear test-ban treaty, the Foundation granted \$325,000 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to continue the fruitful private meetings between American and Soviet scientists, lawyers, and other scholars and experts that it has financed since 1960. The new meetings, being held over a year alternately in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Moscow, are concentrating on questions of arms control and disarmament.

With the strengthening of key international organizations a continuing Foundation objective, \$300,000 was granted to the Brookings Institution for research and recommendations on the United Nations specialized agencies concerned with economic and social problems. In addition, the International Labor Organization, in Geneva, received \$200,000 to extend its training courses and to conduct research on labor-management problems in the developing countries.

The Dag Hammarskjold Foundation, set up in Stockholm in memory of the late U.N. Secretary General, received a grant of \$175,000 through its American affiliate for the training of nationals from emerging countries to assume posts in government and diplomacy.

A grant of \$200,000 was made to the Institute of International Education toward construction of a new headquarters on the United Nations Plaza in New York City.

To encourage international scientific cooperation, the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the National Academy of Sciences for greater American participation in international scientific organizations, for discussion of the impact

of science and technology on international relations, and for extension of American scientific and technical assistance to less-developed nations. The Foreign Service Institute received a grant for preparation of case studies on the interaction of foreign relations and science;

the studies will be used principally for the training of American diplomatic officers.

A complete list of grants in the International Affairs program begins on page 135; projects, page 163; appropriations, page 168.

Overseas Development

In 1963 the Foundation again expanded its assistance to less-developed countries in Africa and the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean area. A total of \$53 million, compared with \$40 million in the previous year and \$20 million in 1961, was appropriated to enable the Foundation to contribute more fully to the development of institutions and skilled manpower essential to the long-term growth of the countries concerned.

Agriculture, the most important single industry in most developing countries, received Foundation support in all regions, with the aim of increasing income and improving rural living conditions. A grant of \$520,000 was made to the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs to prepare training courses in agriculture for technicians in the developing countries, complementing a grant made through the International Training and Research program for collection and evaluation of current knowledge of overseas agriculture. (See page 29.)

Africa

Regional grants to develop a reservoir of skilled manpower for new African nations included \$327,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for continuation of fellowships enabling young American lawyers and graduate students to serve in African government posts.

Further assistance was given to a cooperative plan, started last year, under which Amer-

ican law schools assist in the development of African legal education. American law professors are working with law faculty in several African countries.

Other grants were made to provide linguists to help construct an experimental mathematics curriculum for African schools, and for specialists to help the West African Examinations Council improve traditional academic testing methods.

Data International, a clearinghouse to put American overseas assistance personnel in touch with specialists in the United States, received a \$53,000 grant. Subjects on which its advice is sought range widely from poultry feed to the operation of bookmobiles and rural hospitals.

West Africa. In Nigeria, the Foundation granted \$2.3 million to the University of Ibadan to advance its growth as a center of research and graduate instruction. The university, which expects to double its enrollment by 1967 to some 3,000 students, will use the funds to expand its staff and improve library, science, teacher-education, and other facilities.

Two other Nigerian universities received funds in the Foundation's continuing effort to assist the training of government employees and officials. A grant of \$500,000 was made for the establishment of an Institute of Administration at the University of Ife, which will conduct a graduate course for officials in Western Nigeria. The university also received assist-

ance for its Institute of African Studies. Grants totaling \$360,000 were made to Ahmadu Bello University in Northern Nigeria, including support for a local-government training program at the Institute of Administration, Zaria. The funds also provide for a university conference center, housing for visiting scholars, and development of the university law library.

In Eastern Nigeria, three-fourths of whose eight million people depend on peasant agriculture for a livelihood, the Foundation gave \$330,500 for a pilot project in rural development. The aim is to introduce improved techniques, including the voluntary consolidation of land units, to increase villagers' income.

The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation received a further \$420,000 grant for the expansion of its educational radio broadcasts to schools. The Foundation also provided consultants to help develop a national library for Nigeria, important for the nation's educational and cultural life and for governmental reference services such as those provided by the Library of Congress.

In Ghana, the Foundation granted \$285,000 to provide specialists, scholarships, and equipment for a new productivity center; the center will provide consulting services, training, information, and research needed to expand industry and improve marketing methods. The University of Ghana received a grant for housing for visiting scholars.

For West African language congresses, linguistic research, library collections in linguistics, and a conference on educational research, funds were granted to the University of Dakar.

As a first step in planning improved education for Liberia, the Foundation granted \$192,000 to provide American staff advisers and equipment to Cuttington College.

East and Central Africa. The Foundation opened an office in Nairobi to administer grants and help discern new opportunities for

assistance in East and Central Africa. A grant to the East African Common Services Organization was made to provide consultants on regional economic development and planning.

In Tanganyika, the Foundation provided \$335,000 to increase the number of specialists needed to train governmental personnel.

Grants to the University College, Dar-es-Salaam, were made for housing for visiting scholars and for an experiment to enable African students to serve in government agencies and legal research projects during vacations. The African-American Institute received assistance for a project in Tanganyika to help educate African refugee students, mainly from Mozambique. Other grants were made for improvement of wildlife management, an educational program about African game and national parks, and education programs of Tanganyika's National Museum.

In Kenya, grants were made for secondary-school science teaching, for closer ties between the schools and Coryndon Museum in teaching biology, and for the new Academy of Sciences for East Africa.

Experiments, both in Kenya and Tanganyika, were supported to improve the preparation of students for university work through additional secondary-school studies.

In Rhodesia, grants were made to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the country's first university-level law school; and for Ranche House College, which conducts programs on public issues for adults in an interracial setting.

In Basutoland, the Foundation granted \$280,000 to assist the reorganization of Pius XII College, established in 1945 to serve African students from South Africa.

In the Congo, the Foundation granted \$325,000 for training in law and public administration at the National School of Law and Administration. Established with Foundation assistance in 1960, the school now has nearly

400 full-time students, half of them studying administration and the rest planning to become magistrates. With another grant made in 1963, the school is training public officials from the newly independent states of Rwanda and Burundi. The Foundation also provided economic consultants in the Congo.

Elsewhere, the Foundation made a grant in Ethiopia for the development of a law faculty at Haile Selassie I University. In the Sudan, the University of Khartoum received \$75,000 for a study of the Gezira project, a partnership between government and tenants to grow long-staple cotton by means of gravity irrigation based on the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile.

Middle East

The Foundation extended its support of agriculture, education, English-language training, and library development, and provided consultants in such fields as management, economics, and linguistics. To develop science education in the region, \$186,000 was provided for a program specialist to work with Arab officials on secondary-school science and for fellowships enabling Arab science educators to study at the University of Wisconsin.

United Arab Republic. A total of \$1,155,000 was provided for additional specialists in land reclamation, statistical training for economic development, the training of business leaders, and the problems related to the economic and social development of the Aswan area, which will receive a major impetus when the Aswan Dam is completed. An international team of experts will work with Egyptian experts in agriculture, industrial education, lake development, and town and village planning.

Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria. The Foundation assisted the University of Baghdad in providing continued training of library staff in the United States. In Lebanon, consultants were

provided in vocational and technical education and industrial development. The Beirut College for Women, the only four-year, liberal-arts college for women in the Arab world, received \$300,000 for expansion of dormitory facilities.

To advance Syria's agricultural development, the University of Aleppo received assistance for laboratory and field-demonstration equipment, transportation, books, and training fellowships for the Faculty of Agriculture. In Jordan, a grant was made to encourage the growth of agricultural and credit cooperatives, and a consultant was provided for the dairy program of the Arab Development Society demonstration farm in Jericho.

North Africa. A \$200,000 grant was made to help set up twelve family-planning centers in cities and semirural areas of Tunisia, where health officers will work to promote understanding and acceptance of family limitation. Tunisian officials will visit Japan, the United States, and other countries to study family-planning programs and research. Consultants were provided to assist training and research in Tunisia's Ministry of Planning and Finance. Grants were made in Algeria for development of secretarial and accounting schools in Algiers and Oran. The Foundation also provided funds for training of mining foremen-instructors.

Israel. The Foundation granted \$750,000 to the Israel Foundations Trustees for research on such projects as desert reclamation; utilization of saline water; agricultural and industrial technology; assimilation of immigrants; and health of immigrant groups.

Turkey. The Foundation granted \$1.1 million for a national science high school in Turkey, designed to help alleviate the country's shortage of scientists and science teachers. The co-educational school, which will open in Ankara in 1964, will offer three years of training in

biology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics to students chosen in nationwide examinations. A further grant was made to the Middle East Technical University to provide staff training, research training and equipment, and graduate fellowships in mathematics and the physical sciences.

South and Southeast Asia

Support was continued for a number of key institutions in agriculture, family planning, economics training, public administration, and national planning. Foundation assistance to other efforts in South and Southeast Asia—under way for more than a decade—is being concluded, the programs having been firmly established. Cases in point include community-development training centers and small-industries extension centers in India and faculties of economics at three universities in Indonesia; all are operating with only limited foreign help.

Some pilot efforts the Foundation helped develop over several years were being widely expanded in 1963 with support from other aid-giving agencies and agencies of the host country. For example, three polytechnic institutes in Pakistan are now to become the teacher-training centers for a complex of fifty such institutions Pakistan is establishing with help from the World Bank, the Colombo Plan, and other agencies.

To improve administrative and management skills throughout the region, the Foundation made a grant of \$250,000 to the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration, an international body with headquarters in Manila.

A further grant was made to provide equipment and complete construction of the International Rice Research Institute, located in the Philippines, which the Foundation helped establish in 1960 to improve the yield of Asia's commonest staple crop.

India. Grants totaling \$1,047,000 were made to five universities and research organizations and to the Indian Planning Commission (which prepares India's Five Year Plans) to improve economic and social planning. Included were funds for intensified research and for fellowships to permit public and private specialists to gain more thorough understanding of the fundamental development problems in raising the living standards of the country's 450 million people. One institution, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, also received assistance in completing its graduate program in social-science research and training.

The Foundation this year continued to assist India's family-planning program by grants totaling \$745,000 for research and advanced training in endocrinology and other aspects of reproductive biology. The grants were made to the universities of Delhi, Kerala, Mysore, Rajasthan, the Indian Institute of Science, and the Institute of Agriculture, at Anand.

Further implementing a \$5 million program the Foundation began in 1962 to help provide intensive family-planning and health care in selected areas, consultants were sent to India and funds made available for about thirty fellowships to train Indians abroad for key positions in the family-planning program.

Increased food production is another major objective of the Indian government for which the Foundation is giving continuing assistance. To help supply more trained personnel for farm management, this year's actions included a \$270,000 grant to Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University.

The University of Baroda received further assistance for its postgraduate training and research program in home science, designed to help meet India's shortage of teachers for its home-economics colleges.

With a grant of \$1,087,000, the Foundation supplemented earlier assistance to the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization in

International Affairs

Strengthening International Agencies: United Nations special agencies (represented by symbols, *right*) are subject of grant-financed research by Brookings Institution. Other grants are aimed at strengthening international bodies and the rule of law.



Program in Japan: Business leaders at conference of Japan Committee for Economic Development, which received grant to advance country's role in technical and other assistance to developing countries.

East-West Dialogue: Reduction of East-West tensions is objective of grant-assisted conferences between American and Soviet leaders. Economist Gabriel Hauge was among U. S. participants.

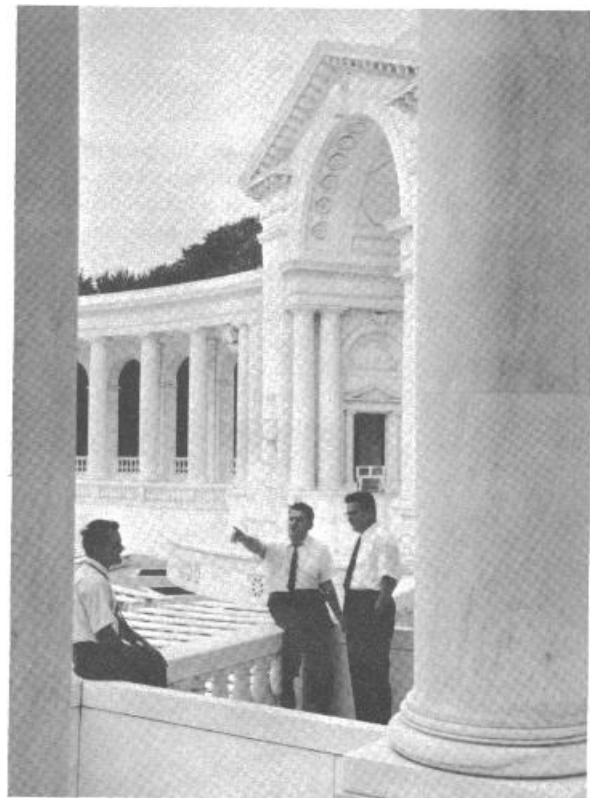


International Labor Organization: Course on labor-management problems brings specialists from twenty-nine countries to Geneva. I.L.O. received grant for training and research.



Grants in Australia included assistance to Australian National University (*above*) for research on the role of Australia in world affairs.

Exchange Program: Yugoslav official Kemal Sejfula (*center*) chats with friends during visit to United States, under Foundation-financed exchange of scholars and experts between East Europe and West.



Overseas Development

Food Production: Grant for marine research and training at University of São Paulo will help expansion of Brazilian fishing industry—a rich source of food protein.



Science Training: Students at University of the Valley, Colombia, work in laboratory. Grant is assisting training of secondary-school science teachers and development of basic-studies program.

Economic Research: Seminar at Center for Economic Research, a division of the Torcuato Di Tella Institute in Buenos Aires. Foundation has provided assistance for Center's program.





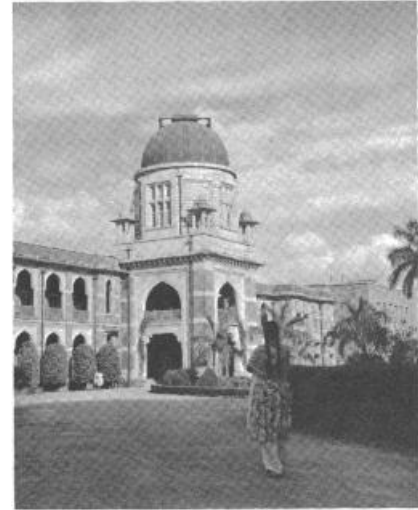
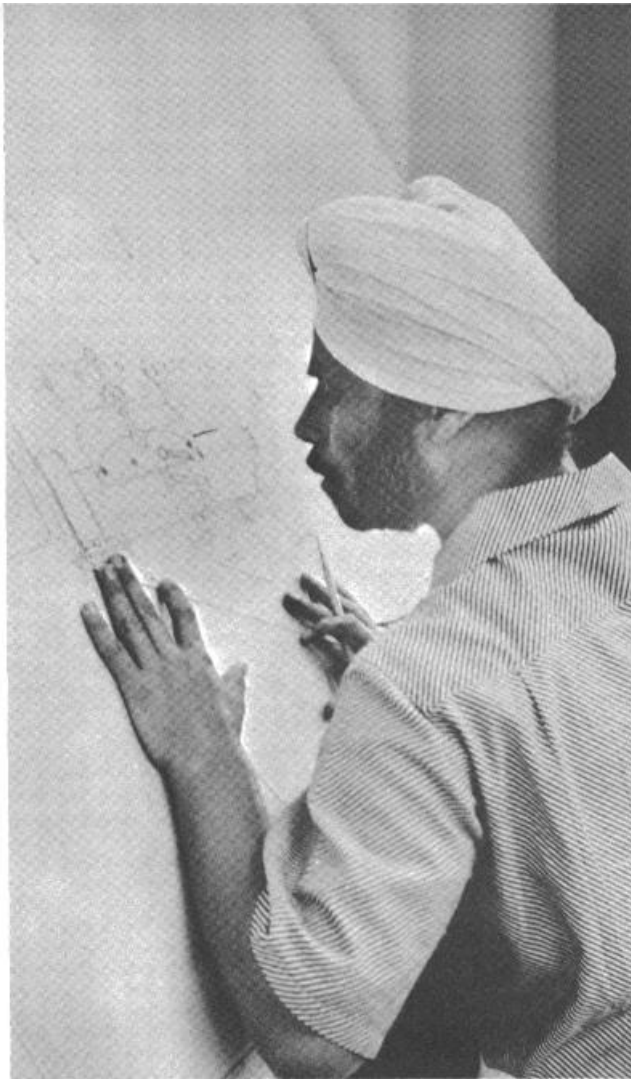
Agriculture: Farmers study exhibit at institute in Mexico, where Foundation is supporting Chapingo agricultural center.



Urban Community Development: In Venezuela, advisers provided by Foundation are helping municipalities plan for improved living standards.

New Methods: Use of tractor and oxen as aids to plowing symbolize transition to new methods of agriculture in Pakistan, where Foundation is supporting academies of village development at Peshawar and Comilla.





Home Science: Graduate training and research in home science are supported by grant to University of Baroda (*above*).

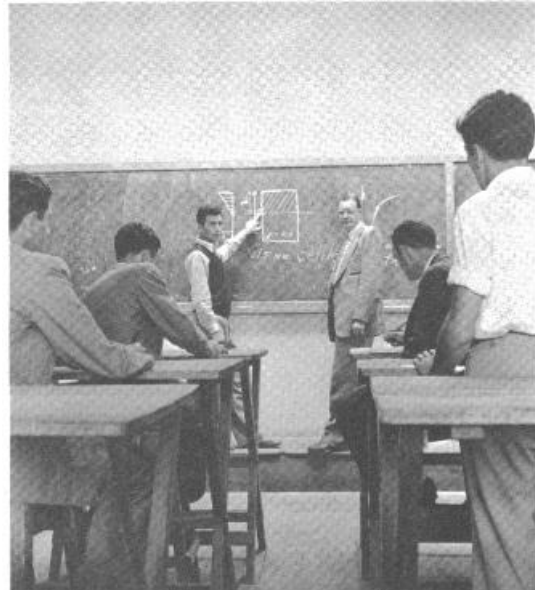
Economic Development: Small factory in India, where this draftsman works, makes scientific instruments for school use. Expansion of small-scale industries is feature of nation's Five Year Plans. Grants for advisers and fellowships are helping Planning Commission gain better understanding of development problems.



Teacher Training: Airlangga University is one of three Indonesian institutions receiving Foundation funds for training of teachers, particularly in English, which is country's second language.



Secretarial Training is supported by grants in Tunisia and Algeria to help improve government and business administration.



Science Education: A physics class in a Turkish school. Grants assist secondary-school science and Middle East higher scientific education.

Land Reclamation: Agricultural engineer in the United Arab Republic inspects tomato field. Grants assist desert cultivation in Egypt.

Food Sources: In Israel, where pond-raised carp are an important protein source, research seeks to control toxic algae that destroy entire ponds.



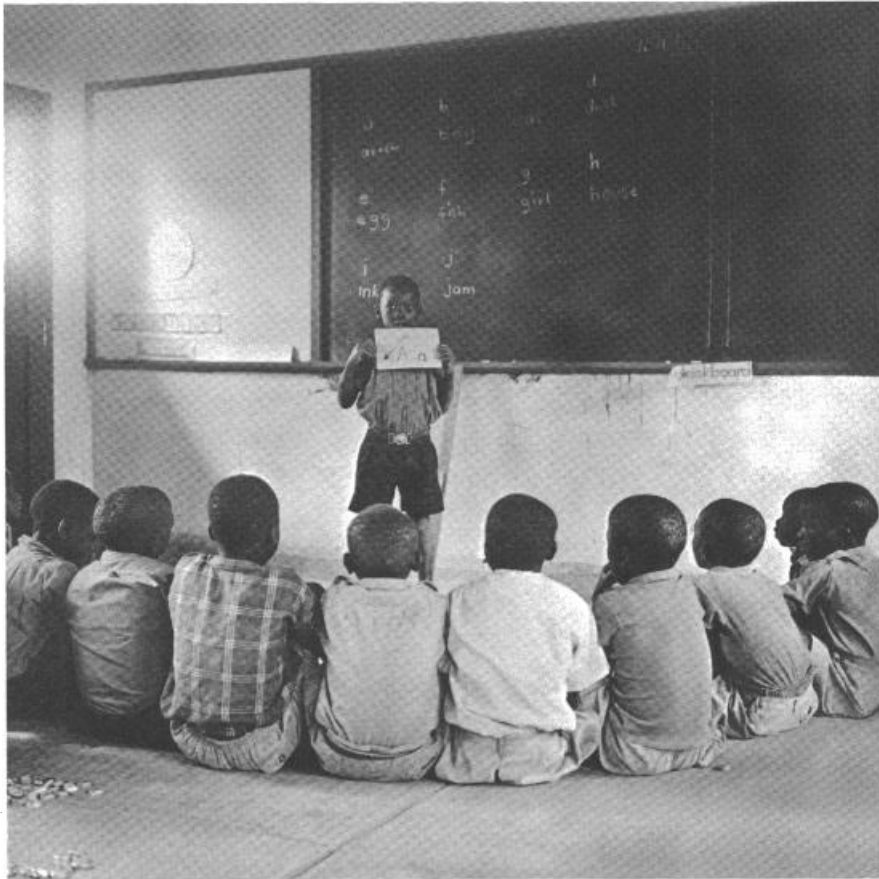
Banking Seminar at University of Lagos reflects Foundation-assisted effort to improve African business administration, as well as management and public-service training generally.



African Education: Above, Nigerian students between classes at University of Ibadan, which Foundation has supported as a key center of higher education in West Africa.

Aids to Learning: Institute of Pedagogical Studies at University of Dakar conducts research program to improve school standards in French-speaking Africa.





English-Language Teaching is key to education in many fields vital to growth of less-developed countries, especially in such countries as Kenya (above) where African and Asian children speak many diverse languages.



Improved Civil Service: Students at center in Tanganyika learn vocational skills for work with government. Grants assist civil-service training in several newly independent African countries.

continued from page 54

the formulation of a master development plan for Calcutta, where urban problems are among the worst in the world. Basic data have now been assembled toward preparation of the plan, and experiments for prototype designs have been conducted on the basis of engineering, architectural, and economic research.

The two-year-old National Institute for Industrial Design, which now has a staff of thirty-four designers, architects, and other experts, received further assistance for training and research to enhance the competitiveness of Indian products in the world market. A grant of \$948,000 was made for continued assistance to the Small Industry Extension Training Institute at Hyderabad.

Indonesia. Developed with Foundation assistance over several years, three university faculties of economics—essential institutions in a nation working toward economic viability—are now on a firm footing, and the Foundation this year made concluding grants, or began tapering off support, for their programs; they are at the University of Indonesia and Gadjah Mada and Nommensen Universities.

At the same time, the Foundation made grants for two new ventures—a University of Indonesia department of public economic administration to train future government specialists in development, which the University of California (Berkeley) will help set up with a \$475,000 grant; and a National Economic and Social Research Institute, which Harvard University will help develop.

Indiana University received \$370,000 to help Indonesia develop a national center in Jakarta for upgrading clerical skills in government service.

Since Indonesia has adopted English as its second language, the Foundation made a grant to enable Cornell University to publish an English-Indonesian dictionary, as an aid to the teaching of English.

Malaysia. A grant of \$300,000 was made to the University of Singapore to strengthen its law school through visiting professorships and fellowships for training abroad. The university also received two grants, totaling \$370,000, to improve its library through foreign training of staff, the help of visiting professors, and the purchase of books and other research material.

To help diversify the country's economy, now chiefly in rubber and tin, a three-man expert team was provided to the government, which has already begun to implement the team's recommendations.

Pakistan. With a grant of \$975,000 to the Population Council, the Foundation expanded its assistance to the official Pakistan program of family-planning research and training. The Council will help Pakistan's new National Research Institute of Family Planning train professional personnel and conduct research and family-planning institutes for doctors, nurses, and midwives. Pakistan's policy calls for opening 3,000 family-planning clinics by 1965.

Grants totaling \$615,000 this year brought to more than \$4 million, and also terminated, Foundation support for Harvard University's assistance to the Pakistan Planning Commission since 1954. Consultants have helped in the preparation of Pakistan's first and second Five Year Plans, have enabled the Commission to improve its research and train its staff, and have assisted planning at the provincial level.

Two academies of village development—one at Peshawar in West Pakistan, the other at Comilla in East Pakistan—will receive further assistance under a grant made to Michigan State University. Now staffed by qualified Pakistanis, the academies provide educational programs for public officials responsible for projects at the local level.

The Foundation granted \$347,000 to provide continued training in town planning and to prepare more Pakistanis for positions with

the West Pakistan Housing and Settlements Agency. Under this program, for which previous grants have totaled more than \$1.2 million, thirty-seven Pakistani engineers and social scientists have studied at the Athens Technological Institute and at Korangi, a suburb of Karachi where a model township is being developed.

In the field of education, continued support was given for student-teacher centers at the Universities of Dacca and the Panjab. Also, for the design, production, and more effective use of scientific apparatus in secondary schools, the Foundation granted \$260,000 to aid the establishment of a science-technology center at Lahore.

Philippines. The University of the Philippines received \$1,496,000 for development of its College of Agriculture at Los Baños. The Rockefeller Foundation and other agencies are also contributing. Cornell University will provide visiting professors and train Philippine graduate assistants in the United States to help develop the college's research, graduate education, and extension services.

The University of the Philippines also received \$500,000 for the development of its Institute of Public Administration, through which the government is establishing an academy to train senior government officials and a research and teaching program to improve local government. The funds will be used for visiting professors, consultants, fellowships for study abroad, and library materials and equipment. The university also received assistance for the graduate program of the College of Business Administration.

Latin America and the Caribbean Area

Concentrating on selected countries, the Foundation expanded assistance for development of institutions—in higher education, science, economics, agriculture, planning and adminis-

tration, and industrial training—that may eventually form a network of centers serving both national development needs and the needs of Latin America as a whole.

The Foundation extended its program to Mexico with a series of grants and made an initial grant in Peru.

Assisted by the Ford Foundation and two others, a staff office was set up by the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges to improve selection of supporting institutions and personnel in the United States for rural-development work in Latin America.

As in South and Southeast Asia earlier, the Foundation appointed six training associates in its offices in Latin America and the Caribbean area. The aim is to augment the supply of young men and women available for professional assignments overseas.

Argentina. Grants totaling \$354,000 were made for economic research and training in planning by the Torcuato Di Tella Institute, a private, nonprofit organization. Harvard University will provide advisers and short-term consultants to the Institute. The Foundation also granted \$300,000 for doctoral training of agricultural economists, of whom the country has a severe shortage.

The Foundation, which since 1959 has supported the sciences as a major element in university development and as a key factor in modern industrial and agricultural expansion, made grants totaling \$912,500 to help strengthen the industrial and technical base of the Argentine economy. The recipients were the National Atomic Energy Commission, for its department of metallurgy; the Metallurgical Chamber of Argentine Manufacturing Industries, for research; the Argentine Chemical Association, for library expansion, lectures, and publications; the University of Buenos Aires, for the semiconductors laboratory and for visiting professors of mathematics, biology, and

meteorology; the Bariloche Foundation, for preliminary assistance towards the organization of a private science university; and the William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute, for help in preparing centers in Buenos Aires and Córdoba for training teachers of vocational education.

The Superior Institute of Public Administration received a \$100,000 grant for fellowships and advisers to strengthen its research and training.

For research and for the training of Argentine graduate students on the problems of rapid urbanization (65 per cent of the population now lives in cities), specialists, visiting professors, and library assistance were provided to the University of the Litoral's Institute of Regional and Urban Planning.

Brazil. The Foundation granted \$1,130,000 to support a major effort by Brazilian scientists and educators to improve the training of the country's young scientific talent. Under the program, young scientists and faculty members will receive fellowships to pursue advanced studies at selected Brazilian universities and laboratories and abroad.

To encourage the development of Brazil's expanding fishing industry—a major new source of protein—the Foundation granted \$547,500 to the University of São Paulo for expanded marine and fisheries research and training at the Oceanographic Institute. The program will include improvement of fishing gear and training of master fishermen. For consulting, training, and other assistance to a new agricultural-economics and statistics unit in the State of Minas Gerais agriculture department, which is cooperating with the Rural University, a grant of \$510,000 was made.

The Foundation granted \$354,640 to the University of Ceara, in an industrialized section of the otherwise depressed Northeast, for the development of an industrial-engineering

program focused on small industry, and for its Institute of Mathematics. The funds will support continued participation of the University of California (Los Angeles). The University of Brasília was given \$388,500 for development of library facilities and a university press. Following an earlier grant for a demonstration project to improve school programs operating under severe slum conditions in Rio de Janeiro, the Foundation this year financed visits by Brazilian teachers to experimental community-development projects in cities in the United States.

Central America. A grant of \$307,200 was made to the University of Costa Rica to support the university's general-studies program and to improve library resources.

Chile. Consultants were provided for the Education Planning Commission, set up in 1962 to map the development of Chilean education from primary through university level. The Foundation granted \$365,000 for a new graduate program in business and public administration at the University of Chile. The funds underwrite graduate fellowships, visiting professors, and library books.

The TECHO Promotion Institute received funds for a project in the Santiago slums in small-scale industries and the expansion of production cooperatives, in one case involving use of material salvaged from dumps.

Mexico. The Foundation provided \$904,700 for development of a major agricultural education-research-extension complex at Chapingo. The Mexican government, international agencies, and the Rockefeller Foundation are taking part in the effort to develop a modern agricultural center to serve the country and train specialists from all of Latin America. Foundation funds will cover architectural services, consultants, fellowships in the United States,

library development, and a statistical center.

The Monterrey Institute of Technology was granted \$380,000 for a demonstration of the use of educational television at the elementary, adult vocational, and university levels.

The University of Nuevo León received assistance for its faculty of economics and center of economic research, and the Autonomous University of Guadalajara received a grant for preparation of a master plan of university reform. A \$491,250 grant to the College of Mexico was made for the establishment of a new center for economics and demography.

Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela. Continuing to strengthen public administration in Colombia, the Foundation granted \$494,400 to enable four Harvard University economists to train government staff in development planning and implementation. The grant will also provide fellowships for key Colombian staff to study abroad. Following an earlier grant to the faculty of education at the University of Antioquia, the Foundation granted the university \$324,000 to assist in improving its technological and pedagogical research and for a new program of basic studies.

In Peru, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Agrarian University, near Lima, to help prepare personnel for agricultural development. Visiting agricultural-economics profes-

sors, equipment, and fellowships are being provided; and Iowa State University and the University of North Carolina are participating in the program.

In Venezuela, the Foundation provided fellowships and library funds for the organization of a School of Public Administration. A grant was also made to the Central University of Venezuela to study the nation's social and political structure and help develop a consensus on development goals. And the Foundation provided advisers to help improve the ability of municipalities to manage development programs at a local level of responsibility.

Caribbean Area. Grants were made to Brandeis University for training assistance to the Dominican Republic in public finance and civil-service development, and to Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College for agricultural consultants.

The University of the West Indies received a \$230,000 grant to assist economic planning in the island governments of the East Caribbean, and the University of Puerto Rico was given further aid for research on economic and government organization in the area.

A complete list of 1963 grants in the Overseas Development program begins on page 140; projects, page 163; appropriations, page 168.

Special Institutional Grants

National Arts Centers

The Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts and three of its constituent organizations received grants totaling \$17.2 million. The Center, regarded as a cultural resource of national and international significance, is located in New York City. Supplementing 1956 and 1957 grants totaling \$12.5 million, the funds represented the Foundation's final contribution to

construction costs and to certain educational, cultural, and performing activities of the Center, the Metropolitan Opera, New York Philharmonic, and Juilliard School of Music over the next ten years. The grants must be matched in varying proportions by the recipients.

A \$5 million conditional grant was made for the National Cultural Center in Washington, D.C. For the grant to be paid, the Center

must first obtain \$15 million in matching funds from other private sources. The Center was authorized by Congress in 1958, but no government funds were provided for construction or operation. The total cost of the structure is estimated at around \$30 million. As tentatively designed, the Center would house a concert hall, a playhouse, and an opera hall in a single building along the Potomac River.

Memorial Grants

The Foundation honored the centennial of the birth of one of its founders with a \$3 million

grant for the new Henry Ford Memorial Library in Dearborn, Michigan, his birthplace. In addition to serving the community, the library is also designed as a demonstration to other municipal libraries of the latest in library technology.

As a memorial to its other founder, Edsel Ford, the Foundation granted \$1 million to the Museum of Modern Art in New York, of which he was a trustee. The gift will be applied to the Museum's campaign for endowment and for funds toward construction of two wings to be completed in 1964.

Fellowships

Business Administration and Economics

The following were recipients of five types of fellowships in business administration and economics during fiscal 1963. Candidates were nominated by universities at the invitation of the Foundation, and selections were made with the assistance of advisory committees of faculty members. For the fellowships, the Foundation made grants totaling \$1,457,384 to forty-five universities, under which the 179 recipients are listed. Included were supplemental funds totaling \$260,000 to thirty participating universities to accelerate the completion of work by doctoral students. Except as otherwise noted, the listed universities are also the nominating institutions and the places where the recipients will work.

Doctoral: *To graduate business students for doctoral study and dissertation research.*

California, University of (Berkeley)

Edwin H. Caplan, *Concord, Calif.*
 Stuart G. Gould, *San Francisco, Calif.*
 Kenneth D. MacKenzie, *Santa Cruz, Calif.*
 Paul L. Schmidbauer, *Berkeley, Calif.*

California, University of (Los Angeles)

Nils H. Hakansson, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
 Roy D. Harris, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
 Kenneth R. MacCrimmon, *Santa Monica, Calif.*

Carnegie Institute of Technology

Robert F. Byrne, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
 John P. Crecine, *Lansing, Mich.*
 Wallace B. Crowston, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*
 William M. Keenan, *Des Plaines, Ill.*
 Allan D. Shocker, *Palo Alto, Calif.*
 Wesley L. Weber, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
 Glenn T. Wilson, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Chicago, University of

William H. Beaver, *Hammond, Ind.*
 Melvin N. Greenball, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Eliezer Levy, *Rehovot, Israel*
 Vahe Nalbandian, *Arlington, Mass.*
 Frederick L. Neumann, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Francis J. Nourie, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Joseph A. Pichler, *St. Louis, Mo.*
 Robert W. Williamson, *South Bend, Ind.*

Colorado, University of

Rudolph C. Doenges, *Denver, Colo.*

Columbia University

Ian D. Boyd, *Victoria, Australia*
 Robert F. Church, *Providence, R.I.*

Allan Easton, *Roslyn, N.Y.*

Fred O. Jensen, *New Providence, N.J.*
 Seymour M. Kwerel, *Englewood, N.J.*
 Lee J. Seidler, *New York, N.Y.*
 Ronald I. Simon, *New York, N.Y.*
 Ross A. Webber, *New Rochelle, N.Y.*
 Boris Yavitz, *White Plains, N.Y.*

Cornell University

Donald L. Harnett, *State College, Pa.*

Florida, University of

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

Harvard University

Michael Adler, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
(Nominated by Carnegie Institute of Technology)
 Francis J. Aguilar, *Mount Vernon, N.Y.*
 Jeffrey A. Barach, *New York, N.Y.*
 Robert H. Caplan III, *Glen Ridge, N.J.*
 William A. Day, *Arlington, Mass.*
 John D. Donnell, *Cedar Falls, Iowa*
 John F. Graham, *London, Ont., Canada*
(Nominated by University of Western Ontario)
 Donald S. Henley, *Boston, Mass.*
 Murray Hilibrand, *North Plainfield, N.J.*
 Wesley W. Marple, Jr., *Cambridge, Mass.*
 Phillip F. Myers, *Cleveland Heights, Ohio*
 Derek A. Newton, *Cambridge, Mass.*
 George Schussel, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
 Burton A. Scott, Jr., *Decatur, Ga.*
(Nominated by Indiana University)
 William W. Sihler, *New York, N.Y.*
 Ralph Z. Sorenson II, *Mansfield, Ohio*
 Charles R. Wolf, *Mason City, Iowa*

Illinois, University ofJoseph A. Campana, *Youngstown, Ohio***Indiana University**Charles W. Dane, *Corvallis, Ore.*John R. Grabner, Jr., *Hastings, Neb.*Urban B. Ozanne, *Seattle, Wash.**(Nominated by University of Washington)*William C. Perkins, *Lebanon, Ind.*Ralph H. Sprague, Jr., *Bloomington, Ind.***Louisiana State University**Van C. McGraw, *Monroe, La.***Massachusetts Institute of Technology**James F. Burns, *Cincinnati, Ohio*Donald C. Carroll, *Lexington, Mass.*John R. M. Gordon, *Kingston, Ont., Canada**(Nominated by Queen's University)*Robert S. Hamada, *Cherry Hill, N.J.*Warren H. Hausman, *New Britain, Conn.*Raghu Nath, *New Delhi, India*David N. Ness, *Minneapolis, Minn.*Otto H. Poensgen, *Cambridge, Mass.*Randall S. Robinson, *Swarthmore, Pa.*Terry W. Rothermel, *South Bend, Ind.*Peer O. Soelberg, *Cambridge, Mass.**(For study at Carnegie Institute of Technology)***Michigan State University**John G. Maurer, *Detroit, Mich.*Richard A. Stevenson, *Newark, N.Y.**(Nominated by Syracuse University)***Michigan, University of**Douglas B. Brown, *Royal Oak, Mich.*Peter H. Knutson, *Beloit, Wis.***Minnesota, University of**Richard G. Woods, *Minneapolis, Minn.***North Carolina, University of**Donald L. Tuttle, *Miami, Fla.***Oregon, University of**Joseph W. Wilkinson, *Eugene, Ore.***Purdue University**Robert D. Brennen, *Bronx, N.Y.*Donald B. Rice, Jr., *West Lafayette, Ind.***Southern California, University of**John H. Zenger, *Whittier, Calif.***Stanford University**Donald Erlenkotter, *Kentfield, Calif.*John A. Halter, *Palo Alto, Calif.*John R. Kennedy, *London, Ont., Canada**(Nominated by University of Western Ontario)*John L. Livingstone, *Stanford, Calif.*Robert F. Love, *Stanford, Calif.*David B. Montgomery, *Concord, Calif.*Earl W. Snell, *Stanford, Calif.*Dale R. Weigel, *Stanford, Calif.*Ronald F. Wipern, *Berkeley, Calif.***Texas, University of**Everett G. Dillman, *Albuquerque, N.M.*Thomas V. Greer, *Burnet, Texas*Reynolds Griffith, *Little Rock, Ark.*Edward L. Summers, *Houston, Texas***Washington, University of**John W. Buckley, *Seattle, Wash.*Bruce M. Clark, *Rye, N.Y.*Richard A. Oppedahl, *Seattle, Wash.*James A. Sherbaniuk, *Vegreville, Alb., Canada***Wisconsin, University of**Donald E. Stone, *Madison, Wis.*

Dissertation: *To enable doctoral candidates in economics to devote a full year to the writing of their dissertations.*

Brown UniversityJoel I. Brest, *Providence, R.I.***California, University of (Berkeley)**Sidney S. Handel, *Berkeley, Calif.*Sister M. Amata Miller, *Monroe, Mich.*Roger N. Waud, *Berkeley, Calif.***California, University of (Los Angeles)**Stuart G. Schmid, *Santa Monica, Calif.***Chicago, University of**Suraj B. Gupta, *Uttar Pradesh, India*Giora Hanoch, *Jerusalem, Israel*Morris Perlman, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*Sherwin H. Rosen, *Chicago, Ill.***Columbia University**William M. Landes, *New York, N.Y.*Dave M. O'Neill, *New York, N.Y.*Reynold M. Sachs, *Chicago, Ill.*

Cornell UniversityWilliam J. Breen, *DeKalb, Ill.***Duke University**James M. Folsom, *Durham, N.C.**(For study at Vanderbilt University)***Harvard University**Lars G. Sandberg, *Cambridge, Mass.*Ralph G. M. Sultan, *Cambridge, Mass.*Maurice Wilkinson, *Los Angeles, Calif.***Johns Hopkins University**Takeshi Amemiya, *Tokyo, Japan*Kenneth M. Brown, *St. Paul, Minn.*Mark R. Daniels, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada***Massachusetts Institute of Technology**Alan R. Dobell, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada*Robert A. Pollak, *Chevy Chase, Md.*Donald P. Tucker, *Barrington, R.I.***Michigan State University**Dwayne E. Wrightsman, *Lansing, Mich.***Michigan, University of**Jerome C. Wells, *Ann Arbor, Mich.***Northwestern University**William E. Hoehn, Jr., *Carnegie, Pa.***Princeton University**Anton S. Nissen, *Iron Mountain, Mich.***Purdue University**Norman R. Weldon, *West Lafayette, Ind.***Stanford University**David F. Bradford, *Arlington, Mass.*Hajime Oniki, *Kumamoto, Japan***Syracuse University**Charles Waldauer, *Syracuse, N.Y.***Yale University**Stanley W. Black III, *Charlotte, N.C.*James A. Hanson, *Bridgeport, Conn.*John J. H. McGowan, *New Haven, Conn.***Faculty Research: On economic and business problems of their own choosing.****Brown University**Phillip D. Cagan, *Providence, R.I.***California, University of (Berkeley)**George F. Break, *Berkeley, Calif.***California, University of (Los Angeles)**Fred E. Case, *Pacific Palisades, Calif.***Carnegie Institute of Technology**Kalman J. Cohen, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*Gerald L. Thompson, *Pittsburgh, Pa.***Chicago, University of**H. Zvi Griliches, *Chicago, Ill.*Victor Zarnowitz, *Chicago, Ill.***City College of New York**Elliot Zupnick, *New York, N.Y.***Columbia University**Gary S. Becker, *Scarsdale, N.Y.***Cornell University**George J. Staller, *Ithaca, N.Y.***Dartmouth College**James B. Quinn, *Hanover, N.H.***Florida, University of**Lawrence L. Crum, *Gainesville, Fla.***Harvard University**Hendrik S. Houthakker, *Belmont, Mass.***Indiana University**Gordon C. Armour, *Bloomington, Ind.***Iowa, State University of**Max S. Wortman, Jr., *Iowa City, Iowa***Kansas, University of**Charles E. Staley, *Lawrence, Kansas***Los Angeles State College**Gordon W. Bertram, *Altadena, Calif.***Maryland, University of**G. Paul Wonnacott, *College Park, Md.***Massachusetts Institute of Technology**Franco Modigliani, *Belmont, Mass.*Robert M. Solow, *Concord, Mass.***Michigan State University**Alfred L. Edwards, *East Lansing, Mich.*

Minnesota, University of
Gordon B. Davis, *St. Paul, Minn.*
Leonid Hurwicz, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

North Carolina, University of
James C. Ingram, *Chapel Hill, N.C.*

North Texas State University
Cleatice L. Littlefield, *Denton, Texas*

Northwestern University
Donald P. Jacobs, *Skokie, Ill.*
William Jaffe, *Skokie, Ill.*

Notre Dame, University of
E. Jerome McCarthy, *South Bend, Ind.*

Pennsylvania, University of
Irwin Friend, *Wynnewood, Pa.*
Lawrence R. Klein, *Wynnewood, Pa.*

Pittsburgh, University of
C. Edward Weber, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Princeton University
Gardner Patterson, *Princeton, N.J.*

Purdue University
Frank Bass, *West Lafayette, Ind.*
James P. Quirk, *Lafayette, Ind.*

Rice University
Gaston V. Rimlinger, *Houston, Texas*

Saskatchewan, University of
Albert E. Safarian, *Saskatoon, Sask., Canada*

Southern Methodist University
Leo I. Bakony, *Dallas, Texas*

Stanford University
Marc L. Nerlove, *Stanford, Calif.*
Harvey M. Wagner, *Menlo Park, Calif.*

Tufts University
John L. Cornwall, *Lexington, Mass.*

Wisconsin, University of
William H. Dodge, *Madison, Wis.*
Arthur S. Goldberger, *Madison, Wis.*

Yale University
Kent T. Healy, *Killingworth, Conn.*

Social-Science Research on Business: *To faculty members in anthropology, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics to study problems of the business firm, and for doctoral candidates in these fields to devote a full year to dissertations on business subjects.*

Faculty Research

Illinois, University of
Fred E. Fiedler, *Urbana, Ill.*
Clark C. Spence, *Champaign, Ill.*

Yale University
Roger Harrison, *New Haven, Conn.*

Dissertations

Chicago, University of
John D. Brewer, *Chicago, Ill.*
Alan L. Seltzer, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*

Law Faculty

Eleven Law Faculty Fellowships were awarded during fiscal 1963, the fifth and final group in a series, 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:

International Legal Studies

Salo Engel, *University of Tennessee*
William F. Fratcher, *University of Missouri*
G. Stanley Joslin, *Emory University*
Leroy S. Merrifield, *George Washington University*
Pauli Murray, *Yale University*
Cornelius J. Peck, *University of Washington*
Clyde W. Summers, *Yale University*

Law and Public Affairs

Sanford J. Fox, *Boston College*
Sanford N. Katz, *Catholic University of America*
Herbert Morris, *University of California (Los Angeles)*
John W. Whelan, *Georgetown University*

The Arts

The following recipients of fellowships and awards during fiscal 1963 were nominated at the invitation of the Foundation by persons professionally engaged in the field concerned. Selections were made with the assistance of panels of judges.

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

Recipient

William F. Boughton, *Winona, Minn.*
 Douglas L. Buck, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*
 Charles L. Burns, *Chicago, Ill.*
 William Bushnell, *Cleveland, Ohio*
 Bryan E. Clark, *Centereach, N.Y.*
 Carole Deschamps, *New York, N.Y.*
 Noel S. Dowling, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*
 David Tausig Frank, *Harrisburg, Pa.*
 John E. Gibbens, *Eugene, Ore.*
 Norman R. Gregory, *Paoli, Ind.*
 Robert E. Gustavson, *Minneapolis, Minn.*
 Edward C. Hankenson, *Magee, Miss.*
 Ruth Marie Hider, *Binghamton, N.Y.*
 Ellen C. Kaplan, *Kansas City, Mo.*
 Douglas B. Koss, *Sandoval, N.M.*
 Ronald C. Lipka, *Los Alamos, N.M.*
 John M. Ludwig, *Pinehurst, N.C.*
 David Lunney, *New York, N.Y.*
 Patrick B. McGinnis, *New York, N.Y.*
 H. G. McNally, Jr., *Houston, Texas*
 Kenneth R. Meine, *New Castle, Pa.*
 Styrk Orwoll, *Granite Falls, Minn.*
 John R. Reel, *Washington, D.C.*
 Stephen Sell, *Monmouth Beach, N.J.*
 Frederick G. Sliter, *Lexington, Ky.*
 Ian Strasfogel, *New York, N.Y.*
 J. Wesley Zeigler, *Hamden, Conn.*

Place of Internship

Tyrone Guthrie Theatre, *Minneapolis, Minn.*
 Arena Stage, *Washington, D.C.*
 Philharmonic-Symphony Society, *New York, N.Y.*
 American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, *Stratford, Conn.*
 Vanguard Playhouse, *Detroit, Mich.*
 New York City Ballet, *New York, N.Y.*
 Arena Stage, *Washington, D.C.*
 Mummers Theatre, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*
 Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
 Kansas City Lyric Theatre, *Kansas City, Mo.*
 Play House, *Cleveland, Ohio*
 San Francisco Opera, *San Francisco, Calif.*
 New York City Opera, *New York, N.Y.*
 Tyrone Guthrie Theatre, *Minneapolis, Minn.*
 Actor's Workshop, *San Francisco, Calif.*
 Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, *Baltimore, Md.*
 Play House, *Cleveland, Ohio*
 Mummers Theatre, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*
 Alley Theatre, *Houston, Texas*
 Alley Theatre, *Houston, Texas*
 Detroit Symphony Orchestra, *Detroit, Mich.*
 Cincinnati Summer Opera, *Cincinnati, Ohio*
 Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra, *Kansas City, Mo.*
 Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, *Cleveland, Ohio*
 Alley Theatre, *Houston, Texas*
 New York City Opera, *New York, N.Y.*
 Actor's Workshop, *San Francisco, Calif.*

Contemporary-Art Purchases: *The Foundation purchased 111 paintings, sculptures, drawings, and prints by the following artists from exhibitions at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.; the Krannert Art Museum of the University of Illinois, Urbana; the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston; the Salt Lake Art Center, Salt Lake City; the San Francisco Art Institute; the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis; the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York; and the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Mo. These institutions retained half of the purchases for their permanent collections; the rest were presented by the artists to museums, libraries, colleges, and art centers throughout the country.*

Josef Albers, *New Haven, Conn., painter*
 Dean Aydelott, *Albuquerque, N.M., painter*
 Urve Bakis, *Grand Forks, N.D., painter*

Helen Barchilon, *Boulder, Colo., painter*
 Walter Barker, *New York, N.Y., painter*
 Anthony Berlant, *Los Angeles, Calif., painter*

- John Bernhardt, *Los Angeles, Calif.*, painter
 Gene Bernofsky, *Lawrence, Kan.*, painter
 Robert Birmelin, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Lee Bontecou, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Cameron Booth, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, painter
 Lamar Briggs, *Bellaire, Texas*, painter
 Maurice Brown, *Oshkosh, Wis.*, painter
 Byron Burford, *Iowa City, Iowa*, painter
 Peter Busa, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, painter
 Charles Cajori, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Kenneth Campbell, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Martin Carey, *Worcester, Mass.*, painter
 Norman Carlberg, *Baltimore, Md.*, sculptor
 Carmen Cicero, *Englewood, N.J.*, painter
 Jean Clad, *Los Angeles, Calif.*, painter
 John Colt, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, painter
 Thomas Cowette, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, painter
 James Crane, *River Falls, Wis.*, painter
 David Cummings, *Kansas City, Mo.*, printmaker
 Stefano Cusumano, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Burgoyne Diller, *Atlantic Highlands, N.J.*, painter
 Dale Eldred, *Kansas City, Mo.*, sculptor
 Larry E. Elsner, *Logan, Utah*, sculptor
 Jimmy Ernst, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 John Ferren, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 James Joe Froese, *Hutchinson, Kan.*, sculptor
 Lee Gatch, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Thomas George, *Valley Cottage, N.Y.*, painter
 Steve Gilpin, *Tulsa, Okla.*, painter
 Joseph Glasco, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Robert Goodnough, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 David Gray, *Madison, Wis.*, sculptor
 Roy Gussow, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Louis Gutierrez, *Pittsburg, Calif.*, painter
 Robert Harvey, *San Francisco, Calif.*, painter
 Ted Hegley, *Madison, Wis.*, sculptor
 Edward Higgins, *Easton, Pa.*, sculptor
 Joe Ferrell Hobbs, *Arlington, Texas*, sculptor
 Carl Holty, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 John Ihle, *Mill Valley, Calif.*, printmaker
 V. Jaramillo, *Los Angeles, Calif.*, painter
 Don Jensen, *St. Paul, Minn.*, sculptor
 Ida Kohlmeyer, *New Orleans, La.*, painter
 Edmond Kohn, *Los Angeles, Calif.*, painter
 R. J. Kreznar, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, painter
 Harold Krisel, *Long Island City, N.Y.*, painter
 Bernard Langlais, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Harry Leippe, *Las Vegas, N.M.*, sculptor
 Michael Lekakis, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Carol Lind, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Len Lye, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Robert Mallary, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Ezio Martinelli, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Robert Meadows, *Hibbing, Minn.*, painter
 John Mincks, *Moscow, Idaho*, painter
 George Miyasaki, *Berkeley, Calif.*, painter
 Kyle Morris, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Walter Murch, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Bruce McClain, *Platteville, Wis.*, painter
 James McGarrell, *Bloomington, Ind.*, painter
 George McNeil, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*, painter
 Donald Nice, *White Bear Lake, Minn.*, painter
 Knud Nielsen, *Queens Village, N.Y.*, painter
 Nathan Oliveira, *Piedmont, Calif.*, painter
 Don Olsen, *Midvale, Utah*, painter
 Raymond Parker, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Robert Partin, *Greensboro, N.C.*, painter
 David Pease, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, painter
 Gabor Peterdi, *Rowayton, Conn.*, painter
 Reginald Pollack, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Thomas Prentiss, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Walter Quirt, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, painter
 Andre Racz, *Demarest, N.J.*, painter
 Richard Randell, *St. Paul, Minn.*, sculptor
 R. Roger Remington, *Bozeman, Mont.*, printmaker
 Edith Roberson, *Salt Lake City, Utah*, painter
 Natalie Romera, *Houston, Texas*, painter
 John Rood, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, sculptor
 Bernard Rosenthal, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Frank Roth, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Jerry J. Rudquist, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, painter
 Elmer Schooley, *Las Vegas, N.M.*, painter
 Fritz Scholder, *Tucson, Ariz.*, painter
 Louis Siegriest, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Joel Smith, *Moscow, Idaho*, painter
 Ethel Spears, *Navasota, Texas*, painter
 Richard Stankiewicz, *Huntington, Mass.*, sculptor
 Leo Steppat, *Madison, Wis.*, sculptor
 Neil Stouffer, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, painter
 Sahl Swarz, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Ted Tangen, *St. Paul, Minn.*, sculptor
 William Tarr, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Jack Tworokov, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Nicholas Vasilieff, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Gene Vass, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Esteban Vicente, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Peter Voukos, *Berkeley, Calif.*, sculptor
 Laurence Warshaw, *New York, N.Y.*, painter
 Harvey Weiss, *New York, N.Y.*, sculptor
 Gerald Winter, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, painter
 Charles Wolfe, *Omaha, Neb.*, painter
 Dick Wray, *Houston, Texas*, painter
 George Wright, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, painter
 Wilfrid Zogbaum, *San Francisco, Calif.*, sculptor

Poets and Fiction Writers: *Fellowships to enable the following to spend one year with a resident theater company.*

Walter Clemons, *Houston, Texas*, writer
 William Eastlake, *Cuba, N.M.*, writer
 George P. Elliott, *Berkeley, Calif.*, poet and writer
 Shelby Foote, *Memphis, Tenn.*, writer
 William Goyen, *New York, N.Y.*, writer
 John Hawkes, *Providence, R.I.*, writer
 Donald Justice, *Iowa City, Iowa*, poet
 Paule Marshall, *New York, N.Y.*, writer

William S. Merwin, *New York, N.Y.*, poet
 J. F. Powers, *St. Cloud, Minn.*, writer
 Philip Roth, *Princeton, N.J.*, writer
 Anne Sexton, *Newton Lower Falls, Mass.*, poet
 William Jay Smith, *North Pownal, Vt.*, poet
 May Swenson, *New York, N.Y.*, poet
 David Wagoner, *Woodinville, Wash.*, poet and writer

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

Composer

Philip M. Glass, *New York, N.Y.*
 Dexter G. Morrill, *North Adams, Mass.*
 Richard Wernick, *New York, N.Y.*

School System

Pittsburgh, Pa.
University City, Mo.
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.*

Wayne V. Andersen, *New York, N.Y.*, art historian
 Sol Babitz, *Hollywood, Calif.*, musicologist
 Louisa Bellinger, *Washington, D.C.*, curator
 Harold Clurman, *New York, N.Y.*, theater director and critic
 Mark Epstein, *New York, N.Y.*, theater director and teacher
 Marie Farnsworth, *New York, N.Y.*, archaeologist
 David Flaherty, *Brattleboro, Vt.*, film director and writer
 Yvonne Hackenbroch, *New York, N.Y.*, art historian
 Avon Neal, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*, anthropologist

Ann Parker, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*, photographer
 Denise Restout, *Lakeville, Conn.*, musicologist
 Bernard Rudofsky, *New York, N.Y.*, architect and critic
 Susan Sawitzky, *New Haven, Conn.*, art historian
 Eleanor Sayre, *Boston, Mass.*, curator
 Ben Schlanger, *New York, N.Y.*, architect
 Dorothy G. Shepherd, *Cleveland, Ohio*, curator
 Parker Tyler, *New York, N.Y.*, critic
 Charlotte M. Ullman, *New York, N.Y.*, bookbinder

Financial Statements

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The Treasurer's Review

The balance sheet of the Ford Foundation, a Michigan nonprofit corporation, at September 30, 1963, 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 1963 was \$140,311,913—\$3,733,739 more than in fiscal 1962.

Dividends from Ford Motor Company stock, the Foundation's largest single holding, amounted to \$90,930,685, or approximately 64.8 per cent of total income.

Dividends from other stock totaled \$5,338,139. Income from interest on bonds and notes was \$44,283,904. Commitment fees earned in connection with direct placements were \$59,554. Investment expenses totaled \$300,369.

Expenses

Administrative expenses totaled \$7,875,125—\$1,343,664 more than in 1962. The increase reflects continued expansion of Foundation activities. Investment expenses 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 \$218,680,468 in fiscal 1963, or \$78,368,555 more than net income. The cumulative excess of grants and project expenditures over net income since the establishment of the Foundation in 1936 was increased thereby to \$598,777,657, as shown in the table below.

Payments against grants and projects totaled \$171,135,518, bringing the cumulative total of such payments since 1936 to approximately \$1,618,200,000. Cumulative payments at any given date are less than the total of

Income, Grants, and Project Expenditures 1936-1963 (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)
1963	132.4	218.7	(86.3)
Totals	<u>\$1,343.6</u>	<u>\$1,942.4</u>	<u>(\$598.8)</u>

grants approved and project expenditures, since grants generally are scheduled for payment over varying periods of time.

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 1963 totaled \$247,726,358. This amount consisted of grants, \$126,719,782; projects, \$382,589; and appropriations, \$119,353,489—all net after \$1,270,498 in reduction 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 \$112,515,511 at September 30, 1963, as shown in the balance sheet on page 81.

Net Worth and Ford Stock Dispositions

The net worth of the Foundation is \$2,287,676,966 at book value compared with \$2,294,176,345 the previous year.

The difference results from the following increases and decreases:

Decreases consisted of the excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income—\$86,243,680—and of \$27,775,392 added to the Reserve for Appropriations for future grants and projects.

Increases were:

—\$100,872,050 due to an adjustment in carrying value of Ford Motor Company stock held by the Foundation from \$28 to \$30 per share.* (The Foundation held 50,436,025 shares of Ford Motor Company Class A non-voting stock at the end of the 1963 fiscal year, which is 45.6 per cent of the capital stock of the Company.)

—\$3,290,348 resulting from exchange, in three transactions, of 202,045 shares of Ford stock carried at \$28 per share for 154,962 shares of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) with the Rockefeller Foundation.

—\$3,357,295 from net gains on sales of other securities.

Other Investments

Other than Ford Motor Company stock, the investment portfolio at September 30, 1963 was as follows:

	Cost	Market Value
U. S. Government and U. S. Government Agency obligations	\$500,031,159	\$500,174,230
Other obligations	430,872,533	430,309,639
Fixed and special deposits	50,727,475	50,725,316
Common stocks	206,264,416	227,811,561
Preferred stocks	6,101,914	6,409,338
Total	<u>\$1,193,997,497</u>	<u>\$1,215,430,084</u>

Included in "other obligations" is approxi-

*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.

mately \$327 million in bonds and notes representing loans made directly by the Foundation to corporate borrowers. In addition, as of September 30, 1963, the Foundation had made commitments for future direct placements totaling approximately \$9 million.

Although the direct-placement obligations acquired by the Foundation generally are not marketable, they carry interest rates higher than those on general-market bonds; further, in some cases, they carry warrants or conversion privileges which, when exercised, may produce additional gains.

Maturities of investment obligations and deposits were as follows:

Years	Face Amounts
1963-68	\$583,753,000
1969-73	279,113,000
1974-83	104,189,000
1984 and later	23,587,000
Total	<u>\$990,642,000</u>

The large proportion of short maturities is dictated by the need to meet scheduled payments of grants and other commitments.

The common stock portfolio increased by \$59,153,658 due to continued purchases under the Foundation's program to diversify its assets. At September 30, 1963, the Foundation held common stock with a total book value of \$206,264,416 in 115 corporations.

In the handling of its investments the Foundation has been ably assisted by William R. Biggs, adviser to the Finance Committee, who has served the Foundation since 1955.

Acquisition of Headquarters Site

During the year, the Foundation purchased some 40,000 square feet of land and the buildings thereon for \$3,302,000. The site is between First and Second Avenues and between 42nd and 43rd Streets. The old structures are being demolished, and plans are being made to construct a building to serve as Foundation headquarters. The amount of \$3,412,237 shown in the balance sheet under "Foundation Premises" includes acquisition costs and preliminary costs of demolition, planning, and construction.

James M. Nicely

Opinion of Independent Accountants

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

60 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK 4

November 21, 1963

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, 1963 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, 1963

Assets

Cash		\$3,978,839
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable		10,623,396
Investments (at cost) (pages 84-105)		
Bonds and notes	\$930,903,692	
Fixed and special deposits	50,727,475	
Common and preferred stocks	212,366,330	
Total (approximate market value \$1,215,430,084)		1,193,997,497
Ford Motor Company Nonvoting Class A Stock		
50,436,025 shares carried at \$30 a share*		1,513,080,750
Receivables and Other Assets		494,239
Foundation Premises (at cost)		3,412,237
		<u>\$2,725,586,958</u>

*The carrying value of Ford Motor Company Class A Stock of \$30 per share represents the approximate equity per share as indicated by the financial statements of the Ford Motor Company at December 31, 1962. (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 $53\frac{3}{4}$ on September 30, 1963.

In November, 1963, the Foundation sold 4,000,000 shares of Ford Motor Company Common Stock at \$48.90 per share to a group of underwriters for public offering. This stock was received by the Foundation upon conversion of an equal number of shares of Class A nonvoting stock.

Liabilities, Reserves, and Fund Balances

Unpaid Grants (pages 106-161)		\$324,187,594
Accounts Payable		
For securities purchased but not received	\$606,636	
Other	600,251	1,206,887
	<hr/>	
Reserves		
Appropriations for grants and projects (pages 166-169)	\$101,301,950	
Unexpended balance of projects (pages 162-165)	11,213,561	112,515,511
	<hr/>	
Fund Balances (page 83)		2,287,676,966
		<hr/>
		<u>\$2,725,586,958</u>

Income Fund Statement

for the year ended September 30, 1963

Income

Dividends, including \$90,930,685 on Ford Motor Company Class A Stock	\$96,268,824	
Interest, including \$59,554 direct- placement commitment fees	44,343,458	
	<u>\$140,612,282</u>	
Less – Investment expenses	300,369	<u>\$140,311,913</u>

Grants and Projects

Grants approved (pages 106-161)	\$212,285,581	
Project expenditures (pages 162-165)	6,394,887	<u>\$218,680,468</u>

Administrative Expenses

	Compensation and Employee Benefits	Other Expenses	
Program	\$2,312,111	\$517,886	
Overseas field offices	887,841	1,129,470	
General administration	1,545,331	1,482,486	
	<u>\$4,745,283</u>	<u>\$3,129,842</u>	7,875,125
Total – Grants, projects, and expenses			<u>\$226,555,593</u>

Excess of grants, projects, and expenses
over income for the year

(\$86,243,680)

Income Fund Deficiency
at September 30, 1962

(512,533,977)

Cumulative excess of grants, projects,
and expenses over income from
establishment (1936) to September 30, 1963

(\$598,777,657)

Principal Fund Statement

for the year ended September 30, 1963

Principal Fund Balance at September 30, 1962		\$2,891,450,441
Excess of net proceeds of disposition of 202,045 shares of Ford Motor Company stock over the carrying value at September 30, 1962	\$3,290,348	
Excess of net proceeds of sales of other securities over carrying value	3,357,295	
Increase arising from adjustment authorized by the Board of Trustees in the carrying value as of September 30, 1963, of 50,436,025 shares of Ford Motor Company Class A Stock from \$28 to \$30 per share, representing the approximate equity per share as indicated by the December 31, 1962 financial statements of the Company	100,872,050	107,519,693
Principal Fund Balance at September 30, 1963		<u>\$2,998,970,134</u>

Summary of Fund Balances

Principal Fund, as above		\$2,998,970,134
Excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to September 30, 1963 (page 82)		<u>(598,777,657)</u>
Appropriated for future grants and projects		<u>\$2,400,192,477</u> <u>(112,515,511)</u>
Balances at September 30, 1963		<u>\$2,287,676,966</u>

Investments

at September 30, 1967

(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 and other non-interest-bearing securities at cost plus accrued discount from date of purchase to September 30, 1967.)

Bonds and Notes

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST (see note above)	MARKET (Approximate)
U. S. Government			
Treasury Bills	\$45,500	\$44,726,166	\$44,713,180
Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness			
Series A 3¼%, Feb. 15, 1964	5,000	4,998,140	4,995,313
Treasury Notes			
Series E 3¾%, Aug. 15, 1964	9,050	9,058,117	9,064,141
Series B 5%, Aug. 15, 1964	6,750	6,750,000	6,834,375
Series C 4⅞%, Nov. 15, 1964	10,000	10,011,813	10,137,500
Series B 3½%, Nov. 15, 1965	15,000	14,999,750	14,925,000
Series B 3⅝%, Feb. 15, 1966	28,000	28,037,438	27,886,250
Series B 3⅝%, Feb. 15, 1967	4,250	4,247,344	4,219,453
Series A 3¼%, Aug. 15, 1967	15,000	14,971,875	14,929,688
Treasury Bonds			
2⅝%, Feb. 15, 1965	4,750	4,371,719	4,695,078
3⅝%, Nov. 15, 1967	6,950	6,678,063	6,876,156
3⅞%, May 15, 1968	10,000	9,957,874	9,975,000
3¾%, Aug. 15, 1968	20,000	20,000,000	19,831,250
4%, Feb. 15, 1969	5,300	5,300,000	5,313,250
2½%, June 15, 1969-64	5,500	4,971,563	5,115,000
2½%, Mar. 15, 1970-65	16,000	14,708,125	14,720,000
2½%, Mar. 15, 1971-66	12,000	11,429,062	10,920,000
3⅞%, Nov. 15, 1971	33,000	32,904,062	32,608,125
4%, Feb. 15, 1972	20,000	20,086,165	19,912,500
4%, Aug. 15, 1972	15,000	14,943,750	14,934,375
2½%, Sept. 15, 1972-67	6,500	6,177,813	5,772,813
2½%, Dec. 15, 1972-67	4,500	4,278,906	3,996,563
4%, Aug. 15, 1973	5,000	4,945,156	4,956,250
4%, Feb. 15, 1993-88	2,000	2,000,000	1,967,500
	<u>\$305,050</u>	<u>\$300,552,901</u>	<u>\$299,298,760</u>

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
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U. S. Government Agencies

The Federal Home Loan Banks

Consolidated Bonds and Notes

Series A 3.20%, Jan. 15, 1964	\$5,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,990,625
Series D 3.40%, Mar. 16, 1964	3,000	3,000,000	2,993,438
Series C 3.30%, Apr. 15, 1964	7,000	7,000,000	6,978,125
Series F 3.70%, May 15, 1964	5,000	5,000,000	4,995,313
Series E 3½%, June 15, 1964	5,000	5,000,000	4,987,500
Series H 3.95%, July 15, 1964	10,000	10,000,000	10,003,125
Series A 3¾%, Sept. 15, 1965	8,750	8,749,394	8,711,719

The Twelve Federal Land Banks

Consolidated Federal Farm Loan Bonds

4½%, Apr. 20, 1964	10,000	10,005,182	10,031,250
3⅞%, Aug. 20, 1964	5,000	5,002,769	5,000,000
4%, Dec. 20, 1965	20,000	19,800,000	20,000,000
3⅞%, Feb. 21, 1966	12,000	11,921,906	11,880,000
4¼%, July 20, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	5,018,750
4%, May 22, 1967	10,000	10,045,924	9,975,000
4¼%, Mar. 20, 1968	2,000	1,999,389	2,010,000
4%, June 20, 1968	3,000	3,006,892	2,988,750
4⅜%, Mar. 20, 1969	2,800	2,705,265	2,828,000
5⅞%, Feb. 20, 1970	4,250	4,276,859	4,462,500
4⅞%, Feb. 20, 1978-73	4,600	4,600,000	4,577,000

Federal National Mortgage Association

Secondary Market Operations Debentures

Series B 4⅞%, Nov. 12, 1963	500	499,688	500,000
Series C 3⅞%, Dec. 11, 1964	10,000	10,000,000	9,993,750
Series A 4⅞%, June 10, 1965	5,750	5,521,875	5,793,125
Series B 3¾%, Mar. 10, 1966	8,500	8,507,412	8,478,750
Series A 4⅞%, Dec. 12, 1966	10,000	9,994,092	10,043,750
Series A 4⅞%, Apr. 10, 1969	4,000	3,862,539	4,030,000
Series A 4⅞%, Apr. 10, 1970	2,000	2,045,948	2,040,000
Series B 4⅞%, Sept. 10, 1970	5,000	4,996,875	4,987,500
Series B 4½%, Sept. 10, 1971	15,000	14,981,250	15,262,500
Series A 5⅞%, Feb. 10, 1972	4,000	3,985,000	4,240,000
Series B 4⅞%, June 12, 1972	10,000	10,000,000	10,075,000
Series A 4¼%, June 12, 1973	3,000	2,970,000	3,000,000
	<u>\$200,150</u>	<u>\$199,478,259</u>	<u>\$200,875,470</u>

Transportation

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Conditional Sale Agreement 4%, due semi-annually, Jan. 15, 1964-July 15, 1965†	\$4,281	\$4,281,000	\$4,281,000*
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Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.

Conditional Sale Agreement 3%, due monthly, Oct. 19, 1963-67† (guaranteed by Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. and Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.)	107	105,130	105,130*
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*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

86	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. and Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.			
Conditional Sale Agreements 3%, due monthly, Oct. 19, 1963-67†	268	262,479	262,479*
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. and Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (operating Clinchfield Railroad Co.)			
Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement 4½%, due quarterly, Sept. 1, 1967-June 1, 1973†	2,010	2,010,000	2,010,000*
Avis, Inc.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 6%, Apr. 1, 1970	300	289,320	354,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.			
Equipment Trust of 1956 3%, Feb. 20, 1964	270	260,829	268,650
Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement 5%, due annually, Dec. 1, 1963-76†	5,600	5,600,000	5,600,000*
Continental Air Lines			
Series B Secured Note 6½%, due semi-annually, June 30, 1964-Dec. 31, 1972†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Series C Secured Note 6¼%, due semi-annually, Dec. 31, 1967-72†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
Fruit Growers Express Co.			
Equipment Trust of 1955 Series T 3.40%, due annually, Aug. 1, 1964-70†	700	680,806	680,806*
Great Northern Railway			
Second Equipment Trust of 1960 4⅞%, due semi-annually, Mar. 1, 1965-Sept. 1, 1969	1,000	995,810	1,014,347
Illinois Central Railroad Co.			
Equipment Trust Series 42 3%, Sept. 1, 1964	218	210,163	215,275
Kanawha-Ohio Corp.			
Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement 4.40%, due annually, June 1, 1964-72† (guaranteed by Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.)	3,600	3,600,000	3,600,000*
Lexington & Eastern Railway Co.			
First Mortgage Bond 5%, Apr. 1, 1965	250	253,505	250,000
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.			
Equipment Trust Series CC 4%, due annually, July 1, 1966-67	611	610,534	603,855
Conditional Sale Agreements 3.20%, due quarterly, Dec. 15, 1963-Sept. 15, 1966†	345	339,688	339,688*
3.35%, due monthly, Oct. 19, 1963-Apr. 19, 1971†	655	637,871	637,871*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.			
Equipment Trust of 1960 5½%, due annually, June 1, 1964-75† (guaranteed by U. S. Government)	3,200	3,200,000	3,200,000*
North American Car Corp.			
Equipment Trust 1963 Series 4%, Sept. 1, 1964†	250	250,000	250,000*
4.20%, Sept. 1, 1965†	250	250,000	250,000*
4.30%, Sept. 1, 1966†	250	250,000	250,000*
4.35%, Sept. 1, 1967†	250	250,000	250,000*
4.40%, Sept. 1, 1968†	250	250,000	250,000*
Northern Pacific Railway Co.			
Serial Equipment Trust 3⅞%, due annually, June 14, 1966-68	722	716,183	709,136
St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.			
Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement 5¼%, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1964-Aug. 1, 1965†	259	258,550	258,550*
Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co.			
Equipment Trust Series P 2⅞%, due annually, Nov. 1, 1963-65	1,238	1,181,321	1,213,221
South & North Alabama Railroad Co.			
General Consolidated Mortgage 5%, Oct. 1, 1963	676	676,000	676,000
Southern Pacific Co.			
Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement 3.25%-3.30%, due annually, Apr. 1, 1964-71†	3,996	3,995,596	3,995,596*
Equipment Trust Series NN 2⅝%, Apr. 1, 1964	200	182,517	198,000
Equipment Trust Series 11 4¼%, due annually, Feb. 1, 1966-70	2,500	2,483,881	2,481,875
Union Pacific Railroad Co.			
Conditional Sale Agreement 4⅞%, due semi-annually, Dec. 1, 1963-June 1, 1970†	11,347	11,347,104	11,347,104*
Wabash Railroad Co.			
Equipment Trust Series G 3%, due annually, Apr. 1, 1964-65	1,066	1,027,346	1,049,220
	<u>\$49,669</u>	<u>\$49,455,633</u>	<u>\$49,601,803</u>
Public Utility			
American Electric Power Co.			
Serial Notes 2½%, May 1, 1964	\$1,000	\$911,842	\$988,750

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.			
Debentures			
2¾%, Dec. 1, 1970	1,110	1,017,038	999,000
2¾%, Feb. 1, 1971	1,350	1,227,700	1,211,625
3⅞%, July 1, 1990	6,900	7,049,497	6,348,000
Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp.			
First Mortgage 2¾%, Nov. 1, 1975	850	731,000	722,500
Detroit Edison Co.			
General and Refunding Mortgage Series L 3.20%, Jan. 15, 1973	1,500	1,488,750	1,350,000
Duke Power Co.			
First and Refunding Mortgage Series 2.65%, Sept. 1, 1977†	3,000	2,796,476	2,796,476*
El Paso Natural Gas Co.			
Promissory Notes 3¾%, due annually, May 4, 1965-69†	5,000	4,508,160	4,508,160*
First Mortgage Pipe Line Bond 5½%, due semi-annually, Dec. 1, 1963-Apr. 1, 1980†	1,983	1,983,000	1,983,000*
Houston Lighting & Power Co.			
First Mortgage 2⅞%, Nov. 1, 1974	300	260,640	259,500
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.			
First Mortgage Series B 3%, June 1, 1978	400	319,500	342,000
Laclede Gas Light Co.			
First Mortgage 3½%, Feb. 1, 1965	860	856,400	851,400
Mississippi Power Co.			
First Mortgage 3⅞%, 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	2,962,500
Northern Natural Gas Co.			
Sinking Fund Debenture 4⅞%, Nov. 1, 1977	840	840,000	856,800
Philadelphia Electric Co.			
First and Refunding Mortgage 2¾%, Nov. 1, 1967	5,000	4,762,942	4,712,500
Public Service Co. of New Hampshire			
Secured Note 5⅞%, Oct. 1, 1965†	3,500	3,500,000	3,500,000*
Public Service Electric & Gas Co.			
First and Refunding Mortgage 3⅞%, Oct. 1, 1965	6,000	5,723,584	5,880,000

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Southern California Edison Co.			
First and Refunding Mortgages			
3¼%, Sept. 1, 1964	320	319,200	316,800
3%, Sept. 1, 1965	900	870,014	882,000
Southern California Gas Co.			
First Mortgage Series B 3⅞%, June 1, 1981	1,750	1,774,931	1,610,000
United Gas Corp.			
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bond			
4½%, Mar. 1, 1977	1,551	1,576,955	1,566,510
Washington Water Power Co.			
First Mortgage 3½%, June 1, 1964	2,020	1,995,297	1,999,800
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	2,028,215	1,840,000
	<u>\$60,734</u>	<u>\$59,020,066</u>	<u>\$57,887,321</u>
Industrial			
ACF Industries			
Equipment Trust Series A			
4.20%, due annually, Apr. 15, 1964-68†	\$2,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000*
Allied Stores Co.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture			
4½%, Oct. 1, 1981	600	633,720	621,000
American Locomotive & Equipment Corp.			
Secured Note 5½%, due quarterly, Oct. 1, 1963-July 1, 1973†	1,782	1,818,575	1,818,575*
American Optical Co.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture			
4.40%, Oct. 1, 1980	350	376,564	458,500
Babcock & Wilcox Co.			
Promissory Notes 3⅞%, due annually, June 1, 1964-74†	1,970	1,970,000	1,970,000*
Baxter Laboratories			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture			
4%, Apr. 1, 1982	400	408,537	440,500
Bethlehem Steel Corp.			
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Series I			
2¾%, July 15, 1970	1,350	1,201,281	1,221,750

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

90	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Boeing Airplane Co.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, July 1, 1980	450	472,707	446,625
Boothe Leasing Corp.			
Senior Secured Note 6%, due semi-annually, Oct. 1, 1966-Apr. 1, 1971†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Broadstock Fixture Corp.			
Promissory Note 6%, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1964-Aug. 1, 1976†	5,522	5,521,963	5,521,963*
Brown Engineering Co.			
Senior Notes 6%, due semi-annually, Aug. 1, 1964-Feb. 1, 1974 (with warrant to purchase 14,000 shares common stock)†	1,250	1,250,000	1,250,000*
6%, due semi-annually, Aug. 1, 1974-Feb. 1, 1977†	784	750,000	750,000*
Capital Cities Broadcasting Corp.			
Promissory Note 5¾%, due semi-annually, Apr. 1, 1969-Oct. 1, 1972 (with warrant to purchase 75,000 shares common stock)†	7,500	7,500,000	7,500,000*
Cerro Corp.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5½%, Jan. 1, 1979	550	625,216	616,000
Champion Paper & Fibre Co.			
Debenture 3¼%, July 15, 1965	561	510,510	552,585
Chesebrough-Pond's			
Promissory Note 5%, due annually, Aug. 1, 1967-76†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
Chris-Craft Industries and Chris-Craft Corp.			
Joint and Several Promissory Note 5¾%, due annually, Oct. 10, 1967-78 (with warrant to purchase 32,812 shares Chris-Craft Industries common stock)†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Cities Service Co.			
Sinking Fund Debenture 3%, Jan. 1, 1977	2,000	1,737,500	1,710,000
City Products Corp.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5%, June 1, 1982	1,000	1,000,000	1,100,000
Coastal States Gas Producing Co.			
Sinking Fund Debenture 5½%, Mar. 1, 1980 (with warrants to purchase 60,000 shares common stock)†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, June 1, 1984	325	333,697	331,500

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

91	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Control Data Corp.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4¼%, Sept. 1, 1977	350	357,000	784,000
DeLaval Turbine			
Subordinated Note 6%, due annually, May 1, 1969-77 (with warrant to purchase 50,000 shares common stock)†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
Douglas Aircraft Co.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4%, Feb. 1, 1977	500	507,500	366,250
Ethyl Corp.			
Subordinated Promissory Note 5¾%, due annually, Nov. 1, 1979-82 (with warrants to purchase 48,000 shares Class B common stock)†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
General American Oil Co. of Texas			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4¾%, May 1, 1984	260	285,363	290,225
General Foam Co.			
Convertible Debenture 6%, Oct. 1, 1981	300	294,050	246,000
Georgia-Pacific Corp.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, Sept. 1, 1976†	800	800,000	800,000*
B. F. Goodrich Co.			
First Mortgage Bond 2¾%, May 1, 1965	1,050	1,025,054	1,029,000
High Voltage Engineering Corp.			
Convertible Subordinated Notes 4¾%, May 1, 1973†	750	735,000	735,000*
Hilton Inns			
Mortgage Note Series A 5¾%, due semi-annually, Oct. 1, 1964-Apr. 1, 1982†	940	940,000	940,000*
Hooker Chemical Co.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5%, Sept. 15, 1984	600	717,741	714,000
Hunt Foods & Industries			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4¾%, July 1, 1986	950	1,090,509	952,375
International Silver Co.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5%, Aug. 1, 1981	200	227,508	260,500

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.			
First Mortgage 4¼%, due annually, Apr. 1, 1964-81†	1,680	1,680,000	1,680,000*
Kawecki Chemical Co.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4⅞%, May 1, 1976	325	334,968	344,500
Keystone Steel & Wire Co.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4½%, Oct. 1, 1981	300	304,500	322,500
J. Ray McDermott & Co.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5%, Aug. 1, 1972	800	875,124	853,000
J. J. Newberry Co.			
Subordinated Note 5¼%, due annually, Oct. 1, 1967-81 (with warrant to purchase 25,000 shares common stock)†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
Newcount Corp.			
Senior Promissory Note 6%, due quarterly, Dec. 1, 1963-June 1, 1980†	4,660	4,659,985	4,659,985*
Olin Mathieson Chemical Co.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 5½%, Mar. 1, 1983	750	879,143	888,750
Parktown Corp.			
Promissory Note 5¾%, due quarterly, Oct. 1, 1963-Jan. 1, 1975†	4,408	4,408,096	4,408,096*
Phillips Petroleum Co.			
Sinking Fund Debenture 2¾%, Feb. 1, 1964	500	475,129	495,000
Rapid-American Corp.			
Secured Note 5¾%, due annually, June 1, 1967-76 (with warrant to purchase 25,000 shares common stock)†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Safeway Stores			
Debentures Series A 3.90%, Nov. 1, 1963	690	690,000	689,138
Debenture 4%, Nov. 1, 1964	635	635,913	628,650
Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co.			
Bonds 4%, due semi-annually, Jan. 1, 1964-Oct. 1, 1968†	1,013	957,285	957,285*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

93	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
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% †	598	598,222	598,222*
Southwest Forest Industries			
General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond 6¼%, due annually, July 1, 1964-80 (with warrant to purchase 23,210 shares common stock) †	4,000	4,000,000	4,000,000*
Stokely-Van Camp			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4¼%, Mar. 1, 1982	158	158,000	154,840
Stonehaven Properties			
Secured Note 5½%, due quarterly, Oct. 11, 1963-Apr. 11, 1967 †	917	917,182	917,182*
Stouffer Foods Corp.			
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 4¼%, Oct. 1, 1981	300	298,788	315,000
Superior Oil Co.			
Debenture 3¾%, July 1, 1981	1,600	1,600,000	1,508,000
Texas Corp.			
Debenture 3%, May 15, 1965	1,935	1,908,355	1,901,138
Tidewater Oil Co.			
Sinking Fund Debenture 3½%, Apr. 1, 1986	1,500	1,500,000	1,308,750
United Artists Corp.			
Subordinated Note 6%, due annually, Feb. 1, 1967-76 (with warrants to purchase 30,750 shares common stock) †	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*
United States Steel Corp.			
Serial Debentures 2.65%, Aug. 1, 1964	1,840	1,709,350	1,803,200
Veterans Broadcasting Co.			
First Mortgage Note 6%, due annually, Nov. 14, 1964-71 (with warrant to purchase 7,500 shares common stock) †	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
West Covina Fixture Corp.			
Note 6%, due semi-annually, Jan. 9, 1964-July 9, 1977 †	2,021	2,020,561	2,020,561*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
White Motor Co.			
Promissory Notes 5¼%, due annually, Feb. 1, 1964-66†	3,150	3,156,972	3,156,972*
	<u>\$98,374</u>	<u>\$98,357,568</u>	<u>\$98,537,117</u>
Financial and Real Estate			
Algonquin Realty			
Secured Note 5¾%, due semi-annually, Jan. 1, 1964-July 1, 1982†	\$7,584	\$7,584,000	\$7,584,000*
American Acceptance Corp.			
Subordinated Note 6¼%, due annually, July 1, 1964-72†	930	911,400	911,400*
Approved Bancredit Corp.			
Senior Subordinated Note 6%, due semi-annually, May 1, 1964-Nov. 1, 1973 (guaranteed by Albee Homes, with warrant to purchase 73,486 shares Albee Homes common stock)†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Associates Investment Co.			
Senior Promissory Note 3%, Dec. 1, 1964†	1,500	1,474,502	1,474,502*
Bessemer Securities Corp.			
Debenture 4%, Nov. 1, 1963†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Brooks Properties			
Promissory Notes 5½%, due quarterly, Oct. 12, 1963-Apr. 12, 1976†	1,169	1,168,720	1,168,720*
5⅞%, due quarterly, Oct. 12, 1963-Apr. 12, 1976†	2,254	2,237,881	2,237,881*
C.I.T. Financial Corp.			
Promissory Notes 3%, Feb. 15, 1964†	3,000	2,928,838	2,928,838*
4½%, Nov. 1, 1965†	10,000	10,046,869	10,046,869*
Dial Finance Co.			
Senior Note 5¾%, due annually, July 1, 1966-75†	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*
Family Finance Corp.			
Senior Promissory Note 5%, Feb. 1, 1969†	4,500	4,500,000	4,500,000*
Financial General Corp.			
Collateral Trust Bond 6%, due annually, June 1, 1964-76†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
General Acceptance Corp.			
Senior Note 4⅞%, Oct. 1, 1968†	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)
General Development Corp.			
Promissory Note 6%, due annually, Aug. 15, 1964-71 (with warrant to purchase 62,500 shares common stock)†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Convertible Subordinated Debenture 6%, May 1, 1975	700	763,875	623,000
General Finance Corp.			
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*
Giant Realty			
First Mortgage 6%, due semi-annually, Nov. 1, 1963-May 1, 1987†	3,190	3,190,471	3,190,471*
Interstate Finance Corp.			
Senior Promissory Note 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1964-Aug. 1, 1968†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
Interstate Securities Co.			
Senior Note 5%, Feb. 1, 1967†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Junior Subordinated Note 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, due annually, May 1, 1969-78†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
Local Loan Co.			
Senior Promissory Note 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due annually, Dec. 1, 1963-65†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Marine Midland Properties Corp.			
Promissory Note Series A 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ %, due semi-annually, July 1, 1964-71†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles			
Secured Note 4%, due annually, Mar. 22, 1964-67†	800	782,123	782,123*
Rosenthal & Rosenthal			
Senior Notes 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due annually, Apr. 1, 1967-73†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corp.			
Debenture 5%, July 15, 1982	1,000	979,368	1,055,000
Second Union Properties of Delaware			
Participation in Secured Note 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, June 30, 1966†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Thorp Finance Corp.			
Promissory Note Series A 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, due annually, July 1, 1964-72†	2,700	2,700,000	2,700,000*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Tri-Continental Corp.			
Debenture 3⅞%, Mar. 1, 1966	800	796,820	788,000
	<u>\$82,127</u>	<u>\$82,064,867</u>	<u>\$81,990,804</u>
Canadian			
Aircraft Properties			
First Mortgage Bond 6½%, due quarterly, Oct. 10, 1963-Jan. 10, 1987†	\$2,494	\$2,493,678	\$2,493,678*
Aluminum Co. of Canada			
Sinking Fund Debenture 4½%, Apr. 1, 1980	489	498,780	493,890
Atlantic Acceptance Corp.			
Subordinated Note 6%, due annually, Oct. 1, 1963-81 (with warrant to purchase 50,000 shares common stock)†	3,430	3,430,000	3,430,000*
Canada, Government of			
Bond 5½%, Apr. 1, 1976 (payable in Canadian funds)	10,000	9,547,500	9,600,000
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.			
Collateral Trust 3½%, Oct. 1, 1966 (payable in Canadian funds)	450	459,949	394,875
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien			
Dollar Promissory Notes			
5¼%, Dec. 1, 1964†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
5¼%, Oct. 1, 1965†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
5¼%, Aug. 1, 1966†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
Delta Acceptance Corp.			
Senior Note Series E 6½%, due semi-annually, Nov. 15, 1963-May 15, 1967†	2,700	2,700,000	2,700,000*
Montreal, City of			
Sinking Fund Debenture Local Improvements			
5⅜%, June 15, 1980	1,790	1,784,630	1,807,900
5½%, May 15, 1981	2,000	2,000,000	2,045,000
Montreal Metropolitan Corp.			
Sinking Fund Debenture Boulevard Construction			
5⅜%, Feb. 1, 1985	1,862	1,843,380	1,913,205
New Brunswick, Province of			
Sinking Fund Debenture 5⅜%, Feb. 1, 1985	1,200	1,195,800	1,230,000
Ottawa, City of			
Serial Debentures 4¾%, due annually, Aug. 1, 1964-72†	2,280	2,280,000	2,280,000*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
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Trafalgar, Ontario, Township of

Debentures 6¼%, due annually, May 1, 1964-76† (payable in Canadian funds)	730	739,781	677,587*
	\$32,425	\$31,973,498	\$32,066,135

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

3¾%, Oct. 1, 1964	\$1,000	\$1,002,663	\$998,750
3¾%, May 15, 1968	5,650	5,537,324	5,579,375
3½%, Jan. 1, 1969	1,350	1,316,250	1,306,125
3½%, Oct. 15, 1971	4,000	3,850,953	3,840,000
4½%, Jan. 1, 1977	3,000	3,000,000	3,037,500
4¼%, May 1, 1978	300	301,061	297,750
4¼%, Jan. 15, 1979	3,000	3,010,688	2,977,500
5%, Feb. 15, 1985	3,000	3,000,000	3,195,000

Participation Certificates in Loans

Australia, Commonwealth of

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*

Belgium, Kingdom of

4⅝%, Aug. 15, 1965†	2,000	1,962,550	1,962,550*
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Cassa Per Il Mezzogiorno

(guaranteed by Republic of Italy)

5½%, Feb. 15, 1969†	1,441	1,441,000	1,441,000*
5½%, Aug. 15, 1969†	3,107	3,107,000	3,107,000*

**Credit National Pour Faciliter La Réparation
des Dommages Causés Par La Guerre**

(guaranteed by Republic of France)

4¼%, May 1, 1965†	2,500	2,423,500	2,423,500*
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Denmark, Kingdom of

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*

East Africa High Commission

(guaranteed by United Kingdom)

4¾%, due semi-annually, Jan. 15, 1967-July 15, 1969†	4,534	4,400,206	4,400,206*
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Israel, State of

5%, Feb. 15, 1967†	200	200,000	200,000*
5%, Aug. 15, 1967†	200	200,000	200,000*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

*Carried at maturity value less foreign exchange discount.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Japan Development Bank			
(guaranteed by Government of Japan)			
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1964†	207	207,000	207,000*
4¾%, Aug. 15, 1964†	347	347,000	347,000*
4¾%, Nov. 15, 1964†	927	927,000	927,000*
4¾%, Jan. 15, 1965†	1,242	1,242,000	1,242,000*
4⅝%, Sept. 1, 1964†	203	202,604	202,604*
Mifalei Yam Hamelah B.M.			
(guaranteed by State of Israel)			
5%, Nov. 15, 1966†	350	350,000	350,000*
5%, May 15, 1967†	250	250,000	250,000*
Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy			
(guaranteed by Republic of Finland)			
5½%, due semi-annually, Apr. 15, 1966-68†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
Nochi Kaihatsu Kikai Kodan			
(guaranteed by Government of Japan)			
4¾%, Nov. 1, 1964†	152	152,000	152,000*
Northern Rhodesia			
(guaranteed by United Kingdom)			
4¾%, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1967-Aug. 1, 1969†	3,033	2,943,123	2,943,123*
Norway, Kingdom of			
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*
Société Anonyme des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie			
(guaranteed by Republic of France)			
5½%, due semi-annually, Jan. 1, 1973-July 1, 1975†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Société Pétrolière de Gérance			
(guaranteed by Republic of France)			
6%, due semi-annually, Nov. 15, 1963-May 15, 1964†	717	717,733	717,733*
Southern Rhodesia			
(guaranteed by United Kingdom)			
4¾%, May 1, 1967†	667	649,591	649,591*
4¾%, due annually, Nov. 1, 1967-69†	2,000	1,937,531	1,937,531*
	<u>\$63,419</u>	<u>\$62,325,694</u>	<u>\$62,538,755</u>
Foreign			
Alabama Trading Co. (Japan)			
(Affiliate of Taiyo Fishery Co.)			
Secured Note 7½%, Oct. 15, 1965 (with option to purchase 3,676,470 shares Taiyo Fishery Co. capital stock)†			
	\$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)
Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft (West Germany)			
Senior Dollar Promissory Note 6½%, due annually, Apr. 1, 1965-74†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Argentine Republic			
External Loan Bonds 6½%, July 1, 1973	1,000	950,000	800,000
Austria, Republic of			
Promissory Note 6%, due annually, Dec. 1, 1967-69†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Belgium, Kingdom of			
External Loan Sinking Fund Bond Series AA 6%, due semi-annually, Oct. 15, 1964-Apr. 15, 1974†	1,000	985,000	985,000*
Commercial Bank of Copenhagen			
Dollar Notes 6%, due annually, May 1, 1966-69†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Compagnie Centrale de Financement (France)			
Guaranteed Dollar Promissory Note 6½%, due annually, Feb. 1, 1971-74†	3,700	3,700,000	3,700,000*
Denmark, Kingdom of			
External Loan Bonds 5¼%, Mar. 1, 1978	1,000	987,500	985,000
Finland, Republic of			
External Loan Bond 6%, Mar. 15, 1973	1,000	987,500	987,500
Hitachi, Ltd. (Japan)			
Convertible Debenture 6½%, Sept. 30, 1977†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Industrias Unidas de Nuevo Laredo, S.A. (Mexico)			
Secured Promissory Notes 8½%, due quarterly, Oct. 1, 1963-Apr. 1, 1965†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Japan, Government of			
External Loan Bond 4½%, Jan. 15, 1964	210	207,900	210,000
Sinking Fund Gold Bond 6½%, Feb. 1, 1964	607	609,171	618,381
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. (Japan)			
Guaranteed Dollar Notes 6¾%, due semi-annually, June 1, 1965-77†	4,000	4,000,000	4,000,000*
Mitsubishi Electric Corp. (Japan)			
Convertible Debentures 6½%, due semi-annually, Sept. 30, 1972-78†	500	500,000	500,000*
New Zealand, Government of			
Bond 5¾%, Oct. 15, 1976	1,000	975,000	1,032,500

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Nissei Sangyo Co. (Japan)			
Promissory Notes, due quarterly, (guaranteed by Hitachi, Ltd. and Sanwa Bank)			
Nov. 6, 1963-64†	288	279,594	279,594
Dec. 18, 1963-64†	57	54,807	54,807
Dec. 24, 1963-64†	12	11,256	11,256
Oct. 7, 1963-Jan. 7, 1965†	190	184,433	184,433
Oct. 29, 1963-Jan. 29, 1965†	441	426,474	426,474
Nov. 29, 1963-Mar. 1, 1965†	18	17,164	17,164
Oct. 8, 1963-Apr. 8, 1965†	13	12,804	12,804
Oct. 21, 1963-Apr. 19, 1965†	103	98,551	98,551
Nov. 4, 1963-May 3, 1965†	156	149,950	149,950
Nov. 13, 1963-May 13, 1965†	46	44,393	44,393
Dec. 2, 1963-May 31, 1965†	183	174,731	174,731
Dec. 11, 1963-June 11, 1965†	80	76,690	76,690
Jan. 10, 1964-July 12, 1965†	447	425,385	425,385
Jan. 20, 1964-July 19, 1965†	37	35,110	35,110
Norway, Kingdom of			
External Loan Bonds			
5½%, May 1, 1976	1,375	1,340,625	1,378,438
5½%, Aug. 1, 1977	1,000	965,000	1,010,000
Rand Selection Corp. (Union of South Africa)			
Debenture 5½%, June 14, 1968† (guaranteed by Barclay's Bank, D.C.O.)	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Schering A. G. (West Germany)			
Promissory Notes 5½%, due semi-annually, Dec. 31, 1964-June 30, 1966†	2,000	1,987,668	1,987,668*
United Mexican States			
External Sinking Fund Bond 6¾%, July 15, 1978	500	488,500	501,875
Westminster Investing Corp. (England)			
Participation in loan 5%, Mar. 1, 1966† (guaranteed by Martins Bank, England)	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
	<u>\$47,963</u>	<u>\$47,675,206</u>	<u>\$47,687,704</u>
Total — Bonds and Notes	<u>\$939,911</u>	<u>\$930,903,692</u>	<u>\$930,483,869</u>

Fixed and Special Deposits

Fixed Deposits

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Italy)			
5¼%, due semi-annually, Jan. 15, 1964-66†	\$3,125	\$3,125,000	\$3,125,000*
Bank of London & Montreal (Nassau Branch)			
5¼%, due annually, Feb. 4, 1967-68†	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)
Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada)			
5¼%, due annually, Mar. 10, 1967-71†	6,500	6,500,000	6,500,000*
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York			
3½%, Nov. 15, 1963	4,000	4,000,000	3,998,365
3⅞%, Dec. 2, 1963	1,000	1,000,169	999,645
State Bank of India (New Delhi)			
3½%, Oct. 17, 1963 (Rupees 2,300,000)	483	483,000	483,000*
3½%, Feb. 6, 1964 (Rupees 10,200,000)	2,142	2,142,000	2,142,000*
3½%, Aug. 5, 1964 (Rupees 5,600,000)	1,176	1,176,000	1,176,000*
	<u>\$21,426</u>	<u>\$21,426,169</u>	<u>\$21,424,010</u>
Special Deposits			
Brooklyn Savings Bank	\$1,011	\$1,010,625	\$1,010,625*
Buffalo Savings Bank	2,021	2,021,252	2,021,252*
City Savings Bank of Brooklyn	1,516	1,515,938	1,515,938*
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	5,050	5,050,312	5,050,312*
Dry Dock Savings Bank (New York)	4,043	4,042,500	4,042,500*
Greater New York Savings Bank	5,049	5,049,430	5,049,430*
Long Island City Savings Bank	2,527	2,526,562	2,526,562*
New York Bank for Savings	6,569	6,569,062	6,569,062*
South Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,011	1,010,625	1,010,625*
Union Square Savings Bank (New York)	505	505,000	505,000*
	<u>\$29,302</u>	<u>\$29,301,306</u>	<u>\$29,301,306</u>
Total — Fixed and Special Deposits	<u>\$50,728</u>	<u>\$50,727,475</u>	<u>\$50,725,316</u>

Common Stocks

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Bank, Insurance, and Finance			
Aetna Life Insurance Co.	21,000	\$2,236,292	\$3,423,000
American Express Co.	31,000	1,493,200	1,751,500
American Security & Trust Co. and affiliate, American Security Corp.	10,000	832,803	1,650,000
Atlantic Acceptance Corp.	25,000	485,469	429,000
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.	37,500	1,998,267	2,437,500
Crocker-Anglo National Bank	34,500	1,494,373	1,966,500
Federal Insurance Co.	23,000	1,503,586	1,633,000
First National Bank of Atlanta	21,000	1,002,906	1,317,750
First National Bank of Chicago	29,000	2,002,936	2,258,375
Georgia International Life Insurance Co.	75,000	750,000	1,546,875
Insurance Co. of North America	15,800	1,529,883	1,502,975
Life Insurance Co. of Virginia	8,900	999,350	1,210,400

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	18,200	2,000,365	2,106,650
National State Bank of Newark	35,000	1,601,288	1,513,750
Travelers Insurance Co.	25,500	2,999,337	4,921,500
Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.	47,500	1,507,394	1,900,000
Western Bancorporation	43,500	1,356,789	1,740,000
Whitney Holding Corp.	27,500	1,442,809	1,416,250
		<u>\$27,237,047</u>	<u>\$34,725,025</u>

Chemicals

Dow Chemical Co.	37,500	\$2,352,116	\$2,184,375
du Pont of Canada	34,000	1,000,980	1,285,880
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	14,000	2,754,747	3,416,000
Eastman Kodak Co.	27,000	2,787,560	3,030,750
Hercules Powder Co.	51,200	1,966,443	1,920,000
Monsanto Chemical Co.	25,000	1,284,108	1,437,500
Union Carbide Corp.	26,500	3,016,856	2,825,563
		<u>\$15,162,810</u>	<u>\$16,100,068</u>

Construction

Bestwall Gypsum Co.	46,000	\$1,506,756	\$1,564,000
Flintkote Co.	57,000	1,003,539	1,211,250
General Portland Cement Co.	34,000	1,002,820	731,000
Gustin-Bacon Manufacturing Co.	45,000	1,222,033	860,625
Ideal Cement Co.	35,500	999,180	860,875
Johns Manville Corp.	31,500	1,656,712	1,512,000
United States Gypsum Co.	16,000	1,490,879	1,392,000
		<u>\$8,881,919</u>	<u>\$8,131,750</u>

Consumer Products

Campbell Soup Co.	10,000	\$905,000	\$1,005,000
Coca-Cola Co.	16,400	1,365,029	1,672,800
Corn Products Co.	27,000	948,115	1,512,000
General Cigar Co.	41,500	1,496,147	1,379,875
General Foods Corp.	24,500	1,482,033	2,107,000
Gillette Co.	36,500	1,120,053	1,359,625
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	52,000	2,389,566	2,288,000
National Dairy Products Co.	16,000	910,945	1,028,000
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	19,500	1,738,397	1,662,375
Procter & Gamble Co.	22,000	1,537,402	1,738,000
Safeway Stores	11,500	714,407	671,313
Unilever N.V.	80,000	2,526,413	3,190,000
		<u>\$17,133,507</u>	<u>\$19,613,988</u>

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Electronics, Electrical Equipment, and Business Machines			
Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp.	13,000	\$1,010,012	\$497,250
General Electric Co.	38,000	2,778,280	3,016,250
International Business Machines Corp.	10,300	3,924,860	4,655,600
Litton Industries	24,500	1,506,321	1,892,625
Philips' Incandescent Lamp Works Co.	46,500	2,489,810	1,935,563
Schlumberger, Ltd.	31,500	1,986,826	1,968,750
Texas Instruments	8,500	1,497,289	697,000
Westinghouse Electric Co.	34,500	1,506,216	1,289,438
		<u>\$16,699,614</u>	<u>\$15,952,476</u>
Metals			
Aluminium Ltd.	350,000	\$10,980,191	\$9,100,000
Aluminum Co. of America	18,500	1,296,162	1,218,688
International Nickel Co. of Canada	54,300	3,294,834	3,434,475
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.	40,000	1,625,776	1,770,000
Republic Steel Corp.	11,500	756,867	464,313
United States Steel Corp.	30,000	2,372,165	1,601,250
		<u>\$20,325,995</u>	<u>\$17,588,726</u>
Oil and Gas			
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	38,000	\$1,904,457	\$2,774,000
Commonwealth Oil Refining Co.	160,000	1,488,875	1,320,000
Continental Oil Co.	19,000	1,015,899	1,216,000
Gulf Oil Corp.	46,000	1,851,997	2,190,750
Marathon Oil Co.	44,000	1,837,167	2,398,000
Permian Corp.	53,000	1,494,370	702,250
Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.	83,000	3,392,324	3,890,625
Shell Oil Co.	35,000	1,306,667	1,614,375
Socony Mobil Oil Co.	24,500	1,312,708	1,724,188
Standard Oil Co. of California	24,000	1,487,986	1,554,000
Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)	300,000	16,458,743	20,550,000
Texaco	59,000	3,281,485	4,093,125
		<u>\$36,832,678</u>	<u>\$44,027,313</u>
Public Utility			
American Electric Power Co.	46,000	\$1,344,915	\$1,690,500
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	46,000	4,999,821	5,882,250
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	48,000	1,462,358	1,734,000
Central & South West Corp.	30,000	1,193,229	1,263,750
Delaware Power & Light Co.	31,500	1,334,519	1,649,813
Duke Power Co.	26,700	1,501,365	1,668,750
Florida Power & Light Co.	19,700	1,162,720	1,438,100
Gulf States Utilities Co.	41,500	1,490,761	1,509,563
Houston Lighting & Power Co.	37,500	1,151,663	1,668,750

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (Approximate)
Kansas Power & Light Co.	35,000	1,512,104	1,802,500
Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	43,500	1,156,532	1,669,313
Northern Illinois Gas Co.	25,800	1,536,105	1,622,175
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	87,500	1,672,712	2,231,250
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	57,500	1,496,883	1,883,125
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.	34,000	2,003,104	2,341,750
Public Service Co. of Colorado	63,000	1,445,858	1,921,500
Southern Co.	37,000	1,900,883	1,979,500
Tampa Electric Co.	56,500	1,105,624	1,334,813
Texas Utilities Co.	27,500	1,209,066	1,495,313
Virginia Electric & Power Co.	44,000	1,495,651	1,853,500
		<u>\$32,175,873</u>	<u>\$38,640,215</u>
Others			
ACF Industries	27,000	\$1,018,138	\$1,282,500
American Hospital Supply Corp.	65,000	1,514,718	1,316,250
American Machine & Foundry Corp.	30,000	994,585	543,750
Automatic Retailers of America	37,500	1,508,658	1,275,000
Brown Engineering Co.	15,000	150,000	378,750
Corning Glass Works	8,600	1,364,205	1,554,450
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	37,500	1,840,996	1,940,625
Holt, Rinehart & Winston	27,000	876,972	793,125
International Paper Co.	81,000	2,493,827	2,824,875
International Silver Co.	30,000	1,016,883	1,080,000
Loew's Theatres	33,500	1,153,475	594,625
Merck & Co.	15,000	1,171,865	1,466,250
Montgomery Ward & Co.	13,000	509,907	474,500
Parke Davis & Co.	5,000	127,452	160,625
J. C. Penney & Co.	42,000	1,751,313	1,863,750
Pocket Books	30,000	620,928	127,500
Polaroid Corp.	9,000	1,482,725	1,604,250
Prentice-Hall	20,200	737,599	709,525
Sears Roebuck & Co.	37,000	2,164,536	3,672,250
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories	27,500	1,586,386	1,808,125
Sterling Drug	67,000	1,740,139	2,001,625
United Aircraft Corp.	40,500	1,997,942	1,721,250
United Air Lines	25,200	999,505	916,650
Upjohn Co.	45,000	1,987,192	1,957,500
Weyerhaeuser Co.	29,000	1,005,027	964,250
		<u>\$31,814,973</u>	<u>\$33,032,000</u>
Total — Common Stocks		<u>\$206,264,416</u>	<u>\$227,811,561</u>

Preferred Stocks

Associated Transport			
6% Cumulative Convertible	4,000	\$292,000	\$416,000
Atlantic Acceptance Corp.			
6% Convertible Second Preference Shares Series A†	45,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y.			
4.12% Cumulative Convertible Series A	13,000	1,426,748	1,452,750
Delta Acceptance Corp.			
5½% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preference Shares Series B (with warrant to purchase 23,000 shares common stock)†	11,500	1,113,775	1,113,775*
H. J. Heinz Co.			
\$3.50 Second Cumulative Convertible	2,500	253,500	262,500
Horne's Enterprises			
5% Cumulative (with warrant to purchase 22,500 shares common stock)†	5,000	500,000	500,000*
MCA, Inc.			
\$1.50 Convertible Voting	10,000	319,500	382,500
Newmont Mining Corp.			
4% Cumulative Convertible	3,000	261,930	326,250
Texas Eastern Transmission Corp.			
5⅛% Subordinate Convertible	5,000	492,028	550,000
United Aircraft Corp.			
4% Cumulative Convertible Series 1956	4,500	442,433	405,563
Total — Preferred Stocks		\$6,101,914	\$6,409,338
Total — Investments		\$1,193,997,497	\$1,215,430,084

Summary of Investments

Bonds and Notes	\$930,903,692	\$930,483,869
Fixed and Special Deposits	50,727,475	50,725,316
Common Stocks	206,264,416	227,811,561
Preferred Stocks	6,101,914	6,409,338
Total — Investments	\$1,193,997,497	\$1,215,430,084

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

Statement of Grants

for the year ended September 30, 1963

(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 1963. The third column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1963 fiscal year.)

Education in the United States

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Fund for the Advancement of Education				
Studies and experiments to improve education		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	
National Merit Scholarship Corporation				
Program of competitive scholarships	\$13,500,000		1,000,000	\$12,500,000
Development of Higher Education				
Special Program for comprehensive development of selected private universities				
Brandeis University		6,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Brown University	5,610,000		34,172	5,575,828
Denver, University of	3,800,000		754,806	3,045,194
Johns Hopkins University	7,998,355		5,094,599	2,903,756
Notre Dame, University of	4,608,137		4,608,137	
Southern California, University of		6,500,000	1,000,000	5,500,000
Stanford University	20,721,479		4,618,161	16,103,318
Vanderbilt University	2,299,047		2,299,047	
Special Program for comprehensive development of selected private liberal-arts colleges				
1963				
Albion College		2,000,000	450,000	1,550,000
Beloit College		1,600,000	350,000	1,250,000
Bowdoin College		2,500,000	300,000	2,200,000
Coe College		1,400,000	300,000	1,100,000
Cornell College		1,400,000	300,000	1,100,000
Kalamazoo College		2,200,000	500,000	1,700,000
Lafayette College		2,000,000	600,000	1,400,000
Oberlin College		2,200,000	700,000	1,500,000
St. Catherine, College of		1,000,000	300,000	700,000
Smith College		2,500,000	550,000	1,950,000
Stetson University		1,500,000	450,000	1,050,000
Williams College		2,500,000	575,000	1,925,000
Wooster, College of		2,200,000	600,000	1,600,000
1961-62				
Amherst College	1,700,000		231,204	1,468,796
Antioch College	1,140,000			1,140,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Austin College	1,275,000			1,275,000
Berea College	1,555,000			1,555,000
Bryn Mawr College	1,850,000			1,850,000
Carleton College	1,580,000		440,004	1,139,996
Colby College	1,400,000			1,400,000
Colorado College	1,545,000			1,545,000
Denison University	1,500,000		410,521	1,089,479
Earlham College	1,050,000			1,050,000
Goucher College	800,000		76,362	723,638
Grinnell College	1,550,000		27,964	1,522,036
Hamilton College	1,600,000		198,326	1,401,674
Hofstra College	850,000			850,000
Knox College	1,300,000			1,300,000
Lake Forest College	1,500,000			1,500,000
Lawrence College	1,500,000			1,500,000
Mount Holyoke College	1,880,000			1,880,000
Occidental College	1,810,000			1,810,000
Oklahoma City University	1,675,000			1,675,000
Reed College	900,000			900,000
St. Lawrence University	1,500,000			1,500,000
St. Thomas, College of (Minn.)	1,150,000			1,150,000
St. Xavier College	1,215,000		198,323	1,016,677
Swarthmore College	1,550,000		31,897	1,518,103
University of the South	1,845,000			1,845,000
Wabash College	1,550,000		436,113	1,113,887
Wellesley College	1,294,000		1,294,000	
Whitman College	1,068,000			1,068,000
United Negro College Fund				
Capital campaign for member colleges		5,000,000		5,000,000
School and College Improvement				
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Improvement of utilization of programmed learning in schools and colleges		556,000		556,000
Comprehensive improvement programs in individual school systems				
California, University of (Santa Barbara County schools)		565,000	225,000	340,000
Newton (Mass.) Public School System	173,500		89,500	84,000
Norwalk (Conn.) Board of Education	171,000		84,800	86,200
Puerto Rico Department of Education		650,000	225,000	425,000
Richmond (Va.) School Board		500,000	220,000	280,000
Union Free School District No. 12 (Brentwood, N.Y.)		333,500	114,500	219,000
University City (Mo.) School District		266,000	105,000	161,000
Cooperative programs to improve education in small rural schools				
Arizona State Department of Public Instruction	52,000		26,000	26,000
Colorado State Department of Education	128,000			128,000
Nevada State Department of Education	64,000			64,000
New Mexico State Department of Education	62,000		31,000	31,000
Utah State Department of Public Instruction	62,000		31,000	31,000

108	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Dade County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction				
Teaching of English as a second language to Spanish-speaking pupils		278,000	139,000	139,000
Educational Services Incorporated				
Revision of elementary- and secondary-school curricula		1,815,000	1,020,000	795,000
Experiments in liberal-arts education				
Brooklyn College	29,500		29,500	
Goddard College	66,000		34,000	32,000
Hofstra College	102,000		34,000	68,000
Oregon State Department of Education				
Statewide program to improve schools and preparation of teachers	2,530,000		1,200,000	1,330,000
Phillips Academy				
Summer institute for high-school teachers on visual perception		20,000	20,000	
Prince Edward Free School Association				
School operations in Prince Edward County, Va.		250,000		250,000
Toledo, University of				
Experiment in college admission of high-school dropouts		25,000	25,000	
Vocational Education				
American Institute for Research				
Research on vocational and technical education		447,000	150,000	297,000
Cogswell Polytechnical College				
Pretechnical curriculum in high schools in San Francisco area		185,000	90,000	95,000
Teacher Education				
Greenwood Fund				
John Hay Fellows Program for advanced study by high-school teachers	2,709,000		1,021,000	1,688,000
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for colleges and universities				
Arizona, University of	165,000			165,000
Brown University	142,000		70,000	72,000
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	53,000		30,000	23,000
Chicago, University of	975,000		225,000	750,000
Cincinnati, University of	66,000			66,000
Colorado, University of	156,000			156,000
Cornell University		254,000	5,000	249,000
Denver, University of	155,000			155,000
Duke University	210,000			210,000
Emory University	172,000			172,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Florida State University		250,000	30,000	220,000
Florida, University of	158,000		73,000	85,000
Georgia, University of	105,000		21,000	84,000
Goucher College		188,000	188,000	
Indiana University	64,000		45,000	19,000
Iowa, State University of	50,000		30,000	20,000
Kansas State University	95,000		40,000	55,000
Louisville, University of	78,000			78,000
Michigan, University of	205,000		145,000	60,000
Missouri, University of	160,000		55,000	105,000
Nebraska, University of		297,500		297,500
New Hampshire, University of	56,000			56,000
New Mexico, University of	127,000		56,000	71,000
New York University	78,000	357,000	92,000	343,000
North Carolina, University of	66,000		16,500	49,500
North Carolina, University of (Woman's College)	44,000		10,000	34,000
Rice University	203,000		41,000	162,000
St. Louis University	125,000		45,000	80,000
Southern Methodist University	195,000		50,000	145,000
Stanford University	164,000		19,000	145,000
Stetson University	133,000		45,000	88,000
Tufts University	120,000		60,000	60,000
Tulane University	640,000		92,000	548,000
Utah, University of	154,000		52,000	102,000
Vanderbilt University	48,000			48,000
Virginia, University of		243,000	24,000	219,000
Washington University		250,000	75,000	175,000
Washington, University of	95,000			95,000
Wyoming, University of		202,700	37,000	165,700

National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for elementary and secondary schools

Brown University	349,000			349,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	600,000			600,000
Carnegie Institute of Technology		228,350		228,350
Chicago, University of	800,000		800,000	
Converse College	330,000		50,000	280,000
Emory University	470,000		155,000	315,000
Fairleigh Dickinson University		350,000	110,000	240,000
George Washington University		335,000	68,000	267,000
Harvard University	933,333		933,333	
Hawaii, University of	256,000		124,000	132,000
Indiana University		747,200		747,200
Kansas City, University of	100,000			100,000
Kansas State University	52,000		28,000	24,000
Marshall University		25,000		25,000
Miami University (Ohio)	104,000		45,850	58,150
Middlebury College	15,000			15,000
New York University		75,000	75,000	
Northwestern University	195,000			195,000
Notre Dame, University of	205,425		87,150	118,275
Oberlin College	42,884		28,748	14,136
Pittsburgh, University of	300,000		125,000	175,000
Reed College	92,000		33,000	59,000
Webster College	117,000	316,000	45,000	388,000
Wisconsin, University of	400,000			400,000

110	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Phelps-Stokes Fund				
Conferences and workshops for Negro teacher-training institutions		25,000	25,000	
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation				
Fellowships for prospective college teachers	18,000,000		9,000,000	9,000,000
Educational Management and Economics				
American Council on Education				
Strengthening of services to advance higher education	1,600,000		400,000	1,200,000
Canadian Association of University Teachers				
Study of higher education in Canada		50,000	50,000	
Canadian Conference on Education				
Second annual meeting, 1962		(3,081)	(3,081)	
Canadian Universities Foundation				
Survey of higher-educational financing in Canada		100,000	100,000	
Cooperative Educational Services, First Supervisory District (Westchester County, N.Y.)				
Demonstration of use of data-processing services in school administration		25,000	25,000	
Educational Testing Service				
Experiment in use of computers for national system of comprehensive student records	70,000		70,000	
Experiments in criteria for college admission				
Brown University		155,000	75,000	80,000
Williams College	112,500			112,500
George Peabody College for Teachers				
Southern Education Reporting Service information program on school desegregation		430,000	215,000	215,000
Knox College				
Seminars among Negro colleges on long-range planning for improved management		23,658	23,658	
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America				
Extension of medical- and disability-insurance coverage of colleges and other educational groups		626,969	626,969	
Educational Television				
Development of instructional television and noncommercial channels				
Community Television of Southern California Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNDT, N.Y.)		30,000	30,000	
Maine Department of Education	713,000 20,000		501,000	212,000 20,000

111	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS PAYMENTS (Reductions) (Refunds)		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction	2,978,000		1,584,000	1,394,000
Nebraska, University of		21,250	21,250	
Washington County (Md.) Board of Education		(15,928)	(15,928)	
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston)	100,000		100,000	
National Educational Television and Radio Center				
National program service for noncommercial television stations		6,000,000	6,000,000	
Released time of faculty for educational television programming				
Brandeis University		(3,873)	(3,873)	
Central Michigan University	12,561		12,561	
Clover Park School District (Tacoma)	16,000		16,000	
Florida, University of		(1,642)	(1,642)	
Missouri, University of	20,000		20,000	
New Mexico, University of		(1,544)	(1,544)	
North Carolina, University of		(2,514)	(2,514)	
Wisconsin, University of		(10,256)	(10,256)	
Continuing Education				
American Assembly				
Education and information on public and international affairs		120,000	120,000	
Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults				
General program		195,000	195,000	
Farm Foundation				
Workshops in liberal education for agricultural extension personnel		60,000	60,000	
Totals — Education in the United States	<u>\$140,078,721</u>	<u>\$62,332,289</u>	<u>\$61,254,117</u>	<u>\$141,156,893</u>

Humanities and the Arts

Artistic Institutions and Resources

Development of civic opera

Baltimore Civic Opera Co.	\$120,000	\$120,000
Central City Opera House Association (Colo.)	175,000	175,000
Chautauqua Opera Association (N.Y.)	100,000	100,000
Cincinnati Summer Opera Association	100,000	100,000
Fort Worth Civic Opera Association	100,000	100,000
Houston Grand Opera Association	150,000	150,000
Kansas City Lyric Theatre (Mo.)	75,000	75,000
New Orleans Opera House Association	150,000	150,000
Opera Association of New Mexico	170,000	170,000

	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	GRANTS PAYMENTS (Reductions) (Refunds)	
Opera Guild of Miami		100,000	100,000
Opera Society of Washington (D.C.)		177,625	177,625
Spring Opera of San Francisco		125,000	125,000
Symphony Society of San Antonio		185,000	185,000
Music Educators National Conference			
Development of the creative aspects of music in public schools		1,380,000	\$178,000
			1,202,000
New York Pro Musica Antiqua			
Production of early music and religious music dramas		465,000	138,000
			327,000
Resident theater program			
Actors Studio, New York	\$250,000		250,000
Actor's Workshop, San Francisco	197,000		28,500
Alley Theatre, Houston	2,100,000		
			2,100,000
American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, Stratford (Conn.)	503,000		360,000
California, University of (Theatre Group)	500,000		
Drama Inc., Milwaukee (Fred Miller Theatre)	100,000		50,000
Minnesota Theatre Company Foundation, Minneapolis (Tyrone Guthrie Theatre)	337,000		235,000
Mummers Theatre, Oklahoma City	1,250,000		
			1,250,000
Stratford Shakespearean Festival of Canada		60,000	12,000
Washington (D.C.) Drama Society (Arena Stage)	863,000		863,000
			48,000
School of American Ballet			
Assistance in planning nationwide Foundation program to strengthen ballet		60,000	60,000
Experiments and Demonstrations			
American Federation of Arts			
Residence program in regional museums and art centers for American artists		172,000	57,300
			114,700
Carnegie Institute of Technology			
Cooperative program among professional, community, and academic theaters	189,500		48,000
			141,500
Catalogues of fine-arts museum collections			
Art Institute of Chicago		12,500	12,500
Cincinnati Museum Association		12,500	12,500
Cleveland Museum of Art		12,500	12,500
Metropolitan Museum of Art (N.Y.)		33,525	33,525
Portland (Ore.) Art Association		8,000	8,000
Rhode Island School of Design		7,210	7,210
Smithsonian Institution		12,500	12,500
Toledo Museum of Art		12,400	12,400
Yale University		37,500	37,500
City Center of Music and Drama			
Production of new American operas		145,696	40,696
			105,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Columbia University				
Research on the use of computers to prepare photo-masters for music publishing		85,600		85,600
Demonstrations in resident repertory theater				
Alley Theatre, Houston	66,500		66,500	
Washington (D.C.) Drama Society (Arena Stage)	48,482		3,228	45,254
Louisville Free Public Library				
Composer-in-residence for city of Louisville		7,800	7,800	
Metropolitan Opera Association				
Staged readings of new operas		25,000	25,000	
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts				
Curriculum experiment at Minneapolis School of Art	39,000		27,150	11,850
Opera Association of New Mexico				
Stravinsky Festival composers' symposium		(1,423)	(1,423)	
Princeton University				
Conference on design in America		22,000	22,000	
Print Club (Philadelphia)				
Prints in Progress program for public schools		25,000	25,000	
Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation				
Experiments in plastic arts by Frederick Kiesler		16,500	16,500	
Tamarind Lithography Workshop				
Experiment in lithographic art	400,000		134,000	266,000
Development of Individual Talent				
Grants-in-aid and fellowships				
Administrative interns	97,065	149,975	128,740	118,300
Choral directors	55,900		43,875	12,025
Composers associated with secondary-schools	71,320	15,200	75,175	11,345
Concert soloists	109,250	1,500	22,900	87,850
Opera singers	60,950		41,575	19,375
Painters, sculptors, and printmakers	8,016		8,016	
Poets and fiction writers associated with theaters and opera companies	15,325	145,000	9,300	151,025
Other talented individuals in the arts		150,000		150,000
Peabody Conservatory of Music				
Program to develop American conductors	182,500		182,500	
Performances of works commissioned for concert artists receiving grants-in-aid				
Denver Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Houston Symphony Society	2,000		1,000	1,000
Indiana State Symphony Society	2,000			2,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York	1,000			1,000
Pittsburgh Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Seattle Symphony Orchestra	1,000			1,000
Southern California Symphony Association	2,000			2,000
The Humanities				
American Council of Learned Societies				
Program to advance scholarship in the humanities	5,103,000		567,000	4,536,000
American Historical Association				
Bibliographies of British civilization	22,000			22,000
Cooperative program with regional liberal-arts colleges to strengthen the humanities				
Duke University		400,000		400,000
North Carolina, University of		400,000		400,000
Council on Library Resources				
Research on library problems	6,000,000		1,000,000	5,000,000
Princeton University				
Critical analysis of American humanistic scholarship	35,000		35,000	
University-presses scholarly publication in the humanities and social sciences				
Cornell University	26,000			26,000
Duke University	28,000			28,000
Illinois, University of	20,000			20,000
Indiana University	26,000		13,000	13,000
Louisiana State University	26,000			26,000
Minnesota, University of	11,000		6,000	5,000
North Carolina, University of	26,000			26,000
Rutgers University	26,000			26,000
Syracuse University	26,000			26,000
Texas, University of	26,000			26,000
Wisconsin, University of	30,000		10,000	20,000
Totals — Humanities and the Arts	<u>\$18,884,808</u>	<u>\$5,601,108</u>	<u>\$4,938,967</u>	<u>\$19,546,949</u>

Public Affairs

Gray Areas

California Institute for Local Self-Government

Liaison with community-development programs	\$38,000		\$17,375	\$20,625
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Canadian Education Association

Observation of American school programs for culturally disadvantaged children		\$25,000		25,000
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	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Comprehensive projects on the human problems of transitional areas				
Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.	1,500,000			1,500,000
Community Progress, Inc. (New Haven, Conn.)	1,804,250		747,325	1,056,925
North Carolina Fund		4,000,000		4,000,000
Oakland, California, City of	1,326,000		397,685	928,315
Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement		1,700,000	271,000	1,429,000
Educational programs for culturally disadvantaged children of preschool age				
Baltimore Department of Education	155,000		111,000	44,000
New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals	241,000	19,000	180,000	80,000
Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction		470,000	60,000	410,000
National Urban League				
Placement of young Negroes in Washington, D.C. in career jobs		140,000	85,000	55,000
School-community projects to improve education in depressed urban neighborhoods				
Chicago Board of Education	147,000			147,000
Cleveland Board of Education	102,350		58,250	44,100
Detroit Board of Education	249,000		172,200	76,800
Milwaukee Public Schools	24,000		24,000	
Philadelphia Board of Education	225,000		185,000	40,000
Pittsburgh Public Schools	81,000		81,000	
St. Louis School District	90,000		90,000	
San Francisco Unified School District	140,000		90,000	50,000
Syracuse City School District	160,000		69,000	91,000
Washington (D.C.) Board of Education	139,500	(19,000)	35,500	85,000
Teachers College (New York)				
Conference on education in "gray areas"		(4,714)	(4,714)	
United Planning Organization (Washington, D.C.)				
Planning of a community-development program		15,000	15,000	
Youth Development				
Evaluation and studies of delinquency-prevention experiments				
Michigan, University of	157,000		71,620	85,380
National Association of Social Workers' Research and Education Fund		(1,476)	(1,476)	
Southern California, University of Youth Research, Inc.	76,491	250,000	32,650	43,841
			40,000	210,000
Experimental programs to reduce juvenile delinquency				
American Friends Service Committee		10,000	10,000	
Chicago Boys Club	525,750		173,315	352,435
Los Angeles County Probation Department	57,200		31,400	25,800

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Phoenix Welfare Foundation		297,000	150,000	147,000
United Community Fund of San Francisco		650,000	198,000	452,000
Y.M.C.A. of Metropolitan Chicago	75,400		34,125	41,275
Experiments and research in rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents				
Brooklyn College		23,000	23,000	
Copenhagen, University of	58,000	50,000	41,000	67,000
Correctional Research Associates		25,000	25,000	
New Jersey Board of Control, Department of Institutions and Agencies	65,000		40,000	25,000
Rutgers University		37,750	37,750	
Mobilization for Youth, Inc.				
Improvement of educational and job opportunities for youth in a New York City neighborhood	1,414,000		707,000	707,000
National Council on Crime and Delinquency				
National program in treatment of delinquents	435,000		230,000	205,000
New York City Board of Education				
Work-education program to reduce dropouts	115,000		115,000	
Research on delinquency control				
British Columbia University		(2,164)	(2,164)	
Ohio State University		2,164	2,164	
Southern California, University of	640,000		125,000	515,000
Syracuse University	797,000		194,852	602,148
Urban and Regional Research and Action ACTION, Inc. (New York)				
Analysis of private, nonprofit funds organized for urban development		24,400		24,400
American Law Institute				
Review of zoning and land-use regulations, and the drafting of model laws		500,000		500,000
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Conference on California's population growth		50,000	50,000	
Survey for model urban-development programs		200,000		200,000
Development of urban extension, research, and education programs				
ACTION-Housing, Inc. (Pittsburgh)	250,000	5,000	65,000	190,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	99,500		46,250	53,250
Delaware, University of	250,000			250,000
Missouri, University of	70,000		35,000	35,000
Oklahoma, University of	39,100		39,100	
Purdue University	74,700		37,281	37,419
Rutgers University	522,000		522,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Institute of Public Administration				
Comparative urban research and training based on Calcutta planning project	341,970		9,461	332,509
Local philanthropic support of community research and experiments				
Cleveland Foundation	750,000			750,000
Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations	800,000		250,000	550,000
Texas, University of (Hogg Foundation)		550,000	50,000	500,000
Louisville, University of				
Case study of organized crime in American cities		25,000	25,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Joint Center for Urban Studies, conducted in cooperation with Harvard University	100,000	600,000	300,000	400,000
Municipal Finance Officers Association				
Comparative study and manual on budgeting		25,000	25,000	
National Association of Counties Research Foundation				
Research, reporting, and advisory services for county officials		300,000	100,000	200,000
National Council of the Churches of Christ				
Seminars for clergy on urban problems		54,000	54,000	
National Municipal League				
Information services on legislative apportionment		50,000		50,000
Oakland, California, City of				
Conference on space, science, and urban life	25,000		25,000	
Pennsylvania, University of				
Development of education for city planning	134,879			134,879
Research, studies, and education on urban and regional problems				
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research	500,000		140,000	360,000
Council of the Southern Mountains		250,000		250,000
Minnesota, University of	50,000		50,000	
North Carolina, University of	34,000			34,000
Pennsylvania–New Jersey–Delaware Metropolitan Project, Inc.		165,000	165,000	
Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation	150,000			150,000
Upper Midwest Research and Development Council (Minn.)		150,000		150,000
Vanderbilt University		25,000	25,000	
Washington (D.C.) Center for Metropolitan Studies	20,000	168,000	38,000	150,000
Wilkes College	65,000		30,000	35,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Law and the Administration of Justice				
American Law Institute				
Preparation of a model code on prearraignment procedures		215,000	43,000	172,000
Study of Federal and state court jurisdiction	103,000			103,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund				
Hammarkjold Forums on role of law in settlement of international disputes		22,500	22,500	
Survey of criminal law in the New York City area		25,000	25,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Study of automobile-accident compensation		(12,267)	(12,267)	
Georgetown University				
Experimental project for persons unable to afford bail; legal internships in criminal law		345,000		345,000
Illinois State Bar Association Foundation				
Study of use of impartial medical testimony	13,000			13,000
Louisville, University of				
Conference on police responsibility in race tension and conflict		23,541	23,541	
General support of the Southern Police Institute	80,000		40,000	40,000
Pittsburgh, University of				
Experiment with computer techniques in legal research	231,282		114,908	116,374
Research and training in law and public affairs				
American Bar Foundation	400,000		50,000	350,000
Law Faculty Fellowships	120,924	36,179	75,685	81,418
National Legal Aid and Defender Association	375,000		150,000	225,000
Notre Dame, University of	54,000		23,000	31,000
Pennsylvania, University of	168,700		54,660	114,040
Vanderbilt University	138,000		100,000	38,000
Wisconsin, University of	10,020		10,020	
Surveys and experiments in legal services for indigent persons accused of crime				
American Bar Foundation		125,000	110,000	15,000
Institute of Judicial Administration		115,000	57,500	57,500
Teacher-training in law schools				
Columbia University	100,000			100,000
Harvard University	200,000		50,000	150,000
New York University	102,500		50,000	52,500
Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law				
Research into law and administration of justice affecting the population generally		500,000		500,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Career Training for Minorities				
Baltimore Department of Education				
Conference of school superintendents on public-school desegregation		10,000	10,000	
Howard University				
Fellowships to prepare Negroes for careers in foreign-affairs agencies		600,000		600,000
Morgan State College				
Experimental program to develop Negro leadership in public affairs	28,900	175,000	28,900	175,000
Wisconsin, University of				
Conferences on segregation problems	10,000		10,000	
Community Service and Leadership				
American Political Science Association				
Fellowships to Congressional staff members for study and research at universities		628,000	157,000	471,000
Citizens' Research Foundation				
Studies of campaign funds in 1964 elections		100,000	100,000	
Fellowships and internships in public service				
Alaska, University of	198,000	(198,000)		
American Political Science Association	239,000		119,500	119,500
California, University of (Berkeley)	102,625		48,500	54,125
Hawaii, University of	57,050		11,410	45,640
Hunter College	25,000	40,000	25,000	40,000
Illinois, University of	96,033			96,033
Indiana University	98,000		20,000	78,000
Kansas, University of	95,000			95,000
Michigan State University	164,500		18,000	146,500
New York City Board of Higher Education	108,000		54,000	54,000
Ohio State University		105,000	2,500	102,500
Oklahoma State Legislative Council	107,300		19,500	87,800
Puerto Rico, University of		106,000	20,000	86,000
Washington, University of	78,600		18,400	60,200
Wisconsin, State of, Legislative Council	180,000			180,000
National Institute of Public Affairs				
Career-education program for Federal employees	1,225,000		253,000	972,000
Rutgers University				
Fellowships for political scientists to attend 1964 national conventions		22,000	22,000	
Public-Affairs Education and Research				
American Political Science Association				
Program for local political reporters	50,000			50,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Athenian School				
Experiments in public-affairs education at the secondary-school level		25,000	25,000	
Citizens Union Research Foundation				
Report on problems of corruption in government		15,000		15,000
Dartmouth College				
Survey of education for public service		25,000		25,000
George C. Marshall Research Foundation				
Research on the Marshall papers		200,000	200,000	
Harvard University				
Research on national-defense policy	76,000		76,000	
Institute of International Education				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study		146,000	146,000	
National Center for Education in Politics				
Education in public affairs for college students	270,000		120,000	150,000
National Conference of Christians and Jews				
Education on religious problems in public affairs	197,000			197,000
Princeton University				
Publication of Thomas Jefferson papers	20,000		20,000	
Textbook on state and local government	64,000		45,000	19,000
Research professorships in governmental affairs				
California, University of (Berkeley)	75,000			75,000
Chicago, University of	50,000		50,000	
Columbia University	75,000			75,000
Harvard University	62,500		12,500	50,000
Princeton University	87,500		25,000	62,500
Yale University	50,000			50,000
Totals — Public Affairs	<u>\$21,100,524</u>	<u>\$14,221,913</u>	<u>\$9,688,706</u>	<u>\$25,633,731</u>

Population

Population Council

Research and training in population problems	\$2,565,000		\$945,000	\$1,620,000
Training program in reproductive physiology at Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	528,650		366,500	162,150

Reproductive Biology Research

Georgetown University

Studies of the rhythm method and of social and demographic aspects of population		\$150,000	50,000	100,000
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	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963	
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	GRANTS (Reductions)		PAYMENTS (Refunds)
Research and advanced training				
Birmingham, University of		119,000	119,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)		178,200	39,600	138,600
Cambridge, University of		130,000	50,000	80,000
Colorado, University of		175,000	45,000	130,000
Columbia University		338,500		338,500
Edinburgh, University of		40,000	40,000	
Institute of Anatomy (University of Basel)		50,000	29,000	21,000
Karolinska Institute		500,000	100,000	400,000
Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital		77,000	41,500	35,500
Sydney, University of		120,000	50,000	70,000
Vanderbilt University		320,000	40,000	280,000
Washington, University of		445,500		445,500
Wisconsin, University of		1,500,000		1,500,000
Research Training				
Medical-school student research in reproductive biology				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		18,000	6,000	12,000
Chicago, University of		30,000	10,000	20,000
Colorado, University of		18,000	6,000	12,000
Columbia University		33,000	11,000	22,000
Cornell University		26,000	8,000	18,000
Harvard University		33,000	11,000	22,000
Illinois, University of		26,000	8,000	18,000
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia		18,000	6,000	12,000
Johns Hopkins University		30,000	10,000	20,000
Kansas, University of		18,000	6,000	12,000
Michigan, University of		26,000	8,000	18,000
Vanderbilt University		18,000	6,000	12,000
Washington University		30,000	10,000	20,000
Washington, University of		22,000	8,000	14,000
Wisconsin, University of		30,000	10,000	20,000
Yale University		30,000	10,000	20,000
Training and research in demography				
Cornell University	250,000		85,000	165,000
Michigan, University of	450,000		135,995	314,005
Pennsylvania, University of	160,000		40,000	120,000
Administration, Information, and Analysis				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences				
Seminar on fertility and population problems		17,000	17,000	
American Assembly				
Meetings and studies on world population problems		60,000	60,000	
Brown University				
Statistical research on fertility regulation		60,000	15,000	45,000
Chicago, University of				
Research and training in demography and family planning administration		700,000	96,835	603,165

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Notre Dame, University of				
Conferences on world population problems		21,000	21,000	
Population Reference Bureau				
Dissemination of information on population		475,000	29,000	446,000
Totals — Population	<u>\$3,953,650</u>	<u>\$5,882,200</u>	<u>\$2,430,430</u>	<u>\$7,405,420</u>

International Training and Research

Education and Development Assistance

Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs

Research and training on American agricultural assistance abroad

\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Expansion of international-studies programs

Kansas, University of

500,000 500,000

Oregon, University of

500,000 500,000

Stanford University

2,500,000 2,500,000

Syracuse University

1,000,000 1,000,000

Washington University

500,000 500,000

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Case studies on industrial-management problems in economic development

\$200,000

50,000

\$150,000

Pennsylvania State University

Interuniversity fellowships for Peace Corps veterans and others with similar service

400,000

200,000

200,000

Research on overseas technical-assistance experience of faculty and staff

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

18,000

18,000

Massachusetts, University of

23,500

23,500

Pennsylvania State University

26,500

26,500

Pittsburgh, University of

30,000

30,000

Southern California, University of

73,000

73,000

Southern Illinois University

Background paper on development education

16,000

16,000

Syracuse University

Interuniversity program of internships in African and South Asian governments

375,000

150,000

225,000

Training and research to strengthen American technical assistance

American Society for Public Administration

170,000

80,000

90,000

Pittsburgh, University of

195,000

72,400

122,600

Syracuse University

225,000

125,000

100,000

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College

25,348

17,979

7,369

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the GRANTS (Reductions)	fiscal year PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Foreign and International Studies				
Duke University				
Non-Western and related international studies	310,000		100,000	210,000
Education and World Affairs				
Program to strengthen the role of higher education in international affairs		2,000,000	400,000	1,600,000
Harvard University				
International Program in Taxation; research and training in economic development	190,000		105,000	85,000
Non-Western studies in undergraduate colleges				
Chattanooga, University of		181,000	181,000	
Chicago, University of		20,000	20,000	
Dartmouth College		675,000	675,000	
Earlham College	130,000		130,000	
Gettysburg College	90,000		90,000	
Indiana University		305,000	305,000	
Kansas, University of		177,000	177,000	
Mills College		132,000	132,000	
Smith College		315,000	315,000	
Spelman College	66,000		66,000	
State of New York, University of the		90,000	90,000	
Sweet Briar College		118,000	118,000	
Vermont, University of	69,000		69,000	
Pennsylvania State University				
Self-study of international programs		25,000	25,000	
Stanford University				
Research on Portuguese Africa; international studies	70,000		42,500	27,500
Training and research in international affairs				
Boston University	86,000			86,000
Chicago, University of	55,600		36,800	18,800
Cornell University	28,000		18,000	10,000
Northwestern University	80,000		50,000	30,000
Stanford University	100,000		65,000	35,000
Washington, University of	65,000		65,000	
Foreign-Area Research				
American Universities Field Staff				
Reporting service in international affairs	540,000		180,000	360,000
Association for Asian Studies				
Ming Biographical History Project		120,000	120,000	
Research conferences on modernization of Japan	100,350		25,650	74,700
Chungang Educational Foundation (Seoul)				
Research program on modern Korea	205,000		116,000	89,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Illinois, University of				
Cooperative studies with Keio University on Japanese industrialization		350,000	70,000	280,000
Institute of Current World Affairs				
Foreign-area fellowships for persons in journalism, government, business, and the professions	100,000		100,000	
Pennsylvania, University of				
American Institute of Indian Studies	400,000			400,000
Research programs on modern China				
American University		151,000	30,400	120,600
George Washington University		145,000	41,000	104,000
National Central Research Institution (Taiwan)	128,340		32,700	95,640
Oriental Library (Tokyo)	137,700		35,200	102,500
Social Science Research Council	132,000			132,000
Smith College				
Research on the Transkei area of South Africa		70,000	20,000	50,000
Social Science Research Council				
Grants-in-aid for research on Middle East, China, Africa, Latin America, and comparative politics		1,200,000	1,200,000	
Seminar on Latin-American studies		60,000	60,000	
Studies of current problems of Latin America by six American universities	650,000		350,000	300,000
Stanford University				
Publication in English of studies on educational reform in Japan		16,000	16,000	
International Legal Studies				
American Foreign Law Association				
Conference on regulatory provisions of international trade		20,000		20,000
Cambridge, University of				
Publication of <i>International Law Reports</i>		50,000	50,000	
Columbia University				
Interuniversity research on law in Communist countries		160,000	56,600	103,400
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy				
Study of rights of individuals under public international law		25,000	25,000	
McGill University				
Expansion of the Institute of Air and Space Law		250,000	250,000	
New York University				
Legal research on international rivers	46,000		46,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Training in international legal studies				
Academy of International Law (The Hague)	86,070		23,000	63,070
American Society of International Law	381,000		200,000	181,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	22,000		22,000	
Cologne, University of	17,450		17,450	
Indian Law Institute	125,000		125,000	
International Law Fund (England)		70,000	70,000	
Law-Faculty Fellowships	75,978	(36,178)	39,800	
Loyola University	210,000		65,000	145,000
Languages and Linguistics				
American Council of Learned Societies				
Linguistic Institute; graduate fellowships in linguistics	192,000		140,000	52,000
Cornell University				
Expansion of Division of Modern Languages		470,000	470,000	
Georgetown University				
Doctoral program in language and linguistics	254,950			254,950
Indiana University				
Statewide program in language teaching	650,000		130,000	520,000
Modern Language Association of America				
Inter-American study of native Latin American languages		50,000	50,000	
Princeton University				
Interuniversity program in Middle Eastern languages	200,000			200,000
Programs in English as a second language				
Michigan, University of	145,514		145,514	
Teachers College (New York)	111,000		37,000	74,000
Texas, University of	10,000		10,000	
Purdue Research Foundation				
Interuniversity summer institutes on Chinese and Japanese language training		256,000	64,000	192,000
Stanford University				
Interuniversity overseas programs on Chinese and Japanese language training		338,000	147,000	191,000
Foreign Students and International Exchange				
African-American Institute				
Assistance to African students in the United States		290,000	290,000	
American Council of Learned Societies				
Publication of <i>Current Digest of the Soviet Press</i>	50,000		25,000	25,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Boston University				
Summer orientation program among Boston-area universities for foreign students		174,000	29,000	145,000
Council on World Affairs (Cleveland)				
Study with local colleges and universities of foreign-student community relations		24,000	24,000	
Exchange of African and American scholars and materials				
African Studies Association		90,000	90,000	
Chicago, University of	170,000			170,000
United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, Inc.	40,000	200,000	120,000	120,000
Exchange of American and Soviet scholars				
California, University of (Berkeley)		(73,120)	(73,120)	
Harvard University		(82,561)	(82,561)	
Indiana University	135,700	300,000	133,000	302,700
Institute of International Education				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study		80,000	80,000	
Exchange of students, scholars, and other persons with other countries	1,400,000		350,000	1,050,000
Modern Language Association of America				
English-language tests for foreign students		250,000	250,000	
United States National Student Association				
Scholarship program for foreign student leaders	22,000		22,000	
Totals — International Training and Research	<u>\$8,893,000</u>	<u>\$16,017,141</u>	<u>\$15,995,312</u>	<u>\$8,914,829</u>

Science and Engineering

Strengthening Engineering Faculties

Columbia University

Study of background of engineering faculties in the United States and Canada	\$20,000	\$20,000	
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Curriculum development and experiments

California, University of (Los Angeles)	\$290,000		\$290,000
Carnegie Institute of Technology	125,000	125,000	
Case Institute of Technology	50,450		50,450
Cincinnati, University of	80,000		80,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2,380,000	450,000	1,930,000
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	360,000	140,000	220,000

Faculty recruitment and development

Cornell University	750,000	750,000	
Florida, University of	280,000		280,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	280,000		280,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Johns Hopkins University		1,185,000	1,185,000	
North Carolina State College	340,000			340,000
Pennsylvania, University of		3,000,000	3,000,000	
Texas, University of	450,000			450,000
Toronto, University of		2,325,000	2,000,000	325,000
Forgivable loans to doctoral students preparing for engineering-faculty careers				
Arizona, University of		60,000	60,000	
California Institute of Technology		50,000	50,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)		65,000	65,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles)		25,000	25,000	
Carnegie Institute of Technology		50,000	50,000	
Case Institute of Technology		35,000	35,000	
Columbia University		45,000	45,000	
Georgia Institute of Technology		25,000	25,000	
Harvard University		25,000	25,000	
Illinois Institute of Technology		35,000	35,000	
Illinois, University of		100,000	100,000	
Iowa State University		60,000	60,000	
Iowa, State University of		40,000	40,000	
Johns Hopkins University		50,000	50,000	
Kansas, University of		40,000	40,000	
Lehigh University		30,000	30,000	
Maryland, University of		25,000	25,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		100,000	100,000	
Michigan State University		25,000	25,000	
Michigan, University of		100,000	100,000	
Minnesota, University of		60,000	60,000	
North Carolina, University of		25,000	25,000	
Northwestern University		90,000	90,000	
Ohio State University		50,000	50,000	
Oklahoma State University		60,000	60,000	
Oklahoma, University of		40,000	40,000	
Pennsylvania State University		50,000	50,000	
Pennsylvania, University of		15,000	15,000	
Pittsburgh, University of		50,000	50,000	
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn		40,000	40,000	
Purdue University		100,000	100,000	
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute		60,000	60,000	
Rutgers University		25,000	25,000	
Southern California, University of		40,000	40,000	
Stanford University		60,000	60,000	
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College		50,000	50,000	
Utah, University of		25,000	25,000	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute		50,000	50,000	
Washington University		50,000	50,000	
Washington, University of		60,000	60,000	
Wisconsin, University of		100,000	100,000	
Yale University		20,000	20,000	
Pennsylvania State University				
Summer institute for faculty members		64,500	64,500	
Purdue Research Foundation				
Commission on Engineering Education		2,000	2,000	

128	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
United Engineering Trustees				
Construction of United Engineering Center in New York City		300,000	80,814	219,186
Science Education and Research Facilities				
California Institute of Technology				
Expansion of graduate program in mathematics		500,000	500,000	
Introductory college course in physics	80,000		80,000	
Case Institute of Technology				
Development as a university of science and technology; graduate engineering expansion	3,522,441		1,547,492	1,974,949
Chicago, University of				
Construction of facilities for the biological and physical sciences		5,000,000		5,000,000
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (Australia)				
Construction of radioheliograph in Australia	550,000		246,750	303,250
Graduate training in atmospheric science and oceanography				
California Institute of Technology	77,000		30,000	47,000
California, University of (La Jolla)	98,515		57,323	41,192
California, University of (Los Angeles)	97,000			97,000
Chicago, University of	28,350		13,950	14,400
Colorado, University of	50,000		20,000	30,000
Columbia University	55,200		43,000	12,200
Harvard University	60,000		20,000	40,000
Johns Hopkins University	84,900		24,050	60,850
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	58,000	75,200	133,200	
Minnesota, University of	45,000		30,000	15,000
Wisconsin, University of	16,030			16,030
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	67,000		25,000	42,000
Marine Biological Laboratory				
Postdoctoral training in marine systematics	240,000		48,000	192,000
New York University				
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences	1,000,000		500,000	500,000
Princeton University				
Graduate training in plasma physics	139,060		38,462	100,598
Radiation measurement and standards research				
International Society of Radiology	111,000			111,000
Medical Research Council (London)		220,000	40,000	180,000
Royal Swedish Academy of Science	220,000	(220,000)		
Rutgers University				
Mathematics career-training for women	37,000	115,000	152,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Western Reserve University				
Expansion of graduate program in the biological sciences		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Wisconsin, University of				
Construction of a biotron for research on plants and animals		1,700,000		1,700,000
Yale University				
Construction of Southern Hemisphere astrograph	600,000		100,000	500,000
Science and Public Policy				
National Academy of Sciences				
Enlargement of headquarters building	250,000			250,000
Preparation of policy statement on administration of Federal grants for science		24,000	24,000	
Study of scientific and technological manpower utilization		200,000	200,000	
Totals — Science and Engineering	<u>\$12,871,946</u>	<u>\$17,615,700</u>	<u>\$14,795,541</u>	<u>\$15,692,105</u>

Economic Development and Administration

Economic Growth and Resources

Analysis of economic growth and technology

Carnegie Institute of Technology		\$25,000	\$25,000	
Chicago, University of		140,000	35,000	\$105,000
Harvard University	\$48,000			48,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		132,000		132,000
Princeton University		190,000	40,000	150,000
RAND Corporation		88,000	88,000	
Yale University		173,000		173,000

Columbia University

Program to train successful business and professional people for nonprofit fields	75,000			75,000
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Economic-growth studies of advanced nations

Brookings Institution		83,000	83,000	
National Institute of Economic and Social Research (London)		84,000	27,793	56,207
Social Science Research Council	30,000	300,000	125,000	205,000

George Washington University

Pilot study for national census of wealth		90,000	90,000	
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National Bureau of Economic Research

Study of productivity in service industries		372,000	125,000	247,000
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	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Princeton University				
Interuniversity study of human resources in industrializing countries	200,000		50,000	150,000
Research on use of the nation's manpower				
American Friends Service Committee	20,000			20,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	300,000		67,000	233,000
Wisconsin, University of	78,000	90,000	78,000	90,000
Resources for the Future, Inc.				
Research and education on natural resources	1,000,000	7,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000
Social Science Research Council				
Conference on economic policy		25,000	25,000	
Research on Economic Problems				
American Economic Association				
Preparation of volume of economic abstracts	30,000			30,000
Brookings Institution				
National research program in public finance	1,150,000		500,000	650,000
Research and education on public issues	2,550,000		550,000	2,000,000
Columbia University				
Research on economic effect of arms control	138,000		46,000	92,000
Duke University				
Interuniversity research on economy of the South	50,000		50,000	
Michigan, University of				
Research and training on consumer behavior	60,000		30,000	30,000
Problem-oriented research in economics and business administration				
Harvard University	41,000		4,000	37,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	30,000			30,000
Wisconsin, University of	14,000		14,000	
Queen's University at Kingston				
Canadian Institute of Economic Research	71,005		25,000	46,005
Wisconsin, University of				
Research program on national economy using computer simulation	267,000		133,000	134,000
Business Education				
Business-school development				
Columbia University	200,000		50,000	150,000
Harvard University	220,000		220,000	
Kansas, University of	31,000		31,000	
New York University	422,000		70,000	352,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Northwestern University	100,000		13,000	87,000
Pennsylvania, University of	318,000			318,000
Purdue University	100,000			100,000
Southern California, University of	20,000		20,000	
Tulane University	60,000		60,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Regional business-faculty training and research at Western Management Science Center	716,000		250,000	466,000
Preparation of business-teaching materials				
American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business	50,000		37,000	13,000
Harvard University		48,500	48,500	
Southern Regional Education Board	85,000		40,000	45,000
Regional programs in the application of modern mathematics to business				
Illinois, University of		(1,087)	(1,087)	
Michigan, University of		(7,677)	(7,677)	
Pennsylvania, University of	63,000	(3,684)	59,316	
Research in business administration by senior professors and doctoral students				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		25,000	25,000	
Pennsylvania State University		(1,047)	(1,047)	
Washington, University of	15,000		15,000	
Research in finance, management, marketing, and organizational behavior				
California, University of (Berkeley)	320,000	600,000	323,993	596,007
Carnegie Institute of Technology		520,000	160,000	360,000
Chicago, University of		720,000	260,000	460,000
Harvard University	750,000	400,000	250,000	900,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	660,000		150,000	510,000
Stanford University	800,000		200,000	600,000
Summer studies in business administration				
California, University of (Berkeley)		65,000	65,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	11,000	(11,276)	(276)	
Carnegie Institute of Technology		60,000	60,000	
Chicago, University of	63,635	116,402	180,037	
Indiana University		46,470	46,470	
Pittsburgh, University of		47,900	47,900	
Visiting professorships in the social sciences, mathematics, and statistics				
North Carolina, University of	40,000			40,000
Washington, University of	20,000		20,000	
Workshops for visiting faculty on business research and teaching				
Harvard University		60,000	60,000	
Illinois, University of		21,434	21,434	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Economic Education				
American Economic Association				
Survey of secondary-school economics courses		(8,665)	(8,665)	
Brown University				
Graduate program in economic development	195,000		50,000	145,000
Clergy Economic Education Foundation				
Economic education for clergymen		150,000	50,000	100,000
Graduate research workshops in economics				
Chicago, University of	25,000		25,000	
Columbia University	50,000		50,000	
Harvard University	25,000			25,000
Indiana University				
Experimental residence program in labor education		85,000	32,500	52,500
Joint Council on Economic Education				
Preparation of economics material for high schools		30,000	5,000	25,000
Program to advance economic understanding	975,000		150,000	825,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Graduate training and research in economics	200,000		50,000	150,000
Summer seminars for teachers of economics in liberal-arts colleges				
Brown University		20,300	20,300	
California, University of (Berkeley)		(3,377)	(3,377)	
California, University of (Los Angeles)		22,000	22,000	
Chicago, University of		(3,316)	(3,316)	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		(3,154)	(3,154)	
Michigan State University		(3,883)	(3,883)	
Oklahoma, University of		20,200	20,200	
Pennsylvania, University of		23,400	23,400	
Princeton University		(1,721)	(1,721)	
Vanderbilt University		20,600	20,600	
Wisconsin, University of		22,400	22,400	
Overseas Development Economics				
American Economic Association				
Clearinghouse for overseas economists		35,000	35,000	
Committee for Economic Development				
Research on international economic problems	150,000		150,000	
Graduate training programs in economic development for foreign students				
Institute of International Education	40,000	250,000	40,000	250,000
Vanderbilt University	85,000	300,000	75,700	309,300
Williams College	130,000	500,000	130,000	500,000
Yale University	100,000	150,000	100,000	150,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
International Economic Association				
Education in less-developed countries	70,000		35,000	35,000
Stanford Research Institute				
Study of small industries in developing countries	15,000		15,000	
Stanford University				
Graduate training in comparative economics	72,950		72,950	
Health Economics				
Chicago, University of				
Publications and grants-in-aid on problems of health economics and administration		175,000	75,000	100,000
New York Academy of Medicine				
Seminars on economics of health care		20,000	20,000	
Stanford University				
Research on economics of medical service		60,000	60,000	
Fellowships				
Doctoral, Dissertation, and Faculty Research 1957-64				
Brown University		22,325	22,325	
California, University of (Berkeley)		44,684	44,684	
California, University of (Los Angeles)		36,550	36,550	
Carnegie Institute of Technology		69,200	69,200	
Chicago, University of		126,302	126,302	
City College of New York		6,750	6,750	
Colorado, University of		4,962	4,962	
Columbia University		79,581	79,581	
Cornell University		23,142	23,142	
Dartmouth College		11,870	11,870	
Duke University		6,363	6,363	
Florida, University of		15,733	15,733	
Harvard University		133,980	133,980	
Illinois, University of		32,870	32,870	
Indiana University		42,573	42,573	
Iowa, State University of		11,756	11,756	
Johns Hopkins University		19,800	19,800	
Kansas, University of		9,848	9,848	
Los Angeles State College		12,177	12,177	
Louisiana State University		5,820	5,820	
Maryland, University of		10,685	10,685	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		130,826	130,826	
Michigan State University		25,521	25,521	
Michigan, University of		23,790	23,790	
Minnesota, University of		34,342	34,342	
North Carolina, University of		18,621	18,621	
North Texas State University		12,469	12,469	
Northwestern University		34,732	34,732	
Notre Dame, University of		12,561	12,561	
Oregon, University of		5,800	5,800	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Pennsylvania, University of		49,492	49,492	
Pittsburgh, University of		9,720	9,720	
Princeton University		19,550	19,550	
Purdue University		45,841	45,841	
Rice University		12,900	12,900	
Saskatchewan, University of		7,880	7,880	
Southern California, University of		6,438	6,438	
Southern Methodist University		11,834	11,834	
Stanford University		112,021	112,021	
Syracuse University		4,689	4,689	
Texas, University of		21,336	21,336	
Tufts University		11,263	11,263	
Washington, University of		24,279	24,279	
Wisconsin, University of		25,263	25,263	
Yale University		50,349	50,349	
Problems of the Aging				
Brandeis University				
Evaluation and research on means of improving local services for older persons	41,000	120,000	41,000	120,000
Council on Social Work Education				
Preparation of teaching materials in aging	128,000		32,000	96,000
Michigan, University of				
Research on economic and social aspects of health	140,000			140,000
National Council on the Aging				
American Association of Homes for the Aging		37,950	37,950	
General support		475,800	245,800	230,000
National Institute for Social Work Training (London)				
Comparative study of European and American training of personnel working with aged	25,000		25,000	
Pennsylvania, University of				
Improvement of housing for older persons displaced by urban renewal	208,000		46,754	161,246
Research on employment of the aged				
Brown University	30,000		30,000	
Duke University	15,000		15,000	
University College London		62,000		62,000
Washington University	9,850		9,850	
Rochester, University of				
Experiment to determine cost and adequacy of health services for the aged	215,000		100,000	115,000
Russell Sage Foundation				
Professional-school curriculum development on problems of older persons		350,000		350,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Training of agency personnel to improve services for the elderly				
American Public Welfare Association	670,000		130,000	540,000
Family Service Association of America	139,683		74,342	65,341
Totals — Economic Development and Administration	<u>\$14,971,123</u>	<u>\$15,841,957</u>	<u>\$9,536,474</u>	<u>\$21,276,606</u>

International Affairs

The Western Pacific

Australian Institute of International Affairs

Research program on international affairs \$75,000 \$28,300 \$46,700

Australian National University

Department of International Relations in the Research School of Pacific Studies 200,000 25,000 175,000

Committee for Economic Development of Australia

Research on Australia's role in development assistance and trade programs in Asia 75,000 75,000

Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs

English Language Education Council in Tokyo 320,000 220,000 100,000

Dartmouth College

Seminar of Japanese and American leaders (3,778) (3,778)

International Christian University (Tokyo)

Graduate School of Public Administration 214,000 71,333 142,667

International House of Japan

Assistance to foreign scholars working in Japan 10,000 10,000

Japan Committee for Economic Development

Studies of Japan's international-trade and assistance programs 50,000 50,000

Kyoto University

Center of Southeast Asian Studies 350,000 90,550 259,450
International exchange of physicists 15,000 15,000

Osaka University

International Institute of Molecular Genetics 8,000 8,000

Strengthening European Institutions

American Council of Learned Societies

American studies in European universities \$1,500,000 600,000 900,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Artistic, educational, and cultural programs for Berlin				
Educational Workshop (Berlin)		22,000	22,000	
German Academic Exchange Service		250,000	250,000	
International Institute for Comparative Music Studies		350,000	350,000	
Literary Colloquium Berlin		340,000	340,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Agricultural-economics center at University of Naples	43,750		20,000	23,750
Center of Economic Research (Athens)	84,000		39,811	44,189
Center of Documentation of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe (Paris)				
Policy research on European unification		150,000	150,000	
Cornell University				
English-language teaching in Italy	124,345			124,345
Development of academic programs				
Athens College (Greece)	69,600		40,765	28,835
Athens Technological Organization		10,000	10,000	
Bologna, University of	25,000		25,000	
Free University of Berlin		300,000	300,000	
International Institute for Social History (Amsterdam)				
Documentation on international communism	69,000		69,000	
International-studies centers				
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)		349,991	69,991	280,000
Johns Hopkins University (School for Advanced International Studies, Bologna)		350,000		350,000
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)	103,480	500,000	591,800	11,680
Management training and research				
European Institute of Business Administration (Paris)	38,400		38,400	
International Association of Students in Economic and Commercial Sciences (Geneva)	17,000		17,000	
National Foundation of Political Science (Paris)				
Program of Center for Human Sciences		225,000	225,000	
Study Center for International Relations	37,850		37,850	
Social-science studies				
Frankfurt, University of		50,000	50,000	
Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research (Vienna)		250,000	250,000	
Marc Bloch Association (European Center of Sociology, Paris)	120,000		60,000	60,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Atlantic Cooperation				
Atlantic College (Wales)				
Pre-university training for boys		140,000	140,000	
Canadian studies of international cooperation				
Bon Echo Foundation (Overseas Institute of Canada)	30,000		30,000	
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	200,000		40,000	160,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace				
Bilderberg Conference on Atlantic community		58,469	58,469	
Study of career development in American foreign service		(21,248)	(21,248)	
Council on Foreign Relations				
Studies of Atlantic policies and institutions; study of Communist China	900,000		362,440	537,560
Educational and cultural cooperation				
British Society for International Understanding		20,000	7,500	12,500
Congress for Cultural Freedom (Paris)		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Frankfurt, University of				
Research on international-trade law	50,000		25,000	25,000
Harvard University				
Seminar on American life for foreign leaders		75,000	75,000	
Institute of International Education				
Visits by British University Grants Committee to Latin-American studies centers in United States		14,010	14,010	
Institute for Strategic Studies (London)				
Education and information on impact of modern weapons on international relations	105,000		35,000	70,000
International Center for European Training (Paris)				
Program on problems of federalism		75,000	75,000	
Research, education, and exchanges in the physical sciences				
Austrian Society for Research in Atomic Energy (Vienna)	25,000		25,000	
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) (Geneva)	50,000	250,000	250,000	50,000
Institute for Theoretical Physics (Copenhagen)	180,000		60,000	120,000
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris)		400,000		400,000
Royal Hellenic Research Foundation (Athens)	50,000		50,000	
Research on European integration				
Institute for European Historical Research (Lausanne)		50,000	50,000	
Political and Economic Planning (London)	72,180		28,160	44,020

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Research and training on national economies				
Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy (Rome)		500,000	110,000	390,000
Center of Economic Research (Athens)	98,350		76,250	22,100
Economic Research Institute (Dublin)	168,000		112,000	56,000
Naples, University of	67,000		36,000	31,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)				
Establishment of the International Institute for Educational Planning		200,000	100,000	100,000
Resources for Developing Areas				
Centre for Educational Television Overseas (London)				
Educational television in less-developed countries		400,000		400,000
Franklin Publications				
Advisory services for publishing industries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America	900,000		200,000	700,000
Governmental Affairs Institute				
Study groups to recommend more effective European assistance to Latin America		75,000	75,000	
International Press Institute (Zurich)				
Establishment of centers to train journalists in Africa		250,000	150,000	100,000
Research, training, and conferences to aid less-developed areas				
Council on World Tensions		150,000		150,000
European Productivity Agency (Paris)	80,000	(80,000)		
Institute of Applied Economics (Paris)	37,000		20,000	17,000
Institute of Race Relations (London)	67,800		53,200	14,600
Institute for Strategic Studies (London)		25,000	25,000	
International African Institute (London)	150,000		25,800	124,200
London School of Economics and Political Science	100,000		48,000	52,000
London, University of	78,000		31,000	47,000
Manchester, University of	195,000		50,000	145,000
Middle East Institute		10,000	10,000	
National Conference on International Economic and Social Development	50,000		30,000	20,000
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris)		80,000	80,000	
Overseas Development Institute (London)	120,000		80,000	40,000
Swiss Friends of Angola Association		15,000	15,000	
Swiss Foundation for the Study of International Relations				
Studies on constitutional problems in newly developing areas	400,000		100,000	300,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Advancing International Peace				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences				
Studies and meetings on arms-control and disarmament problems		325,000	325,000	
American Historical Association				
International Committee of Historical Sciences	10,000		10,000	
American Library Association				
Assistance for Inter-American Defense College		20,000	20,000	
Brookings Institution				
Policy research on the United Nations and specialized agencies		300,000	108,000	192,000
Study of American relations with Cuba		25,000	25,000	
Conferences on international problems				
American Council on Germany		(1,198)	(1,198)	
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations		25,000	25,000	
Institute of International Education		13,000	13,000	
Wilton Park (England)	60,000		20,000	40,000
Education in world affairs				
Foreign Policy Association	725,000		375,000	350,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs (London)	65,500		65,500	
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies	60,000		35,000	25,000
World Affairs Council of Northern California		25,000	25,000	
Foreign Service Institute				
Materials on interaction of foreign relations and scientific development		37,500	37,500	
Governmental Affairs Institute				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study		50,000	50,000	
Institute of International Education				
Construction of headquarters		200,000	200,000	
International Commission for the Teaching of History (Brussels)				
Study of national bias in history textbooks	18,000		18,000	
International Labor Organization (Geneva)				
International Institute for Labor Studies		200,000	200,000	
International Schools Services				
Services for American schools abroad	50,000		50,000	
Modern Language Association of America				
Inter-American symposium on linguistics and language teaching		10,000	10,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS PAYMENTS (Reductions) (Refunds)		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
National Academy of Sciences				
Programs in international scientific cooperation		250,000	120,000	130,000
Programs for foreign newsmen and the press				
Columbia University (American Press Institute)	172,200		35,101	137,099
Governmental Affairs Institute	34,000		34,000	
Inter-American Press Association Technical Center		75,000	75,000	
United Nations				
Construction of the Dag Hammarskjold Library		(131,340)	(131,340)	
United States Committee of the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation				
Training of nationals from emerging countries for public service		175,000	175,000	
Visits to United States by specialists and leaders				
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships		60,000		60,000
Governmental Affairs Institute	40,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
Institute of International Education	275,000		90,000	185,000
National Council of Women of the United States		10,000	10,000	
Washington Institute of Contemporary Arts	177,000		71,000	106,000
East-West Contacts				
Exchange of Polish and Yugoslav scholars with the United States and Western Europe				
Geneva, University of		1,000	1,000	
Indiana University		27,600	27,600	
Institute of International Education		171,870	171,870	
Scholarships for Hungarian refugee students				
German Academic Exchange Service (Bonn)	84,500		37,260	47,240
National Office of French Universities and Schools	30,000		10,000	20,000
Swedish National Union of Students		(2,298)	(2,298)	
Totals — International Affairs	<u>\$8,206,955</u>	<u>\$10,032,578</u>	<u>\$10,157,598</u>	<u>\$8,081,935</u>

Overseas Development

Brookings Institution

 Study of United States foreign aid

	\$86,800	\$86,800	
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Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs

 Teaching materials in agriculture for developing countries

	520,000	450,000	\$70,000
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Institute of International Education

 Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study

	625,000	450,000	175,000
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 Public-service fellowships for officials from less-developed countries

	\$231,000	100,000	131,000
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	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Travel to international conferences				
Fund for the International Conference of Agricultural Economists		15,000	15,000	
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources		2,300	2,300	
National Academy of Sciences		20,000	20,000	
Society for International Development		5,000	5,000	
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute				
International technical-training services	60,000		20,000	40,000
AFRICA				
Conferences and studies				
Catholic Near East Welfare Association	20,000		20,000	
Friends of the World Council of Churches		25,000	25,000	
Netherlands Economic Institute		(3,602)	(3,602)	
Rhodes National Gallery	50,000		50,000	
Data International				
Clearinghouse to provide information for American overseas-assistance personnel		53,000	53,000	
East African Common Services Organization				
Consultants on economic policies and planning		45,000	24,222	20,778
Educational Services Incorporated				
Elementary mathematics in African schools	20,000		20,000	
Language assistance for experimental mathematics curriculum in African schools		104,000	88,000	16,000
Institute of International Education				
Development of African legal education	119,000	172,500	119,000	172,500
Travel awards for East Africans studying public service in United States		33,000	33,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Program for American graduates in African development posts	375,000	327,000	170,000	532,000
West African Examinations Council				
Development of a testing and statistical- analysis unit		94,000	94,000	
Basutoland				
Chicago, University of				
Survey of land tenure in Basutoland		(6,639)	(6,639)	
Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas (London)				
Reorganization of Pius XII College		280,000	280,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Congo				
Center for Socio-Political Research and Information				
Training institute for Congolese leaders		50,000	50,000	
Lovanium University				
Emergency support for faculty salaries	30,000		30,000	
Pre-university training programs	100,000		100,000	
Research on Congolese development problems	100,000		100,000	
National School of Law and Administration				
Construction of student housing	100,000		50,000	50,000
Training institute in law and administration	80,069	325,000	156,633	248,436
Training for officials of Rwanda and Burundi		45,000	45,000	
Ethiopia				
Haile Selassie I University				
Development of law faculty		55,000	55,000	
Ghana				
Ghana Academy of Sciences				
Study of Ghana's economic and social structure	30,000		30,000	
Ghana, Government of				
Establishment of a productivity center		285,000	96,330	188,670
Seminar on economic development		14,000	14,000	
Ghana, University of				
Establishment of test-development unit	22,000		22,000	
Housing for visiting scholars		112,000	112,000	
Guinea				
Guinea, Government of				
National Institute of Research and Documentation	36,069		1,303	34,766
Kenya				
Academy of Sciences for East Africa				
General support of scientific academy		17,000	17,000	
Kenya, Government of				
Development of aptitude-testing unit		30,500		30,500
Research on English-language teaching methods		210,000		210,000
Science teaching in secondary schools		144,500	76,000	68,500
Museums Trustees of Kenya				
Development of Coryndon Memorial Museum	23,500	24,000	47,500	

143	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Royal College, Nairobi				
Development of research library	24,000			24,000
Pre-university scholarships in physics, chemistry, and engineering	135,000		50,000	85,000
Strathmore College of Arts and Science				
College preparatory and scholarship program		65,250		65,250
Liberia				
Associated Colleges of the Midwest				
Library and laboratory development at Cuttington College		192,000	100,000	92,000
Nigeria				
African-American Institute				
Books and equipment for Parliamentary Library		9,450	9,450	
Ahmadu Bello University				
Conference center and housing for visiting scholars at Institute of Administration		112,000	112,000	
Development of law library		30,000	30,000	
Training of local-government personnel in Northern Nigeria		218,000	103,000	115,000
Eastern Nigeria, Government of				
Pilot project in rural development		330,500		330,500
Survey of educational system	6,601	(6,601)		
Ibadan, University of				
Development of faculty	214,459		21,652	192,807
Over-all development of the university		2,300,000	485,785	1,814,215
Research in Nigerian education	930	37,500	38,140	290
Study of Nigerian music and art	36,500			36,500
Ife, University of				
Institute of African Studies		150,000	100,000	50,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Research on Nigerian development problems	58,500			58,500
New York University				
School of business at University of Lagos	80,000	(14,489)	65,511	
Nigeria, Government of				
Conference on federalism	1,136		757	379
Nigeria, University of				
Preparation of science-teaching materials for secondary schools		14,000		14,000

144	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS PAYMENTS (Reductions) (Refunds)		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation				
Expansion of school broadcasts		420,000	271,374	148,626
Nigerian Society for Public Administration				
Program organization		42,000		42,000
Western Nigeria, Government of				
Institute of Public Administration of the University of Ife		500,000		500,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland				
Colleges of Citizenship Association				
Ranche House College in Southern Rhodesia		37,000	37,000	
Northern Rhodesia, Government of				
Lending-library service for rural areas	75,400		45,000	30,400
University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland				
Development of law faculty		84,000		84,000
Establishment of Institute of Adult Education	120,000			120,000
Teaching and research in the social sciences	70,000			70,000
Senegal				
Dakar, University of				
Conference on educational research		9,500		9,500
Faculty exchange and research on African law	110,000		24,750	85,250
Institute for Pedagogical Studies	15,500			15,500
West African Languages Council		75,000	25,000	50,000
Senegal, Republic of				
Conference on development policies	30,000		30,000	
Sudan				
Khartoum, University of				
Institute for secondary-school teachers	105,000		50,000	55,000
Meeting of African university officials		35,000	35,000	
Research and documentation on Sudanese law	26,000		26,000	
Staff development and housing for visiting scholars	100,000		100,000	
Study of the Gezira irrigation project		75,000	29,000	46,000
Tanganyika				
African-American Institute				
Educational project in Tanganyika for refugee students from Mozambique		99,700	99,700	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National Museum				
Development of educational program		76,000	43,751	32,249
Tanganyika, Government of				
College of African Wildlife Management		32,500		32,500
Establishment of civil-service training center	290,000			290,000
Pre-college program at Mkwawa High School		67,200	67,200	
Secondary-school course at Technical Institute	99,140		32,000	67,140
Seminar on public administration		(3,964)	(3,964)	
Tanganyika National Parks				
Program on wildlife resources	28,960	8,500	20,333	17,127
University College, Dar es Salaam				
Conference on local African courts		27,500	27,500	
Development of University of East Africa	420,000		420,000	
Experiment in improved use of vacation time by university students		30,000	30,000	
Housing for visiting scholars		95,700	95,700	
Uganda				
Makerere College				
Research unit on East African problems		27,000		27,000
Seminars on East African public policy		65,500	65,500	
Training of laboratory technicians	190,000			190,000
Uganda Museum				
Development of educational program		56,000		56,000
MIDDLE EAST				
Chr. Michelsen Institute (Norway)				
Survey of North African economic conditions	6,000		6,000	
Franklin Publications				
Preparation of Arabic encyclopedia	32,280		32,280	
McGill University				
Fellowships for Middle Eastern leaders at Institute of Islamic Studies	200,000			200,000
Wisconsin, University of				
Science education in Arab countries		141,000		141,000
Algeria				
Algeria, Republic of				
Miliana Center for training of mining foremen		19,000		19,000
Scholarship aid for Algerian students in Tunisia		144,000	144,000	

146	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Commissariat for Professional Training and Development of Cadres				
Secretarial and accountancy training		88,300		88,300
Iran				
Franklin Publications				
Preparation of Persian dictionary	20,000		20,000	
Iran Foundation				
Nemazee Vocational School at Shiraz	32,000	(32,001)	(1)	
Iran, Government of				
Assistance to Division of Economic Affairs Village-development program	46,319		(12,051)	12,051 46,319
National Teachers College				
Teacher-librarian training	2,536		(4,116)	6,652
Shiraz, University of				
Development of Faculty of Agriculture	12,737	(12,737)		
Iraq				
Baghdad, University of				
Training of library staff	4,407	136,600	4,407	136,600
Israel				
Israel Foundations Trustees				
Research projects on development of Israel		750,000	750,000	
Jordan				
Arab Development Society				
Agricultural project in Jordan River Valley	50,000		50,000	
Cooperative Institute				
Development of rural cooperatives		50,000		50,000
Jordan Educational and Cultural Association				
Junior-college program at Bir-Zeit College	23,784		11,872	11,912
Jordan, Government of				
Development of teacher-training program	53,000		43,000	10,000
Projects related to Jordanian development	9,000			9,000
Teacher-training at Statistical Training Center	31,000		6,920	24,080
Lebanon				
American Community School (Beirut)				
Improvement of facilities	50,000		50,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
American University of Beirut				
Economic Research Institute	120,000	45,000	165,000	
International Statistical Education Center	19,500		19,500	
Rural leadership and education programs	32,000		32,000	
Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations (United Presbyterian Church)				
Beirut College for Women	48,000	300,000	48,000	300,000
Industry Institute				
Training of professional staff	200,000			200,000
International Statistical Institute				
International Statistical Education Center		50,000	10,000	40,000
National Council for Secondary Education				
Grants-in-aid and studies to improve schools	150,000		50,000	100,000
Syria				
Aleppo, University of				
Development of Faculty of Agriculture		223,000	135,970	87,030
Syria, Government of				
Agricultural extension program	81,301		14,288	67,013
Agricultural laboratory at Aleppo	150,266		41,747	108,519
English-language teaching at Universities of Aleppo and Damascus		75,000	75,000	
Rural-teacher training	103,561	(7,668)	42,332	53,561
Tunisia				
International Cultural Center				
Educational and cultural center at Hammamet	71,000		71,000	
Tunisia, Republic of				
English-language teaching program at Bourguiba Institute of Languages	120,000		120,000	
Experimental program in family planning		200,000	100,000	100,000
Secretarial and accountancy school	60,000		47,881	12,119
Turkey				
Ankara University				
Development of library school	44,032	(32,114)	11,918	
Economic and Social Studies Conference Board				
Conference program among Turkish leaders	51,000		29,820	21,180
Istanbul, University of				
Institute of Business Administration	206,000		83,000	123,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Middle East Technical University				
Graduate programs in mathematics and science	225,800	280,000	46,696	459,104
Near East College Association				
Teacher recruitment for Robert College and American College for Girls	30,000			30,000
Robert College				
English-language teaching program	15,250		15,250	
Turkey, Government of				
Establishment of a national science high school		1,100,000	256,373	843,627
Improvement of schools and higher education	18,625	(23,683)	(5,058)	
National Commission on Education		(1,274)	(1,274)	
Turkish Society for Pure and Applied Mathematics				
Preparation of mathematical publications	20,000		10,000	10,000
United Arab Republic				
American University in Cairo				
Resettlement survey for Egyptian Nubians	20,000	65,000	20,000	65,000
Texas, University of				
Linguistic unit for English-language training		35,000	35,000	
United Arab Republic, Government of				
Institute of Land Reclamation	57,976	153,000	88,733	122,243
Institute of National Planning	311,221		68,272	242,949
Institute of Public Administration	19,367		3,484	15,883
Institute of Statistical Studies and Researches		82,000		82,000
National Institute of Management Development	306,606		306,606	
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration				
Seminars, research, and general support		250,000	45,400	204,600
International Association of Universities				
Study of higher education in Southeast Asia	400,000		200,000	200,000
International Rice Research Institute				
Facilities, research, and training		360,000	360,000	
Stanford Research Institute				
Study of small industries in developing countries		14,500	14,500	
Burma				
American Library Association				
Development of University of Mandalay library		15,598	15,598	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Burma, Government of				
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Mandalay	340,000			340,000
International Institute of Advanced Buddhistic Studies	31,352	(37,547)	(6,195)	
Pilot project in supervised credit			(81,526)	81,526
Training in agriculture, public administration, management, and economics	56,028	(86,572)	(54,008)	23,464
Training of educational administrators	1,410	(29,001)	(27,591)	
Burma Law Institute				
Research and training on legal problems	495	(495)		
International Development Services				
Development of Agricultural Institute	128,039		25,201	102,838
Pilot project in agricultural credit	95,000	(38,674)	56,326	
Rangoon, University of				
Business-administration program		(15,870)	(15,870)	
Social-science library	60,000	(28,545)	31,455	
Sarpay Beikman Institute				
Burma Translation Society publications		(14,807)	(14,807)	
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute				
Development of vocational education		(65,417)	(65,417)	
India				
Allahabad Agricultural Institute				
Implements and power-development center	240,000	69,500	10,927	298,573
American-International School of New Delhi				
Purchase of equipment and furnishings		50,000	30,000	20,000
Baroda, University of				
Graduate program in home economics	107,832	567,000	106,557	568,275
Carnegie Institute of Technology				
Training for Indian engineers in U. S. steel industry		(43,125)	(43,125)	
Cornell University				
Indian Institute of Labor Relations Research	352,000		3,765	348,235
Educational Services Incorporated				
Faculty development at Indian Institute of Technology		22,000	22,000	
Gandhigram				
Research and training in village improvement	51,985		41,922	10,063

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
India, Government of				
Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industry				
Extension and training services for small industries	291,971		214,971	77,000
Small Industries Extension Training Institute	319,500		142,000	177,500
Training center for shoe industry	148,499		122,499	26,000
Ministry of Community Development				
Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development	165,857		3,193	162,664
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	179,507		3,006	176,501
Village work for university students and teachers		(9,662)	(9,662)	
Ministry of Education				
English-language teaching institute	412,861		17,049	395,812
Examination reforms in secondary education	80,000		35,000	45,000
Ministry of Food and Agriculture				
Education-demonstration program in food production	8,017,602		840,069	7,177,533
Extension departments for agricultural colleges	6,000			6,000
Training extension workers for youth activities	28,500			28,500
Ministry of Health				
Regional planning project for Delhi		(14,244)	(14,244)	
Research and training in family planning	621,413		3,413	618,000
Training centers in village public health	55,348	(55,348)		
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
Educational-television experiment in Delhi schools	168,089		5,561	162,528
Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs				
Institute of Management at Calcutta	229,000		229,000	
Ministry of Works, Housing, and Supply				
Centers in village housing and planning	160,000		40,000	120,000
Indian Law Institute				
Legal training and research	347,500		33,618	313,882
Institute of Applied Manpower Research				
Research on manpower policy and practice	268,000		85,000	183,000
Institute of International Education				
Fellowships for Indians in family planning		255,000		255,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Research on Indian development	555,700		138,925	416,775
Summer management institutes in India		62,000	62,000	
National Council of Applied Economic Research (India)				
Research in economics and management	268,711		59,167	209,544

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
National Institute for Industrial Design				
Training and research in industrial design	300,000	350,000		650,000
Pilot projects in urban community development				
Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	134,760			134,760
Delhi Municipal Corporation	22,199		22,199	
West Bengal, Government of	868,541	1,087,000	507,665	1,447,876
Research in reproductive biology				
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	480,000		126,291	353,709
Banaras Hindu University	102,500		53,000	49,500
Central Drug Research Institute	290,000		104,380	185,620
Delhi, University of	195,000	165,000	80,500	279,500
Indian Institute of Science		86,000		86,000
Institute of Agriculture (Anand)	120,000	186,000	56,150	249,850
Kerala University		119,000		119,000
Mysore, University of		22,000		22,000
National Institute of Sciences of India	5,000		5,000	
Rajasthan, University of		167,000		167,000
Topiwala National Medical College	125,000			125,000
Research and training in economics and the social sciences				
Bombay, University of	45,353		27,605	17,748
Calcutta, University of	2,193		1,800	393
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics		300,000		300,000
Indian Statistical Institute	10,000			10,000
Madras, University of		(1,662)	(1,662)	
Panjab University	12,829		12,829	
Research and training in industrial relations and business management				
Administrative Staff College of India	25,959	(3,357)	10,167	12,435
All India Management Association	55,000		30,000	25,000
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	471,000		238,000	233,000
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta)	610,000		150,500	459,500
Indian Institute of Science	25,010	(36,230)	(11,220)	
Research and training in planning and economic development				
Bombay, University of		215,000	48,500	166,500
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics		225,000		225,000
India, Government of		85,000		85,000
Indian Statistical Institute		85,000		85,000
Institute of Economic Growth		225,000	70,060	154,940
National Council of Applied Economic Research		212,000	54,565	157,435
Research on world affairs				
Indian Council of World Affairs		75,000	35,000	40,000
Indian School of International Studies	23,200		4,289	18,911
Small Industry Extension Training Institute				
Faculty-training and improvement of facilities		948,000		948,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
South India Teachers Union Council of Educational Research				
Study of teaching problems and practices	9,000		3,000	6,000
Southern Languages Book Trust				
Publication of books in South Indian languages		84,500		84,500
Training in public administration				
Indian Institute of Public Administration	700,000		200,000	500,000
National Academy of Administration	62,500		10,000	52,500
University Grants Commission				
Training of general-education teachers	100,000			100,000
Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University				
Farm-management training and research		270,000		270,000
Indonesia				
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Faculty of Economics at University of Indonesia	2,452	552,000	219,286	335,166
Cornell University				
Publication of English-Indonesian dictionary		171,000	50,000	121,000
Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs				
Project planning in community development	82,587		43,725	38,862
Harvard University				
National Economic and Social Research Institute		425,000	200,000	225,000
Indiana University				
Development of clerical-training center		370,000	200,000	170,000
Indonesia, Government of				
Community Development Training Center	33,558			33,558
Curriculum work at teacher-training colleges	41,796		37,885	3,911
English-language teaching materials	1,199		(20,052)	21,251
Scientific equipment for government universities	6,279			6,279
Technical-education training			(10,986)	10,986
Museum Puri Lukisan				
Museum of Balinese art	2,274		1,767	507
National Lutheran Council				
Faculty of Economics, Nommensen University	121,218	114,000	8,192	227,026
Research Foundation of State University of New York				
Curriculum improvement at three Indonesian teacher-training colleges	1,184,643	170,000	361,435	993,208

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Wisconsin, University of				
Cooperative program in economics between American and Indonesian universities		155,000		155,000
Faculty of Economics, Gadjah Mada University	286,900	100,000	125,334	261,566
Malaysia				
Council for International Progress in Management (USA)				
Malaysian faculty participation in international management conference		14,800	14,800	
Malaya, University of				
Establishment of School of Education	525,000			525,000
Singapore, University of				
Development of library resources		300,000		300,000
Faculty training, library expansion, and research at Department of Law		300,000		300,000
Training of library staff abroad		70,000		70,000
Stanford Research Institute				
Assistance to Rural and Industrial Development Authority		72,000	36,000	36,000
Nepal				
National 4-H Club Foundation of America				
Farm youth exchange with Nepal	37,896		34,000	3,896
Nepal, Government of				
Rural Higher Institute	101,000	(101,000)		
Training assistance for Nepal Planning Board	462,780		107,241	355,539
Training in small industries and home economics	120,000		80,000	40,000
Pakistan				
Advisory services for Administrative Staff College of Pakistan				
Administrative Staff College at Henley (England)	73,400		50,400	23,000
Syracuse University	363,500		288,500	75,000
Chicago, University of				
Training for educational administrators	1,040,000		287,450	752,550
Dacca, University of				
Center for student-teacher activities	136,878	125,000	6,858	255,020
Socio-Economic Research Board	31,800		19,800	12,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
East Pakistan, Government of				
College of Home Economics at Dacca	12,480			12,480
Education extension center and pilot schools	49,980		4,980	45,000
Pilot program in cooperative agriculture	266,006		188,994	77,012
Equipment for schools serving American personnel				
Dacca American Society School		10,000		10,000
Karachi American Society		50,000		50,000
Lahore American Society		25,000		25,000
Harvard University				
Assistance to Pakistan National Planning Commission		615,000	250,000	365,000
Inter-University Board for Pakistan				
Secretariat to raise academic standards	60,000			60,000
Michigan State University				
Academies for village-development administrators		202,000		202,000
Oklahoma State University				
Technical education and home-economics training	1,098,579		460,639	637,940
Pakistan, Government of				
Academies for village-development administrators	231,894	100,000	154,467	177,427
Administrative Staff College	1,523			1,523
Architectural supervision of projects	14,000	117,000	82,500	48,500
Centers for student-teacher activities at Universities of Dacca and the Panjab	920			920
Colleges of Home Economics	1,582			1,582
Commission on National Education	15,080		(4,208)	19,288
Demonstration centers for rural industry	110,596		16,068	94,528
Institute of Development Economics	58			58
National Institute of Family Planning	15,759		133	15,626
Pakistan National Planning Commission	49,879		49,879	
Planning and Development Division of Ministry of Education	270,197		2,584	267,613
Training in urban planning and development	117,365	(117,365)		
Panjab, University of the				
Center for student-teacher activities	75,000	100,000	75,000	100,000
Population Council				
Research and training in family planning		975,000	452,500	522,500
Stanford University				
Institute of Development Economics at Karachi	389,813		29	389,784
West Pakistan, Government of				
Education extension center and pilot schools	398,000		117,615	280,385
Equipment for Rawalpindi Polytechnic Institute	100,000		100,000	
Establishment of Educational Equipment Technical Assistance Center		260,000		260,000
Training in urban planning and development		464,365	225,556	238,809

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
The Philippines				
Ateneo de Manila University				
Pilot project in educational television	100,000		100,000	
Cornell University				
College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines		7,500	7,500	
Philippines, University of the				
Development of College of Agriculture	98,742	1,496,000	659,742	935,000
Institute of Public Administration		500,000	285,000	215,000
College of Business Administration graduate program		95,000		95,000
Vietnam				
Vietnam, Government of				
Training and research in fiscal management	415,000		200,000	215,000
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AREA				
Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges				
Establishment of a rural-development staff office		60,000	60,000	
Brookings Institution				
Research on economic development and government in Latin America		322,000	116,860	205,140
Institute of International Education				
Council on Higher Education in the American Republics	60,000		60,000	
Testing workshop for Latin-American educators		14,600	14,600	
Pan American Union				
Annual meeting of Rural Sociological Society		5,000	5,000	
National manpower studies		19,500	19,500	
Secondary-school summer science institutes		62,250	62,250	
Population Council				
Latin American Demographic Centre	151,000		81,700	69,300
Argentina				
Buenos Aires, University of				
Equipment for Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences; closed-circuit television	300,000		215,380	84,620
Expansion of sociology teaching and research	154,000		113,000	41,000
School of Economics of Faculty of Economic Sciences	141,350			141,350

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Development of curricula and research in the sciences				
Argentine Chemical Association		25,500		25,500
Bariloche Foundation		240,000		240,000
Buenos Aires, University of		80,000	36,300	43,700
Metallurgical Chamber of Argentine Manufacturing Industries		125,000		125,000
National Atomic Energy Commission		200,000	50,000	150,000
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute		242,000		242,000
Harvard University				
Research and training in economic planning at Torcuato Di Tella Institute		214,000	80,000	134,000
Institute of International Education				
Improvement of science teaching and research at University of Buenos Aires		187,000	12,000	175,000
Training and research in agricultural economics		300,000		300,000
National Council of Scientific and Technical Investigations				
Fellowships for advanced study abroad	100,000		100,000	
Improvement of science teaching in schools	366,000		198,585	167,415
Library and research programs at Institute of Regional and Urban Planning		32,000	12,000	20,000
National University of Cuyo				
Library improvement at Institute of Physics	15,000		15,000	
Strengthening economic research centers				
National University of Córdoba	140,000		43,955	96,045
National University of Tucumán		85,000	22,300	62,700
Torcuato Di Tella Institute	240,000	140,000	170,000	210,000
Superior Institute of Public Administration				
Development of research and training		100,000		100,000
Brazil				
American International Association for Economic and Social Development				
Development of animal-nutrition center	350,000		160,000	190,000
Brasília, University of				
Development of library facilities and the university press		388,500	28,800	359,700
Brazil, Government of				
Training fellowships for development of São Francisco River Basin	98,000			98,000
Getulio Vargas Foundation				
Research and training in economic development	358,000		100,000	258,000
Teaching materials in business administration	85,000		40,000	45,000

157	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Guanabara, State of				
Experiment in primary education	141,000		90,248	50,752
Institute of International Education				
Tour of U. S. "gray areas" by Brazilian educators		15,000	15,000	
Minas Gerais, State of				
Development of agricultural-economics training for State Secretariat of Agriculture		510,000		510,000
Rio Grande do Sul, University of				
Undergraduate economics program	89,000		33,791	55,209
Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais				
Teaching and research facilities at Institute of Rural Economics	80,000	75,000	65,000	90,000
São Paulo, University of				
Equipment of chemistry laboratory	300,000		100,000	200,000
Marine and fisheries research and training at Oceanographic Institute		547,500		547,500
Teaching and research in the sciences				
Brazil, University of	400,000			400,000
Brazilian Academy of Sciences		100,000		100,000
Brazilian Institute for Education, Science and Culture	65,000		65,000	
Ceara, University of		354,640		354,640
National Council for Advanced Training of University-Level Personnel		1,130,000		1,130,000
National Research Council	255,000		89,000	166,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro	175,000		70,000	105,000
Caribbean Area				
Antigua, Government of				
Planning and experiments in secondary education	74,500		50,800	23,700
Association for Development (Dominican Republic)				
Vocational agricultural school	188,500		39,200	149,300
Autonomous University of Santo Domingo				
Faculties of Agronomy and Engineering	92,400		41,100	51,300
Brandeis University				
Training in government administration in the Dominican Republic		250,000	100,000	150,000
Caribbean Organization				
Training conference for planning officials		18,500	18,500	
Dominican Republic, Government of				
National Board of Planning and Coordination	51,000		25,500	25,500

158	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Puerto Rico, University of				
Research in economics and government by Institute of Caribbean Studies		196,000	19,000	177,000
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College				
Advisory services on Dominican agriculture		81,600	81,600	
West Indies, Federal Government of the				
Foreign-service training; civil-service survey		(26,213)	(26,213)	
West Indies, University of the				
Institute of Education	324,000			324,000
Institute of Social and Economic Research		230,000	57,500	172,500
Central America				
Higher Council of Central American Universities				
Basic-science programs in universities	19,259		19,259	
Study of manpower resources and economic needs		141,000	141,000	
New Mexico, University of				
General-studies program of National Autonomous University of Honduras	32,500		4,094	28,406
General-studies program of National University of Nicaragua	30,500			30,500
University general-studies programs				
Costa Rica, University of		307,200		307,200
National Autonomous University of Honduras	325,000		65,333	259,667
National University of Nicaragua	200,000			200,000
Chile				
Chile, University of				
Development of a system of regional colleges	373,250		230,750	142,500
Graduate training in economics	346,533		41,146	305,387
Program in business and public administration		365,000	50,000	315,000
Development of mathematics and science				
Concepción, University of	302,400		160,000	142,400
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile	450,000		159,735	290,265
TECHO Promotion Institute				
Small-industries program for slum areas		50,000		50,000
Colombia				
Advanced School of Public Administration				
International conference on public administration		20,000	20,000	
Andes, University of the				
College of Arts and Sciences and academic center	286,000			286,000

159	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Antioquia, University of				
General development		324,000	159,731	164,269
Teacher-training program	85,000		20,264	64,736
Harvard University				
Training in development planning		494,400		494,400
Institute of International Education				
Study tour of U. S. teacher-training schools by Colombian educators		19,657	19,657	
National University of Colombia				
Faculty of Sociology	23,334		14,000	9,334
Valley, University of the				
School of basic studies and improvement of secondary-school science teaching	170,000		62,000	108,000
Mexico				
Autonomous University of Guadalajara				
Preparation of plan for university reform		22,800	22,800	
Institute of International Education				
Fellowships for advanced study in United States in agricultural extension and economics		43,000	43,000	
Mexico, College of				
Center for Economic and Demographic Studies		491,250	374,500	116,750
Monterrey Institute of Technology				
Development of educational television in Mexico		380,000	230,811	149,189
National Autonomous University of Mexico				
Language laboratory for Faculty of Philosophy and Letters		42,440		42,440
National School of Agriculture				
Development of library and statistical center		362,500	72,492	290,008
Nuevo León, University of				
Faculty of Economics and Center of Economic Research		411,000	76,000	335,000
Peru				
Agrarian University				
Program in agricultural economics and rural sociology		300,000	56,600	243,400
Venezuela				
Andes, University of the				
Faculty of Economics; Laboratory of Photogrammetry	200,000			200,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Catholic University Andrés Bello				
Faculty of Engineering; School of Social Sciences	240,000		109,700	130,300
Central University of Venezuela				
Social research and visiting scholars at Center for Studies on Development		200,000	50,000	150,000
Institute of Public Administration				
Assistance to Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Improvement		153,000	53,000	100,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Cooperative research on social development, with Central University of Venezuela		40,000	40,000	
Oriente, University of				
Improvement of science-education programs	300,000		24,885	275,115
Venezuela, Republic of				
Organization of School of Public Administration		150,000	45,000	105,000
Totals – Overseas Development	<u>\$43,268,289</u>	<u>\$37,303,994</u>	<u>\$24,041,756</u>	<u>\$56,530,527</u>

Miscellaneous Grants

Reductions and refunds

Miscellaneous reductions and refunds, of less than \$1,000 each, from forty-four grants made under various programs in past years

(\$11,000) (\$11,000)

Cuban Families Committee for Liberation of Prisoners of War

Assistance in prisoners' return to United States

50,000 50,000

Detroit area community activities

Detroit Symphony Orchestra
Metropolitan Detroit Building Fund
United Foundation

\$10,000 30,000 10,000 \$30,000
150,000 150,000
300,000 300,000

Rochester, University of

Analysis of the social and behavioral sciences

28,000 28,000

Special Institutional Grants

City of Dearborn, Michigan

Construction of Henry Ford Memorial Library

3,000,000 3,000,000

Development of a national cultural center in New York City

Juilliard School of Music
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts
Metropolitan Opera Association
Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York

252,000 252,000
2,500,000 12,500,000 5,300,000 9,700,000
3,100,000 600,000 2,500,000
1,365,000 1,365,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1963
Museum of Modern Art (New York)				
Edsel Ford memorial grant toward new construction, including research and study facilities		1,000,000	1,000,000	
National Cultural Center				
Construction of performing-arts center in Washington, D.C.		5,000,000		5,000,000
Concluded Programs*				
Hospital Research and Education Trust				
Hospital counseling in administrative practices	291,400		134,801	156,599
Improvement of hospital services				
Central Carolina Rehabilitation Hospital, Greensboro, N.C.		(31,580)	(31,580)	
Ingleside Home, Buffalo, N.Y.		(1,105)	(1,105)	
St. Clara's Hospital, Lincoln, Ill.		(4,404)	(4,404)	
National Fund for Medical Education				
Aid to medical schools in the United States		710,811	710,811	
Research and training in the behavioral sciences				
Chicago, University of	4,500		4,500	
Columbia University		(1,011)	(1,011)	
Harvard University	5,000	(1,333)	(1,333)	5,000
Michigan, University of		1,323	1,323	
Minnesota, University of	68,930			68,930
Stanford University	61,400		31,400	30,000
Swarthmore College	14,000		10,000	4,000
Yale University	31,600		15,800	15,800
Research in mental health				
California Institute of Technology	90,080		90,080	
Cambridge, University of	14,413		14,413	
Chestnut Lodge Research Institute	26,160		26,160	
Cornell University	54,400		54,400	
Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry	1,157,555		380,175	777,380
Menninger Foundation	40,300		40,300	
Pennsylvania, University of	43,890			43,890
Totals — Miscellaneous Grants	\$4,413,628	\$27,436,701	\$11,901,730	\$19,948,599
Totals — Grants	\$276,642,644	\$212,285,581 [†]	\$164,740,631	\$324,187,594

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

[†]This amount consists of \$126,719,782 for grants approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$85,565,799 for grants from appropriations approved by the Board in 1963 and previous years.

Statement of Projects

for the year ended September 30, 1963

(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 1963. The column in color shows total 1963 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1963 or earlier.)

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPEN- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1963
Education in the United States				
Conference and seminars on teacher education	\$18,395		\$14,764	\$3,631
Consultants on vocational and technical education		\$25,000	1,911	23,089
Improvement of instructional television	104,516	43,500	87,021	60,995
Studies, seminars, and related activities on the economics of education	6,446		2,135	4,311
Study of national noncommercial television	46,549	(13,553)	32,996	
Travel to educational-television installations	12,240		(8)	12,248
Humanities and the Arts				
Administration of grants-in-aid to artists	16,793	120,000	61,703	75,090
Commissions to American composers and librettists for new operatic works	24,200	59,000	26,500	56,700
Fellowships in the creative arts for persons not associated with academic institutions	18,540	93,325	82,240	29,625
Planning for Henry Ford Memorial Library		25,000	7,139	17,861
Program for composers in secondary schools	12,800			12,800
Program for opera singers	112,741	175,000	164,658	123,083
Program for poets and fiction writers associated with theaters and opera companies		7,500	2,000	5,500
Program for scenic design	60,000		1,000	59,000
Purchase of works by American artists	240,339		143,693	96,646
Study of American artists and the arts	470,000	(470,000)		
Writing of musical works for grant-in-aid recipients	5,336			5,336
Public Affairs				
Appraisal of urban-transportation research		6,716	6,716	
Comprehensive community gray-areas projects	254,867	(9,717)	67,321	177,829
Evaluations of grant-supported programs	78,777	11,861	26,847	63,791
Travel and study awards for observation of community programs		25,000	1,852	23,148

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPEN- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1963
Population				
Specialists to encourage population research	145,690		58,509	87,181
International Training and Research				
Committee on the University and World Affairs	4,127	(4,127)		
Evaluation of International Legal-Studies program		20,000	21,585	(1,585)
Indian Law Institute	32,595	2,986	33,158	2,423
Science and Engineering				
Post-doctoral program of residencies in engineering practice for young professors		300,000		300,000
Economic Development and Administration				
Distribution of manuals for business teachers		12,800	8,814	3,986
Publication of doctoral dissertations on business	71,923		22,737	49,186
Study of economic growth in Atlantic area		25,500	7,136	18,364
Study of programs to train overseas economists	20,000	10,000	24,544	5,456
Volume of articles reviewing economic aspects of health, education, and welfare	16,785		8,500	8,285
International Affairs				
Administration of program to strengthen educational and artistic institutions in Berlin		125,000	48,438	76,562
Evaluation of Athens Technological Organization	8,366			8,366
Seminar on the press in developing countries	7,960		3,091	4,869
Surveys for Foundation activities in Japan	25,000	(8,000)	9,706	7,294
Overseas Development				
Consultant on language training	28,179		18,872	9,307
Study of availability of overseas development personnel	24,500		17,433	7,067
AFRICA				
Consultants for Ghana on manpower	56,540		57,506	(966)
Consultants for Ghana and Nigeria on economic planning and public-service training	927,916		346,603	581,313
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for Foundation consultants in Ghana and Nigeria		342,000	178,621	163,379
Training workshops in management for Ghanaians and Nigerians	64,663		43,686	20,977
Workshops for commercial and industrial officers from Ghana and Nigeria		12,090	12,090	
Consultants for Nigeria on economic development, libraries, and public administration	154,841	6,041	54,213	106,669
Establishment of national library in Nigeria		168,000	47,396	120,604
Consultants for Tanganyika on public-service training	164,251	335,000	105,407	393,844

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1963
Development of job training in Uganda	155,887		71,590	84,297
Regional consultants on economic development and planning, science, and public administration	22,165	417,330	78,848	360,647
Survey of university problems in Africa	1,513	(1,513)		
MIDDLE EAST				
Consultants for Iran on economic and science education and rural development	90,802	(9,187)	35,148	46,467
Consultant to Pahlavi University in Iran on agricultural education	4,277	(2,323)	1,954	
Consultants for the University of Baghdad in Iraq on library development	140,497		26,223	114,274
Consultants for Jordan on dairy equipment, economic planning, and education	145,524	25,000	71,869	98,655
Consultants for Lebanon on agriculture, industry, education, and public administration	161,717	142,949	92,080	212,586
Consultant for Saudi Arabia on public administration	64,950		25,678	39,272
Consultants for Syria on agriculture and rural development	463,063	42,307	155,566	349,804
Consultants for Tunisia on economics and language teaching		113,100	10,912	102,188
Scholarship aid for Algerian students in Tunisia	144,000	(144,000)		
Consultants for Turkey on business and education; attendance at conference on management	12,321	78,879	5,886	85,314
Consultants for United Arab Republic on water resources, statistics, management development, public administration, land reclamation, and economic development of Aswan area	56,360	941,500	144,753	853,107
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for Foundation consultants in the Middle East		323,000	258,540	64,460
Regional consultants in fiscal administration, industrial and rural development, education, and manpower	195,839	181,800	145,931	231,708
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Consultants for India on education-demonstration program in food production	1,370,762		422,352	948,410
Consultants for India on education, family planning, and population problems	205,453	390,000	149,235	446,218
Consultants for India on rural development, small industries, manpower, and village housing	113,022	(33,893)	58,446	20,683
Consultants for Southern Languages Book Trust	10,575	(9,866)	709	
Consultants for other Foundation-assisted projects in India	297,484	485,516	378,095	404,905
Consultants for Foundation offices in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Pakistan	325,000	295,000	163,196	456,804
Consultants for Pakistan on advanced management training	6,661	116,584	21,784	101,461
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for Foundation consultants and employees of co- operating institutions in South and Southeast Asia		2,740,000	1,497,726	1,242,274

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1963
Regional consultants	185,195	367	68,456	117,106
Training for Overseas Development program personnel	356,860		79,968	276,892
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AREA				
Consultants for Argentina on manpower planning, soil science, and technical education	63,383	(16,353)	13,776	33,254
Consultants to the University of the Litoral in Argentina on urban planning		85,000	8,695	76,305
Consultants for Brazil on science teaching		14,000	19,735	(5,735)
Seminar in Brazil on law and economics		9,000	6,745	2,255
Consultant for Central America on higher education	30,595		2,103	28,492
Consultants for Chile on agriculture, education, and rural housing		320,000	15,588	304,412
Consultant in Chile for the State Technical University on development planning	38,800	7,200	25,670	20,330
Consultants for Colombia on teacher-training and training in public administration	10,594	106,500	39,226	77,868
Architectural services for agricultural center at Chapingo, Mexico		395,000	26,167	368,833
Consultants for Mexico on agriculture, education, development, and economic research	33,782	104,200	11,752	126,230
Consultant for Venezuela on public administration		43,000	6,918	36,082
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for Foundation staff in Latin America and the Caribbean area		570,000	132,807	437,193
Regional consultants	59,473	250,000	249,078	60,395
Training for Overseas Development program personnel		180,000	13,149	166,851
Totals — Projects	<u>\$8,002,429</u>	<u>\$9,606,019[†]</u>	<u>\$6,394,887</u>	<u>\$11,213,561</u>

[†]Of this amount, \$382,589 net was approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees, and \$9,223,430 was authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

Statement of Appropriations

for the year ended September 30, 1963

(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 1963. The third column shows the total grants and projects approved in 1963 from this year's or previous appropriations.)

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year NEW APPROPRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1963
Education in the United States				
Activation of television channels and networks; experiments in instructional television	\$1,615,623	(\$82,481)	\$57,768	\$1,475,374
Activities in continuing adult education		500,000	375,000	125,000
Canadian Conference on Education		(3,081)	(3,081)	
Comprehensive school-improvement program		1,666,500	1,656,000	10,500
Extension of program of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America	626,969		626,969	
Management training for small colleges		200,000		200,000
Strengthening preparation of college teachers	197,000	2,948,500	990,493	2,155,007
Strengthening preparation of schoolteachers		2,245,650	1,172,200	1,073,450
Studies of the economics of education	23,458	(37)	23,421	
Study of national noncommercial television		(13,553)	(13,553)	
United Negro College Fund		5,000,000	5,000,000	
Vocational and technical education		1,000,000	657,000	343,000
Humanities and the Arts				
American resident theater program	3,000,000		60,000	2,940,000
Development of civic opera companies		2,000,000	1,727,625	272,375
Development of performance and training and ballet		8,000,000	60,000	7,940,000
Experiments, demonstrations, and studies in the creative arts		1,250,000	328,900	921,100
Fellowships for composers in secondary schools	19,100		15,200	3,900
Fellowships for studies in the creative arts	146,225		93,325	52,900
Grants-in-aid to creative artists	2,897,415		748,975	2,148,440
Monographs on living American artists	325,000			325,000
Production of new American operatic works	506,000		206,000	300,000
Program for independent art schools and music conservatories		2,000,000		2,000,000
Publication of American museum catalogues	427,675		148,635	279,040
Scholarship and training in the humanities		400,000	400,000	
Study of American artists and the arts		(470,000)	(470,000)	

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1963
		NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
Training program for fine-arts museum personnel		1,000,000		1,000,000
Translations of foreign literature		1,500,000		1,500,000
University Presses Program	4,008	(4,008)		

Public Affairs

Career-education awards for government officials	1,250,000			1,250,000
Evaluation of East Harlem delinquency project	10,000		10,000	
Experiment in computer techniques in legal research	150,000			150,000
Graduate-student internships in state legislatures	211,972		53,000	158,972
National legal-aid and defender program		2,400,000		2,400,000
North Carolina program of education and community development		7,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project	350,000		165,000	185,000
Programs on human problems in urban gray areas	8,716,311	(14,431)	1,840,569	6,861,311
Research and action programs on juvenile delinquency		1,498,674	945,674	553,000
Research and experiments in legal education		3,500,000		3,500,000
Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation	350,000			350,000
Studies in social-welfare policy and practice		400,000		400,000
Studies of urban renewal	3,625			3,625
Survey of the administration of criminal justice	1,020,000		125,000	895,000
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	37,750		37,750	

Population

Reproductive-physiology research and training	3,068,000	1,500,000	4,476,200	91,800
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International Training and Research

African-American Institute		145,000	145,000	
Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Education and World Affairs	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Expansion of Latin-American studies in United States universities		1,500,000		1,500,000
Faculty exchange between American and Soviet universities	193,079	(348,760)	(155,681)	
Fellowships for Peace Corps veterans and others with experience overseas		400,000	400,000	
Foreign Area Training Fellowships		(600)	(600)	
International studies in undergraduate colleges	20,000	278,000	291,000	7,000
Research on foreign areas and international problems	2,986	499,665	502,651	

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1963
		NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
Science and Engineering				
Cooperative teaching program between University of Tennessee and Oak Ridge National Laboratory		750,000		750,000
Engineering-faculty recruitment and development	64,500		64,500	
European astronomical observatory in the Southern Hemisphere	1,000,000			1,000,000
Forgivable loans to doctoral engineering students	5,275,000		2,105,000	3,170,000
Study of scientific manpower utilization	200,000		200,000	
Summer study for engineering-faculty members		400,000		400,000
Economic Development and Administration				
American Association of Homes for the Aging	75,900		37,950	37,950
Graduate and faculty-research fellowships in economics and business administration	1,461,625	1,600,000	1,437,813	1,623,812
Health economics and administration		500,000	255,000	245,000
Improvement of housing for older persons displaced by urban renewal	215,000			215,000
Joint Council on Economic Education	278,750		30,000	248,750
National Council on the Aging	175,800		175,800	
Program on improved economic growth	500,000	1,128,000	1,265,500	362,500
Program to strengthen business education	536,550	3,298,391	2,717,277	1,117,664
Studies of utilization of manpower	296,000		90,000	206,000
Summer seminars for college economics teachers	155,707	99,809	113,257	142,259
Training of overseas economists	10,000	100,000	45,000	65,000
International Affairs				
Activities to strengthen Atlantic partnership		3,000,000	2,972,010	27,990
Center for Human Sciences, Paris	700,000		225,000	475,000
Cultural-exchange program with East Europe	200,470		200,470	
Educational aid for refugees from East Europe		(2,298)	(2,298)	
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships program	180,000		60,000	120,000
Establishment of Atlantic Institute	150,000			150,000
Foreign Policy Association and World Affairs Center	25,000			25,000
Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research, Vienna	1,000,000		250,000	750,000
International cooperation and peace efforts		2,000,000	1,982,500	17,500
International Institute for Rural Development, Denmark	225,000			225,000
Preparation of book on European unification	50,000		50,000	
Program in Australia, Canada, and Japan		1,500,000	1,309,000	191,000
Program to strengthen educational and artistic institutions in Berlin		2,000,000	1,362,000	638,000
Strengthening the press in Latin America	300,000		75,000	225,000
Overseas Development				
General program	27,743,896	52,905,670	45,950,696	34,698,870
Family-planning and health program in India	5,000,000		645,000	4,355,000

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1962	changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1963
		NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
Miscellaneous and Concluded Programs				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study	226,000	520,000	276,000	470,000
Behavioral sciences and mental health	2,625	(3,604)	(979)	
Local philanthropic services in the Michigan area	70,000	500,000	480,000	90,000
Expansion of services of voluntary hospitals		(37,517)	(37,517)	
National Fund for Medical Education	3,107,671		710,810	2,396,861
Planning and evaluation of Foundation programs		200,000	48,000	152,000
Totals — Appropriations	<u>\$76,737,690</u>	<u>\$119,353,489</u>	<u>\$94,789,229[†]</u>	<u>\$101,301,950</u>

[†]This total includes grants of \$85,565,799 and projects of \$9,223,430. In addition to grants made out of appropriations, other grants made during the year totaled \$126,719,782 net. Thus, the grand total of grants during fiscal 1963 is \$212,285,581, as given on page 161.

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