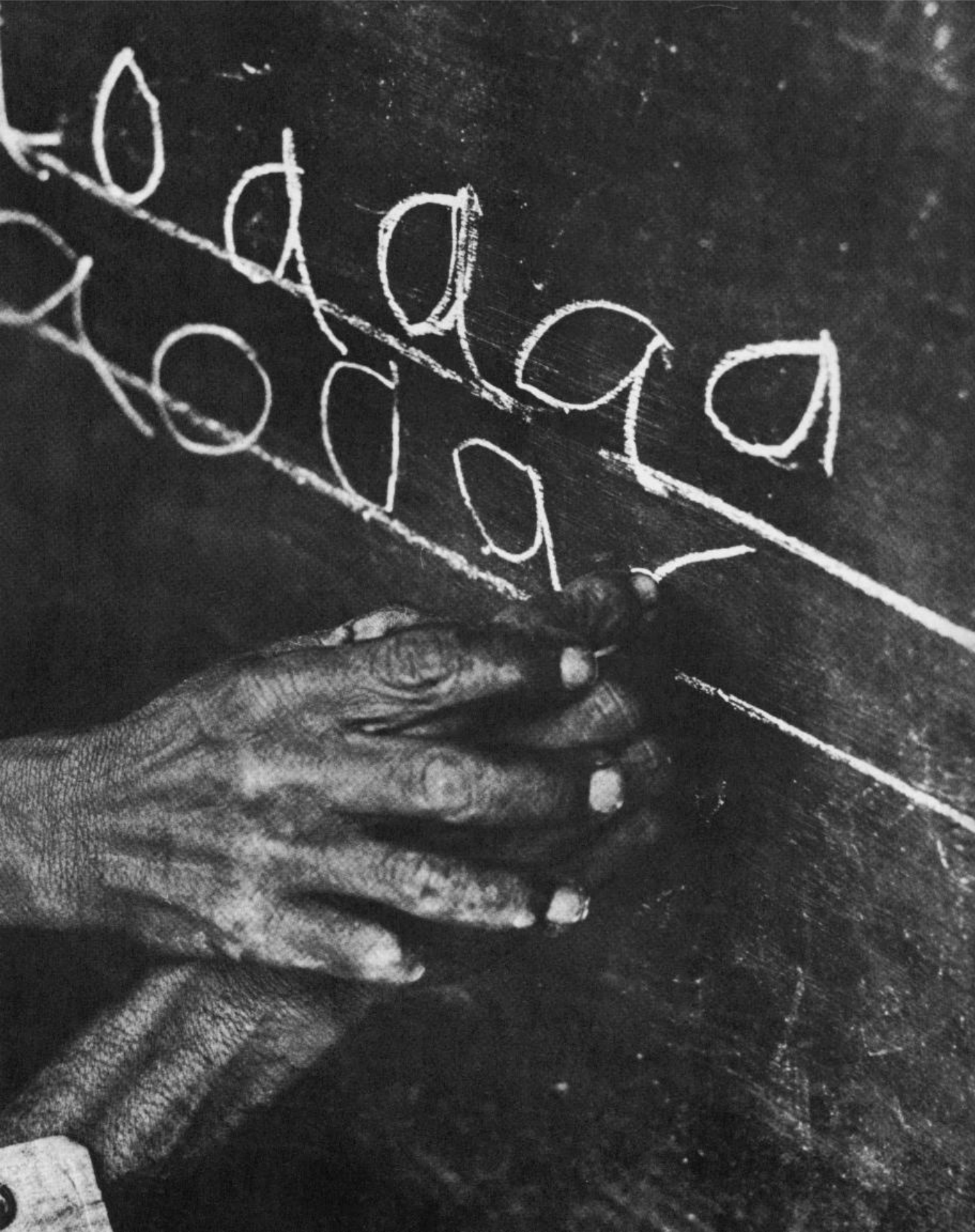


The Ford Foundation Annual Report 1967

The Ford Foundation Annual Report

October 1, 1966 to September 30, 1967



to advance human welfare

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But *your world and my world*,
Belonging to all the hands who build.
—Langston Hughes

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The President's Review

As the body of this Annual Report indicates, the agenda of the Ford Foundation is full and varied, and in this introduction I shall comment on only two items. Neither is new to the Foundation, but each is far from resolution, and we continue to learn more as we do more about them.

I.

The first of the nation's social problems is still the struggle for Negro equality. This Report shows our own growing effort in this struggle, as also in other minority problems which are different in scale but also urgent. We are far from satisfied about the quality of what we have done so far, but we know at least that we are working on the right problem.

As we learn more about particular problems and opportunities in this great field, I begin to feel confidence about four general propositions. In these comments I do not attempt to speak directly to the special issues raised by the terrible riots of 1967. That subject is still under review, as I write, by a distinguished commission, and we have been proud to help in some of the supporting research it wanted. Without underestimating the importance of the riots or the need for nationwide action to attack their specific causes, I would like to comment here on still broader aspects of the racial crisis.

The Corrosiveness of Prejudice

The first conclusion I offer is that the most deep-seated and destructive of all the causes of the Negro problem is still the prejudice of the white man. This is not a new proposition—it was Myrdal's central finding a generation ago, and Styron has just reaffirmed it in a major work of art. The social scientist and the artist do not say that prejudice is the only source of our trouble, and neither do I: the catalogue of such sources is very long, and provides much opportunity for fierce self-criticism to whites who do *not* have prejudice and indeed to Negroes themselves. Still it is the white man's fears and hates that must have first place. To be sure of that, one need only assume the overnight ending of such prejudice, so that Negroes would have no problems—just as Negroes—with any landlord or real estate agent or trade union or personnel office. We would still have work to do, but how much easier it would be.

Prejudice is a subtle and insidious vice. It can consume those who think themselves immune to it. It can masquerade as kindness, sympathy, and even support. The cause of the American Negro has nourished the self-righteousness of generations of white men who never troubled to understand how destructive it can be to make the uplifting of others the means of one's own self-esteem. (Officers of foundations are not immune to this hazard, but at least they should be on guard against it, since they know that in

their case it is simply a professional duty to support social improvement.)

Prejudice, of course, is not a novelty among Americans. We have managed to be narrow-minded about one another since 1607 in the South and 1620 in the North. The combination of fear and contempt has exercised its potent charms on one social group after another; it is no respecter of religion or race. But I think we make a mistake when we attempt to compare the white/black relation with those between the Yankees and the Irish, or the WASPs and the Jews, or any other of the dozens of conflict-laden relations that have marked our social history. This one is so much deeper and bigger that it has a different order of meaning.

Yet the answer has to be the same here as in every other case: that prejudice must be overcome. Men *are* brothers, with all that brotherhood implies in terms of rights and claims. And if I do not feel that way, then I am guilty of an offense against the fundamental principles of the open society; in this sense there is no right to prejudice.

This first commandment is harder for some among us than for others. No man is the best judge of his own behavior in such matters, and reasonable men should be wary of hasty judgment on others. Yet the deep corrosiveness of white prejudice requires honest recognition, for as long as it persists it will be the most powerful single enemy of the very Negro progress which will in the end do most to end it. So where this Foundation finds means of attacking it we will adopt them.

Apartness and Integration

My second conclusion relates to a dialogue which has developed between some Negroes and some whites in these last years on "black nationalism" as against "integration." I do not hold with those who suppose that it is for the Negro alone to discuss his own purposes: no group in our society can properly claim such immunity from outside comment. Yet in offering these comments I recognize that Negroes have the same rights as the rest of us to make their own decisions about what they will do and with whom they will associate.

That much said, it seems to me the plainest of facts that the destiny of the Negro in America is to be both Negro and American, and that as he makes progress he is likely to do what the rest of us do: he will take pride in his particular group at the same time that he insists on full membership in the society as a whole. There can be paradox and even conflict in this double assertion, but the black man, like white groups before him, will make it just the same. How can he not? Can he really give up all that attaches him to his kind of people on his kind of terms? Who can deny the right of young black students to have a part of their lives kept

black? And who can be surprised that many of them exercise that right?

Yet apartness will not be enough. The drive toward integration is at least equally authentic, and the individual who deliberately limits his associations to “his own kind”—for whatever reason—limits his life as an individual. Moreover the Negro, like everyone else, has a right—an obligation—to play his part in the society as a whole, and in that wider society the great opportunities can never be reserved for one kind only. Much too slowly still, but with steadily increasing speed, American Negroes will take their share of leadership in the general institutions of society. They will not thereby cease to be black, and not for a long time will any proud Negro forget the need to serve his people’s cause along with his own individual interests. But none of us who are white should suppose that Negroes will really choose to stand aside from American life as a whole. They will insist, instead, on their share, and that share implies—it inescapably requires—the right to integration. There is only one bar and bench, only one system of government, only one national marketplace, and only one community of scholars. Our great general institutions—unions and universities, businesses and bureaucracies—will have to be open to all.

And where Negroes take public power—as they will, more and more—they will face the same tension between the interest of their own people and the interest of all that other leaders from minority groups have faced in their first moments of victory. The choices thus forced will inevitably cause some resentment on both sides. For a Negro to prefer a Negro, or to refuse to prefer him, can each cause trouble; it has been so in cases where the heritage of bitterness was less. Such public tension will parallel the internal tension that Negroes will experience at the intersecting edges of their need for apartness and their need for membership in the whole. There is no reason to believe that Negroes will be less fair than others as they come to make such choices.

The American Negro will have to have much more economic and political power than he has today before the rest of us will have any reason to believe that he has more than his fair share. (As it has for the rest of us, equality for the Negro will mean a share of privilege as well as a share of power.) Meanwhile, the Ford Foundation will work with Negro leaders of good will and peaceful purpose without any anguished measurement of their position on the issue of a separated power of blackness as against the continuing claim to integration.

An Outcome on the Far Side of Prejudice

The third conclusion I would offer is that in fact our society is going to solve this problem. The white man will outgrow his prejudices, and the Negro will

strengthen both his sense of identity and his membership in the whole of society. This is the only possible final outcome. All the rest is temporary. It is a colossal task, of course, because the inheritance of neglect and injustice is enormous. But it will happen. No one can tell how long it will take, and it will happen faster in some parts of our land and life than in others.

Already there is less prejudice than there was; in spite of noisy rejections at each extreme, black men and white men are learning to know each other better and to work together more honestly than before. Abrasions at the edges of this process should not blind us to the fact that the national direction is right—though the pace is badly wrong. There is more self-respect and determination among Negroes and more awareness among whites than we would have found in earlier decades.

My own belief is that progress against prejudice will grow in speed as the next generation moves on stage. I believe that before the men now young are old—perhaps even before the present college generation begins to lose patience with its college-age children—this problem will be more behind us than ahead. For I believe the young today—both white and black—are learning to regard as natural the equality which many of the rest of us see only as logical. What we see as a legal right they tend to see as a human reality. They have begun to live on the far side of prejudice, and they will decide.

For a Peaceful Future: Effort

From these three conclusions I draw a fourth: that the preachers of hate who seem so much the men of the moment are in fact merely spume on the wave of the past. They sometimes seem to dominate the television screens, and that is not altogether the fault of the broadcasters. Throughout our history we have given excessive attention to wild men, taking them too readily at their own valuation, and assuming too easily that the few who really do intend to live by hate are the real leaders. Yet no one who has dealt honestly with legitimately militant black leaders will confuse their properly angry words with any conspiracy to commit general violence, and no one who loves this country can believe that the ultimate instinct of its white majority is that of the backlash. Certainly we have been, at times, a violent people, but we have never made a religion of violence, or even a politics. The country of Abraham Lincoln is not going to become a no man's land for an apocalyptic contest between white and black fanatics. It is inevitably going to right these ancient wrongs, and this time by peaceful means.

But “the mode by which the inevitable comes to pass is effort.” There is nothing automatic about any part of the American Dream. Those of us who want peaceful progress toward equality will have to work for it. All

Americans—black and white, North and South—must show new initiative, and accept new responsibility. There will be a special need for speed and imagination, as well as steady determination—for the problem is not static and each passing month brings new opportunity and new hope as well as new anger and danger. Even those who have done good work in the past will be found wanting if they do not do still more in the future. The Ford Foundation expects to be measured by this test.

II.

The Foundation and the Economics of Higher Education

In writing on this topic last year, I managed to spread about as much confusion as enlightenment. I forgot that what can be misunderstood will be misunderstood, I forgot that the academic world is not in the habit of laughing much at itself, and I forgot that it is dangerous to be lighthearted about serious matters. Yet I will hope to be understood when I say that in moving from Negro rights to the Higher Learning one has a sense of such relief—of such a move from unfinished struggle to established strength—that a certain change of tone is inescapable. But I do want to make it clear now that I intended no suggestion whatever that this Foundation is disengaging itself from support for the Higher Learning.

One trouble is that the whole subject is beset with paradox. It is true that the American Higher Learning has never been stronger and more self-confident. It is also true that its need for new financial resources is at an all-time high. It is true that the Ford Foundation has suspended its largest single program for colleges and universities—its general matching grants. But it is also true that this Report tells of more than \$100 million allocated in 1967 to these same institutions—ranging in size from \$42 million for a new attack on the Ph.D. octopus down to \$4,053 for a weekend conference designed to keep the young and the middle-aged in touch by letting them talk to each other about Vietnam and other problems.

The truth is that this Foundation and the Higher Learning are irrevocably entangled with one another, and that even if we wanted to (we don't), we could not escape from our friends in Academia. Whatever we set as our targets, we cannot hit them without the help of the universities. There is hardly one of our purposes which is not naturally one of theirs too. Sometimes, it is true, the universities, or we ourselves, may be slow in the assertion of interest. In at least one field of great interest to us—urban studies—there has been such slowness in the past. In another—the field of professional education for the arts—most of the academic world has ignored our challenge for years. But these are the exceptions. When we turned to pop-

ulation, we found that the road to progress runs through the universities and we have found the universities ready. When we decided that there is need for a new quality of thought and action in the field of man's physical environment, we were led to the universities and the search was not barren. Having constantly rekindled concern for the public schools of the country, we cannot stay away from the universities. Indeed, believing in the uses of reason on man's social problems, we believe in—and we must support—the university. At the very worst, then, all that can be said against us is that when we suspend one large program because its very success has priced it out of our range, we have simply drawn back so that we can make a better assault.

Choice and Priority: International Studies

The choice of strategy is not easy. It is relatively easy to strike bargains with our friends when their awakening interests intersect with ours; urban studies is a clear recent example of that easy choice. It gets harder in two other cases: the first is the special case of a field that we have plowed a long time and would like others to take over. The second is that of the economic health of the institutions themselves. Both have troubled us in particular cases this year and both deserve comment.

This Foundation has had no more solid and substantial undertaking, over the last fifteen years, than its program in International Training and Research. Through this program the Foundation has committed more than \$270 million to the support of international studies in American universities, to national fellowship programs, and to other activities which might strengthen our national capacity to learn and teach about far parts of the world. Together with others, we have wrought a revolution: the study of Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America—above all the study of Russia and China—has become a necessary, built-in element of the American academic establishment. Intellectual fashions being what they are, these studies will have good times and bad. But they are here to stay.

So now we want to take our men and money to the next table. That table may be marked urban studies, or population, or Negro opportunity, or art—the particular area is less important than the fact that sooner or later a foundation really must move on. If it does not—if it commits itself forever to the same things done in the same ways—it soon ceases to be an agent of change and becomes no more than a buttress of the status quo, a task which, by its very nature, a foundation should repudiate.

By and large, university presidents and deans accept this point and agree that it now applies in the international training and research field. To put the matter another way, the Foundation has helped to establish the

capital plant for these programs in the leading universities of the country; the extension of this plant to other institutions and the bulk of the maintenance in all cases is now a fair charge for others.

There are, however, some important qualifications and points of uncertainty to which we intend to give our responsible attention, working in the closest consultation with leading scholars in the field. First, the development of international studies is at different stages in different institutions, and in particular instances there may be some strong claims on our resources to complete the initial structure, or to extend it, which it would be wrong for us to ignore. Moreover, there are some fields which are still dangerously weak. The nation is now well served, for example, in its Russian studies, but not in its Eastern European studies.

In addition, there are continuing requirements which will need answers not yet found. One which we encounter every day is the need to build a better articulation between what we and others do on the ground in the developing countries, and what American universities provide by way of bases of research, of training, and of capacity for helpfulness with respect to these parts of the world.

The problems of economic and social development abroad are vast and subtle. We never thought they were easy, but the more we learn of them the more we understand how much they ask of those who presume to offer a constructive contribution. This challenge to us as practitioners is also a challenge to the best that our academic colleagues can offer. And so we see a particular chance to do good things now by selective action to reinforce what we call the "resource base" in the universities for the whole of the overseas development assistance effort which we and others are making. Here we would help the practitioners by helping the scholars first. American universities have been active in overseas service from the first, of course. But this activity, like our own, now needs a reconnection to the basic work of scholars. This general guideline will govern much of our continuing support for international studies in the universities.

Finally, we are keenly aware that the U.S. Government has so far failed to provide funds for the program authorized in the International Education Act of 1966. In the long run the national interest in this kind of work seems so clear that action is bound to come. But we have to face the fact that in 1967 the Congress did not act. We cannot take its place; here, as elsewhere, it is only those who do not count the zeros who confuse the Ford Foundation with the Federal Government. Still, when the Government does not act, on its level and with its resources, its inaction becomes a part of our reality.

All these considerations have led us not to abandon the field of interna-

tional training and research but to move on to a new phase in that field, a phase in which our grants will be smaller and more selective but in which we expect to continue to help pioneers and to stress quality.

Management and Fiscal Effectiveness

On the wider question of the financial health of the colleges and universities as a whole, our own work is in a state of transition. Having suspended our matching grants, we are now reviewing that great effort to see what lessons it holds for the future. Meanwhile, we have begun our promised study of the problems and possibilities in the management of endowment funds. We have enlisted the help of an eminent committee of qualified citizens; its chairman is Robert R. Barker, a general partner of William A. M. Burden & Co.* He and his colleagues will have technical advice from Professor James H. Lorie of the University of Chicago, who is just completing a major study of the problems of measuring pension fund performance, and legal advice from Professor William L. Cary of Columbia, an authority on both trust and investment law. We hope that this committee may be able to reach constructive conclusions and recommendations in 1968.

It is already clear, as Mr. Barker and his colleagues begin their work, that they are attacking a subject which is full of interest and promise. A year ago, in estimating the magnitude of the stakes, I suggested the possibility of an improvement in average performance of 1 per cent of capital per year (counting both income and net capital gains). The large volume of informed—if informal—comment we have already had from trustees and investment managers leads me to believe that this hypothetical target may have been conservative. There are a number of colleges and universities which have been achieving remarkable results for substantial periods of time, and there are many more which had begun to revise their methods well before our comments. Our Committee on Endowment Management will have many instructive and encouraging examples to consider as it works out its own conclusions.

Even a total revolution of endowment performance would not solve the financial problems of our colleges and universities. Money earned by endowments is only about 5 per cent of the current income of private colleges and universities as a whole. The need for help from others remains as pressing as it was a year ago.

*The full Committee is: Kingman Brewster, Jr., president, Yale University; Howard R. Bowen, president, University of Iowa; William L. Cary, professor of law, Columbia University; Gaylord A. Freeman, Jr., vice chairman, First National Bank of Chicago; J. Parker Hall, treasurer, University of Chicago; Clark Kerr, chairman, Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education; James H. Lorie, professor, Graduate School of Business, University of Chicago; Roger Maynard, senior vice president, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; Peter H. Vermilye, treasurer, State Street Investment Corporation of Boston.

The need for this Foundation to find other instruments of support is also sharp. Our current belief is that the next promising area may be in the field of support for those who are working to install new and better methods of management all along the line, both in raising money and in spending it. We have made one substantial grant in our new fiscal year to Yale University in support of a president who has shown his capacity and concern for such innovations, and we are considering a number of others. We hope that we may be able to serve at least in some measure as a clearinghouse for such ideas and as a source of seed money for testing them. The subject is a sensitive one, and we have no desire to add our voice to those which are raised at intervals in protest against the "unbusinesslike" methods of the academic world. Colleges and universities are not businesses, and great damage can be done by a crude effort to apply the folkways of one to the problems of the other. On the other hand, effective management is just as important for the academic institution as for any other large and costly enterprise, and the best men (there are too few) and the best evidence (there is too little) combine to tell us that there is room for great improvement.

III.

Changes in the Foundation

The end of 1967 found us nearing the end of the period of major turnover among our senior officers which began in 1965. In this last year we have had further serious losses. Four of our senior program executives have moved to other major assignments. John Coleman left us to become president of Haverford College; in his few years with us he demonstrated a combination of intelligence, integrity, and concern which will be as valuable to Haverford as they were indispensable to our new program of Social Development. Malcolm Moos has gone to the presidency of the University of Minnesota, where he will bring to a great university the imaginative political insight, based on both scholarship and experience, which made him a distinguished colleague here. After thirteen years and ten years, respectively, Shepard Stone and Joseph Slater have left us—the former for Paris, to lead the International Association for Cultural Freedom, and the latter for California, to lead the Salk Institute. Together and separately, they made great contributions to our work in international affairs, and each of them is exceptionally qualified by skill, experience, and energy for the job he now assumes.

We also lost Joseph McDaniel to the laws of retirement. As our Secretary he brought both experience and wit to a demanding and central assignment. He served with distinction in this demanding post through almost the entire

span of the Foundation's development as a national and international institution. We were lucky to have Howard Dressner on the scene to take Mr. McDaniel's place, and we have made three other major promotions from within our own ranks—Francis Sutton to be David Bell's chief assistant; Eugene Staples to be head of our Asian office (replacing George Grant, who has opened a new Southeast Asian regional office for us in Bangkok); and Christopher Edley, to take charge of our work in Government and Law. We have also brought Wayne Fredericks back from government after six years in which he served with uncommon distinction as the linchpin of the African bureau of the Department of State; his first assignment is to work on problems of training for leadership in the developing countries.

This year, in Mitchell Sviridoff, we found the right man to be our vice president for National Affairs. He comes to us after six years of strenuous service in New Haven and New York on the front lines of the urban crisis. He has the judgment, the force, and the humanity that we shall need along the home front in the years ahead.

Finally, the year brought us two new trustees—Kermit Gordon of Brookings and Edwin H. Land of Polaroid—both of them men of proven experience and rare wisdom; we have already been strengthened by their counsel.

The New Headquarters

In November 1967 we moved into our new building, which is surely one of the most remarkable modern office buildings in existence. Its cost is high, but not, in our judgment, as high as its long-range value. The building is three things at once: a triumph of architecture, a source of new responsibility for us as residents of New York, and a daily challenge to all who work in it. In ending this review, I venture to borrow from the brief comments which I offered on each of these points during our ceremony of dedication in December—a ceremony particularly graced by the presence of Mrs. Edsel Ford:

“First, we are proud to be in this building. I can speak clearly on this point because I had nothing to do with the bold and wise decision to build our own headquarters, or with the still bolder and wiser decision to get Kevin Roche to do it. These were splendid decisions—and not easy ones. I have supported them since I have been here, of course, but it was only when we moved in that I really understood their quality. I know I speak the general sentiment of those of us who work here in expressing our admiration and gratitude to those who made the decisions and to those who carried them out—to J. A. Stratton and Henry Ford II, and through them to John McCloy and Henry Heald, and to their colleagues of the Board of

Trustees of five years back, and equally to Kevin Roche, John Dinkeloo, the Turner Construction Company, and all their fellow workers up and down the building.

“Second, we are proud to be in New York and will try to continue to deserve a welcome here. We have lived in New York for almost seventeen years. Throughout that time we have done our best to be useful members of this community. Moreover, as our concern with the general problems of cities and of minorities has grown, so has our direct support of the work of New York City and its government. This building itself, while it serves our own needs, is intended also as an addition to the environment of New York. Yet it does require the services and the protection which the city gives to us as to all. Moreover, this property is our own and shares our charitable tax exemption, whereas until now we have been occupants of a building whose owner, as a businessman, pays taxes. In this situation our Trustees are determined that we shall continue to do our part, both as residents and now as property owners. They have asked us to join with the city authorities and with others concerned to search out the best ways of meeting this responsibility without clouding the position of others—such as churches, hospitals, schools and universities—whose circumstances are different.*

“Third, and finally, I offer our pledge to do our best to deserve this building. We are now placed on public view and even on trial, as we have never been before. That should be good for us. But much as we may enjoy our presence here—and much as we may rejoice in a new sense of internal community—our deep responsibility to our Board, to our community, and to all of society, is to see to it that the work we do is worthy of the place we do it in. We offer our promise of our best effort to see to it that no one ever thinks of this staff and its work as merely the animated furniture of Kevin Roche’s triumph. What we intend instead is what I am sure our trustees intended—that the quality of this place and the quality of the service of those who work here shall reinforce each other down through the generations, for that great purpose which is determined by our charter: the advancement of human welfare.”

MCGEORGE BUNDY

February 2, 1968

*This study has now begun and it should lead to decisions later this year.

Program Reviews



Training of minority-group members for skilled jobs is one important emphasis of the National Affairs Division's efforts.

National Affairs

Deep-rooted problems facing domestic society form the agenda of the National Affairs Division.

A prime interest centers on efforts to improve the economic and social status of Negroes and other disadvantaged minorities. Grants this year, for example, reflected concern for strengthening Negro organizations and leadership, improving employment and business ownership prospects, aiding self-help community projects among the urban and rural poor, and encouraging the private business world to participate in slum reconstruction.

The Division also seeks to enlarge the capacity of government, particularly at the local and state

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Employment for Minorities

Activities to increase job opportunities received growing attention. In the skilled trades, where minority-group workers have had little access to labor-union apprenticeships despite fair-employment laws, a grant was made to help more Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City qualify for new openings. The funds are aiding a Workers Defense League program of intensive training for union examinations in carpentry, sheet-metal work, and iron-working.

The Foundation granted \$500,000 to the Mississippi Research and Development Center to help retrain Negro tenant farmers—large numbers of whom are unemployed because of agricultural mechanization—and others for new careers in urban life. The program, which also is receiving Federal support, will offer basic education, vocational training, job placement, and counseling and guidance.

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, a lay agency, received \$522,200 to carry to a national scale its Project Equality, which seeks to encourage fair hiring and promotion practices among companies that do business with religious institutions. At present the project operates

levels, to deal effectively with the technical and social problems of an intertwined, swiftly changing, technological society. The judicial branch of government is a special interest; the Foundation seeks to strengthen both the administration of justice and the rights of the individual and to expand the role of law as a creative social force as well as a guarantor of stability.

Finally, concerned with the shape and quality of the physical environment, the Division assists work on matters ranging from rational use of open lands and natural resources to better housing, municipal technology, and urban design.

in twelve cities with the cooperation of units of the three major faiths and some 15,000 firms.

Racial rioting this year underscored unemployment as a social as well as an economic concern. With a grant made a month before the Newark riots broke out, the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs established the nation's first statewide effort to help local communities make more effective use of the great number and variety of Federal manpower programs by relating them closely to education and to rehabilitative and pre-vocational training for the urban jobless.

To help evaluate government manpower and antipoverty programs (which currently total about \$3 billion annually), the Foundation granted funds to George Washington University for research and seminars at which findings will be discussed with Federal policy-making officials. The programs will be conducted by Sar A. Levitan, whose important studies of area redevelopment and antipoverty programs were done under earlier Foundation support, and Garth L. Mangum, an expert on Federal manpower programs.

In addition to assistance totaling \$996,000 to advance Negroes' participation in economic life

through business ownership (see inset, page 17), two grants were made to help train more Negroes for the managerial and professional ranks. An effort by Washington and Indiana Universities and the University of Wisconsin to prepare a total of 100 Negroes a year as graduate business-administration majors was supported with a \$300,000 grant. College Placement Services received funds for a film on Negro business opportunities.

In New York City, as pressures from ghetto residents for greater participation in school affairs mounted, the Foundation assisted an effort to facilitate the movement of qualified Negroes and Puerto Ricans into administrative posts in education. Although half the school children in New York are members of the two minorities, there were only four Negroes and no Puerto Ricans among the school system's approximately 900 school principals at the close of the 1966-67 school year. Through the University of the State of New York, the Foundation granted \$415,225 for a three-year program to provide sixty teachers and assistant principals from the two groups with special training at Fordham University and internships in the schools of New York and other cities.

To help prepare high-school dropouts for higher education and productive careers, the New York Urban League received \$550,000. The League's street workers contact teenagers from deprived neighborhoods who have failed in school and enroll them in an "Academies of Transition" training program; later, the students are encouraged to go on to a formal preparatory school.

Racial Leadership and Research

American society's hopes for "responsibility" among civil-rights groups depends in part on their ability to finance effective programs and develop trained leadership. Thus grants of \$300,000 and \$430,000 respectively were made to the long-established National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League for general support, new staff, and training. The

funds will assist the organizations as they move on to the next stage of equal-opportunity efforts—active exercise of rights toward full development of human capacity in education, at work, and in social life.

Grants for particular projects were made to two newer organizations, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (S.C.L.C.), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). S.C.L.C., which was founded in 1957 after the historic Montgomery bus boycott, was granted \$230,000 to help prepare more urban Negro ministers for leadership roles in programs geared to social change. In fifteen cities with large Negro populations, it will organize seminars on a wide range of urban problems and instruction in starting community-improvement and continuing-education activities. CORE received \$175,000 for activities in Cleveland—a voter registration drive and training of Negroes in community improvement activities in education, jobs, and police relations.

The CORE grant was one of three the Foundation made to help Cleveland Negroes and whites build better race relations; torn by riots the year before, Cleveland was free of disturbances in the summer of 1967. Other grants, totaling \$327,500, were made for the work of the Businessmen's Interracial Committee on Community Affairs in improving conditions for Negroes in jobs, housing, and education; and for intergroup meetings and foreign-language broadcasts on race relations sponsored by the American Council for Nationalities Service.

Nationally, a \$500,000 grant was made to bring civil-rights activists and university scholars into closer working relations on urban problems. The Metropolitan Applied Research Center (M.A.R.C.), directed by the noted psychologist, Kenneth B. Clark, is using the funds for a fellowship program under which social scientists, graduate students, and national civil-rights leaders work together on research, policy-planning, and evaluation of past civil-rights strategy. M.A.R.C.'s fellows include

Timothy Jenkins, lecturer in law at Howard University; Floyd B. McKissick and Roy Innis, respectively national chairman and leader of the Harlem chapter of CORE; Martin Luther King;

James Jones, professor at New York University; and Julian Bond, Georgia legislator.

Two predominantly Negro institutions received grants to expand race research—Fisk University to

What Business Is It Of Negroes?

In most cities only a small percentage of businesses is Negro-owned. Small Negro-owned stores are scarce enough; industrial firms are all but non-existent. Census figures reveal that of the nation's two million self-employed people, only about 3.2 per cent are Negro entrepreneurs. Some of the reasons: Negroes find it hard to get bank loans, to join trade associations, or to get supplier credit. Many lack management training, and few have access to business information and counseling.

To help overcome some of the obstacles to Negro economic mobility and entrepreneurial leadership, a group of Negro and white businessmen in 1963 formed the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity. Mainly, I.C.B.O. offers Negroes free advisory and technical assistance supplied by volunteers—bankers, retailers, manufacturers, lawyers, and accountants.

To begin the program, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund provided funds; personnel and advisory aid came from the New York Urban League and the American Jewish Congress. Then in 1964, a grant from the Ford Foundation enabled I.C.B.O. to expand its activities from New York to Newark, Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles. To date, I.C.B.O. has helped some 1,000 clients solve business problems. Examples:

- A small cosmetics manufacturer wanted to expand his markets and sales.
- Two dress-shop partners needed advice on how to obtain capital to keep their business afloat and to renovate their store.
- An unemployed man sought a loan to finance a food-service franchise.

This year the Foundation granted I.C.B.O. an

additional \$350,000, much of which it plans to match with funds raised from business firms.

Like the Council for Equal Business Opportunity in Baltimore—aided this year by a \$246,000 Foundation grant to the Potomac Institute—I.C.B.O. has found that counseling alone will not lead Negro businessmen to solvency and profit. Credit is vital, so the organization now plans an experiment in New York with a fund that will guarantee up to half of the outstanding principal and interest on each loan made by a cooperating bank.

In Philadelphia, a \$400,000 grant was made to the Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust for a program to train shopkeepers and businessmen at a new Negro-operated shopping center. The program will give practical experience to Negroes who want to start their own businesses or manage branches of major retail or franchise firms. It was initiated by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, founder of Philadelphia's Opportunities Industrialization Center, a Foundation-assisted job training project that has influenced Federal antipoverty plans. His first noteworthy encounter with business, in 1959, was as leader of successful consumer boycotts to obtain fair hiring and promotion policies for Negroes in industry.

To test whether cooperatives can effectively improve economic conditions for low-income rural Negroes, the Foundation granted \$578,000 to the Southern Consumers' Education Foundation. The funds will be used to help develop farming and small manufacturing cooperatives in Southern communities and for related educational assistance in business and finance, marketing, credit, and crop diversification.

analyze attitudes in Negro ghettos toward militancy, hostility, and politics; and Tuskegee Institute for a study of racial problems in its region.

The Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History received a \$250,000 grant for a program to inform the public of Negro contributions to American life. Included are a lecture series available to schools and preparation of teaching materials and exhibits.

Community Development

For the second year, the Foundation made grants to help train more community workers for activities at the grass-roots level to assist the poor in improving their own living conditions.

The Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, which received funds earlier to organize training for 1,000 neighborhood workers, received \$508,500 to begin full operations at centers located in New Jersey, Mississippi, and California. The organization, which includes some 100 religious, academic, civil-rights, and other groups, is preparing community workers for assignments in both urban ghettos and rural areas. The training, assisted by Rutgers University and the University of California (Los Angeles), includes instruction in citizenship and language, health clinics, credit unions, cooperatives, and legal aid.

Conditions in the rural South—minimal education, unskilled work, apathy, and a population of the old and the very young—have not been conducive to self-help community programs. For a project aimed at developing leaders in rural areas, the Foundation made a grant to Penn Community Services, a private agency in South Carolina. The funds will help provide classroom instruction and field work for Southern rural residents who are engaged in some form of community service.

The American Friends Service Committee received support for its Family Aid Fund, which gives financial and advisory assistance to Negroes in Southern communities who have been harassed for exercising voting or other rights.

Because most housing programs concentrate on urban construction, the rural poor are especially handicapped in trying to improve living conditions. One possible solution is self-help housing (building one's own home), a once popular method now undergoing a revival. A \$150,000 grant was made to International Self-Help Housing Associates, a private group the Foundation previously helped establish, to strengthen its technical and advisory aid to organizations interested in construction of homes for the poor. In Mississippi, a grant was made to the National Council of the Churches of Christ for a self-help housing program for homeless, unemployed Negro farm laborers in the Delta region. The program, which also receives Federal support, will in addition provide prevocational and on-the-job training in construction skills to prepare participants for jobs in the area.

Four grants were directed toward projects in one or another of New York City's three largest ghetto areas. The Foundation financed studies to assist the Mayor's Task Force for the Economic Redevelopment of Harlem. Another grant went to Block Communities, a private agency that works on community development in the Harlem and Brooklyn slums, for a block-worker training film. Third, partial support was granted for community services activities at twenty storefront centers in Manhattan and the Bronx served by the New York Institute for Human Development. And \$750,000 was appropriated to assist one of the most tangible examples to date of direct, operational business engagement in solutions to urban problems—the Bedford-Stuyvesant Development and Services Corporation. The funds will enable the corporation to provide technical and managerial support for a massive physical, social, and economic renewal of a Brooklyn slum area with about 400,000 residents. Federal agencies and the Vincent Astor Foundation have also aided the renewal effort, which includes business development, slum clearance, job training, and educational improvement.

Besides aiding participation by business in city

renewal efforts, the Foundation made a grant to Cornell University to encourage a more active role by unions, through seminars and internships in New York City agencies for union leaders.

One of the early Foundation-assisted compre-

GOVERNMENT AND LAW

Justice and Legal Education

The Foundation broadened its concern for the improvement of the administration of justice to include the training of new trial judges and continuing education for experienced jurists.

Trial judges come to the bench fresh from legal practice, often lacking the special skills required for presiding over cases. To help ease the transitional period, the Foundation made two grants for training demonstrations—at the statewide level to the Conference of California Judges Foundation, and at the municipal level to the Institute of Judicial Administration in New York. The programs emphasize training in criminal, matrimonial, and juvenile cases, sentencing, rehabilitation of offenders, and psychiatric treatment—areas of the law in which many lawyers have little background. New York's program includes seminars for experienced members of the Family, Civil, and State Supreme Courts on substantive and procedural problems and the impact of higher court decisions.

Overcrowded court calendars and case backlogs continue to be major problems. To help analyze how judicial operations can be improved—for example, whether administrative duties should be delegated to court administrators, thereby relieving judges to hear more cases—a grant was made for a study of court practices in the nation's capital, under the auspices of the Judicial Council of the District of Columbia Circuit.

The law is a key factor in the resolution of civil-rights problems, and many attorneys are providing their services to see that it operates fairly for individuals who may be denied rights because of race. One such group, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, received a \$600,000 grant. The committee has a law office in Missis-

sippi and police-community-relations programs in Atlanta, Detroit, and Seattle; it also works to desegregate bar associations and to encourage equal employment policies in law firms.

A grant was made to the American Assembly for a program to examine the Ombudsman concept—a system, originating in Scandinavia, for providing citizens with grievances easier access to governmental agencies. The Assembly will produce a study and hold national and regional conferences to assess whether the Ombudsman, or public protector, can be used to protect individual rights in this country.

To help accelerate the entry of more Spanish-speaking Americans into legal careers, a grant was made for an experimental program at the University of Denver. It is addressed to problems that have discouraged persons of Spanish-American descent from going into law—financial hardship, inadequate training for law-school admissions tests, and lack of knowledge about opportunities. Earlier Foundation support assisted Howard University and the University of Mississippi Law Schools in providing legal-training opportunities for Negroes.

With a \$1 million grant to the University of California (Davis), the Foundation helped establish a fourth center for intensive studies and experimental projects in criminal justice. (The others, which were established in 1965 and 1966, are in New York, Chicago, and Washington, D.C.) The latest grant was made as a report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice underscored the need for more research in this field. Among the new center's projects will be a community treatment and rehabilitation experiment for criminal

offenders, a study of the processing of defendants in the courts, and model police-training in law.

Recent Supreme Court decisions have highlighted the shortage of criminal lawyers, and the Foundation carried forward its support for training in this field with grants to Northwestern University and the University of Texas.

Two grants were made to apply university resources to the field of law as it relates to social problems. The University of California (Berkeley) and Stanford University received funds for research on sociological aspects of criminal law; both programs involve participation by political scientists, psychologists, and sociologists.

Support was granted to help strengthen studies in criminology and criminal justice at the Universities of Montreal, Pennsylvania, and Toronto. Florida State University was assisted in establishing a research center in criminology and corrections, to serve Florida, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. Intended as a model for other regions, it will seek to improve knowledge in corrections, probation, parole, and crime prevention.

Administrative and Legislative Processes

The widening span of state and city government activities has contributed to a rising burden of fiscal responsibilities at the local level and increased demands for economy and efficiency. Carrying further two years of grants for research and training to improve the performance of state and local governments in taxing and spending, the Foundation this year granted \$300,000 for pilot programs to help fifteen state, county, and municipal governments apply planning-programming-budgeting systems (P.P.B.S.) to their operations and to evaluate the results. P.P.B.S. was developed in Federal agencies as a tool for informed management and decision-making; the program will be administered by George Washington University.

To help attract top-flight young academic economists to work on planning-programming-budgeting problems in the Federal government, and to gen-

erate more university involvement in economic analysis of public policy questions, the Brookings Institution received a grant of \$600,000; over the next four years it will recruit some forty economists for advanced training and year-long research internships in cooperating Federal agencies.

Many states are now modernizing their constitutions, and the Foundation made three grants to assist related efforts. The Council of State Governments received funds for preparation of reports for the National Governors' Conference, the University of Detroit for conferences on the states' role in the American governmental system, and Fordham University for internships at the New York State Constitutional Convention.

A grant was made to St. John's University, in Minnesota, for a program analyzing the problems of small cities (between 10,000 and 50,000 population) in dealing with urban issues. Many large cities employ substantial staffs to develop proposals for obtaining state and Federal urban funds; some even maintain offices in Washington. These are luxuries that the small cities cannot afford, and the St. John's program seeks to help local and state officials take up the slack by holding conferences on urban assistance and by conducting research on a dozen small Minnesota cities to suggest patterns for tapping into Federal aid. For another effort to apply university resources to the problems of a small city region (Ithaca, New York), \$250,000 was granted to Cornell University.

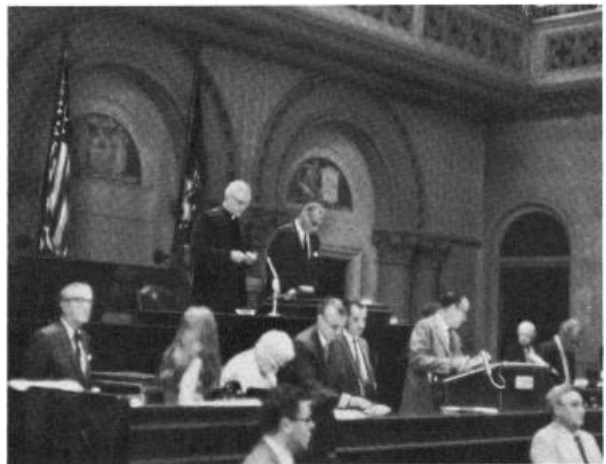
Brookings Institution received \$400,000 for research on unionism and collective bargaining in public employment. Despite the fact that strikes by government workers are increasing (this year was marked by teacher, police, and fireman stoppages in several cities) and one of every twelve union members is a public employee, the field has received little attention. The Brookings studies will analyze union organization, government policies toward labor and collective bargaining, and cases of labor dispute settlement.

With another \$400,000 grant, Brookings is un-



Unions and Government: Like these Buffalo (N.Y.) firemen walking a picket line, public employees in several other cities (including teachers and police) are increasingly engaged in labor disputes with government. Under a Foundation grant, Brookings Institution is studying public policies on unionism and collective bargaining and analyzing procedures that have helped to avoid or solve such disputes.

State Reform: About two-thirds of the states are studying plans for governmental modernization. The critical problems involved were analyzed in Storm Over the States, a major study that was assisted. The Foundation also financed college student internships (right) at New York State's Constitutional Convention.





Negroes in Business: *Several programs to train minorities for businesses of their own, and for executive and managerial jobs in large corporations, have been assisted. Left, students from Texas Southern University confer in a seminar at Indiana University. Indiana, Washington University, and the University of Wisconsin conduct a joint program to train more graduate Negro business students. Below (left), consultants from the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity advise staff of Negro-owned film company in Los Angeles. The council has helped more than 1,000 Negro businessmen.*



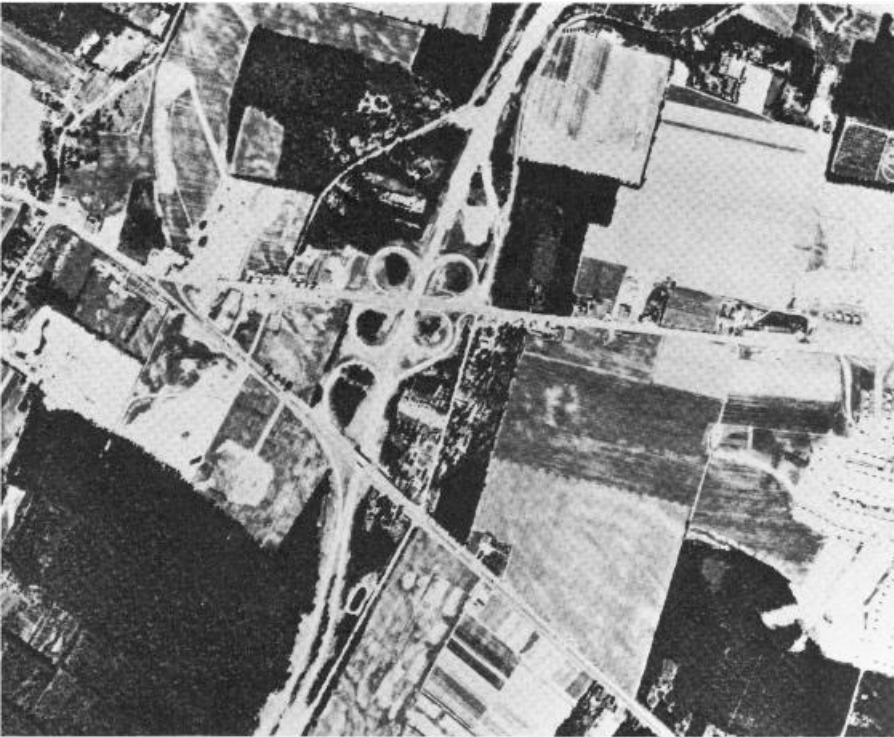
Job Training: *Northeastern University student trains for surgical nursing at a Boston hospital, part of a cooperative education program that includes both classroom instruction and full-time paid employment. Work-study programs at universities and technical institutes, to help train urban and minority groups for career opportunities, were assisted during the year by the Foundation.*



Equal Opportunities: Key Negro groups received aid for community development and civil rights programs. Officials of recipient organizations are Whitney M. Young, Jr. of National Urban League; Martin Luther King, Jr. of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Self-Help Housing: Mexican-Americans in California work to build their own homes. The Foundation helped establish a national agency to assist such efforts to improve living conditions for rural unemployed and homeless persons and to provide training in construction skills. Self-help housing for Negroes in Mississippi's Delta region was also aided.





Land Management: *Air view of farmland ten years ago (top) contrasted with present appearance. Lack of land-use planning and control results in paucity of open spaces and undue pressures on schools, transportation, and water supply. The Foundation is assisting studies of land use controls and has also made grants for training in land-use law and regional planning.*

continued from page 20

dertaking a major three-year study of the economic effects of government regulation of business, particularly in the transportation, communications, and energy industries. A staff of scholars, economists, and lawyers will evaluate practices of Federal regulatory agencies and suggest changes in policies and procedures attuned to new social needs and conditions. Brookings intends the study to be conducted in the manner of such other pace-setting research as its Foundation-assisted National Commission on Money and Credit and its analysis of medical-care financing.

For a two-year study of ethical standards and conflict of interest in Congress, a grant was made to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Under a 1960 grant, the association made recommendations for an ethics code for the executive branch of government, many of which were incorporated in the 1962 Federal Conflict of Interest Act. Published results of the new study may include drafts of model statutes or ethics codes.

Alaska, which became a state in 1959, faces formidable problems in social welfare, housing, transportation, and economic growth. This year, the Foundation granted \$550,000 to the University of Alaska for work by its Institute for Social, Economic, and Government Research, including an antipoverty plan and a plan for fostering industrial growth.

A \$1 million matching grant was made to the new Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs at the University of Chicago. Founded in honor of the late political leader and diplomat, the institute will award fellowships to students from various countries who specialize in world affairs. It also plans research, teaching, seminars, and residencies for diplomats, economists, and political analysts.

Voting and Civil Liberties

A series of grants totaling \$1.5 million was made to help increase knowledge of voting behavior, electoral processes, and political communication.

The Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, an organization of some eighty affiliated political-science departments, received funds to expand historical archives on elections and to process voting data for computer-aided research. Among its projects will be a study of the complete voting record of the Congress (more than 10,000 persons have served as legislators in the nation's history) and the collection of results in some 20,000 state referenda on public policy issues.

For an analysis of political campaign expenditures in the 1968 Presidential campaign, the Citizens' Research Foundation received support. Under a previous grant, it published the book, *Financing the 1964 Election*. The new study includes research on newspaper campaign advertising, to supplement a survey of political broadcasting being planned by the Federal Communications Commission.

The League of Women Voters Education Fund was assisted in a program to help familiarize residents of crowded urban areas with electoral processes and means of fuller citizen participation. The League will concentrate its work in areas with the lowest registration and voting records.

At the University of Michigan, support was given for research on Presidential elections from 1952 to 1964, including an analysis of the roles of press and television, and for a study of the 1968 election and the impact of issues, personalities, and events on voting decisions. The University of North Carolina received funds for studies of state voting patterns in national elections.

A \$425,000 grant was made for basic research on the implications for the teaching and understanding of civil liberties of such changes as new social and group protests, residential trends, and relationships between religious and racial groups. The funds will be used at Columbia University's Center for Research and Education in American Liberties in a ten-year program that includes studies and preparation of curriculum and teaching

materials on civil liberties for schools, colleges, and continuing adult education. Two California

programs to improve knowledge of civil liberties are described on page 33.

URBAN AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation granted \$300,000 for an experiment by the Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation applying new technology to a range of municipal problems—from waste disposal and air and water pollution to crime, traffic control, and personnel recruitment. The program aims to assess the usefulness to cities of analytical techniques developed by space and defense programs.

The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers received a grant in partial support of a series of experiments in computer codification and retrieval of local ordinances. Its objective is to help eliminate confusion and inconsistency in the laws of municipal and county governments.

To help supply regional councils of government (of which there are some 200) with data and analysis and to link their efforts more effectively to universities and other resource centers, a grant

was made to the National Association of Counties Research Foundation.

Grants were made to help support two international urban studies centers. Columbia University received \$400,000 for a program in housing and urban issues at its Institute of Urban Environment. The institute—whose director is housing expert Charles Abrams—will undertake a worldwide study of land-development policies. It will also award fellowships and work with the United Nations in establishing foreign centers of housing and planning research. (See the inset on page 35 for a description of other Foundation grants for urban studies.) In London \$750,000 was granted to the Centre for Environmental Studies to pool university, government, and private resources for work on Britain's urban problems and for research with other countries.

RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

The Foundation began a series of grants designed to help improve the scientific management of man's environment. One part of the new program will support university ecology training and research. The other will assist the introduction of ecological approaches in the education of resource planners and administrators, including land administrators as well as managers of fish and wildlife resources. At the University of Chicago, \$1,036,000 was granted for a program in population biology—the study of the growth, evolution, and stability of plant and animal populations. Princeton University received \$372,000 to expand its graduate program in ecology and population biology.

A grant was made to Oak Ridge Associated Universities for an analysis of the use of mathematical models in the study of natural forests. Scientists use such models, for example, to obtain a mathematical picture of a natural system (a

pond or a forest, say) and then attempt to predict what might result from man-made changes.

Under a \$200,000 grant to the University of Pennsylvania, a new graduate curriculum in regional planning will be developed in which more than a third of the work will be related to ecology.

The Conservation Foundation received \$450,000 for expansion of its professional staff and for a program of planning assistance, including citizen's forums, in various regions.

To assist studies in the largely neglected field of tropical biology, a grant was made to the Organization for Tropical Studies, a consortium of Latin American and United States universities. The funds will be used for scientific conferences and pilot investigations of special problems.

A complete list of 1967 grants in the National Affairs Division begins on page 82; projects, page 134; appropriations, page 78.

Education and Research

While program officers throughout the Foundation often work with academic institutions, primary responsibility for the Foundation's interest in the needs and potentials of the world of education and scholarship is lodged in the Education and Research Division. Among its principal aims are:

- To improve the quality and accessibility of education at all levels. Particular emphasis is placed on overcoming the defects of education in deprived urban and rural areas; improving the management, financing, and leadership of educational institutions; and strengthening college and university teaching, curricula, and organization.

- To nurture and develop intellectual resources and individual scholarship and foster among the United States and other developed nations a store of methods and ideas in training and research—particularly in the social sciences—on which all countries, including the less-developed world, may draw.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

School Improvement

For several years, the Foundation has supported a variety of approaches to widespread educational failure of children in deprived urban and rural sections—remedial programs and team teaching, for example. This year, the Foundation turned to another aspect of the problem: more direct and effective parent and community participation in school affairs.

Grants totaling \$163,000 went to three experimental school districts in New York City neighborhoods where residents (most of them Negro and Puerto Rican) are dissatisfied with the quality of education. The grants aided organization of locally selected governing boards and provided professional counsel in planning improved school programs. Whereas other local school boards in the city play only an advisory role, through district superintendents, the experimental units (consisting of junior high and feeder elementary schools) are responsible to the central Board of

Within the Division are three working groups. One is concerned mainly with elementary and secondary public education, and their relationship with higher education, including sequences of vocational and technical education through college. Another focuses on reforms and experiments in higher education and on social science training and research. The third is concerned with the special problems and potential of predominantly Negro colleges and universities in the United States.

During 1967 the Fund for the Advancement of Education, established by the Foundation in 1951, concluded its program, completing a transition which began in 1957, when the staff of the Fund and of the Foundation's education division became one and the same. The Foundation, which provided the \$70 million for the Fund's efforts to improve educational programs, will make the Fund's concerns an integral part of its own activities.

Education and were given expanded powers over budget allocation and selection of personnel. The experiments began as the Mayor, in response to an act of the State Legislature, prepared recommendations for increasing community participation by decentralizing the New York City schools; an advisory panel to the Mayor was headed by the president of the Foundation. Efforts to facilitate the movement of qualified Negroes and Puerto Ricans into school administrative posts were assisted (see page 16).

Four grants were made to plan new patterns of school organization. Pittsburgh's Board of Education received \$112,600 to develop programs for five new high schools that are planned as the first step in a series of educational parks. The city hopes that the parks, which will contain community facilities and services in addition to schools, will serve as cores for regeneration of major areas of the city. The Puerto Rico Department of Edu-

cation received funds for preliminary planning of three demonstration-school complexes to expand teacher training and curriculum services for the Commonwealth's many one- and two-teacher schools. In the Boston metropolitan area, the Committee for Community Educational Development received a grant to plan for an experimental school system, for research in motivation and learning, and to test new patterns of community participation and interjurisdictional cooperation that are being encouraged by funding under a new state law to advance racial integration. The National Indian Youth Council received a grant for a planning staff to develop educational programs adapted to the diverse traditions of the nation's 300 American Indian tribal groups—in the hope of reducing their school dropout rate of more than 50 per cent.

Efforts to train teachers sensitive to the needs of pupils in depressed urban neighborhoods—for which past grants were made in Baltimore, Syracuse, and New York—were extended through a grant to Trinity College in Washington, D.C. Trinity College candidates for the Master of Arts in Teaching will, following a summer of training, serve as teaching-team interns at Shaw Junior High School in the city's inner core; undergraduates will serve as teachers' aides. Meanwhile, experienced teachers from the school will spend one-fifth of their time at the college studying the implications of urban language patterns for curriculum and the teaching of reading. The program is a pilot for long-range plans by a consortium of colleges to assign student teachers as interns in schools in several low-income sections of the District of Columbia.

The Hartford, Connecticut schools received \$50,000 to evaluate Project Concern, an experiment that involves the bussing of some 280 Negro children selected at random from elementary schools in the center city to thirty-three suburban schools. About half are receiving some form of compensatory education, while the rest receive

only regular classroom instruction; similar control groups have been set up in five inner-city schools.

To bring school administrators and board members up to date on major policy issues, the New England School Development Council received funds for five television programs in which experts will discuss teacher negotiations and collective bargaining, school district reorganization, teacher training, racial imbalance in the schools, and sex education. The programs will include a telephone feedback arrangement to let viewers discuss points with the speakers.

The National Merit Scholarship Corporation received \$4 million for the Merit Scholarship program and \$1.1 million for the Achievement Scholarship program, to carry both through 1973. Since being established with Foundation support in 1955 and 1964, respectively, the programs have received a total of \$41.5 million in grants and support of \$40.4 million from business corporations and other sources. Under the Merit program a total of 6,570 high school graduates have received scholarships for four-year attendance at colleges and universities. The National Achievement program has awarded scholarships for some 750 outstanding Negro high-school graduates.

Vocational Education

In the second year of a national effort to help expand the cooperative work-study concept—in which students alternate periods of on-campus academic study with paid employment related to their academic programs—the Foundation granted \$375,000 to Northeastern University for the nation's first endowed professorship in the field. Northeastern, whose 20,000 students all participate in work-study, has been widely consulted on such programs elsewhere. To further demonstrate the use of work-study in a variety of institutions—many with heavily Negro enrollments—the Foundation made grants to seven institutions. Rutgers University will use the funds for training prospective vocational high-school teachers through a

four-year work-study plan instead of conventional methods which require six years' full-time job experience before starting education courses. Others participating are Bloomfield College, Detroit Institute of Technology, Golden Gate College, Voorhees Technical Institute, and Wilberforce University.

Mississippi State University, which last year received funds to lay the groundwork for a statewide effort to improve post-secondary vocational and technical training, this year received \$555,600 for implementation. Centered in the state's seventeen community colleges, the program includes new degree programs, fellowships, and other support from the university; multidisciplinary instruction for vocational-technical students in the community colleges; and team planning for prevocational instruction in Negro and white high schools.

At the secondary level, grants to the New York City schools and the City University assisted the consolidation of two programs for underachieving students. One, begun in 1964, is for underachievers in the college-bound course; the other, begun in 1966 with a Foundation grant, is for students in the general curriculum, which is neither college preparatory nor vocational. The programs feature intensive counseling and placement services and coordinated teaching of academic and occupational-technical subjects, designed to provide graduates with marketable skills and the basis for further education in community colleges.

Funds were granted for the introduction of vocational studies at all levels of the Nova elementary and secondary schools in Broward County, Florida, which belong to a complex that includes a community college and a private university. Earlier Foundation grants helped the Nova schools develop an ungraded program, but the emphasis was on an academic curriculum leading to college. The new program will introduce occupationally oriented concepts and will provide job preparation in high school without foreclosing opportunities for more advanced schooling.

One of the most striking developments in recent social welfare and public service programs is the emergence of a new class of employment—careers for the jobless as subprofessional workers in health, education, welfare, and related areas. For a center to assist public and private agencies in developing inservice training that could lead such aides to higher levels of responsibility, New York University received a grant of \$484,767.

Educational Technology

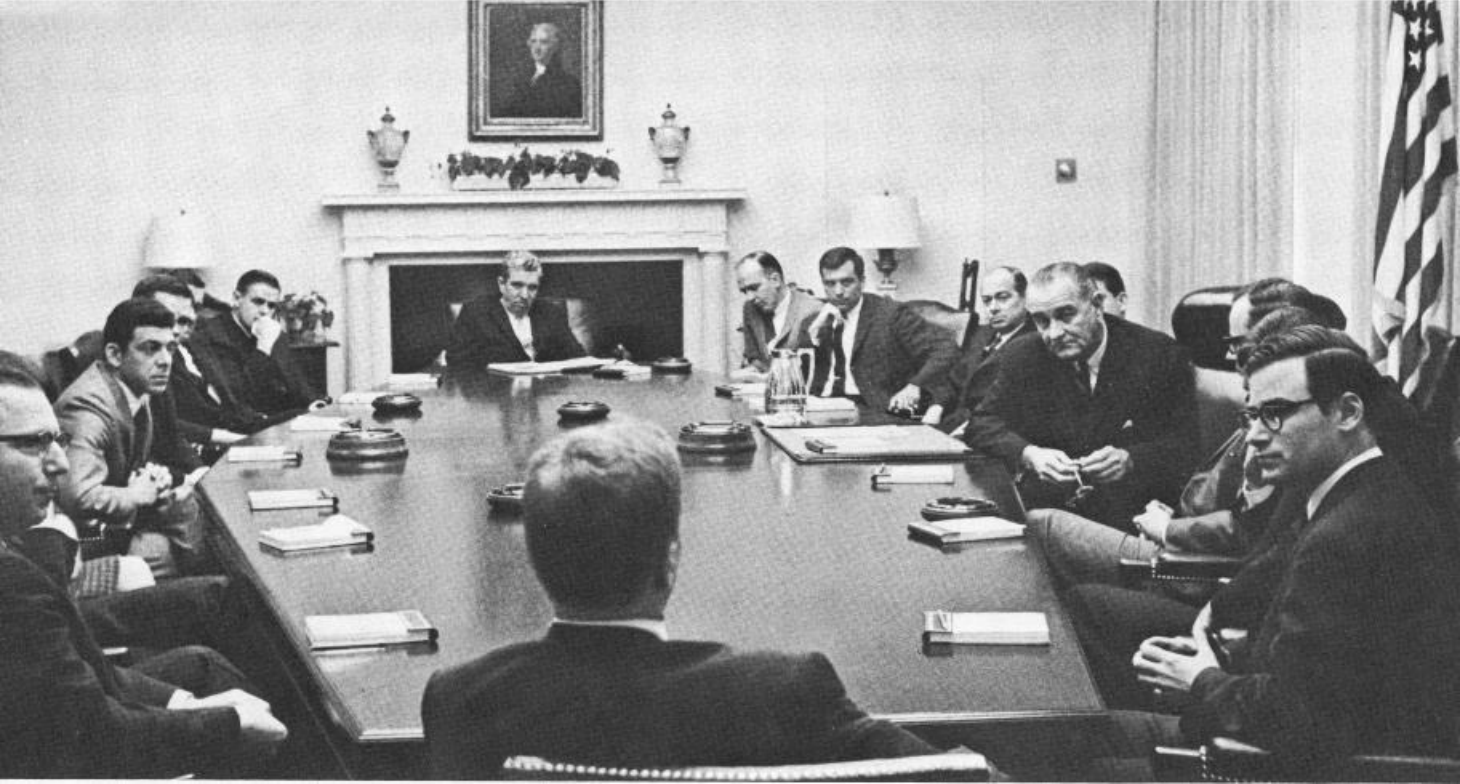
Along with the dramatic growth of new educational technology and of government funds for practical applications, a major industry has emerged for the production and sale of a bewildering variety of new educational hardware and software. To help reduce the confusion, the Foundation made two grants totaling \$738,500. One went to the Institute for Education Development—an independent, nonprofit corporation that seeks to facilitate teamwork between the academic community and the business world in research, development, and evaluation of new educational materials.

A second agency, the Educational Development Center, received funds to prepare televised training units to help teachers learn about the new curriculum and teaching materials by viewing various new approaches to elementary classroom instruction in the sciences, mathematics, and social studies.

A pioneering experiment in the use of modern electronic data processing for educational purposes—the New England Educational Data System—received further support of \$210,000. Begun under a Foundation grant in 1963, NEEDS now serves fifty school systems and the six New England state departments of education in school scheduling; scoring, recording, and analysis of grades; and pupil attendance accounting.

Curriculum and Materials

Educators and psychologists have long sought a method of measuring intelligence that is free of distortion by assumptions about culture, language,



Leadership Training: *Among national leaders who met with 1967 participants in Washington Internships in Education was President Johnson. The internships, which are assisted by the Foundation, are designed to develop future education leaders. They give promising young teachers, administrators, and graduate students a year in the nation's capital, working and observing in public and private agencies which help shape national education policy, and meeting policy-makers.*



Training Teachers: *Animated teacher-pupil exchange takes place in studio classroom for cameras of the Educational Development Center. The center received a Foundation grant to prepare television training films acquainting teachers with new curriculum approaches and instructional techniques in sciences, mathematics, and social studies.*



Project Opportunity: *Ticking off options—work, study, marriage—group leader Peggy Flaherty explains Life Career Game, one of varied exercises used by Project Opportunity. The project, sponsored by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, helps talented but disadvantaged young secondary-school students prepare for college education and assists them in placement.*



Schoolhouse construction should be adaptable to varied and changing demands of new instructional strategies. Fountain Valley High School in Huntington Beach is one of more than a dozen California schools built with a modular system of prefabricated components giving flexibility and economy; the system was developed with aid of Foundation-established Educational Facilities Laboratories.

Negro Colleges: *Efforts by predominantly Negro colleges to strengthen their academic programs and administration, ranging from cooperative planning and program development to faculty study and internships for administrative personnel, are being assisted by the Foundation.*



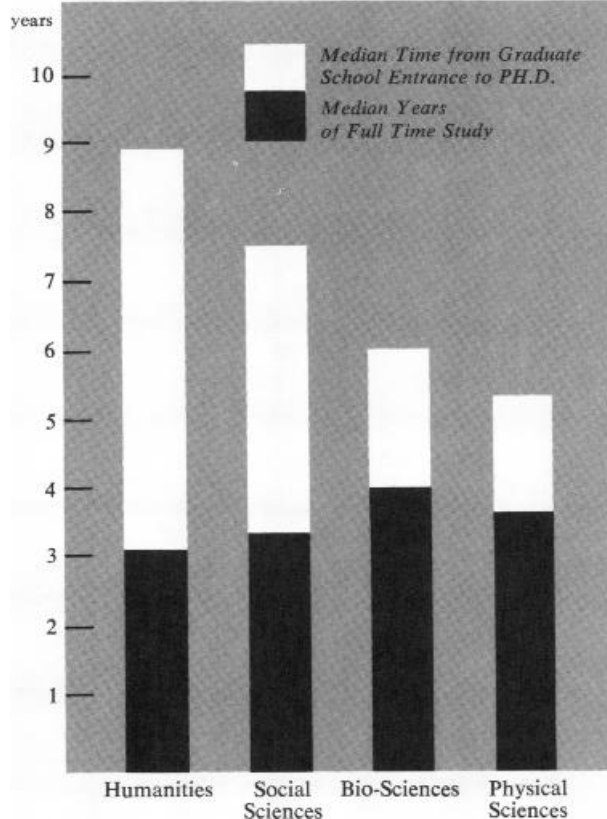


Junior Colleges, coming into existence at an average rate of one a week, typically present a picture of raw newness and—because most are commuter schools—parking lots. To help them pursue their mission with programs and personnel adapted to their students' special needs, the Foundation has aided experiments and centers in teacher preparation, curriculum development, and cooperative work-study.

International Exchange and study fellowships supported by the Foundation included award for a year of study at the University of Wisconsin by Aleksander Grinin, Russian veterinary scientist (above, right).

Doctoral Reform: Although median time spent in full-time doctoral studies (black areas) is about the same in humanities and social sciences as in the "hard" sciences, total time actually required to earn the degree (black plus white) is much longer, according to the National Academy of Sciences. Foundation grants are helping ten leading university graduate schools in humanities and social sciences establish new, shorter routes to the doctorate.

DURATION OF DOCTORAL STUDY 1957-64



continued from page 29

or experiential background. Such "cultural bias" in most intelligence tests has been charged with obscuring the true potential of disadvantaged children and adults. One promising method, developed by John P. Ertl of the University of Ottawa, indicates that intelligence may be tested by purely physiological means—the speed of brain-wave response to a simple stimulus such as a flash of light. To further evaluate this method in testing school children of a wide variety of backgrounds, the Educational Records Bureau received a grant of \$414,400. It will conduct a two-year program with the Mount Vernon, New York, public schools to relate the results of brain-wave responses to achievement on conventional tests; some 1,100 children will take part.

To help improve both the efficiency and effectiveness of programs to teach reading, the Indiana University Foundation received \$368,920 to refine and test programmed learning materials designed to enable nonprofessionals to tutor children. In a broader approach the Center for Applied Linguistics, in Washington, D.C., received \$131,160 for a cooperative program with the Interdisciplinary Committee on Reading Problems, to facilitate collaboration among scholars, educators, and scientists on problems of reading disability.

Although some schools—for example, in New York City's Puerto Rican neighborhoods, or in Mexican-American settlements of the Southwest—make allowance for the fact that pupils' native language is not English, the potential of bilingual or bicultural approaches as actual aids to instruction has received little sustained study. On the assumption that bilingualism has important social and psychological implications for young children, particularly in the period from preschool to third grade, the Foundation granted funds for a survey of the current status of bilingual education. The assessment will be made by psychologists, linguists, and educators from Yeshiva University, which offers the nation's only doctoral program in language development for educators.

Two outstanding scholars—Abraham M. Maslow of Brandeis University and Joseph J. Schwab of the University of Chicago—received grants to explore basic areas of educational inquiry. Professor Maslow, currently the president of the American Psychological Association, will seek to apply humanistic principles to curriculum development—approaching education not only as a means of acquiring knowledge but also as a resource in developing a framework of values and a philosophy of life. Professor Schwab is reviewing the fields of curriculum and instruction in order to refocus them on new sets of educational problems now dealt with inadequately or not at all. Among those so far identified are the problem of avoiding covert bias in social-science courses without reducing them to dull factual surveys and the lack of concern for the problem of relating general knowledge to particular cases.

A \$50,000 grant was made to the Constitutional Rights Foundation, which supplies speakers, materials, and special assistance to educational, legal, and public groups, primarily in California. Established in 1961 by educators, public officials, lawyers, and laymen, C.R.F. has stimulated programs for improved teaching of the Bill of Rights in elementary and secondary schools. The University of California (Los Angeles) received a grant to develop curriculum and teaching materials for political-science instruction of elementary-school children.

The Foundation assisted an experiment by the District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education in the distribution of paperback books in poor neighborhoods, which seldom have adequate school libraries. The group proposes to work with Federal officials to test patterns of distribution for larger-scale programs.

Educational Leadership

To expand in-service training opportunities for up-and-coming educational administrators, the Foundation granted \$634,500, through George

Washington University, for the Washington Internships in Education. Begun in 1964 with grants from the Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education (T.F.A.E.), the program places promising young graduate students and practicing educators in agencies or associations that help shape national educational policy. Each spends three-fourths of his time in a work assignment and the remaining quarter in travel, study, attendance at meetings, and observation of significant education experiments. With the new grant,

HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH **Improving Higher Education**

In addition to strengthening urban studies at several of the nation's leading universities (see inset page 35), the Foundation initiated a seven-year program to improve quality and efficiency in education for the Ph.D. degree. Key to the reform is establishment of patterns of continuous full-time study and apprentice teaching under close faculty supervision, leading to the degree in four years in most cases. The program applies to the humanities and social sciences, where the level of financial support is lower than in the natural sciences and where the median time spent in work for the Ph.D. is longer—seven-and-a-half years compared to five years. Even at some leading graduate schools, fewer than half who start in these fields ever earn the degree, and fewer than 15 per cent complete it in four years. Ten universities, listed on page 94, will spend an estimated \$160 million of their own resources and government funds to augment the Foundation's contributions—an estimated \$42 million over the period. Some 10,500 Ph.D. candidates are expected to be involved.

For other doctoral efforts, the Foundation granted \$2.4 million to the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship program, which has received some \$52 million from the Foundation since 1958. The new grant will support the fellowship organization's national network for selecting qualified doctoral candidates' dissertation fellowship at universities, other than the ten in the doctoral-reform

internships will be increased from twelve to twenty a year.

In another approach, T.F.A.E., as one of its final actions, initiated a Leadership Fellows Program to identify and develop promising young teachers and others in educational positions in disadvantaged rural areas and small towns. In the program's first year, some fifty Fellows were selected for year-long programs of travel, study, and experience designed to improve their effectiveness in their chosen work at home.

program, and first-year graduate fellowships for Canadians.

For reasons discussed in the 1966 Annual Report, the Foundation this year suspended its special unrestricted "challenge grants" for selected colleges and universities with plans to improve academic programs, administrative effectiveness, and financial support. Before suspending the program, the Foundation granted matching funds of \$25 million to Columbia University and \$2.5 million each to Radcliffe College, Barnard College, and Columbia Teachers College. As discussed in the President's Review, the Foundation continued its larger concern with the economic health of higher education, however, by commissioning a series of inquiries into the management of college and university funds. The first, by James Lorie of the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business, aims to develop a measure of investment performance for endowments. Others, covering such topics as administration and legal status of endowments, and college and university operating costs, will be pursued with advice from a committee of financial analysts, university administrators, legal experts, and businessmen.

To assist the establishment of an experimental, coeducational college in the Connecticut Valley, the Foundation appropriated \$3 million for matching funds. The new institution, Hampshire College, was chartered in 1965 after some twelve years of

joint planning and experiments by four parent institutions—the University of Massachusetts and Amherst, Smith, and Mount Holyoke Colleges.

The educational program will emphasize independent learning, through intensive training in methods of inquiry, early experience in student-

University Urban Studies

Among responses to the social ferment in the nation's cities is a new interest among some of the strongest universities in using their powers to attack urban problems. Justifiably or not, some urban universities have been accused of apathy toward problems in their own backyard, and where universities have had to expand, low-income neighbors have labeled them "the enemy."

Since it began working on a national scale in the early 1950s, the Foundation has assisted a variety of university research and training on urban and regional problems. Between 1959 and 1966 it granted a total of \$4.5 million for experiments in "urban extension"—applying university resources directly to the problems of American cities. The results were mixed. The universities' most useful work seemed to have been to help local communities in organizing for government anti-poverty programs. But the Foundation also concluded that ". . . responsiveness to the urban environment calls for an across-the-board commitment. An isolated department or division devoted to urban affairs appears to have limited impact upon the university as a whole."*

This year the Foundation provided \$13.5 million to help establish major long-term intellectual resources at four leading and urban universities. Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the University of Chicago will each receive \$3 million for urban studies, and Columbia University will receive \$4.5 million out of an earlier appropriation of \$10 million for work on urban minority problems.

Whereas earlier assistance was mainly for particular problems or programs, the new grants are

designed to enlist the interest of first-rate scholars and scientists who can penetrate the thicket of urban social, economic, legal, educational, and governmental issues, and train younger men to do the same. Thus the funds are primarily for new endowed chairs and fellowships.

At Harvard, the funds endow five chairs from among the fields of urban education, urban economics, urban sociology, urban legal studies, ecology and natural resources, and urban systems analysis. M.I.T. proposes to build on its special strength in engineering, planning and management. Its grant will endow three chairs in engineering, social sciences, and urban planning and management and support research in an urban systems laboratory and internships in city and county agencies.

At Chicago, chairs will be endowed in three of the following fields: education, economics, geography (land analysis), local administrative law and government, social welfare policy and planning, sociology, and social anthropology. The Department and Graduate School of Education will mount a large-scale effort to improve the training of teachers for Chicago's inner-city schools.

Columbia's three new chairs will be part of a long-range program of university involvement in urban problems in New York and cities in general. Columbia also received funds for a university committee on urban affairs and a new center for action programs in its surrounding community. One of the center's initial activities is a program in legal services for the poor. Another, conducted jointly with St. Luke's Hospital psychiatrists, the university's school of social work, and the city welfare department, helps rooming-house occupants.

**Urban Extension*, published by the Foundation in 1966.

led seminars, and development of colleague status with the faculty.

The American Council on Education, the leading national voice for universities and colleges, analyst of issues, and center for communication and debate on problems of higher education, received \$3.1 million for general support. The council includes 189 national and regional associations and organizations, 1,261 institutions of higher education, and fifty affiliates. Its programs concern plans and objectives for higher education, Federal relations, international education, and administrative affairs. It has also conducted such special activities as seminars for newly appointed college presidents and deans and publication of a widely used appraisal of various universities' quality of doctoral work in twenty-nine fields.

To help insure the continuing independence of the National Academy of Sciences—the principal spokesman for the scientific community in advising the government on broad policy and specific, task-oriented problems related to science and engineering—the Foundation granted \$5 million, one-third of the endowment the Academy is seeking to raise. A century-old private, Federally chartered organization, it receives the bulk of its annual budget from Federal grants or contracts.

International Higher Education and Research

Concluding a major series of grants designed to build international studies into the permanent structure of ten selected major universities, the Foundation granted \$6 million each to Stanford and Cornell Universities. Earlier recipients were Harvard, Columbia, the University of California (Berkeley), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Indiana, Michigan, Chicago, and Yale. The grants are intended to assure the sustained growth of international training, research, and service activities through endowed professorships and improved library holdings, fellowships, and research. (Grants related specifically to American universities' capacity to assist in overseas development work were

made through the International Division. See page 55).

Duke University received \$400,000 for a cooperative program with the University of North Carolina to strengthen international studies in Southern undergraduate colleges. The program includes fellowships at the two universities for faculty of the cooperating colleges.

Harvard University received \$1.2 million, and Columbia \$800,000, for programs in international business in their respective graduate business schools. Harvard will focus on training business teachers from abroad, and Columbia on research and training on American business operations abroad.

Broader studies of important international questions were assisted by grants to the Committee on Comparative Politics of the Social Science Research Council, for research in methodology and studies of democratic political development; to Education and World Affairs for a series of conferences on its recent assessment of international aspects of domestic professional-school programs; and to Columbia University for research on cultural factors that influence the applicability of advanced management methods in other countries.

Centers of scholarly research and exchange in Austria, England, France, Italy, and Japan received support during the year. The Royal Society (London) was granted \$200,000 to assist its program of scientific interchange between Britain and Western Europe. At Rikkyo University, Tokyo, the Center for Modern Economics received a grant for research on Japan's post-war economic growth by Japanese scholars in collaboration with American and European specialists. An agriculture and economics center at the University of Naples, established with previous Foundation support and technical assistance from the University of California (Berkeley), received funds to continue its training of private and government researchers and analysts and in-service courses for officials concerned with problems of southern Italy. The

Japan Committee for Economic Development received a grant for advanced training in the United States for Japanese teachers who are preparing textbooks, improving economic education in high schools, and developing summer workshops for teachers in Japan.

The Institute for Advanced Studies in Vienna, established with a previous Foundation grant to provide graduate training and to conduct research in the social sciences, was assisted. Through research, training, and the activities of visiting professors—many of them outstanding European and American economists, sociologists, and political scientists—the institute has become a resource in higher education and scholarly thought at the juncture of Western and Eastern Europe. The Foundation also assisted experimental advanced graduate training in the social sciences at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes in Paris through a

PREDOMINANTLY NEGRO COLLEGES

Although the 120 colleges and universities in the United States attended predominantly by Negro students enroll less than 3 per cent of all college students, they nevertheless serve more than half of all Negroes attending college. Because for some years to come such institutions will continue to offer the Southern Negro his best hope for higher education, the Foundation in 1967 initiated a major effort to help them strengthen and expand their programs. (During the previous four years the Foundation had granted more than \$18 million to assist Negro higher education; \$13 million was in the form of ten-year grants for faculty and staff development and student assistance at thirteen predominantly Negro colleges, and the balance for improvement of programs in law, business, foreign studies, guidance, and recruitment.)

As the first step in the new effort, a series of grants totaling some \$1.1 million, involving more than fifty colleges, was made in 1967.

Twenty-eight grants went to the colleges listed on page 99 to help faculty members study for

\$150,000 grant to the Marc Bloch Association.

Complementing its previous grants to Wolfson and St. Antony's Colleges, the Foundation further assisted graduate education at Oxford University through a \$280,000 grant to Queen's College for some twenty annual fellowships for graduate and postdoctoral scholars, mainly in the sciences.

The Foundation appropriated \$5 million in matching support for a major new astronomical research instrument: a 150-inch telescope to be built and operated by the Associated Universities in Coquimbo Province, Chile, about 250 miles north of Santiago. Lack of a large telescope in the Southern hemisphere has limited investigation of some of the most important questions in modern astronomy—stellar and galactic evolution, for example—because it is the only area from which to observe the center and southern reaches of our own galaxy and the nearest of the others.

advanced degrees. Although the percentage of faculty members holding the doctorate is no guarantee of good teaching, it is a standard widely used in judging colleges. Estimates are that only 30 per cent of faculties in predominantly Negro colleges hold a doctorate, against an average of 50 per cent for all institutions of higher education. The grants in some cases will help colleges reach or maintain regional accreditation standards.

A grant to the Southern Education Foundation (S.E.F.) will help twenty-three predominantly Negro colleges expand routine self-studies scheduled for the next two years into full-scale analyses of their role and function, and how they may better serve their students in a period when new career opportunities are opening for Negro college graduates. S.E.F. will also open or strengthen contacts between selected predominantly Negro colleges and neighboring predominantly white institutions, for work on such specific mutual concerns as improving curriculum and strengthening faculty.

The Texas Association of Developing Colleges,

formed last year by six privately supported predominantly Negro colleges as a medium for sharing limited resources and undertaking joint efforts, received a grant of \$120,000 to establish a central administrative office. The office will promote curriculum development, reduction of overlapping courses, pooled purchasing, shared library resources, and joint fund-raising.

The National Council of the Churches of Christ received funds to encourage efforts among predominantly Negro church-related colleges to expand and increase their efficiency. Some fifty-six of these colleges are related to religious bodies affiliated with the council. The program will be carried out by the council through a new central office and field staff in the South.

Grants were made to five predominantly Negro colleges acting as fiscal agents for a series of workshops, each of which brought together faculty members from a group of geographically clustered Negro colleges to consider priorities and plan activities which may qualify for Federal funds under Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Seventeen predominantly Negro colleges and universities received grants to enable key business-office personnel to acquire broader experience and learn new academic management methods through internships at larger, more diversified institutions.

To help improve performance at the policy-making level of private predominantly Negro colleges, funds were granted for a study by the Southern Fellowships Fund of selection and responsibility of boards of trustees. The study will be conducted by Samuel M. Nabrit, former president of Texas Southern University and formerly a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

A grant of \$155,000 went to the National Urban League to conduct New Careers Week programs to encourage high-school students and college freshmen to expand their thinking about career choices, help Negro colleges assess offerings in light of the experience of recent graduates, and tell counselors of requirements for new careers.

A complete list of 1967 grants in the Education and Research Division begins on page 90; projects, page 134; appropriations, page 79.

Noncommercial Television

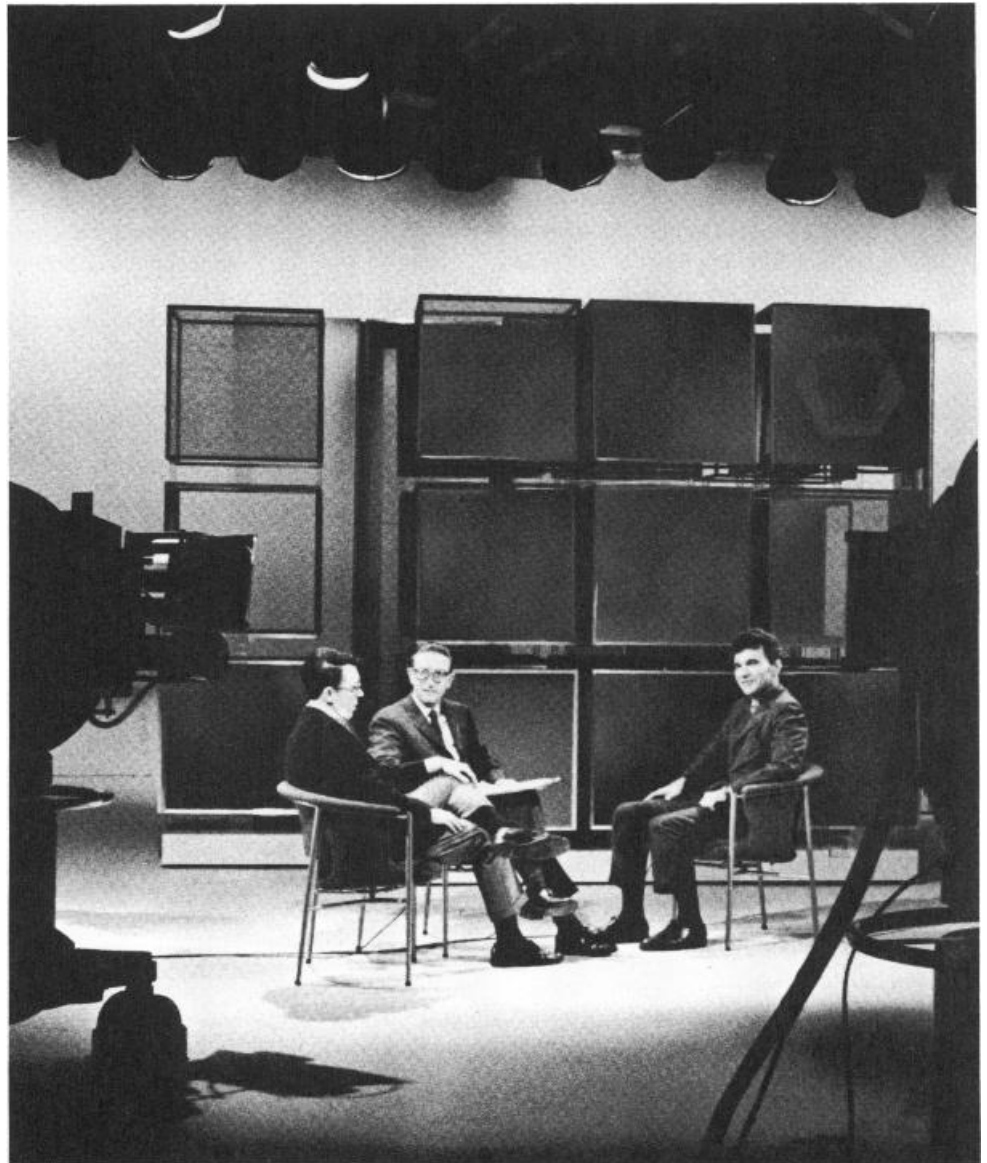
The Foundation continued its efforts to help build a strong noncommercial television structure for the nation. Having initiated a national debate in 1966 on the potential of communications satellite transmission for educational television, the Foundation this year established the Public Broadcast Laboratory (PBL) for a two-year demonstration of the power of national interconnection for noncommercial television. PBL was also created to show how noncommercial television, when backed by adequate funds for programming, might produce superior cultural and public affairs programs for a nationwide audience. A series of two-hour broadcasts in Sunday evening prime time began in

November over most of the nation's 138 educational television stations.

PBL, which received \$7.9 million for its start-up period and first broadcast year, operates as a division of the National Educational Television and Radio Center (NET), which itself is supported mainly by the Foundation. A further \$6 million grant for program support was made to NET in 1967 to continue its service for noncommercial channels—five hours of new public affairs and cultural programs weekly. In addition, NET received a special grant to interconnect its affiliated stations for three programs, including an analysis by leading educators and journalists of President



Public Broadcast Laboratory was established by the Foundation to demonstrate the potential of noncommercial television, with adequate funding, to produce cultural and public-affairs programs with wide appeal. Weekly two-hour broadcasts began in November, 1967.



Johnson's State of the Union address immediately after delivery.

The Foundation continued its matching grants to community-supported educational television stations under a program begun in 1965. This year grants totaling almost \$6.7 million were made to thirty stations, listed on page 101.

These actions came against a backdrop of important developments in the noncommercial television field—including publication of the Carnegie Commission Report on Educational Television, a Presidential message on the subject, and passage of a law setting up a Federally chartered nonprofit Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Responding to Congressional invitation to present its views, the Foundation supported these efforts in hearings conducted by the Senate and House.

In further submissions to the Federal Communications Commission (F.C.C.) regarding the establishment of a domestic communications satellite

system, the Foundation amplified and strengthened its proposal that free channels be provided for noncommercial television, and that a portion of the savings realized by commercial broadcasters in using satellites instead of terrestrial facilities be earmarked for educational television programming. The Foundation's most recent submission concerned a proposal by the Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat) to launch a pilot five-year domestic satellite program. The Foundation asked the F.C.C. to withhold approval of the Comsat plan on the grounds that the projected program was not a test but the first phase of a multipurpose domestic satellite communications system and that it would prejudice the work of Congressional committees and a Presidential Task Force studying communications policy.

A complete list of grants in Noncommercial Television begins on page 101; projects, page 134; and appropriations, page 79.

Humanities and the Arts

This year marked the tenth anniversary of the Foundation's activities in the humanities and the arts. Notwithstanding the entry of government support into these fields during this period, the Foundation's objectives are essentially unchanged. Foremost it seeks to assure and expand opportunities for the professional artist at all stages of his career and to strengthen the outlets for his work—theater companies, musical organizations, and other institutions. Secondary to these concerns are the economic and social problems of the arts. The staff of the Humanities and the Arts Division relies heavily on the judgments of professionals themselves, and encourages means for artists and artistic directors to analyze their needs and paths to solution jointly. Given the Foundation's finite resources and the vast needs in all the arts, its support has been selective (even in its largest

single venture, \$80.2 million in support of American symphony orchestras, sixty-one companies were selected), in order to lay the groundwork strategically for national development in each of the arts. In the Foundation's choices, professional and artistic criteria override other possible considerations, including amateur activities and the role of the arts as an asset in the civic landscape.

During the fiscal year, in addition to continued activity in theater, opera, museums, and the film, the Division made its first initial major grant in architecture.

In the humanities, the Foundation's largest contribution has actually come through a panoply of programs in support of higher education, which are conducted by the Education and Research Division. The Humanities and the Arts Division itself, however, has supported many particular

humanistic ventures—including scholarly publication, a critical analysis of three decades of humanistic scholarship, the development of library

resources, postdoctoral research, literary translations and cross-disciplinary efforts to strengthen quality and conceptual innovation.

Making The Scene

A novelist can review his work-in-progress by re-reading; a sculptor can stand back and ponder the progress of his creation. But it is much more difficult for an American playwright to test his art as it evolves, for this requires the sympathetic collaboration of players and directors in full professional command of their own creative skills.

The relative scarcity of such opportunities is widely blamed for the dearth of worthwhile new scripts reflecting contemporary themes and issues. Even in New York City, the country's theater capital, it is a fairly recent phenomenon to have professional workshops that consider the playwright their principal client. Several such proving grounds were assisted by the Foundation this year.

For several years the Foundation has sought a variety of means to help playwrights work with professional companies as part of a larger interest in nurturing the theater as a cultural resource. Here as in other art fields, the Foundation's purpose is twofold—to assist the individual artist's growth, especially at the crucial point after his first solid achievement and before his peak; and to foster organizations and institutions which provide outlets for his work.

In theater, early emphasis was on assisting non-profit, resident professional theater groups as vehicles and training resources for serious actors, directors, playwrights, and designers. Aid to the development of individual artists has included three playwrights' programs: in 1959-60 grants underwrote the production costs of ten scripts to expand the writers' experience of technical problems in writing for the stage. Beginning in 1961, twenty-five poets and fiction writers—for example, Herbert Gold, Mark Harris and, Richard Wilbur

—received seasonal residencies with professional theater groups to stimulate their interest and deepen their insight in the dramatic form. Since 1964, the Foundation has made grants to enable playwrights nominated by professional directors to work with them in revision and rehearsal of a script for production or, in exceptional circumstances, to execute the commission of a new play.

The Foundation made its first grant to a workshop specifically for a writer-development program in 1964 to the American Place Theatre, a nonprofit, subscription-supported organization in New York City. Of several companies open to serious new scripts, it was the only one prepared to offer playwrights of all levels of experience, working in a wide variety of styles, the chance to see their work staged by professionals at any point from a rehearsed reading to a full production.

In the following three years twenty-one writers—established names in other forms as well as talented unknowns—worked there with founder Wynn Handman, eighteen other professional directors, more than 200 actors and actresses, and five designers. Among new works produced were Robert Lowell's "The Old Glory," Paul Goodman's "Jonah," Ronald Ribman's "Journey of the Fifth Horse," and William Alfred's "Hogan's Goat."

This year, the Foundation increased and expanded its support of the American Place writers' program with a grant of \$474,000, and granted a total of \$477,500 to several new enterprises (see page 42) that place the writer front and center along with other theater artists—the Negro Ensemble Company, the New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop, and the La Mama Experimental Theatre Club.

Development of Artistic Institutions

The Foundation began a second decade of effort to strengthen the resident professional theater company. Further matching grants, for a total of \$2.3 million, went to three nonprofit professional companies, and a grant of \$434,000 was made to help establish a professional Negro company in New York City. The Negro Ensemble Company will provide increased opportunities for experienced Negro actors through development of a repertoire including works on racial themes and problems, and will offer professional training to potential new talent, including theater craftsmen, with materials that emphasize Negro identity.

The American Conservatory Theatre, established by William Ball in Pittsburgh in 1965 and now planning to make a permanent home in San Francisco, received \$545,000 for its training and production program and for general strengthening of its position as a resident company. The Guthrie Theatre Foundation, now adding to its twenty-five-week Minneapolis season fifteen weeks in St. Paul, received \$870,000 for support in the next three years. The APA-Phoenix, in New York, which has established a classical repertory ensemble, received \$900,000.

The Centre Theatre Group received, for activities in one of the two theaters (the Mark Taper Forum) it administers in the Los Angeles Music Center, the \$500,000 it was conditionally granted in 1962 on the understanding that the group, then in residence on the campus of the University of California, would seek its own facilities.

The Foundation, which in 1964 made grants to twelve experimental film-makers, expanded its efforts to help develop the film as an art form by granting \$1.3 million toward the establishment of an American Film Institute, with headquarters in Los Angeles. The institute, also supported by the National Endowment for the Arts and the film industry, will provide advanced training for up to forty young film-makers, and give them the

opportunity to produce their own films. The institute will also maintain archives of dramatic and documentary films, conduct an educational program in the schools, and publish a journal.

Development of Individual Talent

Continuing its effort to strengthen key independent training schools, which are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with university art and music departments, the Foundation assisted the New England Conservatory of Music and the Art Students' League in New York. The Conservatory, which works intimately with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and now enrolls more than 500 students, received a \$750,000 matching grant. The Art Students' League, which was established in 1875 and has 1,800 students in painting, sculpture, the graphic arts, and noncommercial drawing, received \$250,000 principally for an endowment fund to place instructors on a year-round basis.

Assistance to talented artists at critical stages of their careers was given through a grant for additional summer scholarships at the Marlboro (Vermont) School of Music. Under a previous three-year grant, 188 awards were made to concert soloists, symphony orchestra and string-quartet players, and singers and composers. In addition, funds were granted to enable up to forty United States and Latin American cello students to participate in a two-week seminar, conducted by Pablo Casals, at the Conservatory of Music in Puerto Rico.

Further grants to assist the development of playwrights are discussed in the inset on page 41.

Experiments, Demonstrations, and Studies

A new effort to revitalize urban design by challenging the visual and spatial concepts that dominate most city planning was initiated through support for studies by three leading American architects. Paul Rudolph, Ulrich Franzen, and I. M. Pei, who are teachers as well as active designers, will each explore a particular problem in

an effort to search out new concepts of physical form that are more livable and workable than those produced by conventional practice over the last fifty years. Models and materials related to the studies will be circulated nationally through traveling exhibits and an illustrated volume describing the projects and their implications. Mr. Franzen will study the entire length of Lenox Avenue, in Harlem, to suggest ways of making such thoroughfares a more integral part of the residential areas adjoining them. Using as a model the Canal Street area in New York, which has long been among the proposed routes for a Lower Manhattan Expressway, Mr. Rudolph will work on designs for urban expressways that meet human, aesthetic, and vehicular needs. Mr. Pei's project will be announced later.

The Foundation's program of matching grants to museums of fine arts for the preparation, publication, and distribution of catalogues containing scholarly appraisals of important collections was extended for three years. Grants for ten new catalogues, listed on page 106, brought the total assisted during the first five years of the program to forty-four. Further support was given for an automated book catalogue of the Dance Collection of the New York Public Library, which will make unique material available to scholars, critics, and students.

The Humanities

The Council on Library Resources, which since 1956 has received \$13 million from the Foundation to help solve library problems in an age of rapidly proliferating knowledge and swelling college and university enrollments, received an additional \$5 million. Since its inception, the council has identified and contributed to the solution of many key problems of research libraries. Projects range from improvement of storage and retrieval through use of microfilm and automation, to preservation of paper, cataloguing, and education for librarianship. Under the new grant, the council

will develop model libraries for the sciences, the humanities and social sciences, and for the liberal-arts college. The council will also pay particular attention to library research overseas to enable librarians in the United States to keep up with new developments.

Two leading intellectual and philosophical ventures received support. The Study Group on the Unity of Knowledge, first convened with a Foundation grant in 1965 under the leadership of Michael Polyani, the Oxford professor who is both chemist and philosopher, was granted \$220,000 for its efforts to establish common theoretical ground among various currents of scientific and humanistic thought. The funds will be used for conferences and seminars of American and foreign scholars who will examine the relevance of several fields to each other and to man's ideas of himself and the world.

With a \$560,000 grant, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences will expand and diversify its program of interdisciplinary inquiry into social, political, and cultural issues. It will concentrate on questions in humanities and the arts that are not directly related to public policy, for study of which other funds are not readily available. Papers on the topics will be published in the Academy's journal, *Daedalus*, and then in hard covers.

Selected liberal-arts colleges across the country were invited to participate in an experimental program, for which \$2 million was appropriated in 1966, to achieve a new level of support for faculty development in the humanities. Under the program, colleges will receive funds which they may allocate to individual professors for research, overseas travel, summer stipends, and released time. Grants must be matched by funds from the colleges, which will be expected to maintain the higher rate of support for humanistic scholarship after the program ends.

A complete list of grants in the Humanities and the Arts Division begins on page 102; projects, page 134; and appropriations, page 80.

The Theater: *Negro Ensemble Company (right), providing training and wider opportunities for Negro actors, directors, and theater specialists, was established in New York with Foundation grant. Other grants were made to assist resident theaters, among them the American Conservatory Theatre (below) in San Francisco.*





Artistic Institutions: *Training for the artist is supported through grants to such institutions as the Art Students' League and the North Carolina School of the Arts, where Andres Segovia is shown listening to student guitarist.*



International Division

Foundation activities outside the United States are primarily but not exclusively the concern of the International Division. Officers of the other divisions pursue responsibilities—in humanities and the arts and in educational research, for example—in other developed countries as well as in the United States.

The International Division has four major objectives:

—To assist the long-term economic and social growth of less-developed countries in South and Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The Foundation helps create or strengthen agencies and institutions that can provide the skills needed in agriculture, family planning, university and public-school education, management training, public administration, science and technology, development planning, and related fields. As a private institution whose resources are limited in comparison with those of national and international aid-giving agencies, the Foundation emphasizes training rather than bricks and mortar. The bulk of its assistance overseas is for consultants, mainly from American universities, who help establish new institutions

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Foundation this year provided support mainly for education, family planning, agriculture, and development planning and management. Of particular note were efforts to spread new wheat and rice technology, to enable countries in the region to achieve rapid and significant production gains. As more Asian countries accepted population control as a priority objective for national development, the Foundation continued to provide consultants, training, and research support for family-planning programs in India and Pakistan, and made its first population grants in Ceylon and Indonesia.

The Foundation's office in Indonesia was re-

and train local staffs less developed countries need to operate self-sufficiently, and for fellowships, mainly in the United States, enabling officials and advanced students from the poorer countries to prepare themselves for leadership positions. Funds are also provided for library books and journals, scientific equipment, and other materials. The Foundation maintains twenty overseas offices to keep in close touch with the people and institutions of the regions in which it operates.

—To support organizations and programs intended to improve cooperation among nations of the Atlantic and Pacific areas, to contribute to greater understanding between the Western and Communist worlds, and to strengthen such international organizations as the United Nations and its agencies.

—To help check world population growth through research in reproductive biology, training and research in the social sciences, and support for action programs in family planning.

—To strengthen the universities, research agencies, and other institutions in the West that supply research, training, and technical assistance needed by the less-developed countries.

opened after being closed for eighteen months, and an office was opened in Bangkok to administer Foundation assistance in Thailand and regional projects in Southeast Asia.

India

The Foundation continued to support Indian efforts to modernize agriculture, reduce population growth, and train managers and administrators.

A new effort to support Indian steps toward overall university reform was marked by a \$1.5 million grant to the University of Delhi. The grant—the first in a concerted, long-term program to strengthen the university through improved graduate educa-

tion, a better core program for undergraduates, and expanded research in the arts and sciences—will be used primarily to buy science equipment.

Other grants were directed to the improvement of research and training on law and government as factors in national development. A \$441,000 grant to the University of Delhi and a further \$304,000 grant to Banaras Hindu University were provided to help improve the level of Indian legal education. Both of these institutions are reorganizing their curricula and reducing traditional formal lectures in favor of classroom discussion based on assigned readings and case studies. Research and training on Indian parliamentary affairs, constitutional questions, and federal-state relations were supported by a grant to the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.

The Foundation continued to support the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization (which is discussed in the inset on page 48) and the training of government officers in the state of Rajasthan, which is systematically improving administrative skills at all levels.

The Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, India's only nongovernmental agency working on labor problems, received a grant to strengthen research and training in union and company affairs. With earlier assistance, the center has completed major studies of labor economics and productivity, personnel management, and union organization.

Pakistan

Foundation-supported efforts to develop more efficient varieties of wheat and rice and spread their use over large areas were intensified. Thus West Pakistan is extending to some five million acres the new wheat seed first introduced into the country with Foundation assistance by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, located in Mexico. At the same time, consultants from the International Rice Research Institute (I.R.R.I.) are working in East Pakistan to introduce higher-yielding varieties of rice. Research

crops grown from I.R.R.I. seeds have produced richer yields than those of traditional Pakistani rices.

The Foundation provided further support for the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics. With advisers from Yale University and the Population Council, the institute has completed 200 research reports, including Pakistan's first wholesale price index and first population sample survey.

Philippines

After supporting various professional schools at the University of the Philippines since 1963, the Foundation this year assisted a major effort by the university to improve graduate training and research in the arts and sciences. Grants totaling \$1.5 million were made for science equipment, library materials in the natural sciences and humanities, and a computer center.

Other grants to the university provided continued support for the College of Public Administration and the Population Institute. The college now plans to offer a doctoral program and will sponsor conferences for government, academic, and other leaders. The population center, established with Foundation help in 1964, now has a teaching, research, and service program dealing with demography, including workshops for government officials and academic personnel.

Continuing support begun in 1962, the Foundation granted \$2 million for the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture, the country's leading center for agricultural training and research. Funds will be used for advisers from Cornell University, fellowships for graduate study in the United States, an expanded program to train rice-culture specialists, and a computer and other scientific equipment.

The Philippine Normal College received further Foundation assistance to strengthen language research in English, Tagalog, and a number of vernaculars, in an effort to help solve some of the crucial educational problems faced by a multi-

lingual society. With a previous grant, the college organized a graduate curriculum in linguistics and installed a language laboratory. The new grant

will be used for consultants, faculty development, and research on child development.

On the economically depressed island of Min-

Planning For Calcutta

Early in 1967, a group of planners published a major document* detailing the minimum steps to be taken if Calcutta, India's largest city, is to provide its people with at least minimum standards of public services.

The document—176 large pages of text, maps, tables, and charts—climaxed five years work by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization (C.M.P.O.), an agency established in 1961 on the initiative of West Bengal's Chief Minister, B. C. Roy. Since C.M.P.O. began work, the Ford Foundation has provided more than \$4.5 million (including a grant of \$580,000 this year) to supply the services of American, British, and other nationals as urban-planning consultants.

The complexity of planning for such a city as Calcutta has challenged the imagination of urban experts throughout the world. Among the problems:

- Population of 7.5 million expected to nearly double by 1986.
- Slums, desperately overcrowded, lacking toilet facilities and underground sewers.
- Hooghly River, main artery of transportation to the coast, has been silting up. Modern cargo ships can neither enter nor leave fully loaded.
- Buses, two-car trolleys, trucks, cars, rickshaws, bicycles, cows, and people crowding the roads.

The first phase in planning for such a city must be measurement—surveys, maps, land-use and transportation analyses, population studies to determine the need for schools, jobs, and hospitals.

On the basis of such studies, the first plan made a series of twenty-one long-term recommendations for regeneration of the city, including:

- An economic development program that will foster both public and private enterprise, involving

tax relief for new industrial plants and assistance in manpower training.

- Initiation of a program that will eventually make it possible to provide decent housing for all people at a price they can afford. The program includes land acquisition and preparation of tracts of land for housing, with utilities and road systems.
- Provision of essential community facilities, with priority for education, health, and urban community development.
- An integrated metropolitan transportation system, including construction of new bridges across the Hooghly River, improved roads and rail terminal facilities, and a rapid mass transit system.
- Reorganization of local government into units large enough to provide the fiscal base for adequate administration of local affairs.

C.M.P.O. is also concerned with immediate action programs. On its recommendation, a water authority and sewerage authority for the whole metropolitan area has been set up, capable of bringing proper sanitation to the city and ridding Calcutta of its reputation as the world's cholera capital. A bill to improve the slums, by providing such services as sanitary latrines, lighting, paved streets, and community bath houses—also based on C.M.P.O. proposals—is now in the West Bengal legislature.

The first five years, however, are only the beginning of a continual planning process. Foundation advisers are being gradually withdrawn as a competent Indian staff is recruited and trained. C.M.P.O. is therefore both important in its own right and as an example of how institutions can be built with assistance from overseas until they are capable of handling a vital task.

**Basic Development Plan: Calcutta Metropolitan District, 1966-1986.*

danao, the Foundation continued to support the basic science departments of the state university through a consortium of American universities, and also assisted the university's engineering program.

Malaysia and Singapore

Further assistance in Malaysia was provided in education, agriculture, public administration, and family planning.

The Foundation supported public administration training and research at the University of Malaya through a grant to the University of Pittsburgh which will help work out a program closely related to the development planning work that is being assisted by Harvard under a previous Foundation grant. Further support for the University of Malaya's Faculty of Education was given for teacher training, in a continued effort to overcome national problems caused by racial and linguistic differences in the schools. The funds will be used to expand graduate enrollment and to provide graduate training for undergraduates from two-year colleges. Malaysia's National Family Planning Board, which recently initiated an action program, received further support through a grant to the University of Michigan.

The Foundation assisted the University of Singapore's center for economic research, which since 1964 has studied manpower, national income, and industrialization and trade problems in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin. Other assistance went to help develop the University of Singapore's law department, where visiting faculty members from the University of California (Berkeley) are helping to develop new courses, teaching materials, and techniques.

Indonesia

Resuming activities in Indonesia, the Foundation began to review and update the programs it supported before its Jakarta office was closed in 1965—teacher-training, English-language teaching, eco-

nomics research and administration, and clerical training. A grant to the University of California was made to continue assistance to the Faculty of Economics at the University of Indonesia. First supported by the Foundation in 1956, the Faculty has supplied many of the economic advisors now serving the Indonesian government. The new grant provides fellowships for younger faculty members in an effort to bolster the university's depleted staff. For an emergency program to improve secondary-school English teaching, the Foundation provided funds for a series of short courses for teachers through a grant to the State University of New York. Further assistance was provided for development of a national center for training in clerical skills.

Following the Indonesian government's decision to adopt a national family-planning program, the Foundation made a grant to the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association for assistance to two pilot projects.

Thailand, Ceylon, Hong Kong

Thailand's National Institute of Development Administration, the country's leading center for research and training on development problems, received further Foundation assistance. A group of four American Midwest universities (Indiana and Michigan State Universities and the Universities of Illinois and Wisconsin) is supplying advisers, training fellowships, and equipment.

Two projects in Ceylon, in rice research and in family planning, were supported. A grant went to the International Rice Research Institute to help train Ceylonese research staff and improve research facilities; the focal point will be the country's fertile dry zone, where little rice is now grown in comparison with the crowded wet zone. A grant to the Population Council will assist the Ceylonese government's family-planning program through research and evaluation, design of uniform reports and a national information program, and training for selected officials.

A further grant of \$510,000 was made to the Chinese University of Hong Kong for graduate training and research. The university is conducting

AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The Arab-Israeli war and its aftermath disrupted many projects in agriculture, education, public administration, and other fields supported by the Foundation in the Middle East. By October, consultants had returned to most countries in which the Foundation operates, but projects in Syria, the United Arab Republic, and Iraq remained largely at a standstill.

In Africa, the Foundation resumed assistance in Ghana after a three-year interruption, and initiated a sociolinguistic survey in East Africa in a pioneering effort to provide data on which national policy decisions on language may be based. In Nigeria, military conflict between the Federal government and the secessionist Eastern Region forced the Foundation to suspend operations in that province. Programs in other parts of Nigeria continued.

In Turkey, the Foundation emphasized the improvement of science education through renewed assistance at both the high-school and college levels.

West Africa

Efforts continued to focus on the improvement of governmental competence and on education at the university, teacher-training, and technical levels.

The Foundation committed \$6 million to help establish, in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation, an International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria, which will undertake research and training to improve output and quality of such foods as corn, soybeans, peanuts, cassava, yams, and grain sorghum.

As part of its long-term effort to help the University of Ibadan develop as a major African center for graduate training and research, the Foundation granted \$221,000 for a research and

a broad research program in the natural and social sciences, and is sending faculty members abroad for advanced study.

training unit in the behavioral sciences, a field still little developed in African universities. Further support was also provided for professorships in sociology, archeology, and linguistics at the university's Institute of African Studies.

Following earlier support for vocational and technical education in Nigeria, the Foundation helped establish a national center at the University of Lagos concerned specifically with curriculum improvement and teacher-training. Further support was given to the West African Examinations Council for training in objective testing.

In public administration, the Foundation further assisted the University of Ife, where nearly 200 graduates have completed a one-year course before entering government service, and nearly 500 have taken shorter courses, since Foundation support began in 1963.

In Ghana, the Foundation granted \$875,000 to supply economic advisers to the government over the next three years. The advisers will give on-the-job training to staff of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, some of whom will go abroad for further training. The advisers will work on budget preparation and problems of agricultural development, industry and transportation, and foreign trade.

For staff housing, making it possible for the University of Ghana to recruit key expatriate professors, and for postgraduate training for young faculty members, a \$300,000 grant was made.

In Liberia, a further grant to Cuttington College was made for a program under which needy students will repay scholarship loans through work programs and out of their earnings after graduation. Cuttington, a private liberal-arts college with students from seventeen countries, received previous Foundation assistance for faculty exchange and library development.

East Africa

A survey of language use and training in the region was begun under grants to the University of California, the University of East Africa, and the Center for Applied Linguistics in Washington. Many African vernaculars, some Indian languages, and English are commonly spoken in the area. Therefore choices of languages to be used in education and government affairs are among the most crucial and potentially controversial that a new nation can make. To provide information on which such decisions can be based, a survey of two countries will be carried out each year, African linguists will be sent abroad for training, and linguistic research will be supported at African universities. In Uganda, the Foundation helped set up a language research and training unit, which will develop new methods for training primary-school teachers and advise the government on the use of English as a medium of instruction.

In Kenya, the Foundation assisted the training of health workers for the country's family-planning program, the first in tropical Africa.

In other efforts, the Foundation gave further support for a work program for students at the University of East Africa in the vacation period before their final academic year; helped the East African Academy, a group of scholars established with Foundation support, in setting up a center to keep up-to-date information on social-science research; and gave further assistance for library development at Haile Selassie I University in Ethiopia.

North Africa

Further assistance in public administration and family planning was provided in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

In Morocco, the Foundation provided instructors in economics and administrative law, fellowships abroad for mid-career administrators, and library and research support to improve the Moroccan School of Administration, complementing similar programs in Algeria and Tunisia.

In Algeria, a survey of family-planning knowledge, attitudes, and practices was assisted, and the Foundation provided a consultant to help reorganize the country's system of vital statistics, a prerequisite for an adequate national family planning program.

The Foundation helped strengthen English-language teaching at the University of Algiers through a grant for visiting professors, instructors, and a fellowship program to train Algerian graduates in Britain and the United States.

Jordan and Lebanon

As Foundation staff and consultants returned to the area, a few new projects began. The American University of Beirut received funds for an interdisciplinary graduate program in development administration, which takes account of economic, political, social, and administrative factors. The Foundation provided training abroad for senior and middle-level officers in the Lebanese Ministry of Finance and on-the-job training for others. In Jordan, further grants were given to the Development Board for staff training and research and to the University of Jordan for library development.

Israel

Further support for research projects related to development was given through a \$700,000 grant to the Israel Foundations Trustees. The grant will support work in the social sciences—for example, research to improve education for culturally disadvantaged children—as well as projects in the natural sciences for which assistance has previously been used.

Turkey

The Foundation extended its support for Turkey's national system of science education through grants for programs at the high-school, undergraduate, and graduate levels. The Middle East Technical University, which received previous Foundation funds for graduate programs in mathematics and

the physical sciences, was given new grants to help establish a biology program and to complete its computing center. Hacettepe University received a grant for the development of undergraduate basic-science programs. At the secondary level, a grant to the Scientific and Technical Research Council was made to disseminate the materials and methods devised at the national science high school, which was developed with Foundation aid during the last four years.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Foundation assistance is concentrated in five areas—agriculture, population, education and the humanities, science and technology, and the social sciences—through grants to institutions in Latin America and elsewhere concerned with problems of the region.

Agriculture

Mexico's International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center received \$500,000 to help make more readily available to developing nations the center's research and training resources in corn and wheat production developed in Mexico with Rockefeller Foundation assistance over the past twenty-five years. Research, training, and extension activities will be expanded so that scientists, technicians, and administrators from other countries can be accommodated at the center and research findings and production technology extended to other nations on a regular basis.

Continuing its effort to help Latin Americans analyze alternative courses for agricultural policy, the Foundation further assisted Argentina's program to train agricultural economists. Up to forty scholars will be enabled to study in the United States, returning to Argentina for dissertation research. After completing their degree programs, they will take posts in universities and other public and private institutions.

In Venezuela, the Foundation gave matching funds to the National Fund for Agricultural and

Hacettepe University received grants for an English-language program and for teaching and research in family planning and demography to provide the skills needed to implement Turkey's national family-planning program.

A grant to the Turkish Education Foundation, a private organization supported by business and professional leaders, was made to help inaugurate a nationwide university scholarship program and undertake research on national educational needs.

Livestock Research, to provide fellowships for master's-degree and doctoral studies in the agricultural sciences.

Population

As population growth rates became a matter of concern to more Latin American governments and other institutions, the Foundation stepped up its assistance in population studies, family planning, and research in reproductive biology.

Support for work in population already under way in Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru was extended to Brazil and Venezuela. The Foundation assisted the Brazilian Society for Family Welfare, an organization with some thirty clinics, mainly in major cities. The grant will help the society set up an experimental program of clinics in small towns and rural areas. A related grant was made to the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, whose maternity hospital is the site of the society's national headquarters, for research on side effects of contraception. In Venezuela, a grant to Concepcion Palacios Maternity Hospital was made to expand family-planning training for doctors, nurses, and social workers.

Two grants were made to help Latin American medical schools provide increasing leadership in the population field. Under a grant made to Argentina's University of El Salvador, ten institutions in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay have set up a postgraduate course to give young doctors from

throughout Latin America research experience and training in population and human-reproduction studies. The course is designed to provide new talent for teaching and research institutions and to encourage population studies in Latin American medical schools. The Foundation also supported the Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools, with headquarters in Bogota. The Federation will work through Latin American medical schools to stimulate teaching and research in demography, reproductive biology, and family planning, and will help improve cooperation between university medical departments and government officials on population issues.

The Foundation gave further assistance to the Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine for training and research in population. In its two years of operation, the association's Division of Population Studies has helped awaken the interest of social scientists in population problems, assisted university medical faculties in expanding training and research in family planning, and improved communication between government and medical faculties on population problems. Further assistance also went to the College of Mexico for its Center for Economic and Demographic Studies, which offers Mexico's first graduate training in demography.

Education and the Humanities

While continuing support for universities to further economic and social development, the Foundation turned increasing attention to primary and secondary education in Latin America.

For the Brazilian secondary schools, grants were made for teacher-training, curriculum development, and educational testing. A grant to the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro will help a team of educators plan a Faculty of Education and develop a condensed training program to help overcome the scarcity of junior high-school teachers. The Faculty of Philosophy of the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul was also

assisted in a cooperative program with six other faculties to train junior high-school teachers. A new testing center, assisted by a grant to the Getulio Vargas Foundation, will devise objective examinations at the secondary-school level; it complements the establishment in 1966 of a similar unit to improve university entrance examinations.

In an enlarged effort to apply linguistics as a major tool in the improvement of language teaching, the Foundation made grants in Brazil and, through the Center for Applied Linguistics, assisted the Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching, a professional organization that aims to improve language training throughout the Western hemisphere. Four institutions in Brazil are being supported in the first phase of an intensive effort to improve language teaching in the secondary schools—the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, which will become the focal point for training new professors of linguistics; the Yazigi Institute of Languages, which will conduct summer institutes for linguistics professors; and the Federal University of Bahia and the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, which will conduct in-service courses for secondary school language teachers.

Support for national programs of educational reform was also provided in Chile and Venezuela. Advisers were supplied to Chile's Center for Educational Improvement in its four main subject areas (natural sciences, mathematics, languages, and the social sciences); the Foundation is also providing the center with technical assistance for its work in educational television. In Venezuela, a grant was made to the Ministry of Education for staff development and applied research and experiments to improve the national system of primary and secondary education; the University of Wisconsin is supplying advisers.

The National University of Colombia, which is organizing the libraries on its Bogota campus into a central system, received funds for fellowships,

advisers, books, and equipment. Assistance also went to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of the Andes, a private Colombian university, which developed a basic-studies program with earlier Foundation aid and has greatly expanded its course offerings in the social sciences and humanities.

Science and Technology

As part of its continuing effort to help faculties of science and engineering reach higher standards, the Foundation granted \$450,000 to the National Autonomous University of Mexico. The grant will support the first phase of a five-year program to improve graduate-level teaching and research by increasing the number of full-time professors and expanding graduate enrollment. Colombia's University of the Valley also received a further grant for its Division of Sciences.

In Chile, the Foundation further assisted the technical education program at the Federico Santa Maria Technical University through a grant of \$203,000 to the William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute. The curriculum, which prepares specialists in subprofessional fields and provides sufficiently advanced education to include the option of entering university schools of engineering, is designed to alleviate the shortage of middle-level technicians in industry.

In Central America, the University of El Salvador will embark on a faculty development program in science and technology with a \$200,000 grant.

Social Sciences

The Foundation provided further funds to increase the number of young Latin American scholars and practitioners in the social sciences and economic planning, administration, law, and urban planning.

Grants in national economic planning were made in Brazil and Colombia. Brazil's National Bank for Economic Development received \$336,000 for collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School of Management,

in improving management in the Brazilian development banking system through training, operations research, and technical aid. The Foundation also assisted the Brazilian government in developing training and research programs in economics at the Ministry of Planning. In Colombia, further assistance for national development planning was provided through a grant to enable Harvard University to provide training in formulation of monetary, industrial, and agricultural policies. The Central Reserve Bank of Peru received \$150,000 for a program under which young economists from the bank will conduct intensive courses for university students.

For work in public and business administration, grants were made in Brazil and Venezuela. Brazil's Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul was assisted in research in municipal administration and research and teaching in public administration and political science. In Venezuela, the Foundation provided planning assistance to the Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration for a privately sponsored graduate program in business and public administration. The Institute of Public Administration in New York received a grant for technical assistance to the Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Improvement, Venezuela's principal agency for strengthening municipal government.

In an attempt to relate Latin American legal training more directly to national development, the Foundation granted \$791,000, through the International Legal Center in New York, for modernization of the Chilean law schools. The Universities of Chile and Concepcion and the Catholic University of Valparaiso will use the funds to obtain the services of more full-time professors, add case studies and problem-solving sessions to the curriculum, and establish a basic course in the social sciences. The grant also supports collaboration with North American law professors and graduate students.

With a grant to the Brazilian Society for Instruc-

tion, the Foundation assisted a program in Rio de Janeiro to study aspects of social and political development in Brazil and to train young social scientists in modern methods of research. The

RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Since World War II, the leading philanthropic foundations have led efforts to improve university competence in the international field. The effort has succeeded to the point that international studies are now a permanent and integral part of university curricula in the United States. The Ford Foundation's International Training and Research program, concluded last year, helped establish a base on which international-studies programs may be further strengthened when Federal funds become available under the International Education Act.

Now that its international programs are more closely related within a single division, the Foundation is considering ways in which it can help gear the capacity of institutions in the advanced countries more directly to the needs of the emerging nations. It plans to focus assistance more closely on particular problems as they become more crucial and as the skills to deal with them can be marshaled.

International-studies grants related to research and training as well as to work in the less-developed countries are also reported under the Education and Research Division (see page 36).

University Centers

A grant of \$800,000 was made to the University of Wisconsin for a new center devoted to overseas service, training, and research in economics and public administration. The center will involve economists, political scientists, demographers, and others in an effort to increase understanding of the growth problems of low-income countries. It will also develop curricula in development economics and administration for students from less-developed countries. It will help improve the uni-

versity's capacity to carry out technical assistance programs overseas by integrating research and training with overseas projects.

Two institutions concerned with Asian development problems were assisted. Kyoto University, which established a Center for Southeast Asian Studies with a previous Foundation grant, received further support for research and training and for extension of its work to Burma and Indonesia. The University of Hawaii, which is becoming an important training center for Asian students and a source of skills for Asian development, received a second grant for its Social Science Research Institute.

With a \$500,000 grant, the Fletcher School of Tufts University will continue a program in which twelve American and six foreign officials a year undertake cross-disciplinary studies of development problems to prepare themselves for diplomatic posts.

Syracuse University received a \$450,000 grant for its East African program of research and graduate training and for its master's program in public administration, which combines studies of public administration, foreign affairs, and languages with a one-year internship in a U.S. government agency in India or Pakistan.

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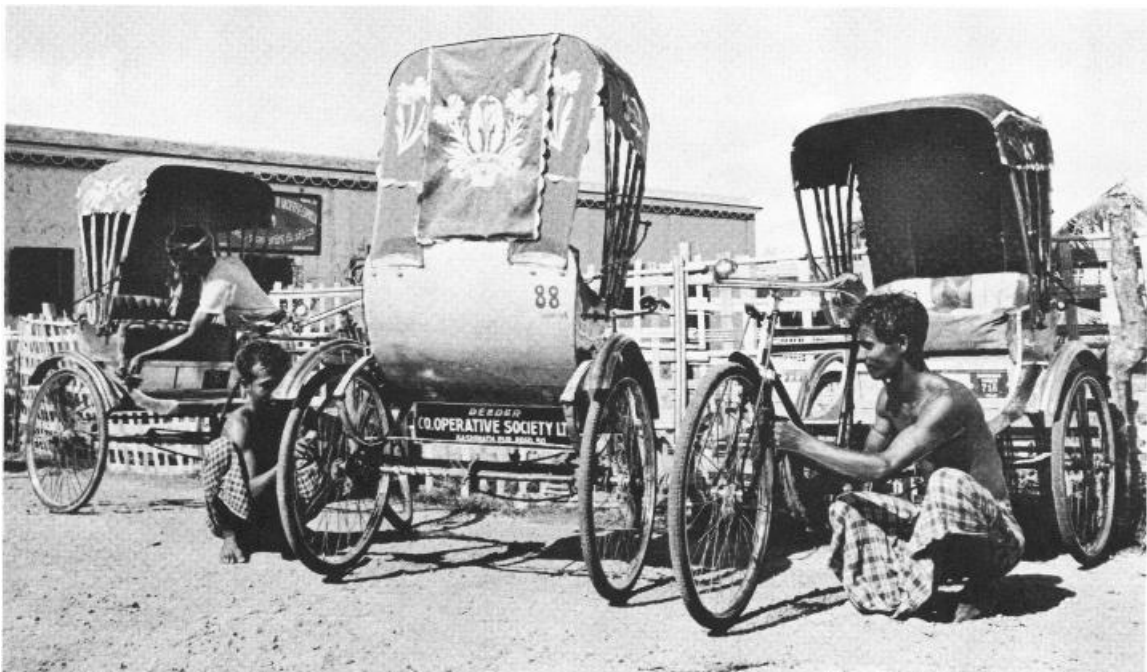
Language and Development

The Foundation's emphasis on language as a central factor in national development was reflected in grants in East Africa and Brazil, as noted earlier, and in a \$400,000 grant to Laval University, in Quebec, for a new international research center on bilingualism, which is becoming an increasingly important phenomenon in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as Canada.

Other grants for language studies were made to

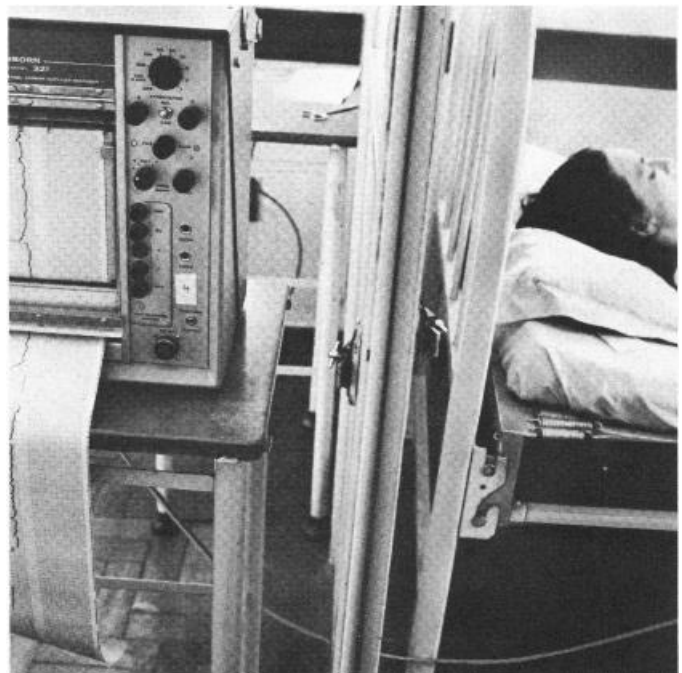


Thriving Agriculture is a prerequisite for all other forms of overseas development. Above, a farmer in the Philippines, where the Foundation assists the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture. In East Pakistan, the Foundation-supported Academy for Village Development at Comilla (library at left) trains rural administrators; it has also pioneered in the development of rural cooperatives in many fields including (below) local transportation.



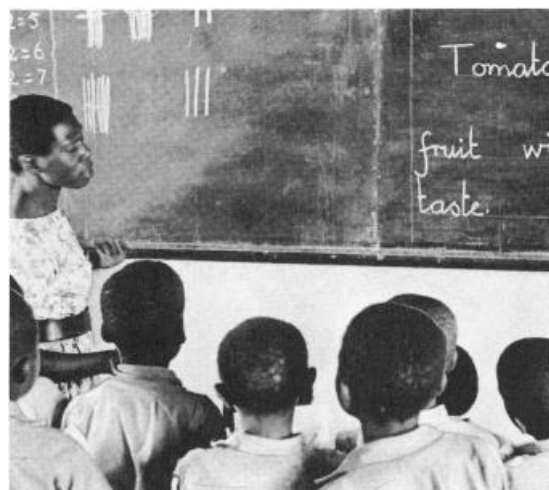


Latin American Universities: Foundation grants in Latin America have gone mainly to leading universities for teaching, research, and action on problems of national and regional growth. Above, students undertake an experiment in physics laboratory at the University of the Valley, in Colombia, where basic-studies programs, graduate programs in industrial management, training of secondary-school science teachers, and efforts to strengthen university administration and planning have been assisted. Below: left, National Autonomous University of Mexico, where Foundation supports graduate training and research in science and engineering; right, Federal University of Bahia, in Brazil, which has Foundation grant for research and training in reproductive biology.





China Studies received major assistance through grants to leading universities. Columbia University student learns brushstrokes required for writing Chinese characters.



Language Problems: An East African teacher with a class in English. Research grants in East Africa were designed to provide evidence on which to base the choice of languages for use in education and government.

continued from page 55

Georgetown University, to strengthen its doctoral program in languages, linguistics, and English as a second language; to Stanford University, for the Tokyo-based Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Training, which provides a year of advanced study for foreign students of Japanese; and to the Purdue Research Foundation, for summer training in Chinese and Japanese for students at Midwestern universities.

Exchange Programs

With a \$500,000 grant, the Foundation gave general support for five more years to the African-American Institute, which is bringing increasing numbers of Africans to the United States for study at universities and colleges, and helps stimulate American interest in African affairs through study and discussion. The grant will strengthen the institute's planning and project capabilities, rather than augment directly the number of study awards it administers.

Latin American Studies

For collaborative research on comparative problems of urban development among sociologists in the United States, Chile, and Brazil, Washington University received \$100,000. Studies to be conducted in St. Louis, Santiago, and Rio de Janeiro are expected to provide new research opportunities for young Latin American sociologists and training for both North American and Latin American students in comparative research techniques.

Grants to the Brookings Institution and to the Torcuato Di Tella Institute in Argentina were made to continue cooperative research among some thirteen Latin American institutions on eco-

nomie integration and development of the region. The program, begun with Foundation support in 1963, has already produced studies of cost and demand intended to facilitate investment planning for specific industries. The two institutions will now make comparative analyses of consumption and savings patterns and of salary structures in manufacturing industries, and will construct a typical Latin American package of products that could be used in international monetary comparisons.

The Council on Higher Education in the American Republics, a forum of discussion and study for North and South American university leaders, received support for studies of science education and political science research.

Cornell and Purdue Universities received grants to continue the Overseas Professional Service Fellowships, which enable young graduates to take responsible positions in Latin American banks, planning agencies, agricultural cooperatives, and other government and private agencies.

Other institutions in the United States to receive assistance were the Center for Inter-American Relations, which conducts meetings and study programs for businessmen, journalists, scholars, artists, and other professionals; and the Latin American Studies Association, which will establish a staff in New York and plan area-studies programs and ways to develop scholarly resources.

Further assistance also went to Vanderbilt University for its Center for Latin American Studies and to the Hispanic Foundation, which was established by the Library of Congress, for its own work on the cultures of Spain, Portugal, and Latin America.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Foundation began a review of its international efforts to improve the climate for constructive relations among nations, particularly in the light of changing relationships among the countries of Europe and between Europe and North America.

At the same time, the Foundation intensified its support for study of contemporary China both in the United States and abroad and resumed scholarly exchanges with Poland after an interruption of five years.

Asian Studies

Now that universities are developing the complex programs needed to train adequate numbers of China specialists, the Foundation made a series of grants to help major centers of Chinese studies undertake further scholarly research. The grants included:

—A total of \$5 million to Columbia, Cornell, and Harvard Universities, and the Universities of California (Berkeley) and Michigan for research to expand Western understanding of China and for training of specialists to fill teaching positions and government posts.

—\$500,000 to the Association of Research Libraries to develop national library collections of contemporary Chinese materials and \$250,000 to the National Committee on United States-China Relations to make new knowledge about China more widely available to the public.

—\$268,000 to the Academia Sinica on Taiwan, for further expansion of research on modern China.

—\$830,000 for British training and research on China—to London University for establishment of a contemporary China Institute and for its School of Oriental and African Studies, to the University of Leeds, and to a new international research center at the London School of Economics, concentrating initially on Chinese and Soviet studies.

Other Asian studies grants included \$800,000 to Harvard University for expansion of research on Japan, and \$100,000 each to Columbia, Harvard, and Princeton Universities, and to the Universities of Hawaii and Washington, for Korean studies.

The Developed World

The Foundation continued its efforts to expand scholarly, scientific, and economic cooperation among the developed nations of the Atlantic and Pacific, and to encourage them to respond to the needs of the less-developed countries.

Two grants were made to provide further op-

portunities for scientists, primarily from developing countries, to study in Europe. The International Centre for Theoretical Physics, in Trieste, which is concerned with studies that can contribute to the peaceful application of nuclear energy, received \$200,000 to expand its fellowships and other programs to develop theoretical physics in the less-advanced countries. The Niels Bohr Institute, in Copenhagen, which has received previous Foundation assistance for international scientific exchange including both Chinese and Soviet scholars, received a new \$150,000 grant for training and research by both young and senior physicists.

Four institutions concerned with communications media in the less-developed countries received further assistance. The Centre for Educational Television Overseas, with headquarters in London, will use a new grant for continued efforts to help developing nations establish and train personnel for educational television systems. The International African Institute, also in London, will strengthen its research and information activities, mainly seminars on bibliographic services and comparative cultural research on Africa. The International Press Institute, in Zurich, received a grant for continued training of African newsmen in Nairobi, Kenya. The Asian Broadcasting Union, which has its headquarters in Tokyo, received assistance for technical and program-staff training in its effort to foster development of radio and television in Eastern Asia.

Further support was also provided for the Greek-Turkish Economic Project, established in 1964 to help increase cooperation in tourism, development of the Maritsa-Evros River Valley, agricultural exports, and fisheries. Teams of Greeks, Turks, and foreign consultants are conducting studies and preparing recommendations for joint efforts.

In the Pacific area, the Japan Economic Research Center received further assistance for its exchange and training program, under which researchers from other Asian countries study at the

center and Japanese students come to the United States for advanced economic research. Funds also were given for meetings of American and Japanese scholars, alternately in Japan and the United States over three years, to discuss the impact of modern weapons and technology on international relations.

A further \$300,000 was granted to the Australian National University for training and research on programs related to Australia, Asia, and the Atlantic countries.

International Understanding

For continued educational, scientific, and cultural exchanges between Eastern Europe and the United States, \$1 million was granted. Exchanges with Poland, the country with which the program was initiated in 1957, were resumed after being suspended since 1962. Czechoslovakia took part in the program in 1967 for the first time, and dis-

POPULATION

In addition to the population programs in less-developed regions noted on page 46 to 53, the Foundation made grants in the United States and other advanced countries for basic and applied research by bio-medical scientists to assist worldwide efforts to develop more acceptable, more effective, and less expensive contraceptive methods. Through assistance to university centers and other institutions, it also assisted training of more social scientists in the design, administration, and evaluation of family-planning programs.

For work in all major aspects of the problem, the Foundation granted \$5 million to the Population Council, bringing to more than \$21 million the total granted since 1953. The council, which in recent years has derived more than half of its support from the Foundation, will use most of the new grant to expand its technical assistance to family-planning efforts in the developing countries, to assist in the manufacture and distribution of contraceptives, and to improve family-planning education at all levels. It provides professional

cussions with Bulgaria were conducted. Some seventy Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Poles, and Czechoslovaks were invited to the United States during the year.

A further grant was made to the International Press Institute for its efforts to improve the flow of news between countries. A new three-year program will include research and seminars on such specially related pairs of countries as Israel and Germany, Korea and Japan, and Turkey and Greece.

The Foundation continued to support a variety of conferences on world problems, including the international monetary system, the world food crisis, and international education. A study of restrictive trade legislation and American, European, and Common Market antitrust laws was also supported through a grant to the International Law Association.

assistance in family planning in Kenya, Korea, Thailand, Turkey, and Taiwan, and assists Ford Foundation-supported family-planning programs in Ceylon, Morocco, Pakistan, and Tunisia. Its demographic division will emphasize methods of measuring program effectiveness through studies of contraceptive practices and new methods of estimating birth rates in the absence of usable vital statistics. The council maintains teaching and research staffs in eight developing countries.

Reproductive Biology

Despite the standards of safety and effectiveness achieved by intrauterine devices and the present generation of oral contraceptives, national family-planning programs need improved contraceptive technology. With grants totaling \$10.5 million this year, the Foundation therefore sought to maintain the momentum of research under way to improve contraceptives now in use, develop new devices and materials from basic research already done, and explore potential new methods.

In a field deriving principal support from the National Institutes of Health, the pharmaceutical industry, and private foundations, the Ford Foundation remains the largest single source of funds for stimulating basic and applied research in reproductive biology directed toward fertility regulation. The Foundation has two particular aims:

- To train young investigators in sufficient numbers to accelerate the world's research effort.
 - To emphasize relatively neglected research areas that are likely to yield results in fertility control.
- While much excellent research is now directed toward understanding the central nervous system, the pituitary glands, and the ovaries, the most promising new contraceptive methods are more likely to involve less drastic interference with body processes by acting on the "lower" system of Fallopian tubes, uterus and cervix.

Grants this year involved major support for research facilities—particularly monkey colonies—as projects moved from studies of small laboratory animals to experiments with primates. The use of monkeys, which have cyclic reproduction patterns similar to those of human beings, adds relevance to basic research and is important for testing new antifertility compounds before clinical trials. The Bio-Medical Division of the Population Council received \$1.6 million to establish a new monkey colony exclusively for contraceptive research at the Rockefeller University in New York. The council has already launched an intensive applied research program, including expanded staff and new laboratories, under an earlier grant. Among research lines to be given high priority are the testing of compounds to inhibit fertility without preventing ovulation, evaluation of slow-release implants (compounds which, placed under the skin, could prevent conception for long periods), and study of offspring of experimental animals in cases where contraceptive methods fail.

Other grants were \$990,000 to the Yale University School of Medicine for an expanded research program and for new quarters for its

monkey colony; \$940,000 to Cornell University Medical Center for postdoctoral training in reproductive biology and research related to the development of antifertility compounds; and \$846,000 to the University of Pennsylvania for further support of research and training under Dr. Luigi Mastroianni, a pioneer investigator in the action of intrauterine devices in monkeys. In Tokyo, the Central Institute for Experimental Animals received \$590,000 to study immunological approaches to fertility control and to explore the suitability of the Japanese monkey as an alternative to other species in reproductive biology studies.

Other grants in the United States were made to the Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia, which is concentrating on studies of chemical compounds capable of producing temporary sterility in the male; to the University of California (Los Angeles) School of Medicine, for research on hormonal control of the menstrual cycle; to the University of Washington and Western Reserve University for graduate training and a variety of research; and to the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, for study of antifertility compounds directed by Dr. M. C. Chang, a leading contributor to the development of oral contraceptives. The Harvard University School of Medicine received further assistance for construction of a center for research and training in reproductive biology.

Leading institutions in Europe also were supported. A grant to the Karolinska Institute, in Sweden, was made for further study under Dr. Egon Diczfalusy, a world leader in endocrinology. The University of Vienna received funds for studies involving the precise timing of ovulation through ultrasonic echography, in which a tiny transducer fixed to the ovary measures growth changes precisely. Other grants went to the Universities of Milan and Paris, and to the Tel-Hashomar Hospital Institute of Endocrinology in Israel.

At the Free University of Brussels, the Founda-

tion assisted a program of postdoctoral training in reproductive biology for French-speaking physicians from developing countries, principally in Africa, to prepare them for positions as teachers and researchers in their home countries.

Population Studies

The Foundation further assisted training and research in the measurement and analysis of population change, and the design and administration of family-planning programs. As a principal source of funds for training in these fields, the Foundation has now made grants to eleven British and American institutions, which provide graduate training for some 250 students from more than twenty countries annually.

Grants were made to Columbia University's International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction, which will try to improve ways of measuring the effectiveness of family-planning programs in a new program development and evaluation division headed by Samuel M. Wishik; to Cornell University, which offers undergraduate courses in population and trains American and foreign graduates; to the University of Pennsyl-

vania for its doctoral program in demography; and to Harvard University, for a broad research program including a study of Indian fertility patterns.

Family Planning in the United States

In addition to its concern with family planning abroad, the Foundation makes grants to facilitate domestic family programs that derive their principal support from government funds. A grant of \$300,000 went to Tulane University for planning and administration of a pioneering family-planning program for New Orleans and the state of Louisiana. The project emphasizes family-planning services for low-income women who face a high risk of stillbirth or unpreventable infant mortality.

In a related field, the Foundation granted \$350,000 to the Sex Information and Education Council, a national voluntary health organization that encourages public discussion of sex topics, for work that includes collaboration with educational institutions, health agencies, religious organizations, and other community groups.

A complete list of grants in the International Division begins on page 107; projects, page 134; and appropriations, page 80.

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The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1966 and 1967 directly or indirectly under grants from the Foundation. They are not obtainable from the Foundation; rather, the publisher or the institution concerned should be consulted. For additional publications resulting from work described in the Annual Report, please consult recipient organizations, some of which supply complete lists of their publications on request.

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Financial Review

The financial statements of the Ford Foundation, a Michigan nonprofit corporation, begin on page 72.

Transactions during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1967 featured continued disposition of the Foundation's principal asset, Class A nonvoting stock of the Ford Motor Company, and further diversification of the investment portfolio.

Income, Grants, and Expenses

The total of income from security investments was \$158,089,844 compared to \$157,440,736 in fiscal 1966. The level of income was maintained despite the necessity to dispose of securities totaling \$55.7 million, as shown in the section on Source and Use of Funds. Dividends from Ford Motor Company Class A stock were \$80,364,598 or 50.8 per cent of income from securities.

General and administrative expenses totaled \$4,832,501. In addition, the cost of furnishing and equipping the Foundation's New York headquarters, amounting to \$1,921,854, has been written off in accordance with the Foundation's established accounting policy.

These amounts, together with \$255,917,880

for grants approved, expenditures on projects administered by the Foundation, and program-management expenses, totaled \$262,672,235, or \$104,582,391 more than net income. Since the Foundation was established in 1936, its grants approved, projects, and expenses have totaled \$3,165.5 million, a cumulative excess of \$1,156.8 million over income, as shown in the table below. The second column of figures shown in the table is stated on an accrual basis; the last column indicates activity on a cash basis.

Source and Use of Funds

Financial data in this report are based on the accrual method of accounting, under which income in a given year is included when earned even if not collected, and grants approved and expenses incurred are included even if not paid within the period. Grants frequently are scheduled for payment over varying periods in future years. To depict the source and use of funds, the table on the next page summarizes the movements of cash during fiscal 1967.

Income, Expenses, Grants, and Project Expenditures 1936-1967 (in millions)

Fiscal Years	Income	Grants Approved, Projects, and Expenses	Excess (Deficiency) of Income	Grants, Projects and Expenses Paid
1967	\$158.1	\$262.6	(\$104.5)	\$189.9
1966	157.4	362.2	(204.8)	324.7
1961-1965	699.8	1,153.8	(454.0)	963.6
1956-1960	573.4	1,091.8	(518.4)	972.5
1951-1955	303.8	257.5	46.3	199.8
1936-1950	116.2	37.6	78.6	25.4
Totals	<u>\$2,008.7</u>	<u>\$3,165.5</u>	<u>(\$1,156.8)</u>	<u>\$2,675.9</u>

	Year ended September 30	
	1967	1966
<i>Use of funds</i>	(in millions)	
Payments related to program activities:		
Payment of grants	\$163.1	\$208.9
Project expenditures	16.7	12.4
Program-management expenses	5.0	4.4
General and administrative expenses	5.6	3.6
Partial cost of new building	7.6	6.0
Increase in receivables and other assets	17.6	.7
	<u>\$215.6</u>	<u>\$236.0</u>
<i>Source of funds</i>		
Investment income, less investment expenses	\$159.2	\$157.7
Decrease in cash balances	.7	1.2
	<u>\$159.9</u>	<u>\$158.9</u>
Disposition of securities to meet deficiency in income	<u>\$ 55.7</u>	<u>\$ 77.1</u>

New Commitments

The Foundation's new program activity in a given year is most significantly expressed in terms of new commitments. These consist of trustee-approved appropriations (funds earmarked for stated purposes, out of which grants may be made or Foundation-administered projects financed) and grants and projects approved directly by the trustees. (Grants and projects approved out of appropriations of previous years are not included in new commitments.) New commitments during fiscal 1967 totaled \$228,370,836. This amount consisted of grants, \$93,688,782; projects \$877,892; and appropriations, \$133,804,162, all net after \$4,013,208 in reduction of previous years' commitments.

Unpaid Grants and Appropriations

The total of \$599,168,509 unpaid grants and appropriations compares with \$550,679,520 at the end of the previous fiscal year. The change in unpaid balances consists of an increase of \$71 million in unpaid grants, offset by a reduction of \$23 million in appropriations. Grant payments declined

during fiscal 1967 as a result of a new policy under which smaller but more frequent payments are made to grantees, related more closely to their short-term cash requirements. Appropriation balances declined through the normal process of conversion to grants or to Foundation-administered projects.

Portions of appropriations not yet converted to grants, and projects approved but not yet 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. At September 30, 1967, these reserves consisted of \$101,877,354 for appropriations and \$11,112,230 for unexpended projects. The Foundation's portfolio includes short-term securities with maturities scheduled to meet the commitments represented by unpaid grants and appropriations.

Net Worth and Ford Stock Dispositions

The net worth of the Foundation at the close of the fiscal year was \$2,505,568,929 at book value compared with \$2,477,984,394 the previous year.

If the assets of the Foundation were carried at approximate market values instead of book values their net worth would be approximately \$2.98 billion as of the end of the 1967 fiscal year compared with \$2.53 billion at the end of the previous year. There is no quoted market value for Ford Motor Company Class A stock; however, it is convertible or exchangeable under certain conditions into common stock, whose closing price on the New York Stock Exchange on September 30, 1967 was \$53 $\frac{1}{8}$ per share.

The change in net worth in fiscal 1967 results from the following decreases and increases.

Decreases:

—\$104,582,391 representing the excess of grants,

projects, and expenses over the year's income.

Increases:

—\$856,144 net gain on the disposition of securities other than Ford Motor Company stock.

—\$97,592,808 adjustment in carrying value of Ford Motor Company stock held by the Foundation from \$40 to \$43 per share.* (The Foundation held 32,530,936 shares of Ford stock at the end of the 1967 fiscal year.)

—\$22,548,093 reduction in balances of appropriations for future grants and projects.

—\$11,073,435 from sales of 2,132,525 shares of Ford stock to the trustees of the Savings and Stock Investment Program for Salaried Employees of the Ford Motor Company and to the Ford Motor Company for option and supplemental compensation plans. The sales to the trustee of the Savings and Stock Investment Program were pursuant to an agreement made in fiscal 1965; the other sales commenced in March 1966, under another agreement. These agreements will remain in effect until cancelled by either party.

—\$96,446 resulting from the exchange at market value with an individual investor of 10,000 shares of Ford stock for other securities.

The Foundation's holdings of Ford Motor Company stock were reduced during the year as indicated above by dispositions totaling 2,142,525 shares. The Foundation's holdings of 32,530,936 shares at September 30, 1967 represents 29.7 per cent of the total capital stock of the Ford Motor Company, compared to 88 per cent when the Foundation began its program of investment diversification in 1956.

Other Investments

The portfolio of diversified investments increased by \$47,513,649 during the fiscal year, representing an increase of \$102,441,634 in common and convertible preferred stocks and a decrease of \$54,927,985 in non-equity securities. The net increase results from the Foundation's continuing program of diversification and reinvestment of the proceeds from dispositions of Ford stock.

Included in the portfolio are approximately \$423 million in securities purchased directly by the Foundation from corporate borrowers. At September 30, 1967, the Foundation had commitments for future direct placements totaling approximately \$48 million.

Maturities of fixed-income securities, which cost \$1,107,338,612, were as follows:

Years	Face Amounts
1967-1968	\$293,794,000
1969	209,947,000
1970	114,909,000
1971	96,638,000
1972	94,556,000
1973-1977	144,383,000
1978-1987	68,316,000
1988 and later	85,755,000
	<u>\$1,108,298,000</u>

The Finance Committee has been ably assisted by its adviser, William R. Biggs.

THOMAS H. LENAGH

**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 Ford Motor Company's financial statements at December 31 of the preceding year.*

Opinion of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Trustees of The Ford Foundation:

In our opinion, the statements appearing on page 72 through 75 of this report present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1967 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, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at September 30, 1967 by correspondence with the depositaries.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

New York, N.Y.
November 29, 1967

The Ford Foundation Balance Sheet September 30, 1967 and 1966

Assets

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Cash	\$951,100	\$1,647,335
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable	<u>12,930,488</u>	<u>14,081,065</u>
Receivables and Other Assets		
Securities sold but not delivered	20,126,527	69,456
Other	<u>2,968,873</u>	<u>1,173,067</u>
	<u>23,095,400</u>	<u>1,242,523</u>
Investments, at cost		
Bonds and notes		
U. S. Government and U. S. Government Agencies	241,823,760	283,111,379
Obligations of banks in the U. S.	229,868,183	350,853,462
Other	114,300,482	78,873,145
Bonds and notes purchased through direct negotiation	422,861,173	400,320,349
Convertible debentures and notes	98,485,014	49,108,262
Common and convertible preferred stocks	<u>556,593,734</u>	<u>454,152,100</u>
Total (estimated market value 1967 — \$1,809,865,000, 1966 — \$1,603,805,000) (Note 1 and Summary of Investments)	<u>1,663,932,346</u>	<u>1,616,418,697</u>
Ford Motor Company Nonvoting Class A Stock 1967 — 32,530,936 shares carried at \$43 per share; 1966 — 34,673,461 shares at \$40 per share (Note 2 and Summary of Investments)	<u>1,398,830,248</u>	<u>1,386,938,440</u>
Foundation Land and Buildings, under construction, at cost (Note 3)	<u>21,240,352</u>	<u>13,218,896</u>
	<u>\$3,120,979,934</u>	<u>\$3,033,546,956</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Market values are based on quotations where available. Securities for which quotations are not available are valued at cost which, in the aggregate, does not exceed estimated realizable value. Investments for which there were no market quotations available, consisting primarily of bonds and notes purchased through direct negotiation and obligations of banks in the United States, amounted to \$683,222,087 at September 30, 1967 and \$484,829,721 at September 30, 1966.
2. The carrying value of the Ford Motor Company Class A stock is adjusted on September 30 of each year to an amount equivalent to the approximate equity per share as indicated by the financial statements of the Ford Motor Company at December 31 of the preceding year. Accordingly, the carrying value of the Class A stock was adjusted from \$36 to \$40 per share at September 30, 1966 and from \$40 to \$43 per share at September 30, 1967. 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 \$53½ on September 30, 1967.

Liabilities, Appropriations, and Fund Balances

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Accounts Payable		
Securities purchased but not received	\$12,718,918	\$3,047,279
Other	<u>3,523,578</u>	<u>1,835,763</u>
	<u>16,242,496</u>	<u>4,883,042</u>
Unpaid Grants and Appropriations		
Unpaid grants (Note 4)	486,178,925	415,141,843
Appropriations for future grants and projects	101,877,354	124,474,417
Unexpended balance of projects	<u>11,112,230</u>	<u>11,063,260</u>
	<u>599,168,509</u>	<u>550,679,520</u>
Fund Balances		
	<u>2,505,568,929</u>	<u>2,477,984,394</u>
	<u>\$3,120,979,934</u>	<u>\$3,033,546,956</u>

3. Foundation land and buildings under construction consist of the New York and New Delhi office buildings and residential properties in Nairobi, Kenya. Upon completion, the cost of these buildings will be written off by the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. In accordance with the Foundation's established policy, the cost of furnishing and equipping the New York headquarters building in the amount of \$1,921,854 has been written off by a charge to the income fund.

4. Unpaid grants at September 30, 1967 include \$186 million payable on a matching basis.

Income Fund Statement for the years ended September 30, 1967 and 1966

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Income		
Dividends, including \$80,364,598 in 1967 and \$89,361,502 in 1966 on Ford Motor Company Class A stock	\$97,803,241	\$102,891,586
Interest	60,694,686	54,937,377
	<u>158,497,927</u>	<u>157,828,963</u>
Less—Investment expenses	408,083	388,227
Total—Income	<u>158,089,844</u>	<u>157,440,736</u>
 Grants, projects and expenses		
Grants approved	234,083,307	341,627,172
Project expenditures	16,835,622	12,379,358
Program-management expenses	4,998,951	4,379,465
	<u>255,917,880</u>	<u>358,385,995</u>
 General and administrative expenses	<u>4,832,501</u>	<u>3,771,108</u>
 Cost of furniture and equipment for new headquarters building (Note 3)	1,921,854	
Total—Grants, projects and expenses	<u>262,672,235</u>	<u>362,157,103</u>
 Excess of grants, projects and expenses over income		
Current year	(104,582,391)	(204,716,367)
Prior years	<u>(1,052,251,965)</u>	<u>(847,535,598)</u>
 Cumulative excess of grants, projects and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to end of year	<u>(\$1,156,834,356)</u>	<u>(\$1,052,251,965)</u>

For Notes to Financial Statements, see pages 72 and 73

Principal Fund Statement for the years ended September 30, 1967 and 1966

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Principal Fund Balance at beginning of year	<u>\$3,665,774,036</u>	<u>\$3,459,381,755</u>
Excess of net proceeds from sale of 2,142,525 shares in 1967 and 2,829,738 shares in 1966 of Ford Motor Company stock over the carrying value at September 30, 1966 and 1965, less related expenses	11,169,881	40,544,576
Excess of market value over carrying value of 1,858,266 shares of Ford Motor Company stock transferred to grantees in payment of grants, less related expenses		29,026,143
Increase arising from adjustment in the carrying value of Ford Motor Company Class A stock (Note 2)	97,592,808	138,693,844
Net gain (loss) on dispositions of other securities	<u>856,144</u>	<u>(1,872,282)</u>
	<u>109,618,833</u>	<u>206,392,281</u>
Principal Fund Balance at end of year	<u>\$3,775,392,869</u>	<u>\$3,665,774,036</u>

Summary of Fund Balances

Principal Fund, as above	\$3,775,392,869	\$3,665,774,036
Cumulative excess of grants, projects and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to end of year	<u>(1,156,834,356)</u>	<u>(1,052,251,965)</u>
	2,618,558,513	2,613,522,071
Appropriations for future grants and projects	<u>(112,989,584)</u>	<u>(135,537,677)</u>
Fund Balance at end of year	<u>\$2,505,568,929</u>	<u>\$2,477,984,394</u>

For Notes to Financial Statements, see pages 72 and 73

Summary of Investments for the year ended September 30, 1967 and 1966⁽¹⁾

	<u>1967</u>			% OF TOTAL ESTIMATED MARKET
	(in thousands)			
	<u>FACE AMOUNT</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>ESTIMATED MARKET</u>	
Bonds and notes				
U.S. Government and U.S. Government agencies	\$242,100	\$241,824	\$233,148	6.59
Obligation of banks in the U.S.	230,119	229,868	229,839	6.50
Other	116,213	114,300	107,915	3.05
Bonds and notes purchased through direct negotiation	426,510	422,861	422,815	11.95
Convertible debentures and notes	93,356	98,485	103,544	2.92
Common and convertible preferred stocks		<u>556,594</u>	<u>712,604</u>	<u>20.14</u>
Total diversified portfolio		<u>1,663,932</u>	<u>1,809,865</u>	<u>51.15</u>
Ford Motor Company Class A Stock (32,530,936 shares in 1967 and 34,673,461 shares in 1966)		<u>1,398,830⁽²⁾</u>	<u>1,728,206⁽³⁾</u>	<u>48.85</u>
Total Investments		<u>\$3,062,762</u>	<u>\$3,538,071</u>	<u>100.00</u>

<u>1966</u>			
(in thousands)			
<u>FACE AMOUNT</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>ESTIMATED MARKET</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL ESTIMATED MARKET</u>
\$283,900	\$283,111	\$271,029	8.88
351,427	350,854	345,765	11.33
80,737	78,873	71,589	2.35
403,298	400,321	400,248	13.12
45,157	49,108	45,169	1.48
	<u>454,152</u>	<u>470,005</u>	<u>15.40</u>
	<u>1,616,419</u>	<u>1,603,805</u>	<u>52.56</u>
	<u>1,386,938⁽²⁾</u>	<u>1,447,617⁽³⁾</u>	<u>47.44</u>
	<u>\$3,003,357</u>	<u>\$3,051,422</u>	<u>100.00</u>

¹ A detailed list of investments is available from the Office of Reports, Ford Foundation, 320 E. 43 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

² Represents equity in the Ford Motor Company. See Note 2 to the financial statements.

³ Based on the September 30 market price of the Ford Motor Company common stock but does not necessarily represent the realizable value.

Statement of Appropriations for the year ended September 30, 1967

(Appropriations are funds earmarked by approval of the trustees 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 1967. The third column shows the total of grants and projects approved in 1967 from this year's or previous appropriations. Detailed lists of grants and projects are given respectively in the statements that begin on pages 82 and 134.)

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966	changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967
		NEW APPROPRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
National Affairs				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Comprehensive urban neighborhood development	\$2,311	(\$2,311)		
Economic and community development programs	875,000	2,000,000	\$1,936,500	\$938,500
Economic problems of minorities	96,000	(2,000)	94,000	
Experimental manpower projects		500,000		500,000
Improving Negro educational and economic opportunities	4,000,000	9,470,000	5,969,635	7,500,365
North Carolina education, antipoverty program	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Research on incentives and motivation among the poor		3,000,000		3,000,000
Research on race and poverty		1,000,000		1,000,000
Studies and projects on social disorder		2,000,000		2,000,000
GOVERNMENT AND LAW				
Legal internship and criminal-law training	2,400,000		980,000	1,420,000
National Office for the Rights of the Indigent	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Research and experiments in legal education	80,000	(55,000)		25,000
Research and training in American liberties	225,000	150,000	350,000	25,000
Travel and study awards	25,000		25,000	
URBAN AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT				
Assistance in reconstruction of Bedford-Stuyvesant area		750,000	350,000	400,000
Economic performance of government	830,000	565,000	760,000	635,000
International urban studies	930,000		763,300	166,700
Metropolitan Fund (Detroit)	125,000		75,000	50,000
Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project	155,000			155,000
Regional councils of government		500,000		500,000
Research and training in urban affairs	17,406	(406)	17,000	
Technical assistance in nonprofit housing	1,650,000		310,000	1,340,000
Urban extension projects in universities	11,000	(11,000)		
Urban systems analysis in New York City		900,000		900,000
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT				
Discontinuous national park studies	72,000		2,200	69,800
Fellowships in land-use law	630,000			630,000
Graduate training of resource managers		1,500,000		1,500,000
Preservation of scenic, scientific, or wildlife areas	7,643,000			7,643,000
	<u>\$23,766,717</u>	<u>\$22,264,283</u>	<u>\$15,632,635</u>	<u>\$30,398,365</u>

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966	changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967
		NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
Education and Research				
Education program development		\$8,704,000	\$8,003,127	\$700,873
PUBLIC EDUCATION				
Comprehensive school-improvement programs	\$893,500		893,500	
Experiments in cooperative education	805,000		761,300	43,700
Higher-education opportunities for disadvantaged students	1,318,220		386,442	931,778
Improvement of television instruction	770,000		319,500	450,500
New England School Development Council	600,000		495,000	105,000
Strengthening preparation of school teachers	141,850		80,377	61,473
Summer programs for disadvantaged students			(17,813)	17,813
Teacher-training for two-year colleges	632,000		555,600	76,400
HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH				
Berlin educational and artistic institutions	53,000	(28,000)	25,000	
Business education improvement	560,695	(300,000)	(25,636)	286,331
Center for Human Sciences (Paris)	110,000			110,000
Columbia University development and urban programs	35,000,000		25,180,170	9,819,830
Development of computerized-design courses	861,250	(582,549)	172,201	106,500
Economic consequences of unpredictable social changes	330,000	(330,000)		
Fellowships in business administration and economics	2,284,636	(712,639)	1,571,997	
Foreign Area Training Fellowships		(104,790)	(104,790)	
Hampshire College establishment		3,000,000		3,000,000
Health economics and administration	35,007	(507)	34,500	
Higher-education experiments for gifted students	158,000	(158,000)		
Improvement of doctoral programs in the humanities and social sciences		20,000,000	20,000,000	
International business and economics studies	112,000	(2,000)	110,000	
International studies in undergraduate colleges	35,000	(35,000)		
National Academy of Sciences endowment		5,000,000	5,000,000	
Research on economic growth	83,755		(10,458)	94,213
Research on manpower and labor problems	293,675	(200,027)	93,648	
Residencies in industry for engineering professors	205,591		8,243	197,348
Strengthening preparation of college teachers	960,800	(960,800)		
Travel and study awards	80,000		80,000	
University urban studies programs		9,000,000		9,000,000
	<u>\$46,323,979</u>	<u>\$42,289,688</u>	<u>\$63,611,908</u>	<u>\$25,001,759</u>
Noncommercial Television				
Development of noncommercial television	<u>\$20,018,800</u>		<u>\$14,614,501</u>	<u>\$5,404,299</u>

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966	changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967
		NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
Humanities and the Arts				
Ballet performance and training		(\$104,250)	(\$104,250)	
Catalogues of fine-arts museums	\$63,632	350,000	99,387	\$314,245
Center for literary translations	750,000			750,000
Experiments and demonstrations in the arts	1,305,949		820,005	485,944
Fellowships and grants-in-aid	835,444		173,365	662,079
Humanistic research and scholarship	2,365,500		253,444	2,112,056
Independent art schools and music conservatories	6,000,000		1,000,000	5,000,000
Production of new American operatic works	175,000		175,000	
Research and training in archaeology	2,000,000			2,000,000
Strengthening of resident theater in the United States			(25,963)	25,963
Symphony orchestra development program	4,800,000			4,800,000
Theater apprenticeship program for Negro artists		750,000		750,000
Training of fine-arts museum personnel	1,000,000			1,000,000
Travel and study awards	40,000		40,000	
	<u>\$19,335,525</u>	<u>\$995,750</u>	<u>\$2,430,988</u>	<u>\$17,900,287</u>
International Division				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE				
Cooperative United States-Latin American training and research	\$234,500		\$234,500	
Delhi University development	5,000,000		1,650,000	\$3,350,000
General program	1,306,080	\$46,000,000	38,791,348	8,514,732
Indian development programs		(58,974)	(58,974)	
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture		5,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Middle East economic development		750,000		750,000
Strengthening of Indian public-health administration			(476,846)	476,846
University of the Phillippines graduate training	3,500,000		3,500,000	
RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT				
Support for resource bases		2,620,000	1,755,600	864,400
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS				
Community world-affairs councils programs	26,000			26,000
International Legal Center	2,280,000			2,280,000
Japanese-American roundtable conferences	25,000		25,000	
Overseas professional-service fellowships	1,108,000		928,000	180,000
Programs in Japan and Australia	13,488		6,000	7,488

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966	changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967
		NEW APPROPRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
Research on foreign areas and world problems	104,000	(38)	44,462	59,500
Travel and study awards	380,200		380,200	
POPULATION				
Conference and research on population problems		500,000	116,000	384,000
Evaluation and experiments	235,000		235,000	
Family planning in the United States		800,000	300,000	500,000
Mid-career fellowships for work in population		300,000	57,050	242,950
Population and demography training and research		1,500,000	748,000	752,000
Reproductive-biology research and training	617,128	10,000,000	10,532,399	84,729
Travel and study awards	50,000		50,000	
	<u>\$14,879,396</u>	<u>\$67,410,988</u>	<u>\$59,817,739</u>	<u>\$22,472,645</u>
Miscellaneous				
East River-Turtle Bay Fund		\$350,000		\$350,000
Philanthropic services in the Michigan area	\$150,000	500,000	\$300,000	350,000
Reductions, of less than \$5,000 each, from seven appropriations made in past years		(6,547)	(6,547)	
	<u>\$150,000</u>	<u>\$843,453</u>	<u>\$293,453</u>	<u>\$700,000</u>
Totals—Appropriations	<u>\$124,474,417</u>	<u>\$133,804,162</u>	<u>\$156,401,224*</u>	<u>\$101,877,355</u>

*This total includes grants of \$140,394,525 and projects of \$16,006,699. In addition to grants made out of appropriations, other grants made during the year totaled \$93,688,782 net. Thus the grand total of grants during fiscal 1967 is \$234,083,307, as given on page 133.

Statement of Grants for the year ended September 30, 1967

(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 1967. The third column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year.)

National Affairs	UNPAID	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1966	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1967
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Employment for Minorities				
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund				
Training for union apprenticeship tests		\$44,200	\$44,200	
Advancement of business opportunities for Negroes				
American Jewish Congress (for Interracial Council for Business Opportunity)	\$100,000		100,000	
Chicago Small Business Opportunities Corporation		15,000		\$15,000
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity		350,000	25,000	325,000
Jobs Clearing House of Boston		46,500	23,250	23,250
National Urban League	180,000		30,000	150,000
Potomac Institute		246,000	89,307	156,693
Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia)		400,000	370,000	30,000
Board for Fundamental Education				
Materials on Negro employment problems		25,000	25,000	
Business education in predominantly Negro colleges				
Atlanta University	200,000		116,375	83,625
Indiana University	108,000		2,249	105,751
Texas Southern University	375,000			375,000
Career education for minorities				
Howard University	289,632		201,266	88,366
New York, University of the State of		415,225		415,225
Washington University		300,000	100,000	200,000
Yale University		187,000	121,000	66,000
Educational programs for dropouts				
United Progress, Inc. (Trenton)	57,000		57,000	
Urban League of Greater New York		647,000	647,000	
Fair hiring and promotion programs				
Management Council for Bay Area Employment Opportunity		45,500	45,500	
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice		522,200		522,200
George Washington University				
Center for Manpower Policy Studies		346,500		346,500
Research on government manpower programs		50,790	50,790	
Study of Economic Opportunity Act		61,749	61,749	
Improvement of rural economic life				
Mississippi Research and Development Center		500,000	250,000	250,000
Southern Consumers' Education Foundation		578,000	115,000	463,000
Manhattan, Borough of, Community College				
Training in medical emergency technology		20,000	20,000	
New Jersey State Department of Community Affairs				
Development of statewide manpower system		250,800		250,800

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Performing Arts Workshop (San Francisco)				
Dance and drama training for disadvantaged youth		100,000	38,237	61,763
Research on employment of minority groups				
California, University of (Berkeley)	150,000		119,725	30,275
Educational Testing Service	80,000		80,000	
New York University	42,500		42,500	
Pennsylvania, University of	180,000		75,000	105,000
Training and job development in Los Angeles area				
Management Council for Merit Employment, Training and Research	25,000		25,000	
Opportunities Industrialization Center	125,000	75,000	200,000	
Systems Development Corporation		24,600	24,600	
W. E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corporation				
Research on government manpower programs		(50,790)	(50,790)	
Study of administration of Economic Opportunity Act		(61,749)	(61,749)	
Study of training for disadvantaged in private schools		51,500	16,436	35,064
Racial Leadership and Research				
Assistance to civil-rights organizations				
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People		300,000	225,000	75,000
National Urban League		430,000	430,000	
Civil-rights publications				
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith		35,000	35,000	
Southern Educational Conference, Inc.		60,000	30,000	30,000
Vanderbilt University		42,405		42,405
Education for clergy in urban problems				
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice		50,600	50,600	
National Council of the Churches of Christ	60,000		20,000	40,000
Southern Christian Leadership Foundation		230,000		230,000
Urban Training Center for Christian Mission	450,000		112,500	337,500
Information programs on Negro culture				
Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History		250,000	74,926	175,074
New York Public Library		15,000	15,000	
Metropolitan Applied Research Center				
Civil-rights internship program		500,000	100,000	400,000
Training for Negroes taking Foreign Service examinations		15,000		15,000
Michigan, University of				
Conference on research priorities in race relations		34,000	34,000	
Cooperative research with Tuskegee Institute		98,530	13,213	85,317

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Race-relations programs in Cleveland				
American Council for Nationalities Service		200,000	50,000	150,000
Congress of Racial Equality's Special Purpose Fund		175,000	75,000	100,000
Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation		127,500	31,875	95,625
Research and training on minority problems				
Brandeis University	170,000		170,000	
Chicago, University of		100,000		100,000
Fisk University		300,000	73,213	226,787
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York		20,000	20,000	
National Opinion Research Center		100,000	55,000	45,000
Puerto Rico, University of		75,000	37,500	37,500
Tuskegee Institute		300,000	21,575	278,425
Southern Regional Council				
Training and technical assistance for state and local human relations councils	648,000		259,200	388,800
Community Development				
American Friends Service Committee				
Family Aid Fund program		100,000	45,000	55,000
Assistance to fair-housing programs				
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	162,000		111,000	51,000
National Urban League	1,415,000		59,000	1,356,000
Citizens' Committee on Children of New York City				
Conference on child-allowance programs abroad		45,000	45,000	
Comprehensive efforts to improve life in low-income neighborhoods				
Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.	850,328	25,000	300,328	575,000
Community Progress, Inc. (New Haven, Conn.)	300,000			300,000
North Carolina Fund	1,089,690	3,000,000	2,522,079	1,567,611
North City Congress (Philadelphia)		105,000	35,000	70,000
Oakland, California, City of	500,000		500,000	
United Planning Organization (Washington, D.C.)	868,000		492,000	376,000
Housing programs for the poor				
International Self-Help Housing Associates		150,000	71,163	78,837
National Council of the Churches of Christ		160,000	5,000	155,000
Urban America, Inc.	704,563		421,009	283,554
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity				
Studies on economic redevelopment of Harlem		27,000	27,000	
New York Institute for Human Development				
Storefront community centers program		50,000	25,000	25,000
Prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency				
Southern California, University of	160,875		54,620	106,255
Syracuse University	176,066		75,324	100,742
United Community Fund of San Francisco	34,042		33,791	251
Youth Research, Inc.	92,950		2,453	90,497
Radcliffe College				
Student summer programs		25,000		25,000
Santa Clara County Council of Churches				
Community health program for Mexican-Americans		10,000	10,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Social-welfare policy studies				
New York University		46,693	46,693	
State Communities Aid Association		25,000	25,000	
Syracuse University		(46,693)	(46,693)	
Synagogue Council of America				
Interfaith meeting on "The Role of Religious Conscience"		36,500	36,500	
Training for community-development workers				
Block Communities, Inc.		55,000	55,000	
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty	187,500	508,500	187,500	508,500
National Association for Community Development	125,000		31,250	93,750
National Council of Negro Women	150,000		51,057	98,943
Penn Community Services		300,000		300,000
United States Conference of Mayors				
Support for Community Relations Service		270,000	120,000	150,000
	<u>10,056,146</u>	<u>13,540,060</u>	<u>10,278,321</u>	<u>13,317,885</u>

GOVERNMENT AND LAW

Justice and Legal Education

American Assembly				
Studies of the Ombudsman system		100,000	15,000	85,000
American Law Institute				
Research on zoning laws and land use	325,000			325,000
Columbia University				
Joint program with Cambridge University in criminal justice and criminology	320,000		45,500	274,500
Committee for Modern Courts Fund				
Citizen education program in court reform		25,000	25,000	
Criminal-law training and research				
California, University of (Berkeley)		735,000	36,700	698,300
Northwestern University		600,000	63,283	536,717
Pennsylvania, University of		250,000		250,000
Stanford University		210,000	21,600	188,400
Texas, University of		380,000	10,125	369,875
Denver, University of				
Training of Spanish-speaking Americans for legal careers		150,000	52,220	97,780
Experiments and research in legal services for indigent persons accused of crimes				
California, University of (Davis)		1,000,000	91,750	908,250
Georgetown University	600,000		103,018	496,982
N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund		1,000,000	250,000	750,000
National Legal Aid and Defender Association	3,199,726		1,055,212	2,144,514
Vera Institute of Justice	654,600		80,772	573,828
Law-school development				
Columbia University	25,000		25,000	
Howard University	1,100,000		378,853	721,147
Mississippi, University of	341,000		97,000	244,000
London School of Economics and Political Science				
Study of legal aid in London		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws				
Research on legislative solutions for family-law problems		60,000	4,500	55,500
Police training and administration				
International Association of Chiefs of Police	76,500		4,799	71,701
Northeastern University	90,000		37,896	52,104
Northwestern University	180,000		67,921	112,079
Wisconsin, University of	201,500		51,125	150,375
Projects and studies to improve the administration of justice and the practice of criminal law				
American Bar Foundation	680,000		24,558	655,442
American Law Institute	104,500	30,000	72,150	62,350
Chicago, University of	418,800		79,553	339,247
Committee on the Administration of Justice		210,000		210,000
Georgetown University	402,175		131,375	270,800
Illinois State Bar Association Foundation	13,000			13,000
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law		600,000	225,000	375,000
National Council on Crime and Delinquency	525,000		250,000	275,000
National Juvenile Court Foundation	312,175		106,540	205,635
Research and training in criminology				
Florida State University		300,000		300,000
Montreal, University of		250,000	22,000	228,000
Toronto, University of		150,000	25,000	125,000
Studies and training in law and public affairs				
American Bar Foundation	50,000		50,000	
Association of American Law Schools	475,000			475,000
Law Faculty Fellowships	3	(3)		
Pennsylvania, University of	389,940		55,000	334,940
Training for new trial judges				
Conference of California Judges Foundation		125,000	55,000	70,000
Institute of Judicial Administration		120,000		120,000
William Nelson Cromwell Foundation				
Historical research on the Court of Appeals		80,000		80,000
Administrative and Legislative Processes				
Activities to improve state and local government				
Citizens Conference on State Legislatures	600,000		150,000	450,000
Council of State Governments		49,500	49,500	
Detroit, University of		45,000		45,000
Duke University		4,600	4,600	
Fordham University		40,000		40,000
National Municipal League	328,750			328,750
St. John's University (Minn.)		182,000		182,000
Adlai E. Stevenson Institute of International Affairs (Chicago)				
Research and teaching on world affairs		1,000,000		1,000,000
Alaska, University of				
Research on Alaska's development problems		550,000	50,000	500,000
American Political Science Association				
Fellowships to Congressional staff members for study and research at universities	158,000		85,000	73,000
Graduate internships in state and local government	616,000			616,000
Orientation and training for state legislators	552,000			552,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Study of Congressional ethics		160,000	25,000	135,000
Brookings Institution				
Economic-research internships in Federal agencies		600,000	30,510	569,490
Research on unions and collective bargaining in public employment		400,000		400,000
Study of government regulation of industry		400,000		400,000
Chicago, University of				
Conference on selective-service procedures	25,000		25,000	
Foreign-policy analysis				
Johns Hopkins University		345,000	17,233	327,767
Harvard University		20,000	20,000	
George C. Marshall Research Foundation				
Biography of General Marshall		100,000	20,000	80,000
Internships in state legislatures				
Hawaii, University of	22,820			22,820
Illinois, University of	24,000		24,000	
Indiana University	38,000		17,000	21,000
Kansas, University of	76,000		19,000	57,000
Massachusetts, University of	40,500		13,500	27,000
Michigan State University	67,022			67,022
Ohio State University	21,000		21,000	
Oklahoma State Legislative Council	55,570		11,518	44,052
Puerto Rico, University of	34,400		29,800	4,600
Texas Legislative Council	41,320			41,320
Washington, University of	23,400		18,400	5,000
Wisconsin, State of, Legislative Council	100,000		80,000	20,000
Metropolitan Applied Research Center				
Conference of Negro elected officials		25,000	25,000	
Research on public policy				
National Industrial Conference Board		52,000	26,000	26,000
Syracuse University		10,000	10,000	
Research professorships in government				
Columbia University	25,000		25,000	
Yale University		(11,505)	(11,505)	
Training for public service				
Coro Foundation		100,000	50,000	50,000
National Institute of Public Affairs	1,478,000		704,500	773,500
Voting and Civil Liberties				
Citizens' Research Foundation				
Research on campaign financing		150,000	37,500	112,500
Columbia University				
Research in American liberties		425,000	225,000	200,000
Governmental Affairs Institute				
Studies of foreign elections		179,000		179,000
League of Women Voters Education Fund				
Citizenship and voter education for urban residents		100,000	90,000	10,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Michigan, University of				
Expansion of data on American voting behavior		500,000	136,000	364,000
Research on political communication and the Presidential vote		299,750		299,750
North Carolina, University of				
Statewide analyses of national elections		300,000		300,000
	<u>14,810,701</u>	<u>12,425,342</u>	<u>5,667,006</u>	<u>21,569,037</u>

URBAN AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

Athens Technological Organization				
Strengthening of Center of Ekistics	500,000		240,000	260,000
Bedford-Stuyvesant area development				
Bedford-Stuyvesant Development and Services Corporation		350,000	350,000	
Pratt Institute		25,000	25,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Research program of Environmental Goals Project		17,000	17,000	
Studies of county and municipal government budgeting problems		275,000	71,456	203,544
Conferences on urban problems				
Bureau of Municipal Research (Toronto)	25,000		25,000	
Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council of Chicago		13,000	13,000	
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments		11,000	11,000	
Planning Foundation of America		25,000	25,000	
Cornell University				
Assistance for development of the Ithaca (N.Y.) region		250,000	12,287	237,713
Urban affairs program for unions		175,000		175,000
Council of State Governments				
Training for state budget officers	186,000		55,000	131,000
Experiments in use of systems analyses in government operations				
George Washington University		300,000	125,000	175,000
Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation		300,000		300,000
International urban studies				
Centre for Environmental Studies (London)		750,000	100,000	650,000
Columbia University		400,000	100,000	300,000
Japan Center for Area Development Research	550,000		107,280	442,720
Local philanthropic support of community experiments and research				
Cleveland Foundation	250,000			250,000
Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations	700,000			700,000
Metropolitan Fund (Detroit)				
General support		75,000	75,000	
Municipal Finance Officers Association				
Manual on local borrowing and debt problems		65,000	10,800	54,200
National Association of Counties Research Foundation				
Services for regional councils		150,000		150,000
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers				
Experimental computer codification of local ordinances		209,000		209,000
Regional Plan Association				
Support for studies of New York Area		150,000	37,500	112,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Research, studies, and education on urban and regional problems				
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research	120,000		46,500	73,500
Florida State University	113,000		67,372	45,628
Institute of Public Administration		24,850	24,850	
Institute of Social Studies		13,300		13,300
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,200,000	25,000	87,000	1,138,000
National Association of Counties Research Foundation	20,000		20,000	
National Planning Association		420,000	66,543	353,457
Pennsylvania, University of	15,000		15,000	
Puerto Rico, University of	400,000		205,000	195,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute		25,000	25,000	
Washington (D.C.) Center for Metropolitan Studies	400,000			400,000
San Francisco Bay Area Council				
Increased citizen participation in regional planning		25,000		25,000
Urban extension, research, and education				
Purdue University	70,000			70,000
Rutgers University	195,000		55,100	139,900
	<u>4,744,000</u>	<u>4,073,150</u>	<u>2,012,688</u>	<u>6,804,462</u>

RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Field biology research				
Harvard University	250,000		250,000	
Organization for Tropical Studies		180,000	20,050	159,950
Girl Scouts of the United States of America				
National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty	50,000		50,000	
Massachusetts Audubon Society				
Educational center for conservation groups	275,000		58,270	216,730
National Trust for Historic Preservation				
Study of current activities		30,000	30,000	
Nature Conservancy				
Staff expansion and reorganization	280,000			280,000
Preservation of natural areas				
Chester County, Pennsylvania Water Resources Authority	80,000		80,000	
National Audubon Society	232,000		100,000	132,000
Open Space Action Committee	75,000			75,000
Purdue University		35,000		35,000
Save-the-Redwoods League	1,000,000		348,398	651,602
Regional planning services and training				
Conservation Foundation		450,000	37,500	412,500
Pennsylvania, University of		200,000		200,000
Research and training in ecology				
Chicago, University of		1,036,000		1,036,000
Oak Ridge Associated Universities		90,000		90,000
Princeton University		372,000		372,000
Resources for the Future, Inc.				
Research and education on natural resources	4,200,000		2,800,000	1,400,000
Research on quality of environment	550,000			550,000
Smithsonian Institution				
Symposium on quality of the environment		35,750	35,750	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Student Conservation Association Staff expansion and scholarships		75,000		75,000
Water pollution education Citizens' Union Research Foundation Michigan, University of		23,500 32,400	23,500 32,400	
Wisconsin, University of Graduate fellowships in land-use law	120,000		22,500	97,500
	<u>7,112,000</u>	<u>2,559,650</u>	<u>3,888,368</u>	<u>5,783,282</u>
Totals—National Affairs	<u>\$36,722,847</u>	<u>\$32,598,202</u>	<u>\$21,846,383</u>	<u>\$47,474,666</u>

PUBLIC EDUCATION

School Improvement

Comprehensive improvement programs in school systems				
Bennington (Vt.) South Supervisory Union	\$66,000		\$66,000	
Brentwood (Long Island) Public Schools		\$175,500	58,500	\$117,000
Broward County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction	120,000		110,197	9,803
California, University of (Santa Barbara)		285,000	234,200	50,800
Duke University	2,353,000		524,801	1,828,199
Emory University	2,500,000		286,575	2,213,425
George Peabody College for Teachers	1,800,000		717,550	1,082,450
Huntsville (Ala.) City Board of Education	2,351,500		140,200	2,211,300
Milton (Pa.) Area Joint Schools	109,000		109,000	
Newton (Mass.) Public Schools		272,000	158,999	113,001
Pittsburgh Public Schools	1,138,000		625,580	512,420
Puerto Rico Department of Education	102,790		85,000	17,790
Tulane University	2,340,000		929,486	1,410,514
Harvard University Research on <i>de facto</i> school segregation	100,800	230,000	99,920	230,880
Information programs for education policy-makers National Committee for Support of the Public Schools New England School Development Council	130,000	75,000	121,810 30,000	8,190 45,000
National Merit Scholarship Corporation Competitive scholarship program	5,700,000	5,100,000	1,900,000	8,900,000
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for elementary and secondary schools				
Alaska, University of	408,200		109,557	298,643
Baltimore Department of Education	298,000		156,091	141,909
California, University of (Berkeley)	129,200		48,858	80,342
California, University of (Los Angeles)	89,000		89,000	
Carnegie-Mellon University	76,350		35,694	40,656
Colorado State College	52,500		52,500	
Converse College	190,000		95,000	95,000
Emory University	95,000		63,963	31,037
Fairleigh Dickinson University	60,000			60,000
George Washington University	164,000		99,836	64,164
Hawaii, University of	35,000		35,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Indiana University Foundation	394,200		212,168	182,032
Missouri, University of	30,000	(52,378)	(22,378)	
Notre Dame, University of	118,275		34,952	83,323
Puerto Rico Department of Education	605,500		158,274	447,226
Reed College	19,000		19,000	
Syracuse University	82,963		82,963	
Vanderbilt University	20,000		20,000	
Webster College	107,000		25,000	82,000
Plans and experiments in school operation				
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)		25,000	25,000	
Hartford (Conn.) Board of Education		50,000	50,000	
Institute of Public Administration (for New York City Planning Commission)		25,000	25,000	
Pittsburgh Public Schools		112,600		112,600
Puerto Rico Department of Education		20,000	20,000	
Preliminary organization of locally administered school units in New York:				
Community Association of the East Harlem Triangle		51,000	51,000	
Our Lady of the Presentation Church (for Ocean Hill- Brownsville area)		44,000	44,000	
Two Bridges Neighborhood Council		40,000	40,000	
Programs for disadvantaged pupils				
Duke University	25,000		25,000	
Pace Association (Cleveland)		(6,313)	(6,313)	
Palmer Memorial Institute		(11,500)	(11,500)	
St. Louis City School District		(19,289)	(19,289)	
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools		386,442	301,808	84,634
Public Education Association				
Program to use laymen as school volunteers	84,522		84,522	
Teacher-training and school improvement in inner-city areas				
Bank Street College of Education	400,000		400,000	
New York University	136,000		8,000	128,000
Trinity College (Washington, D.C.)		62,480	29,030	33,450
Yeshiva University		28,000	28,000	
Teacher-training for junior colleges				
Junior College District of St. Louis	373,000		45,200	327,800
Tennessee, University of	223,500		31,667	191,833
Vocational Education				
Consultant services in cooperative work-study programs				
National Commission for Cooperative Education	195,000		92,234	102,766
Northeastern University		375,000	375,000	
Cooperative work-study programs				
Bloomfield College		51,900		51,900
Detroit Institute of Technology		67,600	18,000	49,600
Golden Gate College		46,700	6,500	40,200
Rutgers University		67,800	5,000	62,800
San Mateo Junior College District		60,000	7,500	52,500
Voorhees Technical Institute		47,000		47,000
Wilberforce University		45,300		45,300

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
New York Institute of Technology				
Computer-aided individual guidance and training	98,000		24,500	73,500
New York University				
Center for new-careers programs in health, education, and welfare		484,767		484,767
Research and experiments in vocational education				
Western Washington State College	260,000		130,800	129,200
Wisconsin, University of	656,000		250,900	405,100
Vocational programs in elementary and secondary schools				
Broward County (Fla.), Board of Public Instruction of New Jersey State Department of Education	166,000	191,700	27,700	164,000
New York City Board of Education			90,188	75,812
Newton (Mass.) Public Schools	138,000	534,165		534,165
Research Foundation of the City University of New York		74,300	55,000	83,000
			23,250	51,050
Vocational-technical teacher training				
Frederic Burk Foundation for Education (San Francisco State College)	228,000		115,830	112,170
Mississippi State University	63,000	555,600	223,590	395,010
Wentworth Institute				
Development of technical curricula for two-year colleges	300,000			300,000
Educational Technology				
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Improved use of programmed learning	242,000		3,600	238,400
Education Development Center				
Televised training on instructional materials		198,500	75,000	123,500
Educational data-processing systems				
Iowa, State University of	450,000		187,500	262,500
New England School Development Council		495,000	337,500	157,500
Educational Facilities Laboratories				
Research and consultation on more effective school and college facilities	8,000,000		2,000,000	6,000,000
Institute for Educational Development				
General support		540,000	300,000	240,000
Studies of education materials market		77,635	44,556	33,079
National Association of Educational Broadcasters				
Improvement of televised instruction	300,000		165,240	134,760
Study of educational radio		38,000	38,000	
National Educational Television and Radio Center				
Training fellowship for a producer		8,000	8,000	
Curriculum and Materials				
Alaska, University of				
Planning conference on cross-cultural education		5,000		5,000
Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers				
General support and conference on future plans		35,000	25,000	10,000
Berlin Center for Pedagogy				
Conference on educational testing		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Elementary political-science instruction		75,000		75,000
Seminars for interracial groups	125,000		125,000	
Center for Applied Linguistics				
Interdisciplinary Committee on Reading Problems		131,160		131,160
Constitutional Rights Foundation				
Bill of Rights Resource Bureau		50,000		50,000
District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education				
Distribution of books for disadvantaged children		150,000	100,000	50,000
Educational Records Bureau				
Research on improved intelligence testing		414,400	83,525	330,875
Harvard University				
Development of Graduate School of Education	162,984		162,984	
Independent-study programs				
Lake Forest College	115,000		12,000	103,000
New School for Social Research	200,000			200,000
Pomona College	75,000		35,000	40,000
Indiana University Foundation				
Development of tutorial system in schools		368,920	64,500	304,420
Joint Council on Economic Education				
Teaching materials for schools	116,000			116,000
Kenyon College				
Public Affairs Conference Center	71,000		6,500	64,500
London, University of				
Research on language problems of the disadvantaged	107,000	4,317	60,848	50,469
National Indian Youth Council				
Planning for program staff		27,500		27,500
National Opinion Research Center				
Study of state of knowledge of illiteracy in United States		20,000	20,000	
Preschool education for disadvantaged children				
New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals	146,000	(162,346)	(16,346)	
New York University		162,346	162,346	
Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction	73,509			73,509
Research on curricula				
Brandeis University		32,000	16,000	16,000
Chicago, University of		25,250		25,250
Ontario Curriculum Institute	150,000	(175,803)	(25,803)	
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education		175,803	175,803	
Yeshiva University		74,570	2,500	72,070
Educational Leadership				
Canadian Association of School Superintendents and Inspectors				
Interprovincial visits		30,000	30,000	
Fund for the Advancement of Education				
General support		2,000,000	2,000,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
George Washington University Internships for educational administrators		634,500	69,500	565,000
Harvard University Study of junior fellows' careers		24,000	24,000	
National Catholic Educational Association Production and publication of guidelines for counselors Training of administrators		25,316 38,585	25,316 38,585	
	<u>35,464,793</u>	<u>15,042,027</u>	<u>16,512,067</u>	<u>33,994,753</u>

HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Improving Higher Education

American Council on Education Administrative internships for higher education General support	3,877,000	(2,100,000) 3,100,000	912,987	864,013 3,100,000
Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy Construction of telescope in Chile		5,000,000		5,000,000
Brown University Training in regional economic development		(12,475)	(12,475)	
California, University of (Berkeley) Studies of business education	18,800		18,800	
Columbia University Center for Urban-Minority Affairs New-careers program		180,170 7,585	100,000 7,585	80,170
Cornell University Six-year Ph.D. program for gifted students Teaching and research in biology	1,980,000 1,169,966		565,000	1,980,000 604,966
Council for the Advancement of Science Writing Talks by scientists to newspaper staffs	25,000		25,000	
Doctoral studies in the humanities and social sciences				
California, University of (Berkeley)		1,700,000		1,700,000
Chicago, University of		1,045,000	40,000	1,005,000
Cornell University		1,845,000	192,250	1,652,750
Harvard University		2,625,000	130,000	2,495,000
Michigan, University of		1,500,000	85,000	1,415,000
Pennsylvania, University of		1,520,000		1,520,000
Princeton University		1,600,000	100,000	1,500,000
Stanford University		2,300,000	150,000	2,150,000
Wisconsin, University of		1,725,000	140,000	1,585,000
Yale University		1,740,000	10,929	1,729,071
Engineering faculty and curriculum development				
California, University of (Berkeley)		110,000	27,500	82,500
California, University of (Los Angeles)	20,000	64,000		84,000
Michigan, University of	80,000		20,000	60,000
Faculty and curriculum development				
McMaster University	103,500		23,217	80,283
Prescott College		20,000		20,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Fellowships in business administration and social sciences				
Boston College		5,370	5,370	
Brandeis University		11,737	11,737	
British Columbia, University of		8,100	8,100	
Brown University		5,920	5,920	
California, University of (Berkeley)		79,997	79,997	
California, University of (Davis)		6,245	6,245	
California, University of (Los Angeles)		41,847	41,847	
Carnegie-Mellon University		126,450	126,450	
Chicago, University of		150,818	150,818	
Columbia University		55,464	55,464	
Cornell University		59,376	59,376	
George Washington University		6,900	6,900	
Harvard University		84,820	84,820	
Indiana University Foundation		60,214	60,214	
Iowa, University of		6,480	6,480	
Johns Hopkins University		13,675	13,675	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		103,563	103,563	
Massachusetts, University of		16,970	16,970	
Michigan State University		35,148	35,148	
Michigan, University of		42,035	42,035	
Minnesota, University of		24,182	24,182	
New York University		12,830	12,830	
North Carolina, University of		5,166	5,166	
Northwestern University		64,861	64,861	
Ohio State University		6,180	6,180	
Oregon, University of		5,379	5,379	
Pennsylvania, University of		43,770	43,770	
Portland State College		13,140	13,140	
Princeton University		33,820	33,820	
Purdue University		46,207	46,207	
Queens College of the City University of New York		16,800	16,800	
Research Foundation of the State University of New York (Buffalo)	375	19,390	19,765	
Rice University		19,452	19,452	
Rochester, University of		7,395	7,395	
Stanford University		172,442	172,442	
Texas, University of		20,144	20,144	
Toronto, University of		4,800	4,800	
Tulane University		6,852	6,852	
Virginia, University of		24,561	24,561	
Washington, University of		30,879	30,879	
Wisconsin, University of		35,448	35,448	
Yale University		66,389	66,389	
Illinois Institute of Technology				
General educational development	3,500,000		735,689	2,764,311
Joint Council on Economic Education				
Advancement of economic understanding	375,000		93,750	281,250
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Analysis of economic growth and technology	49,900		49,900	
Michigan, University of				
Studies in consumer behavior	579,000		25,000	554,000
Studies of union management policies in transportation industry		(9,164)	(9,164)	
National Academy of Sciences				
Partial endowment funds		5,000,000	833,340	4,166,660

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for colleges and universities				
Arizona, University of	48,601		44,245	4,356
Brown University	9,500			9,500
Chicago, University of	347,858		126,000	221,858
Colorado Seminary (University of Denver)	47,775		37,275	10,500
Colorado, University of	34,000		34,000	
Cornell University	131,910		63,537	68,373
Duke University	55,000		16,302	38,698
Emory University	43,000		43,000	
Florida State University	83,106		26,688	56,418
Georgia, University of	442,500		70,750	371,750
Michigan, University of	53,500		50,123	3,377
Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies	4,000		4,000	
Nebraska, University of	105,000		85,378	19,622
New Hampshire, University of	330,000		67,498	262,502
New York University	246,900		45,049	201,851
Southern Methodist University	90,000		22,639	67,361
Stanford University		(11,381)	(11,381)	
Stetson University	8,957			8,957
Tulane University	169,913		169,913	
Utah, University of	5,800		5,800	
Virginia, University of	116,000		65,000	51,000
Washington University	44,900			44,900
Wyoming, University of	74,700		49,000	25,700
Research and information on health economics				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	150,000		62,500	87,500
Johns Hopkins University		34,500	17,250	17,250
Research and training in atmospheric sciences and oceanography				
Harvard University	35,000		5,000	30,000
International Council of Scientific Unions		75,000	25,000	50,000
International Society of Radiology	37,000			37,000
Johns Hopkins University	9,790			9,790
Marine Biological Laboratory	2,200,000	16,000	16,000	2,200,000
Medical Research Council (London)	130,000		10,000	120,000
Minnesota, University of		(17,609)	(17,609)	
Research and training in business and economics				
American Arbitration Association	22,500	(4,852)	17,648	
California, University of (Berkeley)	125,347		26,107	99,240
Carnegie-Mellon University	200,000		123,224	76,776
Columbia University		(24,864)	(24,864)	
Harvard University	250,000		135,000	115,000
National Bureau of Economic Research	47,000		47,000	
Pennsylvania, University of		(13,973)	(13,973)	
Pittsburgh, University of	60,000			60,000
Princeton University		(6,299)	(6,299)	
Purdue Research Foundation	80,000		20,000	60,000
Washington, University of	60,000		20,000	40,000
Yale University	75,000			75,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies				
Expansion of laboratory facilities		100,000	100,000	
Tennessee, University of				
Cooperative teaching program with Oak Ridge National Laboratory	350,000		40,000	310,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Training of professional personnel				
American Public Welfare Association	150,000			150,000
Russell Sage Foundation	90,000		11,623	78,377
Vassar College				
Study of association with Yale University		160,000	80,000	80,000
Western Ontario, University of				
Graduate business-school development	189,000			189,000
Williams College				
Experiments in college admission criteria	78,000		23,939	54,061
Wisconsin, University of				
Biotron for research on plants and animals	200,000		200,000	
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation				
Program of doctoral fellowships		2,400,000		2,400,000
International Higher Education and Research				
Advanced studies and scholarly exchange				
Association for the History of Civilization				
—Marc Bloch Association		325,000	25,000	300,000
Cambridge Center for Social Studies		98,500	17,000	81,500
Clare College (Cambridge University)	125,000		25,000	100,000
European Institute of Business Administration	75,000			75,000
Harvard University	530,000		317,421	212,579
Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research		500,000	187,500	312,500
Institute of Research and Publications (Madrid)	165,000		5,329	159,671
London School of Economics and Political Science	100,000		100,000	
Princeton University	150,000		25,000	125,000
Queen's College (Oxford)		280,000		280,000
Rikkyo University		100,000	37,790	62,210
Social Science Research Council	250,000	163,875	10,200	403,675
University of Naples		150,000	37,500	112,500
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Economic research in Greece		(11,154)	(11,154)	
Columbia University				
Cross-national studies of technology and administrative behavior		110,000		110,000
Dublin, University of, Trinity College				
Institutional self-study		25,000		25,000
Education and World Affairs, Inc.				
Conferences on international dimensions of American professional schools		75,000	25,000	50,000
Harvard University				
Documentary films on Enrico Fermi		154,000	38,500	115,500
Illinois, University of				
Cooperative studies with Keio University on Japanese industrialization	152,000		83,809	68,191
International business studies				
Columbia University		800,000	545,000	255,000
Harvard University		1,200,000	37,500	1,162,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Japan Committee for Economic Development Program in economic education		50,000	17,000	33,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Collaboration with Technical University of Berlin	400,000		140,000	260,000
Oxford University Endowment of Wolfson College	4,500,000	16,666	944,823	3,571,843
Research and seminars on international education				
Educational Testing Service		20,000	20,000	
Institute of International Education		25,000	25,000	
Tokyo, University of		(13,740)	(13,740)	
Research on international economics and management				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	75,000		31,250	43,750
Harvard University	260,000		163,000	97,000
Pittsburgh, University of	270,000		113,000	157,000
Royal Society (London) Expansion of international scientific program		200,000	27,748	172,252
Studies in employment and housing of the aged				
National Council on the Aging	20,000		20,000	
University College London	17,500		17,500	
Technical University of Denmark Computer techniques in engineering studies	200,000	4,500	204,500	
	<u>26,099,598</u>	<u>37,540,501</u>	<u>11,014,737</u>	<u>52,625,362</u>

PREDOMINANTLY NEGRO COLLEGES

College Placement Services				
Film on Negro career opportunities		90,000	52,000	38,000
Guidance training in Negro colleges	103,333		50,000	53,333
Council of Southern Universities Study of boards of trustees		40,500	20,500	20,000
Educational management studies				
Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church		7,100		7,100
Clafin College		5,750		5,750
Edward Waters College		6,700		6,700
Florida Memorial College		10,500		10,500
Hampton Institute		5,000	5,000	
Howard University		8,000	8,000	
Jarvis Christian College		6,100	6,100	
Lane College		5,450		5,450
LeMoyne College		4,250		4,250
Livingston College		6,250		6,250
Miles College		8,200		8,200
Philander Smith College		10,200		10,200
Rust College		9,250		9,250
St. Augustine's College		12,050		12,050
St. Paul's College		12,050		12,050
Shaw University		4,250		4,250
Stillman College		7,300		7,300
Texas College		8,500		8,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Tuskegee Institute		5,000	5,000	
Voorhees College		9,000		9,000
Faculty study awards				
Benedict College		2,981	2,981	
Bethune-Cookman College		15,000	15,000	
Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church		1,660	1,660	
Clafin College		2,680	2,680	
Edward Waters College		5,840	5,840	
Florida Memorial College		20,000	20,000	
Huston-Tillotson College		20,000	20,000	
Jarvis Christian College		11,100	11,100	
Johnson C. Smith University		9,960	9,960	
Lane College		19,400	19,400	
Livingston College		9,120	9,120	
Miles College		18,670	18,670	
Mississippi Industrial College		8,327	8,327	
Morris College		19,982	19,982	
Paine College		10,973	10,973	
Paul Quinn College		11,600	11,600	
Philander Smith College		14,990	14,990	
Rust College		20,000	20,000	
St. Augustine's College		15,400	15,400	
St. Paul's College		20,000	20,000	
Shaw University		18,855	18,855	
Stillman College		20,000	20,000	
Talladega College		1,795	1,795	
Texas College		20,000	20,000	
Virginia Union University		5,556	5,556	
Voorhees College		20,000	20,000	
Wiley College		7,080	7,080	
Xavier University		19,800	19,800	
National Council of the Churches of Christ				
Cooperation among church-related Negro colleges		108,000	9,000	99,000
National Urban League				
"New Careers Week" programs		155,000		155,000
Southern Education Foundation				
Cooperation among Negro colleges and neighboring white institutions		75,600	27,791	47,809
Self-studies by Negro colleges		286,000	80,500	205,500
Texas Association of Developing Colleges				
Central planning office		120,000	30,000	90,000
Tougaloo College				
Exchange program with Brown University	250,000			250,000
United Negro College Fund				
Assistance to member colleges	552,351	64,000	584,351	32,000
Workshops for cooperative planning				
Bennett College		26,000	26,000	
Bethune-Cookman College		16,015	16,015	
Dillard University		11,430	11,430	
Knoxville College		31,534	31,534	
Stillman College		33,055	33,055	
	<u>905,684</u>	<u>1,578,803</u>	<u>1,367,045</u>	<u>1,117,442</u>

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
SPECIAL PROJECTS				
American Political Science Association Government-reporting awards and fellowships	664,000			664,000
Columbia University Expansion and development of <i>Columbia Journalism Review</i>		195,000	10,000	185,000
Development of private universities and liberal-arts colleges				
Albion College	649,334		649,334	
Barnard College		2,500,000	1,136,555	1,363,445
Birmingham-Southern College	1,763,900			1,763,900
Brandeis University	3,555,322		3,555,322	
Brown University	2,645,325		2,127,527	517,798
Chicago, University of	21,999,968		1,717,862	20,282,106
Claremont Graduate College and University Center	1,143,161		1,143,161	
Colgate University	1,562,807		1,102,975	459,832
Columbia University		25,000,000		25,000,000
Davidson College	1,259,923		852,606	407,317
Denver, University of	675,794		134,134	541,660
DePauw University	1,675,534			1,675,534
Dickinson College	1,700,000			1,700,000
Duke University	6,354,000			6,354,000
Emory University	4,500,000			4,500,000
Franklin and Marshall College	1,510,248			1,510,248
Furman University	1,610,000			1,610,000
Hendrix College	1,183,000			1,183,000
Hofstra University	114,573			114,573
Kalamazoo College	533,095		533,095	
Knox College	133,454		65,202	68,252
Lafayette College	365,838		365,838	
Mills College	1,166,219		1,166,219	
Millsaps College	1,250,000			1,250,000
New York University	19,228,328		5,488,097	13,740,231
Radcliffe College		2,500,000		2,500,000
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	1,260,000		484,702	775,298
Redlands, University of	1,675,000			1,675,000
St. Catherine, College of	270,812		270,812	
St. Louis University	4,000,000		527,725	3,472,275
St. Olaf College	1,023,176		521,469	501,707
Southern California, University of	4,806,784		4,806,784	
Southwestern at Memphis	1,400,000		1,093,533	306,467
Teachers College (Columbia University)		2,500,000		2,500,000
Trinity College (Conn.)	1,700,000		227,365	1,472,635
Tulane University	45,107			45,107
Vanderbilt University	8,500,000			8,500,000
Vassar College	959,973		959,973	
Washington University	13,200,000		5,167,321	8,032,679
Wooster, College of	520,502		520,502	
George Peabody College for Teachers Support of Southern Education Reporting Service		427,728		427,728
Journalism education				
Columbia University	1,163,954		529,801	634,153
Harvard University	885,631		300,786	584,845
Northwestern University	801,000		30,000	771,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Southern Regional Educational Board	530,000		260,000	270,000
Stanford University	620,000		29,563	590,437
	<u>120,605,762</u>	<u>33,122,728</u>	<u>35,778,263</u>	<u>117,950,227</u>
Totals—Education and Research	<u>\$183,075,837</u>	<u>\$87,284,059</u>	<u>\$64,672,112</u>	<u>\$205,687,784</u>

Noncommercial Television

Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNDT, New York City) Funds for special assistance		\$1,825,000		\$1,825,000
Greater Cincinnati Television Educational Foundation (WCET) Emergency support		50,000	\$50,000	
Harvard University Demonstration broadcast by Institute of Politics		2,000	2,000	
Matching support for local stations				
Area Educational Television Foundation (KERA-Dallas)		50,000		50,000
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED-San Francisco)		500,000	500,000	
Central California Educational Television, Inc. (KVIE-Sacramento)		63,216	63,216	
Chicago Educational Television Association (WTTW)		436,207	436,207	
Colby-Bates Bowdoin Educational Telecasting Corporation (WCBB-Waterville, Maine)		57,500	57,500	
Community Television (WJCT-Jacksonville)		50,726	50,726	
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)	\$100,000	261,194	361,194	
Connecticut Educational Television Corporation (WEDH-Hartford)		304,013	304,013	
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (WTVS-Southfield, Mich.)		121,057	121,057	
Duluth-Superior Area Educational Television Corporation (WDSE)		100,000	50,000	50,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNDT-New York)		500,000	500,000	
Educational Television Association of Metropolitan Cleveland (WVIZ)		433,630	360,535	73,095
Educational Television Council of Central New York (WCNY-Syracuse)		378,124	378,124	
Florida West Coast Educational Television (WEDU-Tampa)		124,586	124,586	
Greater New Orleans Educational Television Foundation (WYES)		104,144	104,144	
Greater Washington Educational Television Association (WETA)		130,706	130,706	
Lehigh Valley Educational Television Corporation (WLVT-Bethlehem, Pa.)		186,855	186,855	
Memphis Community Television Foundation (WKNO)		82,824	82,824	
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television (WQED)		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Mohawk-Hudson Council on Educational Television (WMHT-Schenectady)		158,419	158,419	
North Central Educational Television Association (KFME-Fargo)		50,000	50,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Northern California Educational Television Association (KIXE-Redding)		100,000	100,000	
Rochester Area Educational Television Association (WXXI)		127,258	127,258	
St. Louis Educational Television Commission (KETC)		98,324	98,324	
South Central Educational Broadcasting Council (WITF-Hershey, Pa.)		153,479	153,479	
Southwest Texas Educational Television Council (KLRN-Austin)		104,637	104,637	
Western New York Educational Television Association (WNED-Buffalo)		98,619	98,619	
WGBH Educational Foundation (WGBH-Boston)		500,000	500,000	
WHYY, Inc. (WHYY-Philadelphia)		368,983	368,983	
National Citizens' Committee for Public Television Operating expenses		50,000		50,000
National Educational Television and Radio Center Interconnection costs of three national television broadcasts		255,000	255,000	
Programming for affiliated stations	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Public Broadcast Laboratory		7,920,000	1,825,000	6,095,000
Totals—Noncommercial Television	<u>\$6,100,000</u>	<u>\$22,746,501</u>	<u>\$14,703,406</u>	<u>\$14,143,095</u>

Humanities and the Arts

Development of Artistic Institutions

American Film Institute Training and education on art of the film		\$1,300,000		\$1,300,000
Ballet training and resources				
Boston Ballet, Inc.	\$200,000		\$45,000	155,000
City Center Joffrey Ballet	1,400,000		200,000	1,200,000
City Center of Music and Drama (N.Y.)	250,000		30,000	220,000
Houston Foundation for Ballet	104,250	(104,250)		
San Francisco Ballet Company	450,800		64,400	386,400
School of American Ballet	2,400,000			2,400,000
School of the Pennsylvania Ballet Company	275,000		115,000	160,000
Utah Civic Ballet	70,000		35,000	35,000
Civic opera development				
Baltimore Civic Opera Company	48,000		48,000	
Central City Opera House Association (Colo.)	105,000		35,000	70,000
Chautauqua Opera Association (N.Y.)	40,000		20,000	20,000
Cincinnati Summer Opera Association	20,000			20,000
Connecticut Opera Association	41,200			20,600
Fort Worth Civic Opera Association	20,000		20,000	
Houston Grand Opera Association	60,000		30,000	30,000
Kansas City Lyric Theatre (Mo.)	30,000		15,000	15,000
New Orleans Opera House Association	60,000			60,000
Opera Association of New Mexico	34,000		34,000	
Opera Company of Boston	195,000		195,000	
Opera Guild of Miami	40,000		20,000	20,000
Opera Society of Washington (D.C.)	36,075		36,075	
Seattle Opera Association	100,000		40,000	60,000
Spring Opera of San Francisco	50,000		25,000	25,000
Symphony Society of San Antonio	40,000		10,000	30,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Negro Ensemble Company Resident repertory theater in New York		434,000	246,823	187,177
New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop Community theater in Harlem		18,500	18,500	
New York Pro Musica Antiqua Production of early music and musical dramas	218,000		11,000	207,000
Resident theater program				
Alley Theatre, Houston	2,362,500		412,500	1,950,000
American Conservatory Theatre Foundation		545,000	245,000	300,000
American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, Stratford (Conn.)	25,963	(25,963)		
California, University of (Theatre Group)	500,000	(500,000)		
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles		500,000	67,190	432,810
Guthrie Theatre Foundation	102,000	870,000	424,359	547,641
Mummers Theatre, Oklahoma City	1,085,000			1,085,000
Theatre, Incorporated (APA-Phoenix)		900,000	210,000	690,000
Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage, Washington, D.C.)	896,450		96,450	800,000
Symphony Orchestras				
*Bank of New York, as Trustee for the following:				
American Symphony, New York City (\$1,000,000)	450,000		50,000	400,000
Atlanta Symphony (\$1,000,000)	650,000		174,500	475,500
Baltimore Symphony (\$1,000,000)	650,000		200,000	450,000
Birmingham Symphony (\$600,000)	170,000		56,966	113,034
Boston Symphony (\$2,000,000)	500,000		100,000	400,000
Brooklyn Philharmonia (\$250,000)	60,000		15,000	45,000
Buffalo Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	650,000		150,000	500,000
Chicago Symphony (\$2,000,000)	500,000		100,000	400,000
Cincinnati Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Cleveland Orchestra (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Columbus Symphony (\$500,000)	80,000			80,000
Dallas Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Denver Symphony (\$1,000,000)	650,000		50,000	600,000
Detroit Symphony (\$1,000,000)	400,000			400,000
Festival Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000)	60,000		15,000	45,000
Florida Symphony, Orlando (\$500,000)	80,000		20,000	60,000
Fort Wayne Philharmonic (\$250,000)	60,000		15,000	45,000
Hartford Symphony (\$1,000,000)	300,000		12,500	287,500
Honolulu Symphony (\$750,000)	300,000		70,000	230,000
Houston Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Hudson Valley Philharmonic, Poughkeepsie (\$250,000)	60,000		15,000	45,000
Indianapolis Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000			400,000
Jacksonville Symphony (\$250,000)	60,000		15,000	45,000
Kalamazoo Symphony (\$500,000)	80,000		20,000	60,000
Kansas City (Mo.) Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	600,000		150,000	450,000
Little Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000)	60,000		15,000	45,000
Los Angeles Philharmonic (\$2,000,000)	400,000			400,000
Louisville Orchestra (\$500,000)	180,000		40,605	139,395
Memphis Symphony (\$400,000)	80,000		20,000	60,000
Milwaukee Symphony (\$1,000,000)	200,000		50,000	150,000
Minneapolis Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Nashville Symphony (\$500,000)	180,000		60,000	120,000
National (Washington, D.C.) Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000

*Figures in parentheses represent endowment funds held in trust by the Bank of New York, to be matched by the orchestras; principal of the endowments will be distributed in 1976. Figures in the columns are direct grants, made in addition to the endowments, and are payable over a five-year period on a non-matching basis.

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
New Haven Symphony (\$500,000)	80,000		20,000	60,000
New Jersey Symphony, Newark (\$500,000)	130,000		42,000	88,000
New Orleans Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	615,600		148,000	467,600
New York Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	400,000			400,000
North Carolina Symphony, Chapel Hill (\$750,000)	200,000		50,000	150,000
Oakland Symphony (\$1,000,000)	300,000		30,500	269,500
Oklahoma City Symphony (\$600,000)	120,000			120,000
Omaha Symphony (\$400,000)	80,000		20,000	60,000
Philadelphia Orchestra (\$2,000,000)	400,000			400,000
Phoenix Symphony (\$600,000)	205,520		55,520	150,000
Pittsburgh Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Portland (Ore.) Symphony (\$1,000,000)	200,000		50,000	150,000
Puerto Rico Symphony, San Juan (No trust participation)	375,000		62,000	313,000
Rhode Island Philharmonic, Providence (\$350,000)	135,000		45,000	90,000
Richmond Symphony (\$500,000)	130,000		40,000	90,000
Rochester Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	600,000		150,000	450,000
Sacramento Symphony (\$500,000)	180,000		40,200	139,800
St. Louis Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000			400,000
San Antonio Symphony (\$1,000,000)	600,000		150,000	450,000
San Diego Symphony (\$500,000)	80,000		20,000	60,000
San Francisco Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Seattle Symphony (\$1,000,000)	650,000		150,000	500,000
Shreveport Symphony (\$350,000)	60,000		15,000	45,000
Syracuse Symphony (\$750,000)	200,000			200,000
Toledo Orchestra (\$500,000)	130,000		28,200	101,800
Tulsa Philharmonic (\$500,000)	80,000		20,000	60,000
Utah Symphony, Salt Lake City (\$1,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Wichita Symphony (\$500,000)	130,000			130,000
Tamarind Lithography Workshop				
Development of lithographic art	700,000		265,000	435,000
Theatre Communications Group				
Cooperative program among nonprofit theatres	489,000		131,928	357,072
Development of Individual Talent				
Advancement of creative aspects of music in the public schools				
Music Educators National Conference	484,000		225,000	259,000
Virginia State College	63,750		21,250	42,500
Young Audiences, Inc.	200,000		114,000	86,000
Assistance to talented artists				
Festival Casals, Inc.		19,000		19,000
Marlboro School of Music		105,000	35,000	70,000
Grants-in-aid and fellowships				
Administrative interns	40,838	25,615	41,482	24,971
Concert soloists	10,000		5,000	5,000
Programs for other talented individuals	109,662		2,222	107,440
Performances of works commissioned for concert artists receiving grants-in-aid				
Denver Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Indiana State Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Pittsburgh Symphony Society	1,000			1,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Professional training in music and the arts				
Art Students' League of New York		250,000		250,000
Manhattan School of Music	1,000,000			1,000,000
New England Conservatory of Music (Boston)		750,000		750,000
North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation	1,250,000		250,000	1,000,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore	344,000		175,871	168,129
Scholarships in independent art and music schools				
Art Academy of Cincinnati	10,000		5,000	5,000
Art Association of Indianapolis	12,000		4,000	8,000
Art Institute of Chicago	96,000		32,000	64,000
Art Students' League of New York	56,000		28,000	28,000
Atlanta Art Association	12,000		4,000	8,000
California College of Arts and Crafts	18,000		9,000	9,000
California Institute of the Arts				
Chouinard Art School	12,000		4,000	8,000
School of Music	12,000		4,000	8,000
Cleveland Institute of Art	33,000		11,000	22,000
Cleveland Institute of Music	16,000		8,000	8,000
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts	8,000		4,000	4,000
Cooper Union	12,000		6,000	6,000
Corcoran Gallery of Art	10,000		5,000	5,000
Cranbrook Gallery of Art	12,000		6,000	6,000
Dayton Art Institute	8,000		4,000	4,000
Juilliard School of Music	68,000		34,000	34,000
Kansas City Art Institute	33,000		11,000	22,000
Layton School of Art	8,000		4,000	4,000
Manhattan School of Music	60,000		30,000	30,000
Mannes College of Music	16,000		8,000	8,000
Maryland Institute	15,000		5,000	10,000
Memphis Academy of Arts	12,000		4,000	8,000
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts	30,000		20,000	10,000
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)	38,000		19,000	19,000
New England Conservatory of Music	45,000		15,000	30,000
Otis Art Institute	8,000		4,000	4,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore	26,000		13,000	13,000
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts	22,000		11,000	11,000
Philadelphia College of Art	30,000		15,000	15,000
Portland Art Association	21,000		7,000	14,000
Pratt Institute	57,000		19,000	38,000
Rhode Island School of Design	90,000		30,000	60,000
San Francisco Art Institute	45,000		15,000	30,000
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	8,000		4,000	4,000
Society of Arts and Crafts (Detroit)	8,000		4,000	4,000
Worcester Art Museum	8,000		4,000	4,000
Whitney Museum of American Art				
Staff travel to select works by contemporary American artists for exhibition in New York	155,000		30,000	125,000
Experiments, Demonstrations, and Studies				
American Federation of Arts				
Films for school art curriculum	511,500		161,500	350,000
Studies of urban design		488,000	75,000	413,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
American Place Theatre				
Readings and productions of new plays	85,000	474,000	85,000	474,000
Catalogues of fine-arts museums collections				
American Numismatic Society		11,710	11,710	
Bowdoin College		3,070	3,070	
Cleveland Museum of Art		12,500		12,500
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts		10,200	4,000	6,200
Detroit Institute of Arts		25,000		25,000
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery		11,400	2,500	8,900
Nelson Gallery Foundation		1,744		1,744
Portland Art Association		4,500		4,500
Smithsonian Institution		12,500		12,500
Walker Art Center		6,763		6,763
City Center of Music and Drama (N.Y.)				
Production of contemporary operas	135,000		85,000	50,000
College Art Association of America				
Study of higher education in the visual arts		(75,483)	(75,483)	
International Council of Museums				
Study of European artists and institutions	54,000		18,000	36,000
International musical studies and research				
International Institute for Comparative Music Studies (Berlin)	75,000			75,000
International Musicological Society	50,000		50,000	
La Mama Experimental Theatre Club				
Expansion and improvement of facilities		25,000	25,000	
New York Public Library				
Completion of automated book catalogue of Dance Collection		69,000		69,000
Yale University				
Research in acoustical design	80,000		20,425	59,575
The Humanities				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences				
Interdisciplinary conferences, research, and publication		560,000	47,500	512,500
American Council of Learned Societies				
Programs to advance scholarship in the humanities	2,835,000		33,000	2,802,000
American Historical Association				
Bibliographies of British civilization	16,000			16,000
California, University of (Davis)				
Program of study group on the unity of knowledge		220,000	20,588	199,412
Cooperative program with regional liberal-arts colleges to strengthen the humanities				
Duke University	150,000			150,000
North Carolina, University of	150,000			150,000
Council on Library Resources				
Research on library problems	2,000,000	5,000,000	500,000	6,500,000
Research in the humanities				
Arts of the Theatre Foundation		9,200	9,200	
Harvard University		10,744		10,744
Walters Art Gallery		6,000	6,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Texas, University of National literary translation center	600,000		99,172	500,828
Veterans Administration Hospital, Lexington, Ky. Conference on phenomenological psychology		7,500	7,500	
Special Institutional Grants				
City of Dearborn, Michigan Construction of Henry Ford Centennial Library		500,000	99,000	401,000
Detroit Symphony Orchestra General support	743,844		118,767	625,077
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts City Center of Music and Drama	1,756,218		358,077	1,398,141
Juilliard School of Music	54,931			54,931
Metropolitan Opera Association	1,100,000		1,100,000	
Philharmonic-Symphony of New York	649,501		349,125	300,376
Totals—Humanities and the Arts	<u>\$46,070,602</u>	<u>\$12,480,250</u>	<u>\$11,141,292</u>	<u>\$47,409,560</u>

International Division

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning Research and library development	\$284,771			\$284,771
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration Seminars, research, and general support	68,516		\$48,650	19,866
India				
Agricultural research and education				
Agricultural Sciences, University of Allahabad Agricultural Institute	254,489		49,861	204,628
Louisiana State University	71,409		23,000	48,409
North Carolina State (with Indian Institute of Technology)	175,000			175,000
Ohio State University (with Punjab Agricultural University)	200,000		54,000	146,000
Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University	382,000		102,000	280,000
	178,931		32,178	146,753
Association for Service to Indian Scholars and Technicians Job placement for Indians trained abroad	350,000	(\$350,000)		
Baroda, University of Home-economics training	378,500		120,947	257,553
Computing centers				
Bombay, University of	18,292			18,292
Delhi, University of	10,001			10,001
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	7,081	(7,237)	(157)	
Programme Evaluation Organization	1,404	(1,620)	(216)	
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council Fellowships for outstanding students	347,355		5,000	342,355

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Improvement of legal education				
Banaras Hindu University	158,968	304,000	74,568	388,400
Delhi, University of		441,000	7,685	433,315
Indian Law Institute	60,703		8,439	52,264
India, Government of				
Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industry				
International advisory team on handicrafts		(11,747)	(11,747)	
Small-industries extension and training	58,000			58,000
Ministry of Education				
English-language teaching and general education	481,996		19,424	462,572
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development, and Cooperation				
Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development	46,661		1,396	45,265
Demonstration program in food production	526,614		29,872	496,742
Strengthening role of village schoolteachers	250,000			250,000
Training centers for village crafts	57,750	(58,974)	(1,224)	
Village work for university students and teachers	97,501		(19,339)	116,840
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
Educational-television experiment in Delhi schools	51,513		22,791	28,722
Ministry of Labour and Employment				
Job-service research and staff training	122,042		22,632	99,410
Ministry of Works, Housing, and Supply				
Centers in village housing and planning	120,000	(120,000)		
Industrial training and research				
National Institute for Industrial Design	350,000			350,000
Small Industry Extension Training Institute	368,383		21,317	347,066
Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies				
Research and training program		200,000		200,000
National family-planning program development				
American Public Health Association	85,000	(90,523)	(5,523)	
Gandhigram	164,900		77,179	87,721
India, Government of (Ministry of Health)	2,542,646		438,889	2,103,757
Public-administration training				
Indian Institute of Public Administration	290,658		168,010	122,648
National Academy of Administration	9,500			9,500
Rajasthan Officers Training School		95,400		95,400
Research in reproductive biology				
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	125,020		38,762	86,258
Banaras Hindu University	28,438		1,240	27,197
Central Drug Research Institute	46,614		11,362	35,252
Delhi, University of	147,237		8,381	138,856
Indian Institute of Science	20,436		7,368	13,068
Institute of Agriculture (Anand)	71,872		34,361	37,511
Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology	182,000			182,000
Kerala, University of	42,664		2,126	40,538
Mysore, University of	4,204		1,500	2,704
Rajasthan, University of	72,524		14,000	58,524
Topiwala National Medical College	20,000		20,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Research and training in economics and the social sciences				
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	119,066		50,949	68,117
Institute of Applied Manpower Research	8,000			8,000
Research and training in industrial relations and business management				
Administrative Staff College of India	558,232		212,395	345,837
All-India Management Association	10,000		10,000	
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	905,703		170,451	735,252
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta)	722,000		410,250	311,750
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations	110,272	120,000	65,249	165,024
Research and training in planning and economic development				
Bombay, University of	114,063	(112,348)	1,715	
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	105,772	(105,772)		
India, Government of	696,434	(59,323)	84,596	552,515
Indian Statistical Institute	85,000		45,000	40,000
Institute of Economic Growth	124,190	(110,957)	13,233	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	116,775	(116,775)		
National Council of Applied Economic Research	90,105	(74,492)	(456)	16,069
Southern Languages Book Trust				
Publication in South Indian languages	28,450		24,467	3,983
University development				
Calcutta, University of	288,935		133,264	155,672
Cornell University (University of Delhi)	143,000			143,000
Delhi, University of	303,000	1,500,000	71,175	1,731,825
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Birla Institute of Technology and Science)	900,000		450,000	450,000
Urban development				
Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	120,640	(84,954)	35,686	
West Bengal, Government of	761,671	580,000	591,190	750,481
Indonesia				
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Support for Faculty of Economics at University of Indonesia		100,000		100,000
Cornell University				
Publication of English-Indonesian dictionary	21,000		21,000	
Indiana University Foundation				
Statistics teaching at Indonesian institutions	332,000			332,000
Indonesia, Government of				
English-language teaching materials	29,262			29,262
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association				
General support		180,000	11,352	168,648
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)				
Planning for survey of Indonesian agriculture	4,000			4,000
National Lutheran Council (Nommensen University)				
Economics education and research	85,315	(86,841)	(1,526)	
Research Foundation of the State University of New York				
Curriculum work at Indonesian teacher colleges	795,000			795,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Training of English-language teachers in Indonesian secondary schools		245,000		245,000
Malaysia and Singapore				
Educational Testing Service				
Examination reform and educational research	97,000			97,000
Family Planning Association of Singapore				
Research, training, and model-clinic facilities	90,000			90,000
Harvard University				
Development planning assistance in Malaysia	370,000			370,000
Louisiana State University				
Development of College of Agriculture at Serdang	522,500	130,000	250,000	402,500
Malaya, University of				
Development of Faculty of Education	155,000	125,000		280,000
Michigan, University of				
Support for Malaysian family planning		292,000		292,000
Pittsburgh, University of				
Training and research in public administration in Malaysia		311,800	72,800	239,000
Singapore Institute of Management				
Management programs in Malaysia and Singapore	153,230		8,062	145,168
Singapore, University of				
Center for economic research	253,278	377,000	185,583	444,695
Development of library resources and staff	120,000		65,680	54,320
Faculty and research at Department of Law	132,500	150,000		282,500
Wisconsin, University of				
Development of Singapore Polytechnic	300,000			300,000
Nepal				
Nepal, Government of				
Training assistance for Nepal Planning Board	398,525		167,513	231,012
Pakistan				
East Pakistan, Government of				
Education extension center and pilot schools	45,000		45,000	
Educational Equipment Development Bureau	208,021		37,663	170,358
Educational testing unit	38,483		17,897	20,586
Educational extension and student-teacher centers				
Chicago, University of	125,000			125,000
Panjab, University of the	100,000			100,000
Harvard University				
Strengthening of Central Planning Commission			(7,392)	7,392
Indiana University Foundation				
Business education at University of Dacca	543,000		89,864	453,136
Development of Islamabad University	348,000		69,600	278,400
Institute of International Education				
Overseas training for West Pakistan agricultural planners		75,000		75,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center				
Wheat production in West Pakistan	319,000		146,000	173,000
International Marketing Institute				
Training in export marketing	154,000			154,000
International Rice Research Institute				
Program to increase rice production in Pakistan	492,125		294,174	197,951
Michigan State University				
Academies for village-development administrators	235,393		235,393	
Oklahoma State University				
Technical education and home-economics training	1,038,480		180,275	858,205
Research and training in Pakistani family planning				
Johns Hopkins University	181,000		125,000	56,000
Population Council	612,500		217,500	395,000
Stanford Research Institute				
Small-industry development in Pakistan	26,000	380,000	140,000	266,000
Syracuse University				
Administrative Staff College of Pakistan	239,750		70,000	169,750
West Pakistan, Government of				
Agricultural extension service training	575,000		68,240	506,760
Education extension center and pilot schools	184,500		184,500	
Educational Equipment Technical Assistance Center	147,572		53,404	94,168
Training in urban planning and development	63,640		63,640	
Yale University				
Strengthening of Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	481,500	556,000	304,800	732,700
Philippines				
Ateneo de Manila University				
Library books and equipment	204,000		75,000	129,000
Cornell University				
Support for University of the Philippines College of Agriculture	1,161,500	715,750	492,500	1,384,750
Development of Mindanao State University				
Carnegie-Mellon University	513,019		244,218	268,801
Educational Projects, Inc.		394,000		394,000
Harvard University				
Graduate business studies at three Manila institutions	1,200,000		373,333	826,667
Institute for Services to Education				
Graduate engineering at the University of the Philippines	492,000		238,129	253,871
International Rice Research Institute				
Research and training in rice culture	3,576,400	161,000	584,217	3,153,183
Notre Dame Educational Association				
Teacher-training at three Mindanao colleges	230,000		102,428	127,572
Philippine Normal College				
Research and training in languages and linguistics	122,184	334,000	25,821	430,363
Philippine Society of Endocrinology and Metabolism				
Asia and Oceania Congress of Endocrinology	14,500		14,500	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Philippines, University of the				
College of Agriculture	485,591	1,284,250	204,400	1,565,441
College of Public Administration	265,225	235,000	101,350	398,875
Curriculum improvement and teaching materials in science	331,666		86,294	245,372
Development of Population Institute	60,339	334,500	35,427	359,412
Graduate training and research in the arts and sciences		875,000		875,000
Library-resources development in the social sciences	218,100		218,100	
University computer center		625,000		625,000
Wisconsin, University of				
School of Economics at University of the Philippines	347,300		185,600	161,700
Thailand, Ceylon, Hong Kong				
Chinese University of Hong Kong				
Development of a research and graduate program		510,000		510,000
International Rice Research Institute				
Training and research in rice production in Ceylon		387,000	45,000	342,000
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities				
Strengthening of the National Institute of Development Administration in Thailand	573,000	560,000	260,576	872,424
Population Council				
Family-planning program in Ceylon		271,000	34,770	236,230
	<u>35,454,299</u>	<u>11,457,137</u>	<u>10,235,581</u>	<u>36,675,855</u>
AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST				
TROPICAL AFRICA				
Education Development Center				
African institute for educational research and development	296,000		148,000	148,000
Teacher training in mathematics	100,000			100,000
Education and World Affairs				
Overseas Educational Service		150,000		150,000
Harvard College				
African Scholarship Program of American Universities		25,000	25,000	
Institute of International Education				
Development of African legal education	191,000			191,000
Johns Hopkins University				
Conference on South Africa		7,500	7,500	
Research on Africa				
African Studies Association	100,000		7,718	92,282
Harvard University	13,500		13,500	
Science and Technology, University of (Kumasi)				
Conference on African engineering education		36,500	36,500	
West African Examinations Council				
Staff training in educational measurement		392,000	45,000	347,000
Congo				
National School of Administration				
Support for training institute	239,477		234,230	5,247

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
East Africa				
East Africa, University of				
Laboratory-technician training at Makerere University College	100,000		60,000	40,000
Library development at University College, Nairobi		22,000		22,000
Over-all university development	124,000			124,000
Staff exchange program in African universities	25,000		25,000	
Training program in diplomacy	3,022		3,022	
Work experience for students before final academic year		127,500	20,000	107,500
East African Academy				
Establishment of social-science research information center		140,000		140,000
Ecological research and conferences on wildlife in East Africa				
East Africa, University of	90,830			90,830
East African Common Services Organization		25,000	25,000	
Kenya, Republic of	130,534		86,000	44,534
Tanzania National Parks	153,000			153,000
Institute of Community Studies (London)				
Business development in Kenya	48,667		24,333	24,334
Kenya, Republic of				
Research on English-language teaching	83,500		33,600	49,900
Training of health workers in family planning		48,000		48,000
Makerere University College (Uganda)				
Training of laboratory technicians	35,000			35,000
Sociolinguistic survey in East Africa				
California, University of		139,745	15,500	124,245
Center for Applied Linguistics		53,810	28,810	25,000
East Africa, University of		144,000		144,000
Tanzania, United Republic of				
Development of civil-service training center	149,303		100,000	49,303
Uganda, Republic of				
Establishment of primary-school language research and training unit		96,000		96,000
University College, Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)				
Conference on local African courts	4,194	(4,194)		
Ethiopia				
American Library Association				
Library development at Haile Selassie I University	172,500	247,500		420,000
Haile Selassie I University				
Academic administrative support		(21,618)	(21,618)	
Development of law faculty	519,000		214,875	304,125
Ghana				
National Liberation Council of Ghana				
Economic advisory services		875,000		875,000
Northwestern University				
Joint summer research program between Northwestern University and University of Ghana		40,000	40,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Ghana, Government of				
Consultants for productivity center	161,724			161,724
Ghana, University of				
Staff development and senior staff housing		300,000		300,000
Guinea				
Guinea, Government of				
National Institute of Research and Documentation	26,921		7,207	19,714
Ivory Coast				
Ivory Coast, Republic of the				
Training of agricultural agents	62,000			62,000
Liberia				
Associated Colleges of the Midwest				
Strengthening of Cuttington College	259,000		50,000	209,000
Cuttington College				
Establishment of a scholarship loan-work program		220,000	25,000	195,000
Nigeria				
Ahmadu Bello University				
Research and training in rural economics; Center for Islamic Studies	155,400			155,400
Council of Legal Education				
Advanced training for Nigerian lawyers	91,500			91,500
Eastern Nigeria, Government of				
Development of Institute of Administration	187,949		87,963	99,986
Pilot project in rural development	452,964		76,114	376,850
Ibadan, University of				
General university and faculty development	315,599	170,000	90,000	395,599
Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research	100,000			100,000
Research and training in behavioral sciences		221,000		221,000
Lagos, University of				
Establishment of Comparative Education Center		250,000	57,684	192,316
Lagos Medical School, University of				
Program in maternal and child health	170,000			170,000
Midwestern Nigeria, Government of				
Training for farm and extension leaders	124,460		124,460	
National Universities Commission				
Coordination of Nigerian university development	12,875		11,431	1,444
Nigeria, Government of				
Consultants and assistance to manpower board	197,570		52,625	144,945
Development of Nigerian technical education	146,930		35,167	111,763
Technical library at Yaba College of Technology	66,342		12,539	53,803
Nigeria, Republic of				
Economic Development Institute	82,500			82,500
Improvement of academic programs	314,000		314,000	
Technical-education project; Faculty of Education	110,000			110,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation				
Expansion of school broadcasts	24,279		20,399	3,880
Northern Nigeria, Government of				
Apprentice-training for trades	13,480		13,480	
Establishment of a credit institution	280,731		49,570	231,161
Expansion of Staff Development Centre	334,111		96,991	237,120
Teacher-training programs at seven colleges	525,000			525,000
Southern Illinois University				
English-language training in Nigeria	174,000	69,000		243,000
Training, research, and publication on Nigerian affairs				
Eastern Nigeria Library Board	16,660			16,660
Ife, University of	50,000		50,000	
Nigerian Economic Society	2,100		2,100	
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs	118,000			118,000
West African Linguistic Society				
Expansion of language research	80,000			80,000
Western Nigeria, Government of				
Institute of Administration at University of Ife		267,000		267,000
Senegal				
Dakar, University of				
Faculty exchange and research on African law	19,574			19,574
Linguistic research and language training	95,000		22,500	72,500
Preparation of West African atlas	105,000			105,000
Southern Rhodesia				
University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland				
College preparatory courses	44,870		44,870	
Sudan				
Khartoum, University of				
Economic and social development research	86,000		16,000	70,000
Research in agricultural economics	22,000			22,000
Zambia				
Zambia, University of				
Teaching materials and American staff	300,000			300,000
NORTH AFRICA				
Algeria				
Algeria, Republic of				
English-language program at University of Algiers		342,125		342,125
Survey of family-planning attitudes and practices		62,000	55,000	7,000
Civil Service Commission				
Algerian National School of Administration	108,700			108,700
Ministry of the Interior				
Secretarial and accountancy training	44,975			44,975

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Morocco				
Morocco, Kingdom of				
Moroccan School of Administration		206,000		206,000
National family-planning program	122,000			122,000
Tunisia				
National School of Administration				
Training and research in public administration	115,000		90,000	25,000
Tunisia, Republic of				
English-language teaching program at Bourguiba				
Institute of Languages	89,450			89,450
National family-planning program	124,400			124,400
Tunis, University of				
Center of Economic and Social Research	140,000		65,000	75,000
MIDDLE EAST				
Middle East Studies Association of North America				
General support		56,000	19,000	37,000
Near East Emergency Donations				
Relief of Arab Refugees		500,000		500,000
Wisconsin, University of				
Science education in Arab countries	109,926		22,860	87,066
Iraq				
Baghdad, University of				
Public administration and economics programs	306,000		38,300	267,700
Training of library staff	66,600			66,600
Iraq, Republic of (Ministry of Education)				
English-language teaching in public schools	52,000			52,000
Israel				
Israel Foundation Trustees				
Research related to Israeli development		700,000	200,000	500,000
Jordan				
Arab Development Society				
Expansion of agricultural and dairy products	430,000		430,000	
Cooperative Institute				
Expansion of rural cooperative services	8,330		8,330	
Jordan, Government of				
Development of Institute of Public Administration	125,000			125,000
Establishment of junior college for business	250,000		249,901	99
Jordan Development Board		101,000		101,000
Teacher-training at Statistical Training Center	16,992		15,617	1,375
Jordan, University of				
Development of library facilities		97,000		97,000
Over-all academic development	195,896		91,000	104,896

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Lebanon				
American University of Beirut				
Improvement of budgeting techniques		43,000	43,000	
Program in development administration		202,000		202,000
Survey of economics training and research		(5,687)	(5,687)	
Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations (United Presbyterian Church)				
Beirut College for Women	150,000			150,000
Industry Institute				
Training of professional staff	200,000		17,572	182,428
International Statistical Institute				
International Statistical Education Center	10,000		10,000	
Lebanon, Republic of				
Regional training center in foreign affairs	190,000			190,000
Staff training for Ministry of Finance		103,500		103,500
Training of professional civil service staff	125,000			125,000
National Council for Secondary Education				
Grants-in-aid and studies to improve schools	70,000		70,000	
Syria				
Aleppo, University of				
Faculties of Agriculture and Science	742,126			742,126
Syria, Government of				
Agricultural extension program	30,691			30,691
Agricultural laboratory at Aleppo	42,107		41,780	327
Rural-teacher training	30,132		10,000	20,132
Turkey				
Aid for national science high school				
Florida State University	20,000		20,000	
Turkey, Government of	283,510		267,046	16,464
Development of business and industry				
Economic Development Foundation of Turkey	211,000		45,449	165,551
Turkish Management Association	470,131	30,000	102,131	398,000
Economic and Social Studies Conference Board				
Conference program among Turkish leaders	154,191		33,778	120,413
Simultaneous translation facilities		25,000	10,342	14,658
Hacettepe Science Center Foundation				
Development of undergraduate science program		223,000	54,000	169,000
English-language program at Hacettepe School of Arts and Sciences		67,800	50,155	17,645
Hacettepe Institute of Population Studies		375,000	48,000	327,000
Middle East Technical University				
Development of computing center	70,000	270,000	42,915	297,085
Graduate mathematics and science programs	698,226		307,804	390,422
Teaching and research program in biology		301,000		301,000
Training in restoration of historic monuments	88,000			88,000
Robert College				
Preparation of English-language materials	40,000			40,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Strengthening scientific scholarship				
Scientific and Technical Research Council	200,000	125,000	40,004	284,996
Turkish Society for Pure and Applied Mathematics	10,000		10,000	
Turkish Education Foundation				
University scholarship program		92,000		92,000
Turkish Social Science Association				
Program of social-science research		87,000		87,000
United Arab Republic				
American University in Cairo				
English-language teaching program	221,000		98,400	122,600
Interim support for non-Egyptian faculty members		160,000	100,000	60,000
United Arab Republic, Government of				
Conference program for government officials	79,000			79,000
Economic and social development of Aswan	199,748		100,000	99,748
Establishment of a computer center at the Institute of Statistical Studies		387,000		387,000
Institute of National Physical Environment Planning	93,000			93,000
Institute of National Planning	26,640		26,640	
Institute of Statistical Studies and Researches	30,000			30,000
Research on improved corn production	61,900			61,900
Teaching of English as a second language	55,200			55,200
Training in family planning and reproductive biology	98,928		50,000	48,928
Vocational-training center in aquatic resources	114,000			114,000
	<u>15,026,865</u>	<u>8,590,481</u>	<u>5,310,407</u>	<u>18,306,939</u>

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Argentina

Advisory services and training in agriculture				
Institute of International Education	70,000	400,000	7,286	462,714
National University of the South	340,000		57,500	282,500
Purdue University		590	590	
Buenos Aires, University of				
Development of School of Economics	850		(3,215)	4,065
Science library, equipment, closed-circuit television	120,000			120,000
Development of science curricula and research				
Argentine Chemical Association	3,500		3,500	
Argentine Institute for Standardization of Materials	110,000		25,000	85,000
Bariloche Foundation	221,082	150,000	260,082	111,000
Buenos Aires, University of	74,000	(74,000)		
Institute of International Education		(13,274)	(13,274)	
Metallurgical Chamber of Argentine Manufacturing Industries	57,500		9,500	48,000
El Salvador, University of				
Research and training in reproductive biology	3,300	435,000	254,360	183,940
National Atomic Energy Commission				
Strengthening of Department of Metallurgy		100,000	75,000	25,000
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research				
Fellowships for advanced study abroad	250,000		200,000	50,000
Science teaching in secondary schools	250,000			250,000

	UNPAID	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1966	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1967
Strengthening research centers in economics, business, and public administration				
Cordoba, National University of	19,558		19,500	58
Foundation for Latin American Economic Research	196,667		13,785	182,882
Institute for Development of Executives in Argentina	102,800		10,809	91,991
Torcuato Di Tella Institute	353,843		353,843	
Torcuato Di Tella Institute				
Center for Educational Research		50,000	50,000	
Center for Urban and Regional Studies		90,000	90,000	
Brazil				
Bahia, Federal University of				
Research on government administration	34,700		14,850	19,850
Training and studies in reproductive biology	298,960		60,052	238,908
Training for secondary-school language teachers		38,000		38,000
Brazil, Government of				
Training and research in economic development		270,000	23,850	246,150
Brazilian Society for Instruction				
Studies of social and political development		137,000	17,500	119,500
Carlos Chagas Foundation				
Testing for university admission	122,000		72,000	50,000
Federal Technical School Celso Suckow da Fonseca				
Center for vocational-technical education	570,000		321,156	248,844
Getulio Vargas Foundation				
Educational testing center for secondary schools		279,000	121,100	157,900
Research and staff development at Brazilian Institute of Economics		250,000		250,000
São Paulo School of Business Education	250,000		60,459	189,541
Teaching materials in business and public administration	51,500			51,500
National Bank for Economic Development				
Management training and research		336,000	130,000	206,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul				
Training for junior high-school teachers		107,000	29,000	78,000
Training for secondary-school language teachers		28,500	4,000	24,500
Research and teaching in the sciences				
Brazilian Academy of Sciences	72,000		24,600	47,400
Brazilian Foundation for Development of Science Teaching		86,000	36,000	50,000
Ceará, Federal University of	64,750		64,750	
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro		(9,133)	(9,133)	
National Council for Advanced Training of University-Level Personnel	619,000			619,000
Pernambuco, Federal University of	33,000			33,000
Research and training in agriculture				
Minas Gerais, State of	60,200		40,000	20,200
Paraná, Federal University of	1,100,000		236,310	863,690
Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais	345,000		127,500	217,500
Research and training in the social sciences				
Ceará, Federal University of	264,000		10,323	253,677
Guanabara, University of the State of	475,000		16,156	458,844
Minas Gerais, Federal University of	542,500		17,000	525,500
São Paulo, University of	340,200		100,125	240,075

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of				
Graduate training center in linguistics		163,600		163,600
Planning and curriculum development for Faculty of Education		102,000	67,250	34,750
Research in reproductive biology		122,000		122,000
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of				
Research and teaching in municipal administration, public administration, and political science		203,000	48,353	154,647
São Paulo, University of				
Chemistry-laboratory equipment	100,000		9,546	90,454
Establishment of closed-circuit television	20,000			20,000
Marine and fisheries research and training	414,000		164,500	249,500
Society for Family Welfare in Brazil				
Experiment and research in family planning		212,440	38,470	173,970
Caribbean				
Action for Education and Culture, Inc.				
Postsecondary training for Dominican commerce	60,000		30,000	30,000
Advisory services, teaching, and research in Dominican agriculture				
Association for Development	642,800		395,900	246,900
Autonomous University of Santo Domingo	497,000	(591,240)	(94,240)	
Catholic University "Mother and Teacher"	44,400		(5,130)	49,530
Texas A&M University	121,662			121,662
Autonomous University of Santo Domingo (D.R.)				
Curriculum development and university reform	33,000			33,000
Dominican Republic				
National Board of Planning and Coordination	25,500			25,500
Puerto Rico, University of				
Research in economics and government	26,000			26,000
West Indies, University of the				
Academic development of university centers, experimental textbooks, and graduate programs	227,016			227,016
Assistance to Eastern Caribbean economic planning and public administration	291,561			291,561
Demographic research and Barbados fertility study	72,408		61,054	11,354
Institute of Education	185,590		68,053	117,537
Institute of Social and Economic Research	292,000		113,200	178,800
School of Agriculture	312,375			312,375
Team-teaching experiment in Barbados	162,244		39,147	123,097
Central America				
American School of Guatemala				
Expansion of aptitude-testing program		50,000	50,000	
Costa Rica, University of				
Teacher-education programs	323,724			323,724
Development of university programs				
El Salvador, University of	20,000	200,000	20,000	200,000
Higher Council of Central American Universities	81,000		18,140	62,860
National Autonomous University of Honduras	109,834		109,834	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Chile				
Catholic University of Valparaiso Business-school development	350,000		96,903	253,097
Chile, Republic of Support for Center for Educational Improvement		225,000	64,961	160,039
Chile, University of Development of a system of regional colleges	400,000			400,000
Graduate training in economics, business, and public administration	459,140		204,000	255,140
Semiconductors laboratory		51,000		51,000
Community-development assistance				
Institute of International Education	115,000		80,277	34,723
Rice University	19,200		12,900	6,300
Institute of International Education Comprehensive development of University of Chile	1,000,000			1,000,000
School curriculum development, teacher training, and teaching materials	304,650		304,650	
International Legal Center Modernization of Chilean university law curricula		791,000	203,250	587,750
Minnesota, University of Agricultural extension and education	178,200		178,200	
University of Concepcion academic development	266,000		266,000	
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile Center for educational research and economics teaching	173,100		69,000	104,100
Development of physical and mathematical sciences	423,127		135,000	288,127
Office of Planning and Development	50,000		33,500	16,500
Research and training in urban development		150,000	132,828	17,172
Teaching and research at School of Sociology	252,400			252,400
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute Vocational-technical program at Frederico Santa Maria Technical University		203,000	103,206	99,794
Colombia				
Andes, University of the Academic development, planning, and fund raising	122,000		26,400	95,600
Program in Arts and Sciences		140,000	27,000	113,000
Undergraduate program at School of Engineering	367,500		53,700	313,800
Antioquia, University of General development and teacher training	85,200			85,200
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine Research and experiments in population and demography	20,000	290,000	89,980	220,020
Colombian Institute of Agriculture Agricultural teaching, research, and extension	715,748			715,748
Harvard University Training in development planning		467,300	155,000	312,300
Institute of International Education Fellowships for Colombian business professors	72,750	(95,150)	(22,400)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National University of Colombia				
Central library development		150,000	20,860	129,140
Faculty of Sociology	12,680		12,680	
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University				
Basic-sciences program and teacher education	134,250		62,990	71,260
Valley, University of the				
Division of Sciences		200,000	21,000	179,000
Faculty of Engineering	76,496		76,496	
Graduate program in industrial management	114,665		47,335	67,330
Office of Planning and Development	107,478	(20,000)	6,762	80,716
Mexico				
Agricultural education, extension, and research				
Coahuila, University of	30,000	(40,055)	(10,055)	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center		500,000	140,367	359,633
Iowa State University	495,000		229,839	265,161
National School of Agriculture	200,928		36,018	164,910
Texas A&M University	32,000		8,546	23,454
United Mexican States	549,344		146,881	402,463
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies				
Development of educational television	3,999		3,999	
Graduate science and engineering fellowships	621,500		94,104	527,396
National Association of Faculties and Schools of Engineering				
Faculty training in science and engineering	52,000		30,000	22,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico				
Development of language laboratory	11,309			11,309
Teaching and research in the sciences and engineering		450,000	112,500	337,500
Nuevo León, University of				
Economics training and research	69,422		35,224	34,198
Research and training in reproductive biology and demography				
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases	225,000		60,000	165,000
Mexican Institute of Social Security	60,000			60,000
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	69,700		56,540	13,160
Mexico, College of	53,000	52,000	105,000	
Woman's Hospital	200,000		107,871	92,129
Trust Fund of the Inter-American Center of Scholarly Books				
Establishment of center in Mexico City	95,000		45,000	50,000
Peru				
Agrarian University				
Agricultural economics and rural sociology	389,594		143,593	246,001
Strengthening of Faculty of Sciences	420,834			420,834
Center of Studies on Population and Development				
Research and training in demography	127,000		25,000	102,000
Central Reserve Bank of Peru				
Extension program in economics for Peruvian universities		150,000	18,772	131,228

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Congregation of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate				
High-school training for industrial work	26,400		26,400	
National Engineering University				
Improvement of curriculum, staff, and equipment	154,000		110,772	43,228
National University of San Marcos				
Establishment of language-teaching service	130,200		10,633	119,567
General-studies program			(1,640)	1,640
Graduate teaching and research in basic sciences	113,000			113,000
Modernization of university administration	176,000			176,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru				
Campus planning; language department equipment	76,200		73,627	2,573
General development	167,991			167,991
Venezuela				
Agricultural study and training				
Council for Rural Welfare	6,600		6,600	
National Fund for Agricultural and Livestock Research		150,000		150,000
Andes, University of the				
Economics faculty; photogrammetry laboratory	198,775		111,775	87,000
Catholic University Andrés Bello				
Faculty of Economics	21,200		21,200	
Faculty of Engineering; School of Social Sciences	67,600	(60,450)	7,150	
Concepción Palacios Maternity Hospital				
Training in family planning		47,000	47,000	
Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration				
Program in business and public administration		50,000	4,490	45,510
Institute of Public Administration				
Assistance to Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Improvement in Venezuela		133,000		133,000
Kansas, University of				
School of Science at University of Oriente		246,000		246,000
Research and training in science and engineering				
Central University of Venezuela	85,000		15,000	70,000
Oriente, University of	120,170			120,170
Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research	85,000		60,000	25,000
Venezuela, Republic of				
Educational research and development		390,000	60,000	330,000
Organization of School of Public Administration	50,000			50,000
Voluntary Dividend for the Community				
Prevocational teacher-training program	40,000			40,000
Regional				
Center for Applied Linguistics				
Meetings of the Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching		115,000	23,300	91,700
Center for the Economic and Social Development of Latin America				
Research on marginal populations		250,000	70,000	180,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools				
Support for Division of Demography		150,000	40,200	109,800
	<u>22,521,374</u>	<u>8,257,128</u>	<u>8,604,125</u>	<u>22,174,377</u>
RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT				
International Executive Service Corps				
Fund-raising campaign		200,000	200,000	
International Planned Parenthood Federation (Western Hemisphere Region)				
Development of professional staff		165,000	15,000	150,000
Research, publications, and conferences				
American Society of International Law	500,000		126,934	373,066
Brookings Institution		31,600		31,600
Fund for the International Conference of Agricultural Economists	20,000		20,000	
Harvard University		7,500	7,500	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		25,000	25,000	
Planned Parenthood Federation of America		100,000	100,000	
Social Science Research Council	136,250			136,250
Stanford University		36,000	36,000	
United Nations				
Survey on demineralization of saline water		(6,776)	(6,776)	
United Nations (International School)				
Remodeling of temporary building		290,000		290,000
University Centers				
Duke University				
International studies in undergraduate colleges		400,000	175,000	225,000
Education and World Affairs, Inc.				
Studies and conferences on policy issues in universities' international programs	2,500,000		150,000	2,350,000
Expansion of international-studies programs				
California, University of (Berkeley)		(22,848)	(22,848)	
Chicago, University of	2,000,006			2,000,006
Columbia University	2,500,000			2,500,000
Cornell University		6,000,000	2,797,550	3,202,450
Harvard University	2,500,000			2,500,000
McGill University	1,615,000		93,400	1,521,600
Michigan, University of	3,200,000		203,000	2,997,000
New York University	1,000,000		261,250	738,750
Oregon, University of	500,000		157,000	343,000
Social Science Research Council		(104,790)	(104,790)	
Stanford University		6,000,000	2,652,100	3,347,900
Wisconsin, University of	1,000,000		100,000	900,000
Yale University	1,840,000			1,840,000
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts University)				
Teaching and research on problems of developing areas		500,000	40,000	460,000
Hawaii, University of				
Research in social sciences		225,000	48,500	176,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Leyden, University of Seminars in American law	38,000		19,000	19,000
Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway) Establishment of a development economics unit		150,000		150,000
Pennsylvania State University Interuniversity fellowships for Peace Corps veterans	550,000		550,000	
Research on foreign trade Johns Hopkins University New York University		10,000 (59,500)	10,000 (59,500)	
Syracuse University East African studies and other international programs		450,000	50,000	400,000
Toronto, University of Study of the institution of the Attorney General in Commonwealth countries		38,500	38,500	
Training and research on foreign aid American Society for Public Administration Brookings Institution Pittsburgh, University of	150,000 266,000	(12,182)	25,390 (12,182) 266,000	124,610
Washington, University of Training and research in Asian law	470,000		24,468	445,532
Wisconsin, University of Establishment of Center for Development		800,000		800,000
Language and Development				
Georgetown University Doctoral program in linguistics		266,000		266,000
Hawaii, University of Study of language problems in developing countries		50,000		50,000
Indiana University Statewide improvement of language teaching	609,700		196,980	412,720
Laval University International center on bilingualism		400,000	76,838	323,162
Programs in Chinese, Japanese, and Middle Eastern languages Princeton University Purdue Research Foundation Stanford University	380,000 318,000	230,000 200,000	55,300 70,381 50,000	324,700 159,619 468,000
Exchange Programs				
African-American Institute General support		500,000	75,000	425,000
American Institute of Indian Studies Training and research program for American scholars in India	100,000		100,000	
Exchange of students, scholars, and leaders Association of American Law Schools Council on Student Travel	166,000	22,500	166,000 22,500	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National Association for Foreign Student Affairs		70,000		70,000
United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program	150,000		61,000	89,000
Graduate economics education for foreign students				
Institute of International Education	50,000		50,000	
Yale University	50,000			50,000
International Secretariat for Volunteer Service				
Planning of 1967 New Delhi conference	77,900		77,900	
Syracuse University				
Overseas professional service fellowships	200,000	210,000	200,000	210,000
Latin American Studies				
British participation in Latin American development programs				
Royal Institute of International Affairs	56,415		26,075	30,340
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)	155,360			155,360
Brookings Institution				
Research on Latin American economic development		300,000		300,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace				
Western hemisphere conferences on emerging problems	75,000			75,000
Center for Inter-American Relations				
General support		500,000	300,000	200,000
Cornell University				
Strengthening of applied agricultural sciences relating to Latin America	68,000		42,000	26,000
Harvard University				
Study of Latin American education	500,000		250,000	250,000
Institute of International Education				
Support for Council on Higher Education in the American Republics		375,000	120,000	255,000
Support for Latin American Studies Association		100,000	10,000	90,000
International Center for Higher Studies in Journalism for Latin America				
Improvement of journalistic standards	11,500		11,500	
Library of Congress				
Projects of Hispanic Foundation		266,000	86,000	180,000
National Academy of Sciences				
Symposia on biological research in Latin America		64,000	32,000	32,000
Overseas professional-service fellowships				
Cornell University		208,000		208,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	291,500		142,805	148,695
New Mexico, University of	210,500		154,157	56,343
Purdue University	300,000	510,000	299,843	510,157
Research Institute for the Study of Man				
Collaborative summer field research for North American and Caribbean students	172,600		68,450	104,150
Torcuato Di Tella Institute (Argentina)				
Project with Brookings Institution on research in Latin American development		200,000	96,000	104,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Vanderbilt University Latin American graduate studies		375,000	34,905	340,095
Washington University Collaborative research on urban development with Latin American scholars		100,000		100,000
	<u>24,727,731</u>	<u>20,169,004</u>	<u>10,861,130</u>	<u>34,035,605</u>

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Asian Studies

American Council of Learned Societies Asian and Slavic studies	200,000			200,000
Harvard University Research on contemporary Japan		800,000	49,451	750,549
Research on Asia and the Far East Association for Asian Studies	123,000		21,127	101,873
Kyoto University	33,551	300,000	33,551	300,000
Research and training on China Academia Sinica		268,000	75,769	192,231
American University	75,800		41,799	34,001
Association of Research Libraries California, University of (Berkeley)		500,000		500,000
Columbia University		900,000	31,600	868,400
Cornell University		1,200,000	55,881	1,144,119
Harvard University		500,000		500,000
Leeds, University of		1,500,000	184,762	1,315,238
London School of Economics and Political Science		50,000		50,000
London, University of (Contemporary China Institute)		280,000		280,000
London, University of (School of Oriental and African Studies)		325,000		325,000
Michigan, University of		175,000		175,000
National Committee on U.S.-China Relations		900,000	60,000	840,000
Social Science Research Council	559,000	250,000	55,556	194,444
		80,000	35,000	604,000
Research and training on Korea Columbia University		100,000	25,000	75,000
Harvard University		100,000	30,000	70,000
Hawaii, University of		100,000	33,333	66,667
Princeton University		100,000	35,000	65,000
Washington, University of		100,000	31,342	68,658
Social Science Research Council Research at Korea University		(12,243)	(12,243)	
Scholars' committee on Korean studies		65,000	15,000	50,000
The Developed World American Academy of Arts and Sciences Meetings of Japanese and American scholars on the impact of modern weapons on international relations		100,000	37,500	62,500
American Assembly Conferences and publications on Eastern Europe and Japanese-American relations		166,000	127,250	38,750
American Council on Germany Fifth German-American conference		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1966	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1967
American studies in European universities				
American Council of Learned Societies	2,480,000		380,000	2,100,000
Free University of Berlin	200,000		33,000	167,000
Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy (Rome)				
Research on national economic problems	85,000		60,000	25,000
Australian National University				
International-affairs program		300,000	20,720	279,280
Canadian studies of international relations				
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	40,000		40,000	
Humanities Research Council of Canada	42,000		42,000	
Social Science Research Council of Canada	42,000		42,000	
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)				
Study by Dirk Stikker on contributions of private enterprise to trade expansion		30,000	30,000	
Georgetown University				
English-language teaching in Spain	100,000			100,000
Governmental Affairs Institute				
Improvement of economic cooperation between Greece and Turkey		112,500	100,000	12,500
Institute for International Order				
Conference on anniversary of the Marshall Plan		5,000	5,000	
Institute of International Education				
Visits by Japanese to the United States to study private philanthropy		6,000	6,000	
Institute of Japanese-American Cultural Research				
Counseling and guidance to Japanese students in the United States		100,000	40,000	60,000
International Atomic Energy Agency				
Program of International Centre for Theoretical Physics		200,000	40,000	160,000
International Schools Examination Syndicate (Geneva)				
Uniform curricula and examination standards for university student acceptance	150,000			150,000
International-studies centers				
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)	40,000		40,000	
Institute for Strategic Studies (London)	367,000		69,000	298,000
Institute of International Affairs (Rome)	150,000		45,000	105,000
Johns Hopkins University (School for Advanced International Studies, Bologna)	50,000		50,000	
Japan Economic Research Center				
Research, training, and conferences		100,000	20,000	80,000
Oregon, University of				
Study of social science in developing countries		22,000		22,000
Institute of Race Relations (London)				
Studies of race relations in Britain and elsewhere	125,000			125,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council (Paris)				
Research and training in economic growth	37,500		37,500	
Pennsylvania, University of				
Conference on U.S.-European scientific cooperation		20,000		20,000
Research, training, and conferences to aid less-developed areas				
African-American Institute		175,000	25,583	149,417
Brookings Institution		31,000	31,000	
International African Institute		100,000	33,500	66,500
Overseas Development Institute (London)	200,000		200,000	
Swiss Foundation for the Study of International Relations	40,000		40,000	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	200,000		109,796	90,204
Radio and television development				
Asian Broadcasting Union		200,000	53,800	146,200
Centre for Educational Television Overseas		200,000	29,900	170,100
Research and education in Atlantic cooperation and European integration				
Atlantic Institute	200,000		170,000	30,000
National Foundation of Political Science (Paris)	80,000		80,000	
Political and Economic Planning	60,000		10,000	50,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs	90,000			90,000
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)				
Graduate studies in foreign affairs	1,750,000			1,750,000
International Understanding				
Advancement of foreign journalism				
Columbia University (American Press Institute)	278,000			278,000
Governmental Affairs Institute		(8,532)	(8,532)	
Inter-American Press Association Technical Center	225,000			225,000
American community education in world affairs				
Council on Foreign Relations	1,000,000			1,000,000
World Affairs Council of Northern California	51,500		33,000	18,500
World Affairs Council of Philadelphia	51,000		25,000	26,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund				
Comparative study of antitrust laws		60,000	30,000	30,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace				
Host services for United Nations personnel		40,000	40,000	
Committee for Economic Development				
Foreign economic policy research	275,000		150,000	125,000
Congress for Cultural Freedom				
General support	1,500,000		1,500,000	
Cornell University				
Conference in Italy on economic development		15,000	15,000	
Conference on international education		80,000	45,000	35,000
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships				
Expansion of program		150,000	75,000	75,000
Harvard University				
Conference on input-output techniques		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Indiana University Foundation				
Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants	1,200,000			1,200,000
Institute of International Education				
East-West program of scholarly exchange	723,300	1,000,000	723,300	1,000,000
International Council of Scientific Unions				
Planning of international scientific programs	19,652		19,611	41
International Law Association (England)				
Research on treaty obligations of new nations	25,000		25,000	
Studies relating to the extraterritorial application of restrictive trade legislation		40,000	40,000	
International legal-studies programs				
British Institute of International and Comparative Law	116,000		43,500	72,500
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	720,000		720,000	
Hague Academy of International Law	100,000			100,000
International Press Institute				
Training African journalists in its Nairobi center		235,000	94,000	141,000
Program to improve flow of news between countries		150,000	25,000	125,000
Korean Institute of Science and Technology				
Symposium on relations with American institutions capable of assisting Korean science		23,000	23,000	
National Industrial Conference Board				
Conference on world food problem		15,000	15,000	
Niels Bohr Institute				
Support for scientific exchange		150,000	45,000	105,000
United Nations Association of the United States of America				
Expansion and policy research programs	150,000			150,000
Yale University				
Conference on international monetary system		21,000	21,000	
	<u>13,954,303</u>	<u>12,468,725</u>	<u>6,599,356</u>	<u>19,823,672</u>

POPULATION

Population Council				
General support	2,120,000	5,000,000	1,800,000	5,320,000
Primate facility in Bio-Medical Division		1,600,000	570,000	1,030,000
Research program of Weizmann Institute (Israel)	535,000		87,275	447,725
Reproductive Biology				
Medical-student research in reproductive biology				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	16,000			16,000
Chicago, University of	20,000		20,000	
Colorado, University of	12,000			12,000
Columbia University	18,800			18,800
Cornell University	18,000			18,000
Harvard University	11,000		11,000	
Illinois, University of	9,000	(21,430)	(12,430)	
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	12,000		7,103	4,897
Johns Hopkins University	20,000			20,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Kansas, University of	12,000		6,000	6,000
Michigan, University of	18,000		9,000	9,000
Vanderbilt University	20,000		10,000	10,000
Washington University	10,000			10,000
Yale University	10,000			10,000
Research and advanced training				
Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia		388,000		388,000
Basel, University of, Institute of Anatomy		29,000	29,000	
Birmingham, University of	47,000		24,000	23,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) School of Medicine	34,650	353,000	34,650	353,000
Cambridge, University of	20,000		20,000	
Catholic University of Louvain	169,000			169,000
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan)		590,000		590,000
Colorado, University of	30,000	97,000	30,000	97,000
Columbia University, Institute of Human Reproduction	7,500,000	235,000		7,735,000
Cornell University Medical College		940,000		940,000
Edinburgh, University of		151,000		151,000
Florida, University of, College of Medicine		56,000		56,000
Free University of Brussels		240,000		240,000
Geneva, University of	290,000		127,000	163,000
Harvard University, School of Medicine	1,647,000	1,000,000	51,000	2,596,000
Hawaii, University of	277,000		39,252	237,748
Johns Hopkins University	152,420		46,687	105,733
Kansas, University of	156,000		56,000	100,000
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm)	35,000	500,000	95,000	440,000
Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital	499,037		96,177	402,860
Lund, University of	27,750		15,350	12,400
Manchester, University of	87,000		15,424	71,576
Medical Research Council (London)	265,000		148,000	117,000
Milan, University of		300,000		300,000
National Institute for Research in Dairying (England)	6,850		6,850	
Paris, University of, Faculty of Medicine		300,000		300,000
Pennsylvania, University of		846,000		846,000
Philipps University (Marburg/Lahn, Germany)	50,000			50,000
Population Council, Bio-Medical Laboratories	5,750,000			5,750,000
State Serum Institute (Copenhagen)	150,000		35,600	114,400
Sydney, University of	155,000		24,400	130,600
Tel-Hashomer Hospital, Institute of Endocrinology (Israel)		325,000	50,000	275,000
Texas, University of	46,880		46,880	
United Birmingham Hospital (England)	75,000		25,500	49,500
Uppsala, University of	400,000			400,000
Vanderbilt University	45,000		30,000	15,000
Vienna, University of		200,000		200,000
Washington, University of	175,400	600,000	102,487	672,913
Western Reserve University		689,000	104,513	584,487
Wisconsin, University of	907,500		251,220	656,280
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	1,168,370	212,000	362,710	1,017,660
Yale University School of Medicine		990,000		990,000
Population Studies				
Mid-career fellowships in population				
California, University of (Berkeley)		11,650	11,650	
North Carolina, University of		42,250	42,250	
Princeton University		3,150	3,150	
Population Reference Bureau				
Dissemination of information on population	177,500		115,500	62,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Training and research in population				
Brown University	94,500		9,514	84,986
California, University of (Berkeley)		66,000		66,000
Chicago, University of	828,865		375,897	452,968
Cornell University		168,000		168,000
Georgetown University	500,000		102,061	397,939
Harvard University	60,000	393,000	60,000	393,000
Johns Hopkins University	400,000		75,000	325,000
London School of Economics and Political Science	182,200		48,243	133,957
Michigan, University of	2,446,805		768,833	1,677,972
North Carolina, University of	700,000		330,000	370,000
Pennsylvania, University of		187,000		187,000
Family Planning in the United States				
American Public Health Association				
Professional training in population and public health	200,000			200,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America				
Assistance to family-planning agencies and publication of reports of annual meetings	400,000	10,000	114,650	295,350
Sex Information and Education Council of the United States				
Support for professional staff expansion, administrative costs, office expansion		350,000	141,250	208,750
Tulane University				
Development of family planning demonstration program for New Orleans and the State of Louisiana		300,000	60,477	239,523
Wake Forest College				
Research to improve clinic programs	285,000			285,000
	<u>29,303,527</u>	<u>17,150,620</u>	<u>6,634,123</u>	<u>39,820,024</u>
Totals—International Division	<u>\$140,988,099</u>	<u>\$78,093,095</u>	<u>\$48,244,722</u>	<u>\$170,836,472</u>

Miscellaneous

Reductions and refunds

Miscellaneous reductions and refunds, of less than \$5,000 each, from seventy-three grants made under various programs in past years		(\$85,553)	(\$85,553)	
Dunsmuir House Educational and Research Center				
Study of feasibility of expanding facilities		12,500		\$12,500
Institute of International Education				
Travel and study awards	\$625,000	575,200	1,150,000	50,200
Planning for development of United Nations area in New York City				
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace		(25,000)	(25,000)	
East River-Turtle Bay Fund		100,000	100,000	
United Foundation				
Detroit-area community activities	900,000	300,000	750,000	450,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Yale University Conference on current issues		4,053	4,053	
Concluded Programs*				
Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry Research in mental health	50,904		50,904	
National Fund for Medical Education Medical-schools program	608,554		493,906	114,648
Research in the behavioral sciences				
Rutgers University		8,405	8,405	
Swarthmore College		(8,405)	(8,405)	
Totals—Miscellaneous grants	<u>\$2,184,458</u>	<u>\$881,200</u>	<u>\$2,438,310</u>	<u>\$627,348</u>
Totals—Grants	<u>\$415,141,843</u>	<u>\$234,083,307†</u>	<u>\$163,046,225</u>	<u>\$486,178,925</u>

*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 \$93,688,782 for grants approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$140,394,525 for grants from appropriations.

Statement of Projects for the year ended September 30, 1967

(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 1967. The column in color shows total 1967 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1967 or earlier.)

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPEN- DITURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967
National Affairs				
Discontinuous national park study	\$16,000	\$2,200	\$18,200	
Evaluation of defender program and other projects	328,268	25,000	40,607	\$312,661
Education and Research				
Administration of aid to institutions in Berlin	4,256		2,042	2,214
Consultants on technical and comprehensive education	5,823	141,000	43,606	103,217
Evaluation of business education program	20,989			20,989
Improvement of instructional television	49,402		13,059	36,343
Negro college improvement efforts		225,000	31,217	193,783
Research and demonstration in management of university resources		50,000		50,000
Residencies in industry for engineering professors	861,619	8,243	93,463	776,399
Review of European higher education	20,891	(15,108)	5,783	
Teacher education conferences and seminars	12,131		5,233	6,898
Urban community-college conferences	25,000			25,000
Noncommercial Television				
Study of satellite use for noncommercial television	250	465,000	407,050	58,200
Humanities and the Arts				
Commissions for new American operas	2,200	175,000	12,000	165,200
Grants-in-aid to artists	110,471		16,052	94,419
Planning for Henry Ford Memorial Library	16,000		16,000	
Training of museum curatorial personnel	281,164		83,380	197,784
Resident theater program for playwrights	276,817		(549)	277,366
International Division				
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for consultants and other professional staff engaged in Foundation projects overseas	341,472	6,576,529	7,222,930	(304,929)
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Assistance for clerical-skills center in Indonesia		45,000		45,000
Commission for a Southeast Asia Institute of Higher Education		52,000		52,000
Consultants for Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization	103,762		100,179	3,583
Consultants for regional Foundation offices	300,497	300,000	515,218	85,279

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPEN- DITURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967
Consultants for India on education, food production, economics, administration, and manpower	1,727,653	442,223	504,121	1,665,755
Consultants for Malaysia on economic planning	63,461		20,300	43,161
Consultants for Pakistan on agriculture and management	224,348	40,000	76,751	187,597
Fellowships for India in economics and administration		55,000		55,000
Forestry development in Madhya Pradesh		411,000		411,000
Study of Pakistan planning experience		20,000	2,725	17,275
Training for program personnel	85,167		77,894	7,273
AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST				
Consultants for Algeria on demography and public administration	25,954	45,000	59,338	11,616
Consultants for the Congo on economic planning	83,190		33,897	49,293
Consultants for East Africa on vocational education, public-service training, economic planning, and business and industrial development	1,143,424	365,907	794,444	714,887
Consultants for Ghana and Nigeria on economic planning, public-service training, urban development, and English-language teaching	641,307		503,375	137,932
Consultants in the Middle East on agriculture, education, public administration, and economic planning	687,236	643,919	987,657	343,498
Consultants for Morocco on public administration		80,000	15,660	64,340
Consultants for Tunisia on linguistics, economic planning and research, public administration, and manpower planning	395,562	26,500	131,688	290,374
Consultants for Turkey on social and natural sciences and business development	148,309	70,000	80,492	137,817
Consultants for United Arab Republic on resource development, business management, and family planning	1,267,643		568,618	699,025
East African sociolinguistic survey		260,120	4,107	256,013
Exchange program at agricultural and scientific research centers in West Africa	76,132		5,375	70,757
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	162,840	1,000,000	887,519	275,321
National Library in Nigeria	218,706	50,000	30,583	238,123
Regional conferences and workshops	118,262	300,000	120,330	297,932
Regional consultants	144,405	45,000	153,895	35,510
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Architectural services for Chapingo agricultural complex	15,706	7,902	23,608	
Assistance to Argentine university professors	200,000		39,436	160,564
Consultants for American School of Rio de Janeiro	162,500		84,223	78,277
Consultants for Argentina on regional and urban development	29,478		28,605	873
Consultants for Venezuela on education	49,891		49,891	
Fellowships for Mexican university staff		125,000	1,888	123,112

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967
		PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	
Housing and community planning in Chile	439,413		194,082	245,331
Latin American regional conferences	69,453	60,000	55,458	73,995
Regional consultants	(80,401)	1,428,401	1,355,040	(7,040)
Summer institutes in linguistics in Brazil		46,200		46,200
Teaching and research fellowships in Latin America		113,000		113,000
Training for program personnel	3,024	57,976	36,449	24,551
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS				
German-American cultural conferences	14,000		12,014	1,986
Japanese-American roundtable discussions	40,000	25,000	21,092	43,908
Research on teaching of English in Japan		100,000	623	99,377
Seminar on the press of developing countries	1,957			1,957
POPULATION				
Consultants on population research	22,476	150,000	110,716	61,760
Symposium on physiology of human reproduction	12,171	(12,171)		
Miscellaneous				
Planning and evaluation studies	92,981			92,981
Travel and study awards		2,878,750	1,138,258	1,740,492
Totals—Projects	<u>\$11,063,260</u>	<u>\$16,884,591</u> †	<u>\$16,835,622</u>	<u>\$11,112,229</u>

†Of this amount, \$877,892 was approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$16,006,699 was authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

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