

THE
FORD
FOUNDATION

Annual Report 1968

THE FORD FOUNDATION

Annual Report

October 1, 1967 to September 30, 1968

to advance human welfare

The Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution dedicated to the public well-being. It seeks to identify and contribute to the solution of problems of national and international importance. It works principally by granting funds to institutions, talented individuals, and communities for experimental, demonstration, and developmental efforts within its fields of interest.

The Foundation was established in 1936 by Henry Ford and Edsel Ford and made grants largely to Michigan charitable and educational institutions until 1950, when it became a national organization. Including the fiscal year 1968, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$3.37 billion, including grants to 5,880 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and eighty-two foreign countries.

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**THE
PRESIDENT'S
REVIEW**

In the main body of this Annual Report the interested reader will find a summary account of the year's work in each major area of the Ford Foundation's activity, together with an occasional longer description of particular actions. As in other years, this introductory review addresses only a few points of special interest. I have chosen to write about our international work, our concern for the government of education, and our relations to political authority. But first let me say a few words about the purpose of this Report.

On September 30, 1968, the net worth of the Foundation was \$3,108,000,000. The Trustees of the Foundation, under its Michigan charter of 1936, are responsible for using that sum for the public welfare. The resources at our disposal were originally made available by the decision of two remarkable men, Henry and Edsel Ford, but our continued trusteeship can be justified only as our fellow Americans continue to accept it as generally useful. That general accountability we share with such other institutions as churches and colleges, but in our case the requirement for attention to the task is accentuated by three elements which in combination go far to make us unique.

First, foundations as a class tend to lack the large internal constituencies which are important to the strength and quality of other charitable institutions. We do not have congregations, or student bodies, or faculties. Within our staff, and perhaps still more within the Board of Trustees itself, we can and do seek to sustain a spirit of candor and of open-minded self-criticism. We can and do consult widely with expert counselors of all sorts. But this is not the same as having a large built-in membership. As our internal constituency is relatively small, so our external accountability is relatively large.

A second peculiarity of foundations is that they are unusually free. They do not have, as most other institutions have, the guidance of a specific mission. The most benevolent of business corporations must still meet the tests of the marketplace; a labor union which does not respond to the concerns of its members will decay, and the university which ceases to put learning first will cease to be a university. Foundations have no such clearly defining mission. Compared to nearly all other institutions, they are relatively free to shape their own courses of action.

That freedom is at once a foundation's most precious asset and its most demanding condition.

A third characteristic is peculiar to the Ford Foundation, in that we are much the largest foundation in the world. We do not feel big to ourselves, because at any given moment the demands on our resources are much larger than the supply. But since our pocketbook is in fact deep enough to meet the specific needs of many of those who need help, we can easily arouse the resentment of those to whose appeals we do not respond because we think other needs have a still higher priority. The least that we owe

to them and to others is an accounting of the choices we do make and our reasons for them. This Report is a part of our effort to meet this obligation.

I. The International Effort

The International Division is the Foundation's largest. Our commitment here is deep, long-standing, and long-range. We are trying to use our relatively modest resources and our relatively extensive experience to help where a private American nonprofit organization can help best in the social and economic growth of societies in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Our primary method has been that of developing a flexible capacity to respond to the needs of responsible leaders as they perceive them; we try not to give unwanted help.

While our concerns have covered almost the whole range of the problems of national and even regional development, in the last five years we have begun to sharpen and deepen our long-standing interest in two quite fundamental subjects: the modernization of agriculture, and the spread of birth control. Present statistics of future life and death compel the world to fight for its life by major effort in these fields. Both are enormously larger than the Foundation's resources, and we therefore seek those points at which our particular skills and resources can make a special contribution. In both fields we have found increasing reason, over the years, to emphasize research. In both fields foundations can find themselves in a position of special advantage when it comes to sympathetic cooperation with the public authorities of the developing nations. In neither field is the work of a foundation, or indeed the work of any private organization, a substitute for commitment and investment by governments—in the first instance by the governments of the developing nations themselves, and in the second instance by governments of richer countries, most of all our own.

Four other general sets of activity engage our international staff. First, we have a concern for development planning and management; here our independence of any government makes us often a preferred source of assistance. Second, we are concerned with education and learning. Third, we have a persistent interest in the needs and opportunities of other advanced societies as well as our own—especially Europe and Japan. Much of our work there is governed by a hope that the activities we support will contribute, in one way or another, to strengthening the prospects for peace and freedom. The contribution we can make to so great a cause is necessarily modest, but the goal is so important that even modest efforts seem worth making.

Our fourth area of concern in international affairs is at present a most perplexing one: it is the support we have given and are still giving to

American centers of education and research on other societies and regions of the world. The problem here is not one of doubt about the importance of what we have been doing, but one of the relative responsibilities of the Foundation and of others, particularly the Federal government. We are now engaged in a hard look at what we should do next here.

Our International Division had a budget for 1968 of \$68.5 million—one-third of the whole. As against the budgets of some earlier years, this level of spending represents a modest reduction in dollar amounts, though an increase in the *proportion* of our budget which goes to this division.

In this decision to sustain our efforts with the developing nations, we are different from our own Government. We are different specifically in the clarity and intensity of our concern with the connection between science and population. In the field of population research the need for Federal support is now acute and can only increase. Fortunately understanding on this point is spreading, in the Executive Branch, in the Congress, and in both parties, and we must all hope that this year this emerging branch of science will begin to get a fair fraction of the kind of help that the nation has given to other branches.

The Government's role in development assistance is a larger problem, at least financially, and it may prove a more resistant one. In the last year there were three notable failures on this front in Washington. Congress failed to provide new funds for the International Development Association of the World Bank. Congress failed to authorize a U.S. contribution to the Special Fund of the Asian Development Bank. Most serious of all, the Administration asked for too little in its Aid Bill, and the Congress then severely cut this small amount, so that in the current fiscal year the total appropriation for the Agency for International Development is only \$1.8 billion, a twenty-year low. Economic assistance under A.I.D. is now 40 per cent less than it was only three years ago. The United States, the richest country in the world by far, ranks only seventh in the percentage of national income that goes to foreign aid. This is a national disgrace.

The man who has done most for foreign aid in the last two years is William Gaud, the retiring Administrator of A.I.D. In a trenchant speech last November, Mr. Gaud brushed aside the pretense that Congress skimps on aid because it is too widely scattered or because it is not multilateral enough. I cannot do better than to quote him *in extenso*:

The loudest signal that I get from Capitol Hill is not that the program is insufficiently concentrated; not that it is insufficiently multilateral; not that it isn't working and not that aid is ineffective. The main signal from the Hill, it seems to me, is one of indifference....

...Our foreign assistance efforts are lagging badly and nobody seems to care. For many years the center of our concern has been the Third World itself. The roadblocks to development seemed to be "out there"—the reluctance of governments to make the necessary

policy changes, the backwardness and distrust of the peasant, and unwillingness of the developing countries to engage in effective self-help, and the difficulties that people from richer, more sophisticated countries have in learning how to be really helpful....

But the situation "out there" has been changing. In India, in Pakistan, in Turkey, in Korea and elsewhere, governments have carried out policy changes of critical importance to food production, family planning and overall development. They have done so at considerable political risk and with greatly beneficial results. Tradition and custom *have* given way to change. Backward peasants *have* been quick to adopt new ways....

The results have been both surprising and ironic. Today for the first time, a number of the so-called backward countries are able to change and modernize at a pace faster than the advanced nations are willing to support.

The biggest roadblock to development in these countries today is not "out there"—it is right here at home. Today, it is not the backward Indian peasant who blocks the road to food self-sufficiency—it is the indifferent American. Today, it is not the rice farmer in the Philippines or in Pakistan who needs prodding—it is you and I and our fellow taxpayers.

We have learned a lot about how to help underdeveloped countries move off dead-center. We have learned less about how to help Americans visualize the grim future that faces them and their children so long as more than half the world ends each day hungry and hopeless.

In Mr. Gaud's opinion, which I share, the fundamental cause of this indifference is not Vietnam or the urban crisis or even simple selfishness. Foreign aid was in deep political trouble long before Vietnam became costly or the cities turbulent. The trouble is that we simply have not made a clear national decision that a sustained foreign aid effort of serious proportions is as much a part of our responsible membership in the world as our spending for space or defense. It may be harder to solve the world's problems of food and population than it is to get to Mars. It is also vastly more important. And while no nation can do it alone, it can hardly be done without us. At the present level of effort, we are not doing our part.

It does no good to blame our fellow citizens or the Congress or any one Administration for this negligence. If these matters are not understood or supported by enough of our countrymen, it is because those of us who already care have not done enough. In that spirit I express the judgment of this institution: We believe in foreign aid on every ground—of humanity, of peace, and of our own American interest. The times do not call for surrender on this front, but for a persistent reaffirmation of the need to do this job right: to fund it properly and give it long-term strength.

The needed national commitment to development aid is necessarily

connected with improvement in the existing program, as well as in the public understanding. It is easy to reorganize foreign aid without improving it, and as it stood at the end of 1968, with all its flaws, it was the best assistance program we—or any single nation—have had. Still there is a strong case for the right kind of reorganization, and any new Administration has the right to try to strengthen its case by reframing its instruments—every President since Mr. Truman has followed this course. Interesting and important recommendations for change have been made by well-informed advisers to the old Administration and the new. My own guess is that the most knowledgeable and sensitive proposals may be those submitted last October by the bipartisan General Advisory Committee led by President James A. Perkins of Cornell. Among its many recommendations is a proposal that foundations might contribute to the effort to increase public understanding of our true national interest in foreign aid. We expect to follow this advice.

II. The Government of Education

The oldest and strongest of the ties that connect this Foundation to other parts of society are those that bind us to the world of education. We depend on learned men for advice and special study on nearly every subject we take up. More deeply still, we have supposed, from our very beginning, that the health and strength of American education was in and of itself an area of central importance to the national well-being.

Our present activities in education reflect the triple crisis of the current educational world—the crisis in educational opportunity, the crisis in educational economics, and the crisis in educational government—and range widely in each.

To denominate the extraordinarily important set of questions which surrounds the ways and means of governing our educational systems, public and private, and to include both questions of educational *policy* and questions of educational *authority*, I choose the untraditional term, government of education. I believe that much error and misunderstanding come from the notion that politics and education can or should be kept apart.

Matters of educational *policy* have been a staple of Ford Foundation business almost from the start. What reforms will strengthen the curriculum? What approaches will attract and train the best teachers? How can general educational effectiveness be improved, in school and college? Both directly and through the distinguished work of its affiliate, the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the Foundation has had a persistent concern for such questions. It has tried to be responsive to educational leaders as they seek support for promising reforms. It is almost self-

evident, at least to a retired academic politician, that the grants which a foundation can make in support of new educational policies are often among the most constructive—and also the most political—that it can undertake. It is often precisely the availability of external support, at least in the experimental phase, which permits the advocate of change to wrestle with the advocate of the *status quo*. The pattern of behavior is traditional as between foundations and educational innovators—and of course nothing in it permits or justifies a shift of basic responsibility from the college or university to the grant-making agency.

Good ideas for effective learning in our colleges and universities are needed more now than they have been for a long time. Much of the current crisis of educational authority derives from lack of confidence in what teachers are doing at every level of our educational system, and failure at the higher levels may be more destructive than elsewhere, if only because of the disillusionment produced by visibly poor performances on the part of men as highly honored as the modern professorate. The traditional pattern of learning has been ripe for reform since 1900 at least, and the best efforts of the best committees have seldom done more than nibble at its edges. But where in earlier years both the room for self-teaching and the occasional first-rate teacher gave ample scope for most young talent, now the increasing clear-headedness and seriousness of the young require that our faculties do much better, on pain of losing their legitimacy. I believe that the faculty is the right and necessary center of authority in the university, but the price of that authority is its responsible exercise in the advancement of the learning of all. Today the average course of study in the average university of the first rank is, in a quite fundamental sense, unaccountable: Course by course it may be the best that good men can offer, but as a whole it is far more the product of guild traditions than of a rational effort to make learning happen. This is a tale I can tell out of school with the conviction of close experience.

What I also know from experience is how hard it is to change these things around. The political difficulties are obvious in the vested interests of professors and departments. The intellectual difficulties are equally formidable. How many of us would now accept the claims of the Great Books School, or even the less labored theory of General Education? The incidence of first-class learning does not seem sharply related to clear-cut philosophic convictions about it. If there is now a swing back toward the eclecticism which Charles Eliot first made respectable, can we be confident that it will be “relevant” to serious learning as well as to current complaints? Outside the sciences, after all, what is most seriously wrong with college learning, even in the best places, is that there is so little of it. It is not self-evident that this failure can be remedied merely by letting everyone decide for himself what he will study—there is also the question: how?—and the still sterner one: how much?

Indeed it may well turn out that the process of learning—more than its content—is now the center of the problem, both intellectually and politically. Are courses, lectures, units, sections, and prerequisites at least partly out of date? What can take their place? And how? These questions cannot be answered in the foundations, but those who are prepared to test them have a continuing claim on our attention.

If the problem of educational *policy* is traditional, the problem of educational *authority* is modern. One part of it—what we usually call administration—is not new, although it does have a new urgency as we see the impact of other crises upon the existing administrative structure. The Foundation sees a new need for intense efforts to find and train administrators of schools, colleges, and universities with a much wider concept of their work than has been customary in the past.

We also see a still wider need: for a new level of understanding, both in theory and in practice, of the whole process of government in our educational institutions. This is partly, but only partly, because of the pressures of those who feel themselves inadequately represented in that process. It is partly, but only partly, because economic crisis always brings with it questions of management, accountability, and control. What we are facing is something at once simpler and deeper: It is that as our educational system grows both in its importance and in its apparent immobility, it sometimes appears as if nothing can be done without it, and nothing with it. When that happens attention and concern inevitably turn to the central political questions: Who runs it, or should run it, and how?

In higher education, the center of the problem is primarily within the institutions themselves although, as we see almost continuously in California, internal crises can beget external political action. There is every reason for all concerned to do their best to keep the problem internal. The Foundation's growing interest in these matters is discussed in some detail in a perceptive essay by F. Champion Ward on "The Fabric of Universities," which begins on page 19. Mr. Ward's essay traces the relation between our assessment of the situation and certain specific actions we have taken in the last year.

It is our concern for these same questions of governance—along with our concern for equal opportunity—that has led the Foundation deeply into the issue of school decentralization in New York City. The subject is complex, and from the beginning we have insisted that no new framework of control could be a panacea in itself; the crisis of the schools is at least as much economic as political. Moreover, we have believed that in the extreme form of total "community control," decentralization in New York is not likely to prove successful. But what we also believe is that a substantial reform of the government of our urban school systems is now indispensable to effective big-city education, and that *one* element in such a reform must be a major increase in serious participation by local com-

munities—particularly parents—in setting basic policy for their schools. In this conviction, as an individual citizen of New York, I agreed to head a panel that prepared a report on decentralization for Mayor Lindsay, and in its corporate conviction the Foundation has given modest supplementary support to experimental demonstration districts set up by the Board of Education.

The bitter and prolonged New York school strikes of 1968, together with much less destructive but still deplorable acts of excess by some extremists before and after that strike, have shown how acute the political crisis of New York City's schools had become. The present crisis of the New York schools is the product of deep and powerful forces, and it is not haste but delay which has been the most important weakness in what has been done so far. It is also clear that furious rhetoric on both sides has served no constructive interest. Demagoguery will not solve these problems, whether aimed at fear or at anger, in blacks or in whites.

What happens in New York always compels more attention than events elsewhere—because it is New York—the empire city and the capital of our communications. Yet New York is not unique in having deeply troubled schools. As the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis has noted, 44 per cent of all recorded civil disorders across the nation in the first four months of 1968 involved schools, a threefold increase over the entire year of 1967. It could still turn out that New York, because its engagement is deepest, and because it is now in full-scale, open debate over fundamental questions, has actually begun to move ahead of the country.

Still the school strikes have left a legacy of bitterness which shadows the prospect for early progress in effecting the reconnection of all concerned for the real business of learning. The first requirement now is effort for reconciliation among all the parties with legitimate interests. We will support such effort where we can, and we also expect to maintain undiminished our own commitment to help in the search for the right patterns of future school government. We have no doctrinaire commitment to any particular solution. The Foundation has given support to able and dedicated men and women with differing views on contested questions, and in different cities we have helped experiments of quite different shapes. In the long run our nation must find good answers to these hard problems of urban public schooling if our great cities are to have a decent future. The answers will not be found by standing pat.

III. Foundations and Governments

The strategy of the Ford Foundation in its choice of major targets is largely defined by the intrinsic importance of the targets themselves.

The tactics of the Foundation are necessarily defined in part by what others do and do not do. Of these "others" the most important are governments. In the International Division, for example, opportunity, frustration, and priorities in such critical fields as population and agriculture depend heavily on the readiness or unreadiness, the ability or disability, of governments abroad and at home, and on such international institutions as the World Bank.

In other divisions we meet the same series of tactical questions. When we work directly upon problems of public education, we do so through school systems which are part of government. And when we decide on grants we do so in the context of state and Federal budgets hundreds and even thousands of times larger than ours. In every program of the National Affairs Division we encounter government both as a partner and as an economic giant. On the other hand, in Humanities and the Arts and in Public Broadcasting we are sometimes private pathbreakers for public agencies that do not yet have the funds they need. The continuing economic crisis of the arts, and our relation to it, are the subject of an essay by W. McNeil Lowry which appears at page 28; Mr. Lowry makes it clear that we work as we do not only because we can thus achieve a national impact, but also because others have left great tasks undone.

There is often a high degree of volatility in the posture and response of governments, both in policy and in appropriations. At this writing, for example, literally no one knows what Washington will do in 1969 for public broadcasting, for population research, or for humanities and the arts—three critical fields of national concern in which the work of the Ford Foundation is comparable in general magnitude to that of the United States Government. In broader fields like education, jobs, housing, and welfare, there are uncertainties of still greater magnitude.

Similar uncertainty exists abroad. Over the last few years, the Foundation has been out of Indonesia and back again, challenged by events in Greece and Czechoslovakia, drawn to the special needs of scholars in Argentina, and led to adjust its programs by major political changes in half a dozen other foreign countries. One of our most important new undertakings, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, continues in its development in the midst of a tragic civil war in Nigeria. And more subtly, in such great friendly nations as India, the evolution of public policy toward agriculture and population has heavily affected our own programs by widening our opportunities for usefulness.

These intimate interconnections require us to give special attention to the question of what our relations to these decisions of government should be. An anti-lobbying rule of the Internal Revenue Service provides that no organization holding a charitable exemption shall devote a *substantial* part of its effort to attempting to influence legislation. Insofar as it is designed to prevent political lobbies from claiming tax exemption,

this rule is clearly right, but there is little virtue in construing it to prevent the Congress from hearing the views of charitable institutions just as it expects to hear from other elements of society.

The Ford Foundation as an institution is far from indifferent to the decisions of Washington on matters where we have an established concern. Our experience in the case of public television is that both the Executive Branch and the Congress have been glad to have appropriate expressions of our views, and we see no conflict whatever between the Internal Revenue regulations and such contributions to governmental deliberations. We see a decisive distinction between such responsible discussion of public issues and anything that can fairly be called lobbying. As we engage in the first we scrupulously avoid the second.

When Mr. Lowry writes of the need for an adequate government policy in the arts, he does so not because such a policy would benefit the Ford Foundation, but simply because it would benefit the arts themselves. When the Foundation argues the importance of research on reproductive biology, we are not interested in any profit or loss from such research to anyone; we are interested in a more effective attack on one of the gravest of man's present problems.

On wider issues of public policy it is less likely that the Foundation as an institution will have a clear-cut position to state. But we do have a proper concern for first-class study on any urgent issue that comes before American citizens. As an example of this last year, I cite the extraordinary work done by the Brookings Institution in producing its volume of policy essays, *Agenda for the Nation*. It seems right that those who have this kind of contribution to make to informed public discussion should find a continuing welcome here.

IV. Changes at the Foundation

A foundation which concerns itself with problems that are also government's must also concern itself, quite self-consciously, with its own government. The Ford Foundation is governed by a Board of Trustees. That Board chooses the top management of the Foundation and sets our basic policies. Obviously our Trustees have no more serious duty than that of choosing new members of the Board.

A foundation's Board of Trustees should bring to its task a largeness of spirit which will allow it to respect all the aspirations of our society and to seek help and counsel from all sources. We have strengthened our Board this year by the election of Robert S. McNamara, a man with this kind of concern.

But in 1968 we also lost two strong and generous Trustees to the laws of retirement. John Cowles was a Trustee for eighteen years, almost from

the beginning of the Foundation's existence as a national institution. His insistence on large-spirited purpose and his practical wisdom made him an ideal trustee. Eugene Black served eight years as a Trustee and as Chairman of our Finance Committee. In both tasks he gave us the benefit of his extraordinarily broad experience, and under his guidance the investment program of the Foundation was greatly strengthened. When Mr. Black assumed this responsibility, we held 58 per cent of all the stock of the Ford Motor Company. As he leaves us, that holding has been reduced by more than half, and an orderly process of private sale has been established, under procedures approved by the U.S. Treasury, so that within the next three years we will be able to reduce our holdings below 20 per cent. But Mr. Black has done more: he has superintended a program of reinvestment which has built our portfolio of diversified equities and convertible debentures from less than \$50 million to more than \$1 billion. Mr. Black and his Committee have put the Foundation in a financial position of great strength and flexibility.

In 1968 we had no changes, for the first time in three years, among the Vice Presidents who run our program divisions. But we did lose Verne Atwater, our Administrative Vice President. Mr. Atwater has gone to the presidency of Westinghouse Learning Corporation and we wish him every success. He served the Foundation with abundant energy, disinterested dedication, and managerial skill. He has been succeeded by Arthur Trottenberg, whose fusion of administrative excellence and intellectual alertness is the product of twenty years spent making sense to the Harvard Faculty.

V. Conclusion

1968 was a year of tragedy and turbulence in the United States. I cannot turn the pages on that year without a word of *envoi* for the two great young men who were cut down last spring. Like the rest of us, Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King were not perfect; unlike most of us, they cared with passion and made that passion count. What they stood for, at their extraordinary best, will shine beyond the time of grief—the conviction that men are brothers and that together they can overcome wrong. On that conviction there can be no division of color or party. That is what our country must be about.

McGEORGE BUNDY

February 13, 1969

**PROGRAM
REVIEWS**

National Affairs

Working at many points on the terrain of racial injustice and social and economic inequality, the Foundation this year intensified its efforts on such aspects as the attitudes of whites and blacks and the strengthening of police-community relations. In addition, it made preliminary efforts in such other matters as minorities and the mass media.

The Foundation also helped mobilize the private sector to meet racial and urban challenges and assisted indigenous community development and minority opportunity in housing, jobs, the professions, and independent business ventures.

While the National Affairs Division concentrated heavily on urban problems, attacks on rural poverty also were assisted, as were modernization of state, regional, and local governments and ecological training, management of natural resources, and the preservation of open space.

To help clarify the major domestic and foreign policy issues that will face the new national administration, the Brookings Institution received \$175,000 to prepare and publish an "Agenda for the Nation"—special essays, weighing alternative courses of action, by twenty of the country's leading public affairs specialists.

Program-Related Investments

In a major departure from past policy, the Foundation this year began using part of its investment portfolio directly for social purposes. In the past, the Foundation has worked mainly through outright grants to nonprofit institutions. It will now also devote a part of its investment portfolio (through such devices as guarantees, stock purchases, and loans) to assist organizations, profit-making

as well as nonprofit if necessary, working toward solution of social and economic problems of national concern.

The purpose of these actions, termed Program-Related Investments, is twofold:

—first, to afford the Foundation a new set of instruments for responding flexibly to important needs; the investments, therefore, will be assessed in terms of their promise for advancing the public well-being, despite their higher risk and lower yield in conventional market terms;

—second, to experiment and collaborate with major sources of credit—private and governmental—in expanding and using new means to finance socially important ventures.

Thus the Foundation will not serve as a banking source for innumerable small enterprises. Rather, its Program-Related Investments will be highly selective—important not only in their own right but as demonstrations of new credit practices that might stimulate banks and other major sectors of the credit economy to respond more broadly to new public needs.

Regular grant-making will continue, as will regular investments of the Foundation's capital designed to yield the income necessary for grants. The first Program-Related Investments, discussed later under *Entrepreneurship, Housing, and Resources and Environment*, all are in National Affairs, but future investments may be made in any of the Foundation's divisions.

Reducing Racial Tensions

Since the budget of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders did not permit comprehensive scientific analysis of the actions and attitudes of individuals, the Foundation made two grants to fill the gap. One went to the University of Michigan's Sur-

vey Research Center, which supervised interviews with more than 5,000 Negroes and whites in Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Gary, Milwaukee, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington. Johns Hopkins University received assistance for interviews by social scientists of six occupational groups in the same cities—police, teachers, retail merchants, welfare workers, political party workers, and employers—on their attitudes and knowledge of life in racial enclaves. The results were published as a supplement to the commission's report. An additional grant was given to Brandeis University for a survey that compares ghetto attitudes in cities where outbreaks occurred with those in areas that remained quiet.

The Foundation assisted three programs that mirror one of the Riot Commission's major recommendations—"increasing communication across racial lines to destroy stereotypes, to halt polarization, end distrust and hostility, and create common ground for efforts toward public order and social justice." One is conducted by the University of California (Los Angeles), which received a \$250,000 grant to expand to eight campuses its small-group meetings and weekend conferences on controversial issues for diverse groups of white and nonwhite participants. In Michigan, two grants were given to help counteract white hostility to blacks. The University of Detroit's summer training institute for laymen and clergymen explored ways to intervene in critical situations and to organize constructive community action; and the Inter-Faith Action Council of Metropolitan Detroit established a network of "Suburban Action Centers" to provide an interracial forum for discussion and action on housing, tax reform, and community education. Similarly in Cleveland, support went for extension to suburban areas of Project Bridge,

which works through the mass media, nationality groups, parochial schools, and visits to thousands of homes to overcome negative racial attitudes.

The League of Women Voters received \$275,000 to expand to four new areas its inner-city voter education project, where, through work on a common goal of achieving better housing and jobs by political action, Negro activists and the League's predominantly white middle-class members also hope to understand each other better.

The American Arbitration Association, whose main business for forty years has been settling labor disputes behind the scenes, will apply its skills to inner-city conflicts through a Center for Dispute Settlement, established this year with a \$90,000 grant. It will develop new grievance machinery, using the techniques of mediation and arbitration. In order to identify the decisive factors in resolution of community conflicts, a joint team from the University of Michigan and Wayne State University received funds to make case studies of disputes that the arbitration center handles.

The role of mass media in improving racial attitudes was the focus of several actions. The New School for Social Research received funds for forums aimed at increasing sensitivity to racial problems among editors, producers, and working newsmen in New York City. Support was given, through Urban America, for a national advertising campaign by the Advertising Council and the American Business Press, Inc., to increase public awareness of ghetto life. A grant was made to the United Church of Christ, a national organization, for an expanded campaign of education and, where necessary, legal action to discourage prejudicial broadcasting; the group had already helped reform broadcast practices in Jackson, Mississippi, through the use of local committees and petitions to the Federal Communications Commission to

deny stations relicensing on the grounds of violating public-service regulations.

Other grants were aimed at enhancing the media's role in race relations through more staffing by minority personnel: to the Columbia University Journalism School for training of minority group members for news positions in television and radio; to Syracuse University for graduate fellowships in broadcasting; and to the Washington Journalism Center for recruiting and training Negro college graduates through seminars on urban affairs and internships with news agencies.

Police Reform, Justice, and Legal Education

Foundation-supported programs designed to overcome hostility between the police and ghetto communities—a problem cited by the Riot Commission as a primary cause of disorders—ranged from the use of neighborhood residents in precinct stations to expanded training for lawyers and law students. As the Commission noted, "In many ways the policeman only symbolizes much deeper problems. [As] a symbol... of the entire system of law enforcement and criminal justice... he becomes the tangible target for grievances against shortcomings throughout that system..."

The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law was granted \$950,000 to help improve police administration. The group will organize local lawyers' efforts for such work as revision of outmoded criminal codes and bail-bond systems and improved police-community relations. Formed in 1963 to link White House and legal efforts to solve urban and racial problems, the committee has heretofore provided counsel in difficult civil rights matters and helped desegregate bar associations.

The Northwestern University School of

Law received \$365,000 to accelerate its police legal advisor program, which anticipated by three years the President's Crime Commission recommendation that "every medium- and large-sized department employ a skilled lawyer full-time as its legal advisor." Begun with Foundation assistance in 1964, it trains young lawyers to assist policemen in complying with court rulings dealing with arrest, search and seizure, and civil rights.

The United States Conference of Mayors received a grant to meet the growing demand from cities for technical guidance in setting up police-community relations programs, which received new impetus and funds under the 1968 Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. In Baltimore, funds were given for an in-depth case study of the function and role of police in a Negro ghetto, to be carried out by the Research Analysis Corporation. In a test of whether the performance of police officers can be predicted, the Institute for Local Self-Government received support to analyze the life histories of 2,000 police recruits in fourteen California jurisdictions.

Building on years of support for experiments in making field work a regular part of law-school training, the Foundation appropriated \$5.4 million this year for the establishment of the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility. The council will assist law schools in projects that expose students to problems of administration of justice on the scene—courtrooms, agencies, police stations, and legal aid offices. The aim is twofold: to afford society the law students' assistance (students have been active in bail reform, for example) and to develop in the legal trainees sensitivity and perspective for careers as professional men and public policy-makers.

The Foundation also granted \$600,000 to the New York University Law School to develop undergraduate criminal justice pro-

grams, and supported the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, which directly involves students through summer internships with civil rights lawyers and antipoverty and welfare organizations.

To assist prison administrators in upgrading existing practices and professionalizing their operations, a grant of \$240,000 was made to the American Correctional Association. The group will apply accreditation, never used in the field of corrections, to evaluate institutions and adult rehabilitation programs.

Minority Leadership

Organizations of major minority groups—Negroes, Mexican-Americans, and Indians—were assisted. Second-year grants of \$378,000 and \$400,000, respectively, went to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and to the National Urban League, for general support of their programs and services. The Urban League also received \$1,050,000 to implement its “New Thrust,” a transition from its role as a predominantly middle-class group linking black and white communities to an advocate for low-income ghetto residents. Ninety local affiliates and a field staff will begin economic, education, and other action programs in black neighborhoods to strengthen community decision-making and organization. The A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, which concentrates on Negro employment, received \$176,000 to establish departments of economic development, housing, and education.

The Metropolitan Applied Research Center, a valued resource on urban and minority problems for government, foundations, and community civil rights groups, received \$700,000 for staff expansion. Established in 1966 by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Negro educator and

psychologist, MARC’s work has included development of alternative decentralization plans for the New York City schools; coaching and research on selection procedure changes to enable more Negroes to qualify for the U.S. Foreign Service; and organizing the U.S. Civil Rights Commission’s Race and Education Conference.

The Foundation made its first grants to assist American Indian efforts toward economic independence and effective participation in community life. The National Congress of American Indians Fund received \$310,000 to develop a field office and strengthen its Washington staff, which assists tribes in dealing with government agencies and private firms. The Alaska Federation of Natives, recently organized to link widely dispersed tribes representing a quarter of the state’s population, was granted \$100,000 to expand its field staff, hold regional meetings, and develop housing and manpower programs.

Assistance was given to two major efforts by Mexican-Americans, an ethnic group beset with problems of poverty, immigration, language, and discrimination. To assist them in using legal means to secure their rights, the Foundation granted \$2.2 million to establish the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Another grant was made to help establish the Southwest Council of La Raza, the first national organization of Mexican-Americans to coordinate efforts to achieve civil rights and equal opportunity. To provide the council with a factual base for its policy positions, the Foundation assisted historical and sociological studies by a research team at the University of Notre Dame. It will analyze such matters as the impact of the border on the Southwest, including migration and the economy, especially new American businesses being developed on the Mexican side.

Human Resource Development

While the Foundation's two other domestic divisions assisted efforts to expand educational and cultural access for Negroes and other minority Americans, responsibility for the Foundation's work on the "employment equations" lay with the National Affairs Division. As put by political scientist Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the equations are: "In America what you do is what you are: to do nothing is to be nothing; to do little is to be little." Support went for new approaches to training the hard-core unemployed, recruitment of minorities into the professions, and minority entrepreneurship.

Manpower Training

Before they can capitalize on liberalized hiring practices by both government and the private sector, chronically unemployed adults must have literacy and low-level skills. The Board for Fundamental Education, which has been conducting adult classes throughout the country for twenty years, received \$300,000 to recruit and train 6,000 teachers for in-plant literacy instruction of undereducated employees. The American Society for Training and Development, a professional body of industrial trainers representing 4,000 large companies, was granted \$147,600 to assist community organizations and industry in training unemployed adults for specific low-level entry jobs with upgrading potential.

The Manpower Assistance Project, a non-profit consulting center, received \$317,066 to assist with project design and troubleshooting for the comprehensive local manpower programs being developed throughout the country by the Department of Labor. It will also train administrators for the man-

power field, which is now experiencing meteoric growth as both the public and private sectors try to find half a million jobs for the hard-core unemployed. A grant was made to the Urban Coalition to inventory the successes and failures of nationwide manpower efforts and prepare an operational manual of guidelines for future action.

Three grants totaling \$362,500 were made to assist minorities in attaining skilled jobs in the building trades, a high-wage industry from which they have until recently been virtually shut out. The Foundation joined with the Department of Labor's Manpower Administration in supporting Project Upgrade, a breakthrough that will afford Negro craftsmen with construction experience an opportunity to attain the status of well-paid journeymen. Conducted in Oakland, California, with the cooperation of trade unions and contractors, it will enable participating employers to recover part of their expenses for providing union wages and additional instruction to trainees. Another Labor Department journeyman program in Buffalo was assisted by a grant to the Workers Defense League, which will design the curriculum. The League also received assistance to expand apprenticeship projects (see inset, page 9).

The United Planning Organization of Washington, D.C., received funds for the initial costs of tools and equipment needed to train hard-core unemployed for jobs in the roofing business. UPO will lend the funds to a Negro-owned building firm that has been unable to obtain the bank financing necessary to carry out its Labor Department training contract.

To hasten access for minorities into the theatrical crafts, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Inner City Cultural Center, Los Angeles. Despite proliferation of cultural centers, minorities have not had the technical experience to fill the new jobs created. Participants in the program will work di-

rectly under professionals in both backstage and administrative jobs.

Professional Opportunities

Foundation-supported programs to facilitate the entry of minorities into professions where they are under-represented have a two-fold purpose: to widen the employment choice for the young men and women themselves and to assist the professions in carrying out new community responsibilities.

For example, the Foundation this year made grants to Pratt Institute and the University of Pittsburgh to support graduate training for minority city planners. As the planning profession has shifted from land-use orientation to responsibility for central-city renewal and Model Cities planning, including mandated participation by neighborhood residents, the need for Negro and Puerto Rican urban planners has increased. Similarly, the architectural profession is increasingly engaged in ghetto projects; for the training of Negroes in architectural design and related specialties, the Foundation assisted a joint effort by the Architects' Renewal Committee in Harlem, Inc., Cooper Union, and the American Institute of Architects. It includes summer training, job placement, and evening courses during the academic year.

The Foundation also continued support of a program begun in 1966 to assist black managerial candidates in earning Masters of Business Administration degrees at Washington University, Indiana University, and the University of Wisconsin.

To accelerate the movement of minority group members into the legal profession, a grant of \$450,000 was made for the new Council on Legal Education Opportunity, which administers pre-law school summer institutes for Negroes, Mexican-Americans, and

American Indians. Satisfactory performance in the summer program serves as an alternate to the Law School Admission Test.

Following a traditional pattern of ethnic participation in American politics, many new Negro officeholders are seeking young aides of their own race, and to assist them the Foundation granted \$500,000 for a fellowship program for black college graduates serving with practicing politicians. Conducted by the Urban Affairs Foundation of California, it includes advanced courses, research on urban issues identified by cooperating officeholders and agencies, and monthly seminars.

Entrepreneurship

A number of actions fostering "black capitalism" were taken. The Negro Industrial and Economic Union received \$520,000 for its program to stimulate investment of Negro capital in Negro-operated business and to provide technical assistance and loans to such enterprises. Organized in Cleveland in 1966 by black professional athletes, entertainers, and businessmen, the N.I.E.U. is using the grant to expand its consulting and organizing services on business formation and investment by individuals and such groups as churches and block associations.

To increase the number of Negro building contractors qualified to undertake large-scale construction jobs, \$300,000 was granted to the General and Specialty Contractors Association of Oakland, California. Its program seeks to remove a major impediment to Negro contractors' entry into the field: their inability to bid on large jobs because they lack the managerial experience and financial capacity required to obtain surety bonds. To help break the circle, the Foundation's funds will be applied both to helping contractors perform their contracts and to a revolving fund

A Crack at All Trades

One of the ironies of the belated bustle to open economic opportunity doors to minorities is that it is easier for a qualified applicant to enter the corporate suite than for a qualified blue-collar worker to get a plumber's job.

As late as 1960 in New York State, for example, there were only 300 Negroes out of 15,000 apprentices in the building trades, and literally none at all in apprentice plumbing, steamfitting, and iron, mosaic and terrazzo, and sheet-metal work. Following picketing of building sites financed by public funds, state, city, union, and civil rights agencies embarked on an effort to break down the barriers. A pivotal force was the Workers Defense League. Organized in the 1930s to protect the rights of workers, the League had experience in dealing with unions. With assistance from the Taconic Foundation, the League organized the Joint Apprenticeship Program. Union leaders were assured they would not be blamed for the Negro's plight nor asked to lower requirements for apprenticeship tests.

The League had two tasks: to recruit youngsters who were skeptical of cracking the craft unions and to devise tutoring techniques and a curriculum that would enable them to compete successfully in unions where apprenticeship acceptance traditionally depended on a father-son relationship.

It recruited applicants from schools and community and antipoverty groups. In interviews, candidates were warned of the rigorous class schedule: four nights a week and on Saturdays, for four to six weeks.

Enrollees get assistance at every step. Staff members cut intimidating red tape: they help a man get his application notarized, obtain school transcripts, provide recommendations, and lend him money for examination fees, initiation dues, tools, and work cloth-

ing. Classwork includes basic mathematics, algebra, spatial relations, mechanical reasoning, and test-taking methods. To prepare for their personal interview, recruits also undergo a series of hard-hitting mock interviews conducted by volunteers from industry.

The work paid off. When tutored applicants did so well on the tests that they secured 37 per cent of all the openings for sheet-metal apprenticeships, the League's program was challenged by a court test, and the League won. By the end of 1966, it had placed approximately 100 apprentice sheet-metal and iron workers, electricians, elevator constructors, and stone derrickmen. But funds had run out, and the Ford Foundation granted \$44,200 to support the program until assistance came through from the Department of Labor. It also enabled the League to publish a handbook for young Negroes and Puerto Ricans and counselors on apprenticeship training in New York. In 1967, the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund joined the League as a project sponsor.

This year, the Foundation granted the League an additional \$144,500 to fulfill its responsibilities as a partner in new Labor Department thrusts in the building trades. Since Federal funds support only instruction, the Foundation grant will be used to design curricula and to train staffs.

The dimensions of the League's efforts are expanding. Labor Department apprenticeship programs in twenty-six cities are being modeled after the League's in New York, and forty-five more are projected. New programs are being mounted at the journeyman level and for unskilled men beyond the apprentice age. Graduates of the program are in every major building trade. Some 700 Negro and Puerto Rican youths have been placed—over a quarter of all 1965-67 union apprentices.

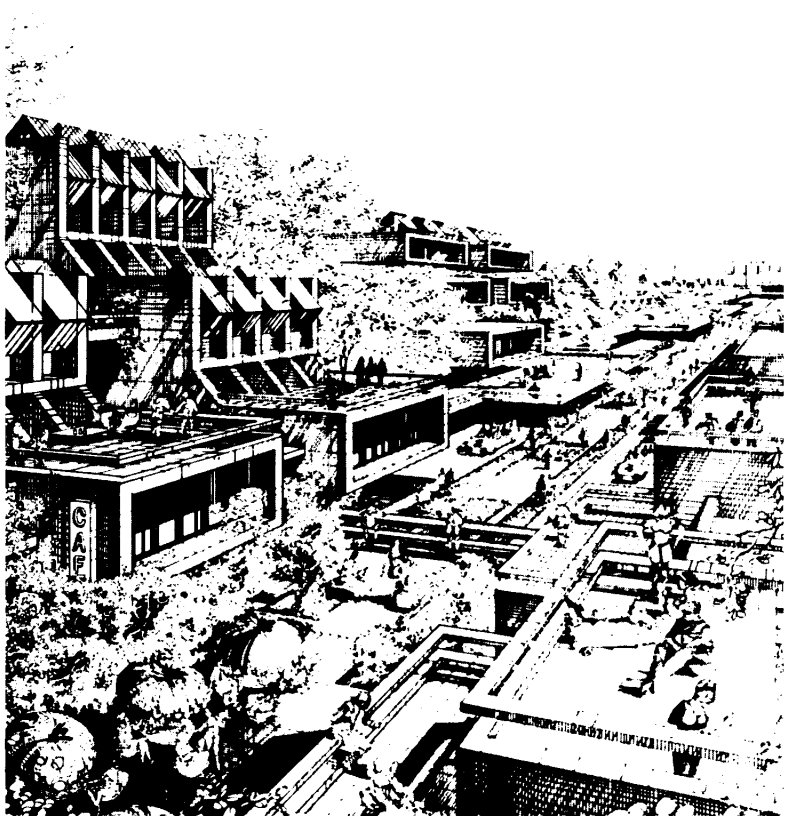
Job Programs: *Low-income Negroes are developing cooperatives for such operations as potato processing in Louisiana. Under a grant-assisted program they receive intensive training in management methods from the Southern Consumers' Education Foundation.*

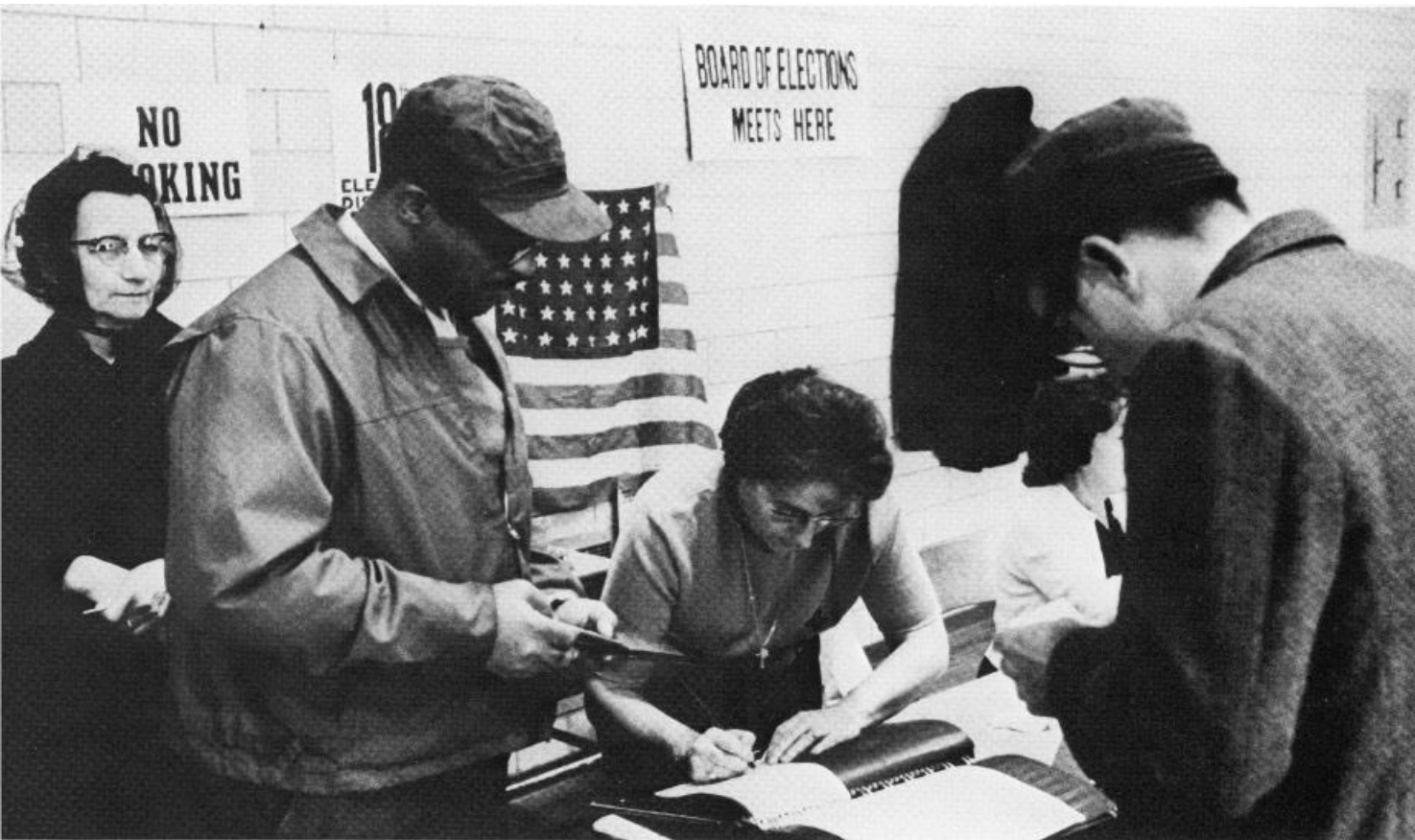


In Cleveland the Businessmen's Interracial Committee conducts pre-employment orientation sessions for minority workers now being placed through the Labor Department's AIM-JOBS program. The committee also assists small employers and plant supervisors.



Urban Concept: *Architect's rendering of Brooklyn Linear City illustrates new concept in central-city planning assisted by the Foundation. Low-level pedestrian platforms bridging the roadway would provide traffic-free areas for residents and permit ground-floor commercial development.*





Electoral Processes: *Voter registration, studies of campaign costs, and research on political behavior are assisted under Foundation efforts to help strengthen and improve democratic government.*

Urban Coalition: *Chairman John Gardner explains the Urban Coalition, formed to mobilize private initiative in remedying social and economic inequities of American cities. The Foundation helped meet start-up costs.*







Judicial Education: *A grant-assisted program in California gives new judges advanced training in modern court problems and practices. Here, former Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark addresses the group.*



Police and Community: *Puerto Rican neighborhood resident Irma Medina works in the precinct house as a receptionist in a Foundation-assisted police-community relations effort in New York City.*

Mexican-Americans: *Housing squalor is part of the depressed lot of most Mexican-Americans. Several grants seek to assist legal, educational, economic, and community self-help efforts among this minority group numbering 4.5 million.*



Black Capitalism: *(Opposite page) Ray Dones, head of an Oakland association of Negro contractors, hears a builder's problems. Assisted by the Foundation, the association is helping minority contractors qualify for large-scale jobs.*

for loans of working capital. To assist sponsors of similar projects in other cities, the Foundation published a guide based on the Oakland program.

In New York City, the Puerto Rican Forum received assistance to establish a loan guarantee fund for Puerto Rican businessmen, who are often unable to obtain financing from conventional lending agencies. Four-fifths of a \$250,000 grant will be used to guarantee high-risk small business loans made by two commercial banks that have pledged to advance amounts equal to three or more times the guarantee.

Using the experience gained in promoting minority entrepreneurship through the previously assisted Interracial Council for Business Opportunity, a national staff directed by a prominent retailer will apply the "package" approach to Negro business development, assisted by a \$290,000 grant to the Potomac Institute. Services will include locating businesses that can be purchased, arranging credit terms and financing, providing on-the-job training for new businessmen, and securing markets for products.

The Negro-owned Zion Non-Profit Corporation received \$700,000 to activate its recently completed training center in Philadelphia, built with earlier Foundation assistance to help black shopkeepers and businessmen, and to expand its program to other cities. The Foundation also arranged for the purchase of \$300,000 of nonvoting common stock in the Zion-related Progress Enterprises, which will operate shopping plazas and aerospace and garment manufacturing firms.

In another Program-Related Investment, a \$1 million loan will be made to the Congaree Iron and Steel Company, a white-owned South Carolina manufacturing firm with a work force approximately 85 per cent Negro. To enable its employees to share in the ownership and profits, Congaree will establish an

employee trust fund, to which it will give 10 per cent of its common stock immediately and 15 per cent of its annual pre-tax profit. The trust fund, in which employees will have a controlling voice, may invest in other enterprises.

Community Development

Mobilizing the Private Sector

The Foundation supported national, city-wide, and neighborhood efforts to commit more private initiative and resources to ghetto problems. The Urban Coalition, one of the most important new efforts born after the 1967 summer riots, received \$1.4 million for its tooling-up period. Under the chairmanship of John Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, leaders in industry, communications, education, commerce, religion, labor, and civil rights have joined with the mayors of major cities to work directly on a range of urban needs in jobs, education, and housing. The Coalition also provides technical assistance and serves as a clearinghouse for local groups, two of which, in Newark and New York, received separate Foundation grants this year.

In Detroit, a \$2 million Foundation appropriation is to be matched three-to-one by local contributions. The New Detroit Committee, formed by heads of industry, labor, and militant minorities, has organized several comprehensive programs, often regranteeing funds to local groups. Projects have ranged from intensive inner-city high-school graduate placement programs to preparation of a community television forum on the urban crisis.

Two new approaches to utilizing space in central cities were supported. One is the Brooklyn Linear City Development Corporation project, which combines government and private assistance for urban develop-

ment that will utilize air rights above a highway and build houses, schools, factories, and stores. An earlier Foundation grant assisted in preliminary plans and recommendations for the new community.

The other is the multi-use complex to be built on more than 200 acres in the center of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Formerly used as a Federal radio relay installation, the new development will be the commercial-cultural hub for the seven towns that form metropolitan San Juan.

Indigenous Community Development

Groups in Cleveland, Washington, Chicago, and Los Angeles, scenes of some of the worst urban rioting during the last few years, were assisted in work to reverse the demoralization and decay of the ghettos.

In Cleveland, second-year grants were made to the Congress of Racial Equality for voter education, economic development, youth leadership work, and community relations activities; and to the Businessmen's Interracial Committee to develop new techniques and programs for workers, small employers, and supervisors. Under a grant to the Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation, Mayor Carl B. Stokes was assisted in his efforts to increase the effectiveness of the city administration through new training programs for supervisory personnel in key municipal functions, including the police.

In Washington, \$600,000 was granted for innovative reconstruction efforts in riot-torn areas. A Community Development Committee appointed by Mayor Walter E. Washington will coordinate efforts of neighborhood groups, private developers, and black businessmen, who will have a major role in the rebuilding and operation of commercial areas. The Community Renewal Society of

Chicago was assisted in providing specialists in housing, education, and economics to aid neighborhood groups in planning and raising funds in four Model Cities areas. In the Watts area of Los Angeles, the Westminster Neighborhood Association received support for planning economic and community development programs to take advantage of available government funds.

The Home Education Livelihood Program (HELP), a nonprofit corporation sponsored by the New Mexico Council of Churches, received \$453,450. Operating in fifty rural communities, HELP has administered Federally funded programs in basic adult education for seasonal farm workers since 1965. It will expand its activities to economic development, through village industries and commercial agriculture.

Welfare Reform

Against a backdrop of growing national interest in reforming welfare policies and practices, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the University of Wisconsin for an income-maintenance experiment tailored to rural areas. The problems in determining annual income and the timing of benefits for the poor outside the city, who are often farmers or businessmen, differ from those of wage earners. The university is the prime contractor for an urban-based, income-guarantee study in New Jersey sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Four other grants were made for work on welfare reform: a team at New York University will analyze connections between public assistance programs and the labor market for the unskilled; a study group of the International Social Security Association will relate social insurance to antipoverty measures, economic development, and income redistribu-

tion; the New York City Human Resources Administration will study the effects of work incentives on welfare recipients; and Brandeis University will provide technical assistance to Model Cities groups planning income-maintenance experiments.

To keep lay and government leaders better informed on the growing complexity of social policy issues, the National Assembly for Social Policy and Development was assisted in setting up a Washington office. The organization is composed of business and social welfare leaders.

Housing

The Foundation moved to help communities take advantage of the open-housing provisions of the 1968 Federal Civil Rights Act and the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision outlawing racial discrimination in all sales and rentals of property. Emphasis continued on efforts to upgrade and increase the supply of housing for low- and moderate-income families.

Urban America, Inc.'s service for groups sponsoring nonprofit housing for poor and moderate-income families and for the elderly received \$690,000 for expansion of its technical advisory activities and \$500,000 for a revolving loan fund for sponsors of such housing. The agency will lend modest amounts of seed money to get housing programs planned, funded, and contracted with a builder; he, in turn, will reimburse Urban America from mortgage proceeds.

Two experimental home ownership programs for poor families received assistance. One is run by the National Council of Negro Women, which, serving as a liaison, helps to motivate and to train public housing tenants and consults with builders and government officials. In a Gulfport, Mississippi, proj-

ect, for example, the council helped Federal Housing and Urban Development staff work out the intricacies of equity credits (given for the occupant's own management and maintenance) to permit eventual purchase of homes by local families. The other program, organized by the Foundation for Housing Innovations, will acquire more than half of the absentee-owned structures in a deteriorating three-block area of Boston, rehabilitate them, and sell them to residents, with up to 100 per cent financing by banks and other local institutions.

To help meet the shortage of managers of nonprofit, low-, and middle-income housing, grants of \$349,000 were made to the Foundation for Cooperative Housing for course work and on-the-job training; half of the enrollees will be Negro or Spanish-speaking. The organization will also assist Southern rural communities in developing low-cost housing programs utilizing Federal long-term, low-interest mortgage funds. It will provide specialists in site evaluation, market analyses, and community-facilities planning.

Foremost among integrated housing efforts that received support was the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, which with previous Foundation assistance helped counsel and provide data to advocates involved in the historic Supreme Court open-housing case, *Jones v. Meyer*. It will continue to publish studies, supply information to its forty-seven local affiliates representing civic, religious, labor, and minority groups, and work with fair-housing program officials.

The Foundation arranged to buy, as a Program-Related Investment, \$1 million in trust certificates from Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust, an organization which has purchased and successfully integrated 1,600 apartment units outside predominantly Negro neighborhoods in Illinois, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.

The Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, Inc., was granted \$218,000 to expand its program of assistance to Negroes in obtaining homes in the white suburbs of Hartford, New Haven, and Fairfield County, Connecticut. Also assisted were the Metro Denver Fair Housing Center, which has helped 600 nonwhite families obtain integrated housing in the last two years, and the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race, which is expanding an investment corporation that finances down-payment loans for minority home buyers.

Regional, State, and Local Government

The Urban Institute, organized this spring as the Federal government's center for urban research, received \$1 million to meet start-up and staff recruitment costs and for special projects not covered by government funds.

In nonmetropolitan areas, lack of effective organization has limited the ability of localities to obtain Federal funds for poverty and economic programs. A \$100,000 grant to Spindletop Research, Inc., will be used to help guide the creation of multi-county development districts. The project will be directed by former Governor Breathitt of Kentucky, who headed the President's Commission on Rural Poverty.

Grants totaling \$564,000 were directed to cooperative regional development efforts in the Detroit, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New York metropolitan areas—the newly formed Southeast Michigan Council of Governments, funded through the Metropolitan Fund; the Greater Philadelphia Movement, assisted in a research and public education program on problems centering on Philadelphia and including parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware; People for Open Space, aided through a grant to the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Associa-

tion, which will study the costs and benefits of preserving open spaces in the nine-county Bay area; and the Metropolitan Regional Council, an organization of elected officials in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which will join with the Regional Plan Association to test public reaction to trends and policies outlined in the R.P.A.'s recently completed Second Regional Plan, the first for the area since the 1920s.

The States Urban Action Center, an outgrowth of bipartisan support at the 1967 National Governors' Conference, received \$350,000. Its consultants will respond to requests from governors' staffs for advice on dealing with urban problems. Services will include drafting model legislation, research and publications, and the design of administrative machinery in such fields as crime control, community rehabilitation, education, and recreation.

The city of Gary, Indiana, through a grant to the U.S. Conference of Mayors, received \$100,000 for a two-year pilot program of administrative reforms to improve the efficiency of its government. The city has the classic problems of municipal government aggravated by racial and political bitterness. The administration of the new mayor, Richard G. Hatcher, a Negro, will use the funds for experts to strengthen the city's fire, police, housing, personnel, and finance programs.

In acknowledgment of its new obligations as a property-owner since it moved into its own building, the Foundation established an independent Fund for the City of New York, with a commitment of approximately \$1 million annually for its work over the next five years. The fund is intended to serve as a grant-making agency, using modest sums for improving the performance of the city's government, and particularly for supporting creative efforts that are difficult or impossible to finance from public funds.

The need to retain talented personnel to meet increased demands at all levels of government was the basis of a grant to the National Civil Service League. It will expand its career service awards to additional states and localities and work to increase government participation in highlighting outstanding contributions by public employees.

Resources and Environment

The Foundation recognizes that advancement of the quality of life includes improvement and provident control of the physical environment, as well as access to justice and equal opportunity. As part of the effort to anticipate the longer range consequences of growth in population and technology, the Foundation made a number of grants for training of environmental scientists and managers.

Ten universities received a total of \$4.5 million. The University of California (Santa Barbara) and the Missouri Botanical Garden will expand and strengthen existing graduate programs. Five of the recipients will establish new graduate programs, as follows: Stanford University, in the biology of human populations; the University of Washington, in quantitative ecology and natural resources management; Johns Hopkins University and Yale University, in contemporary problems of environmental management; and the University of British Columbia, for interdisciplinary work in ecology, fisheries, agriculture, forestry, wildlife, economics, and community and regional planning. Grants were made to Colorado State University to study the impact of weather changes on grasslands, and to the University of California (Davis) to examine the social costs of increasing population growth. A new program of graduate training for resource managers, as distinct from scientists and researchers, will be conducted by

the University of Manitoba. It will include resource economics, administration, and mathematical analysis.

Resources for the Future was granted \$8 million to continue its activities for the next five years. Since being funded by the Foundation in 1952, it has established resource economics as a recognized discipline, through its own research and by regranteeing funds to universities for studies and fellowships. It now plans to diversify its staff to include more engineers, scientists, lawyers, political scientists, and sociologists. They will focus on pollution control, economic and political mechanisms for effective environmental management, resource relations between poor and rich nations, and the role of custom in determining land use.

The Foundation arranged a guarantee of loans up to \$6 million to be used for land acquisition by The Nature Conservancy, which has received previous Foundation support. To check speculative inflation costs, the Conservancy, working with Federal agencies, will purchase lands authorized for parks, forests, or wildlife reserves and hold them for resale at cost to the government whenever Congress appropriates the necessary funds.

Matching support for selective purchases of natural lands critically important for scientific research or for wildlife or scenic preservation was also continued. Grants were made to the University of California, to purchase additions to its Natural Land and Water Reserve System; to the Philadelphia Conservationists, to acquire an important wildfowl habitat in New Jersey; and to the United States Appeal for the World Wildlife Fund, to acquire wetlands and estuaries—among the most fragile and vulnerable of the nation's land resources.

A complete list of 1968 grants in the National Affairs Division begins on page 82; projects, page 140; appropriations, page 78.

The Fabric of Universities

by F. Champion Ward

Since the latest "crisis in higher education" is easier to discuss than to understand and since it shows no sign of early abatement, we may expect more punditry on the subject. Prophecy already ranges from visions of the "relevant" university as co-extensive with the latest set of the nation's burning problems, to plans for better moats, portcullises, and halberdiers to defend the ivory tower from the Urban Coalition, the student *Internationale*, intrusive politicians, and the local police.

The comments which follow have a less apocalyptic theme. They rest on these assumptions: that whatever else may be said about the present crisis, it has strained the institutional fabric of American universities and colleges; that strengthening that fabric is now the first order of business if higher education is to make its aims clear and quicken its responses under stress; and that there is, in fact, slack to be taken up and new weaving to be done before the universities and colleges can be either despaired of or successfully defended.

For the crisis has made it clear that unquestioned routines and unthinking loyalties no longer insure the integrity and rational order of academic communities. Students take nothing for granted; faculty members are distracted from institutional concerns; and administrators, trustees, and alumni find themselves calling for unity and civility as fragmentation and disruption increase.

Let us examine the present state of the constituent "publics" or "estates" of a university and consider some ways in which each may be reinforced and connected to the others so as to add to the university's tensile strength.

And let us begin where the headlines begin, with students.

Students

In spite of the temptation to generalize about them, students remain very different from one another. This is true even of that large minority of affluent heretics called "dissident students." Some of the latter are so bent on social revolution that they oppose all sanctuaries and all local repairs to existing institutions. Each part of a decaying society, they hold, should illustrate the rottenness of the whole. At least until the Vietnam war is ended, this group will continue to present the universities with problems of sheer security which can no longer be resolved within what is left of the tradition of civility, community, and informal administration. In this encounter, the stakes for the nation's intellectual life and social progress are very high, for until force can be made to yield to persuasion, there will be a grave danger that university affairs, including the conduct of individual students, will come under an improper measure of control by the political representatives of an alienated public.

A second group of dissidents seeks to improve the universities and colleges, not to demolish them, but many members of this group are so impatient for perfection that no finite amount of reform is likely to be enough for them. They are outraged by the combination of imperfection and persistence which, like their parents, existing institutions display. And they are too ardent to accept, or

even entertain, the sad truth of Spinoza's dictum that "All things excellent are as difficult as they are rare." Responsive universities can hope to reduce this group, but not to zero. They should assume that a vigilant and reproachful remnant will survive every actual reform, to inveigh against the renewal of complacency which its adoption has induced and to contrast its superficiality with what must still be done.

There remain many students who are critical of their university or college but are not too visionary to be met halfway. They may be half-baked, but in what they have to say about the programs and teaching which they often encounter they are at least half right. In fact, most of the words which these students employ in saying what their education ought to be come straight from the lexicon of educational uplift with which all college catalogues begin and convocation talks conclude. In the mouths of responsible dissidents, even the demand for "student power" reflects disappointment in the failure of educators to match deed to word rather than a romantic desire to seize the universities.

These students are asking questions of higher education which are directed to the relation between established disciplines and courses of study and age-old questions of individual fulfillment and commitment, on the one hand, and the world's tensions and demands on the other. They do not wish to be processed or certified. (Some of them seem not even to want to be taught.) They are irreverent toward established routines and unquestioned goals, and they see in form the natural enemy of sincerity. They want the university to be both liberal and relevant, pure but not detached, involved in the world but not subserving worldly ends.

Judging from such a case as New College, in Florida, which has lived its first years during the period of student unrest, a mixture of

courses, teaching, and academic organization on which critical students appear to thrive is not beyond contrivance by serious educators. Nor need such a program sacrifice intellectual rigor to such threats to established practice as "relevance," "student initiative," pass-fail grading, and a three-year B.A. To sustain this effort and to insure that its full lesson is learned, the Foundation made a general-support grant to New College last year.

Sharing of academic responsibilities with students can be expected to add to the cohesion of our universities and colleges by engaging the long-term interest and understanding of future graduates. To date, universities which have so involved students appear to have encountered some success and no recorded disasters. The level of committee discussion is said to have sunk no lower with students present; students have found some tasks onerous or trivial and others sobering; and some promising ideas have been saved from indefinite deferment or adopted sooner than they might otherwise have been.

To support student interest in educational reform, the Foundation made a grant to help the National Student Association establish a special section devoted to the encouragement of such efforts and the dissemination of their results. It made grants, also, to Teachers College of Columbia University to enable it to conduct a colloquium on the governance of the contemporary university and to assist a group of Columbia students to articulate the role of students in the context of their own university. The Foundation also supported studies of legal aspects of emerging relations between students and their universities, and of ways in which traditional subjects and teaching may be made relevant as well as intellectually demanding. If experience of educational reform, engaging both educators and students, can be pressed to yield its full lessons during the next few years, the strengths

and limitations of "student power" as an influence in university communities can be made clear. The present "dialogue of the deaf" on this subject shows how important it is that the universities and colleges get beyond the state of affairs now obtaining in many places, where conventional programs compete blindly with gypsy encampments (called "free universities") in the surrounding hills. In the end, the yeast and the lump belong together.

Professors

As students file a new claim to power, some faculties are finding that their own long-held powers have lapsed from disuse. The need to meet extraordinary and fundamental challenges found some of our most eminent institutions without central faculty bodies of manageable size, established procedures for meeting, or open lines of communication to administrators, schools and departments, and students. Torpid and unwieldy senates and distracted professors are not the stuff of which institutional clarity and responsiveness are made, and administrators seeking in time of crisis to share responsibility with faculties (a partnership not always cultivated in time of peace) have found that they could not be sure of a quorum or even of the support of those professors in attendance.

A first corrective is clearly of this structural kind. Faculties should elect deliberative bodies which meet regularly and which have frequent and substantive contact with the administrators of the university in connection with its general policies and educational program.

But will professors exercise or neglect such duties? We are told that they now neglect them, preferring the undisturbed pursuit of personal advancement. Concern for the over-

all progress and program of the university is left to administrators, in uneasy association with a few faculty wheelhorses whom the departments depute to protect their interests at unavoidable committee meetings.

This problem is complex and deeply rooted in the academic culture. Yet there are signs that it is going to be attacked by some universities not yet convinced that it cannot be solved. On the theory that strong "institutional men" or "educational statesmen" can be developed by deliberate means, Stanford University, with Foundation support, proposes to place a number of its best young scholars and scientists in a special status as "University Fellows" for terms of three years to work with academic administrators, faculty groups, and others on problems having to do with Stanford's whole program or aspects thereof which are not reducible to departmental or individual concerns. This is not a device to lure honest professors into "administration" (half of the University Fellows' time will be available for their own work); rather, it rests on the plausible notion that if faculties are to exercise their *general* powers over university programs, faculty members should actually deliberate about them from a perspective not restricted to their discipline or department. This may require an altered career line for at least some professors.

Another way in which individual faculty members of high competence might extend their powers as statesmen, teachers, and researchers would be through the wider use of initial appointments of six or seven years' duration. Such a period would be long enough so that the professor would not be forced to choose among these faculty roles but could make room in his professional life for serious teaching, contributions to institutional policy, and the completion of a solid book or complex piece of research. An extension of this means of institutional enlistment of fac-

ulty members would involve looking upon the whole of a tenured faculty member's career as embracing all of these kinds of contributions and perhaps a period of national or international service as well.

Whatever the merits of these devices, they at least suggest that universities need not yet accept faculty itinerancy and indifference to institutional concerns as faults already beyond repair.

Administrators

Much has been written recently about the multiple burdens now borne by university and college presidents, and the Foundation has made a number of grants designed to help presidents to "manage" universities more efficiently. It has been less often noted that presidents now have considerably more help in academic administration than in the past. Academic vice presidents, provosts, and deans of faculties have multiplied as delegates of the president in matters of education and research. At a time of centrifugal tendencies, this development can have a considerable countervailing influence, if the internal structure of universities can be made more responsive to that influence. By providing discretionary funds, several recent grants by the Foundation have sought to help universities give substance to institutional planning. Inventive students, faculty statesmen, and academic administrators need to be able to finance at least the exploratory phases of educational improvements from institutional funds functioning as a kind of internal foundation. At Yale, at the University of California at Berkeley, at the University of Puerto Rico, and at Stanford in connection with the program of University Fellows, the Foundation has provided such "venture capital" as a means of strengthening institutional initia-

tive. Whether these and other devices will begin to restore the balance between internal and external concerns remains to be seen, but the interest of these universities in such a restoration is itself promising in view of the many predictions of disintegration now to be heard in the land.

Administrators worried about the indifference of professors to institutional purposes might consider another means of enlistment. Professors and faculties with institutionally advertised expertise in such subjects as architecture, law, urban sociology, economics, and management are too rarely consulted by their own university in connection with its administrative decisions. It is therefore hardly surprising that those decisions are often deplored by members of the faculty who might have taken part in them and who, had they done so, might even have reached the same conclusions.

Graduates

In general, graduates are now related to their colleges through appeals for support, invitations to reunions, and cheering news of campus happenings and achievements. Even in the stronger colleges and universities, alumni activities as now organized often fail either to exploit or to help fulfill the specialized interests and capabilities of alumni as these develop following graduation. Quite apart from the need to reach graduates for the usual fund-raising purposes, increased interplay between alumni and current students and faculty on the basis of shared intellectual and social interests could toughen institutional fiber in two ways. By reducing mutual ignorance, it would lessen the chances of alienation between alumni and the current campus. By engaging faculty, students, and capable alumni in joint activities having intellectual

or educational substance and social value, the institution's current faculty and student body would be reminded of the long-term results of their educational efforts. And they might, through such exchanges with able and inquiring alumni, make valuable changes in current programs.

In the case of most institutions, such an effort would require better direction and more information and planning than most alumni offices and associations are now able to provide.

Trustees

Boards of private universities and colleges have until recently modeled themselves on Aristotle's deity: moving others, they have not been moved. Now, there are stirrings which suggest that this may cease to be true. The occasion for change appears to be the "generation gap," which has made for a certain uneasiness about the average age and tenure of trustees. In truth, the procedures of trustee selection tend to elevate the age of those chosen, whether by co-option or alumni election. It usually takes some time to become wealthy, eminent, or prudent, and to be judged so by those who are already credited with these attributes. Also, it is difficult for recent graduates to become known widely enough to be selected. Yet it seems clear that recent graduates must be added to boards of trustees if the latter are to understand the words they hear from students and younger faculty, or even wish to hear them. Some boards are pondering ways to infect themselves with the virus of youth without sub-

scribing to the full metaphysic of "participatory democracy."

Potentially more important, if not yet topical, is the question whether the financial and fiduciary roles of boards of trustees and their roles in respect of academic development should be distinguished more sharply than at present, or even separated. It is tempting to speculate on the possible value to a university if *all* of its constituent publics were to be represented on an All-University Educational Council charged with reviewing and advising upon the evolution of the university's whole program, not distributively, as in the case of visiting committees, but in the light of the university's history and central purpose, its chosen relationship to its environment, and its resources. Such a body should include graduates who have themselves entered academic and professional life elsewhere, other graduates whose occupations enable them to discuss the university's program in relation to developments in the nation and the world, representative faculty members, students, and trustees. It would be presided over by the president of the university. It would exercise a kind of "advise and consent" function which tends to be perfunctory or arbitrary when performed as one part of its task by the usual board of trustees, or when limited aspects of institutional problems are dealt with in separation from each other. The deliberations of such a Council could arm its university with a body of educational principles and institutional policies which would not have to be conjured up or smoked out in time of crisis because they would already enjoy the understanding, if not the unanimous support, of all of the university's publics.

Education and Research

Higher Education

Broad currents of change sweeping American higher education have raised basic questions about the objectives of universities, their financial support, and the proper roles and responsibilities of members of the academic community. Foundation activity this year centered on helping universities respond to these currents through support of programs that range from giving faculty and students a larger voice in academic affairs to raising the "efficiency" of university management.

Academic Reform

The Foundation granted \$1 million to Stanford University to underwrite a group of younger faculty members who will study and help develop possible solutions to university-wide problems. The program seeks to remedy a weakness common to most universities—the scarcity of men of high standing in their disciplines who are also capable of contributing curricular, pedagogical, and organizational ideas of value to their institution.

At the University of California (Berkeley), a grant of \$500,000 was given for a new university Office of Educational Development that enlists both students and faculty in the planning and conduct of educational experiments. These include new interdisciplinary courses that reflect contemporary social, political, and economic issues, and a system of residential colleges linked to specific student interests rather than to academic fields.

To facilitate thoughtful student involvement in academic affairs, the Foundation granted \$315,000 to the National Student Association for a three-year program. The grant will assist two principal activities: a national

dissemination program to inform students of various patterns of educational innovation and change and participation of N.S.A. staff as advisors in student reform efforts.

At Columbia University, which was severely disrupted by student demonstrations in the spring, grants were made to three groups studying and redefining the roles of faculty, students, administrators, and trustees. They included a faculty committee and a student organization that was active in the demonstrations but is dedicated to restructuring, not overturning, the university.

In the second year of a major experimental program to reform graduate education in the social sciences and humanities, the Foundation granted \$2.5 million to six more graduate schools, bringing the total to sixteen. Their objective is to establish patterns of continuous full-time study and apprentice teaching leading to the Ph.D. degree in four years, instead of the usual seven or eight years. Three Southern universities—Rice, Emory, and Johns Hopkins—received grants for doctoral reform in the social sciences and history; Washington University and the University of Denver's School of International Studies for systematic training in teaching methods; and the University of Minnesota for new curricular approaches to political science.

In support of improvements in undergraduate instruction and for academic planning, grants were made to the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, the University of Puerto Rico, and New College in Sarasota, Florida, an experimental liberal arts college established four years ago.

Management of University Resources

Through both grants and formal studies, the Foundation continued work on "educational productivity." The question is whether uni-

versities can respond better to the increased enrollments and demands for more varied programs of the 1970s and beyond by more efficient utilization of resources and facilities, new management techniques, and improved returns on endowment funds.

The Foundation this year commissioned studies to establish criteria for the measurement and analysis of college investment performance and to explore possible improvements in endowment management. Since U.S. college and university endowments have a market value of nearly \$12 billion, even a small increase in yield would be of substantial benefit. Assisting the Foundation is an advisory committee of educators, bankers, and investment specialists, which will report its findings to college trustees, administrators, and the financial community.

Four grants, totaling \$2.2 million, were made to test the applicability to university management problems of techniques that were first developed by the military and are finding increasing use in industry and government. Such techniques as program budgeting, cost-benefit analysis, and linear programming seek ways of analyzing alternatives systematically and identifying the best option for a given commitment of resources. Stanford University will test the feasibility and cost of placing all its administrative activities into one integrated, computerized system. The University of California, whose new president, Charles Hitch, introduced many systematizing techniques while with the Department of Defense, will work on the adoption of program budgeting and the development of planning models that deal with academic, fiscal, and physical factors in a rapidly expanding university system. Princeton University will seek to rearrange its budgeting procedures and to apply systems techniques to academic issues. At the University of Toronto, an enlarged systems-analysis staff will

work on such matters as information and control networks and the economies of scale in various institutional arrangements.

A related grant of \$5 million went to Yale University to establish a planning and educational improvement fund. Yale's new management team will use the fund to test three approaches to gift-giving in which projects or faculty chairs are immediately financed on the assurance of later support from a donor. Part of the funds will underwrite particular programs, including urban studies and faculty research.

The Stony Brook unit of the State University of New York received funds for a full-time planning group on development of the campus. Enrollment of some 5,000 is expected to more than triple by 1975, requiring an investment of some \$500 million.

To increase the flow of business contributions to higher education, the Foundation granted \$250,000 to the Corporate 1% Program, Inc., to develop a nationwide plan of corporate giving. Patterned after a successful Cleveland experiment in which thirty-two companies more than doubled their average gifts, the program will seek pledges from industry to contribute one per cent of their pre-tax income to colleges and universities.

Social Science Research and Training

Foundation support of research and training in the social sciences, based on the increased importance of these disciplines in the formation of public policy, is given through both the Education and Research and National Affairs divisions.

One of the nation's most influential centers of social science research, the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto, California, was granted \$1.5 million, continuing a series of grants that have

totaled more than \$10 million since 1952. The center annually awards fellowships to fifty leading scholars for a year of study, writing, and interdisciplinary seminars.

The Foundation also began two new fellowship programs for social scientists. One, with grants to the institutions listed on page 95, will enable promising scholars in economics, political science, and sociology to spend an academic year in independent research; it is modeled on the Foundation's earlier fellowship program in economics and business administration. The second program will support social scientists from developed areas of the world other than the United States and Canada in a year of research and training.

Two international economic research centers—the Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics at Yale University and the Center for Operations Research and Econometrics of the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium—received grants of \$350,000 and \$400,000, respectively. Both specialize in mathematical and quantification techniques that are stimulating new methods and approaches to economic thinking.

European Educational Reform

To provide a focal point for the study and evaluation of European educational reform, the Foundation granted \$1 million to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to help establish a Center for Educational Innovation and Research. A quasi-autonomous body working within the framework of the O.E.C.D., the center will join in the design and financing of educational research and experiments by participating European nations, do research on its own, and serve as a clearinghouse on educational innovations. The grant will cover staff costs for two years and finance research projects on

such subjects as programs for the disadvantaged and more diversified and vocationally oriented university education.

As a prelude to further school reform in Europe and other parts of the world, the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, a body of educational researchers, received support for an eighteen-country study of achievement in civic education, science, second-language training, reading, and literature. It will relate achievement to such factors as socio-economic status, length of school day, and type of school program.

To help raise the level of management education in Europe, the Foundation made grants totaling some \$1 million for the following: a fellowship program in business administration in which twelve to fifteen doctoral candidates will receive up to three years of training in the United States; U.S. faculty assistance to fledgling business schools and research projects in France and Belgium; and faculty support, fellowships, and research in management at the University of Warwick in England and the International Management Development Institute in Geneva.

The Negro in Higher Education

The Foundation continued to help advance higher education opportunities for black students both by strengthening predominantly Negro colleges and by opening routes to college and university training generally.

Predominantly Negro Colleges

In addition to granting \$3.2 million for the total institutional development of three Negro colleges (see inset, page 25), the Foundation approved a series of actions totaling

some \$3.5 million for programs affecting the field as a whole. They ranged from curriculum development to improvement of business practices.

Two private colleges, Miles in Birmingham, Alabama, and Benedict in Columbia, South Carolina, and Texas Southern University in Houston, fourth largest of the publicly supported Negro colleges, received funds to establish professional fund-raising programs. The Robert R. Moton Memorial Foundation at Capahosic, Virginia, which conducts fund-raising conferences for trustees, presidents, and officers from forty-five Negro colleges, received a grant to start a model college-development office. Also, funds were given to enable senior-college administrative officers and financial-aid specialists to undertake advanced study and training.

Miles College, which is being rebuilt as the only four-year institution of higher learning readily accessible to Negro high-school graduates in the Birmingham area, also received support for its remedial freshman English program directed by John Monro, who resigned as dean of Harvard College to go to Miles. The grant to Benedict College is also devoted to improving the efficiency of its business operations. The Foundation also supported a six-week summer workshop and seminars for twenty-five English instructors from seven Negro colleges in South Carolina. And Texas Southern also received funds to establish a graduate program for future business managers of Negro colleges.

To help Negro colleges improve their business office operations, the Foundation made grants to thirty institutions (listed on page 99) for professional advice in modernizing their accounting and budgeting procedures. Another series of grants was given to enable key business office personnel from eleven colleges to acquire broader experience and learn new academic management meth-

ods through internships in larger institutions.

Lincoln University in Pennsylvania received support to initiate a new academic plan that will include interdisciplinary courses and a revised academic calendar. During one month between terms, freshmen and sophomores will receive remedial training in language and mathematics, while upperclassmen do advanced work. One of the country's oldest Negro colleges, Lincoln is also one of the most integrated, with 17 per cent of its student body white.

The Atlanta University Center, a confederation of six Negro institutions of higher education, received assistance for a comprehensive study of the academic, administrative, and financial structure of its member institutions. The six institutions are located on a 135-acre contiguous site.

To increase the supply of trained librarians for Negro colleges, the Atlanta University School of Library Services received support to provide in-service training for twenty librarians and to enable sixty students to earn master's degrees in library service.

Several programs of assistance to black college faculty were continued and expanded. A second round of advanced study grants was made to fifty-one colleges (listed on page 98) to enable seventy-five faculty members to spend up to a full academic year in graduate work. Awards, ranging from \$1,350 to \$11,851, were made to faculty who showed the greatest promise of ability to complete requirements for the Ph.D. Funds were also given for postgraduate fellowships in the social sciences and for faculty travel grants to attend regional and national meetings of the various academic fields.

Other grants were made to improve the career counseling, planning, and administrative activities of Negro colleges. College Placement Services, Inc., received funds to continue a program, begun in 1965 with Founda-

tion support, of strengthening job placement and counseling offices; fifty four-year Negro colleges have participated. To assist colleges in planning new construction, the Foundation appropriated funds for the hiring of experts in campus planning, space utilization, and remodeling of facilities.

Increasing Individual Opportunities

Black students enrolled in predominantly white institutions of higher education number approximately 150,000, or half of the total Negro college enrollment. Programs were initiated in 1968 to increase black representation in these institutions, both at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

To help increase the number of Negroes entering the college teaching profession, the Foundation established a Doctoral Program for Black Students. Thirty-five to forty promising college graduates will be awarded fellowships for up to five years of study leading to the Ph.D. degree. Cost of the program will be \$1 million annually.

To increase the number of Negro graduate students studying the humanities and social sciences in major universities, the Foundation granted \$500,000 for continued support of the Yale-Harvard-Columbia Intensive Summer Studies Program. The program also provides tutorial, seminar, and course work for participants at their own colleges during the academic year. Since 1966, some 600 undergraduates from seventy-five colleges in the South have participated.

Grants totaling \$634,400 were made to sixteen colleges and universities and two state-wide agencies (listed on page 101) for emergency recruiting, counseling, and tutoring activities for Negro freshmen entering in the fall. Through such activities as store-front recruitment centers and visits to ghetto high

schools, students were recruited primarily from the metropolitan areas served by the institutions.

Several research projects on the problem of Negro under-representation in higher education were underwritten. The College Entrance Examination Board will identify potential Negro college students in high schools in six major cities; the American Association of Junior Colleges will conduct demographic research on Negro access to higher education in four metropolitan areas; and Princeton University will complete a study that will correlate the socio-economic status, academic performance, and subsequent employment of black college graduates from three universities.

Project Opportunity, which was established with a Foundation grant in 1964 to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, received an additional year's funding for identification and preparation of disadvantaged Southern students, both black and white, for admission to colleges and universities. Working through field centers in eight Southeastern states, the project holds training sessions for counselors, teachers, and administrative staffs. Local sponsoring colleges and universities conduct tutorial and enrichment programs for promising disadvantaged students, who are identified as early as the seventh grade. Some 2,500 students to date have been assisted on the way to college.

To increase the number of minority group students in independent preparatory schools, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to the Independent Schools Talent Search Program for expanded fund-raising activities; \$175,000 to the Negro Student Fund for scholarships to students attending private schools in Washington, D.C.; and \$50,000 to the Anne C. Stouffer Foundation for summer tutoring of black students entering Southern preparatory schools.

Up from Mediocrity

Five years ago, Shaw University, a small Negro college in Raleigh, North Carolina, was on the verge of bankruptcy. Enrollment was down, financial support was lagging, and educational standards were so low as to jeopardize the school's accreditation.

Bent on an infusion of new leadership, the board of trustees hired as president James E. Cheek, a thirty-one-year-old scholar of theological history. Faced with \$280,000 in unpaid accounts, including the university's food bill, Dr. Cheek appealed Shaw's survival directly to community and business leaders and in six months raised \$325,000. He has since doubled enrollment to 1,200, increased the faculty from thirty-six to seventy-five, tripled the instructional payroll, raised entrance and academic performance standards, and built four new buildings at \$3 million-plus. The church-oriented board of trustees was revitalized with the addition of several prominent white and black leaders, including former Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina.

The renaissance of Shaw under President Cheek is not typical of the nation's 120 predominantly Negro colleges. Most are weak in administration, in faculty and student preparation, and in financial support. Long dependent upon white people and churches or unsympathetic legislatures for support, most have been slow to gain institutional independence or cultivate new sources of funds.

The survival and improvement of the predominantly Negro college are vital, however, if black students as a group are to achieve equality of educational opportunity. For Negro colleges enroll approximately half of all black college students.

To assist the rejuvenation of Shaw and prepare for a further doubling of enrollment, the Foundation this year granted \$1,221,872, mostly for departments to handle fund-raising

and public relations, streamline administration, conduct institutional research and analysis, and strengthen student aid, placement, and admissions operations.

The grant was one of several types of assistance to Negro higher education that the Foundation has developed over the past two years. The first type consists of fairly large grants for total institutional development of a limited number of privately supported Negro colleges with a clear potential for entering the mainstream of American education. This year such grants went to Shaw, Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and Hampton Institute in Virginia.

A second type of assistance deals with needs common to all Negro colleges, both public and private—faculty or library development, for example (see page 22). A third type seeks to increase access of black students to predominantly white institutions (see page 24).

Whether Negro colleges achieve educational and institutional parity with at least the middle range of their white counterparts depends to a large extent on the vitality of their presidents and boards of trustees. Encouraging developments include the replacement of absentee trustees by activists capable of securing outside financial support. And James Cheek of Shaw is just one of a new breed of young leaders that is emerging. Among others are Benjamin F. Payton, thirty-five-year-old president of Benedict College in Columbia, South Carolina, who has a divinity degree from Harvard and a Ph.D. in sociology from Yale; and Robert Owens III, forty-four-year-old president of Knoxville College in Tennessee, an educational psychologist from the University of Iowa. They are articulate, energetic, and attuned both to black aspirations and the bread-and-butter needs of their institutions.

Public Education

Agents of change in public education may include not only the professional schoolmen but the "consumers" as well—the community at large, and parents and pupils in particular. The Foundation this year continued to support innovations by educators that improve the content of education and the training of teachers. At the same time, it placed more emphasis than before on the other parties necessary for school reform—especially but not only in the urban racial ghettos.

Urban School Reform

In New York City, where the movement toward greater public participation in the education process began, the Foundation expanded its support to help professionals, parents, and other concerned residents collaborate in stemming the tide of educational failure, particularly in Negro and Puerto Rican neighborhoods. On a city-wide basis, the Foundation made five grants totaling approximately \$1.4 million, primarily for technical assistance to parent- and community-selected groups who have been given greater authority in running their schools. Through new state legislation and actions by the city's expanded central Board of Education, significant steps were taken toward the decentralized school system envisioned by a special advisory panel headed by the Foundation's president in its report to the Mayor.

Funds were provided to the Institute of Community Studies of Queens College to work with emerging community groups by providing them with advice on legal, fiscal, curriculum, and community-organization aspects of school matters. Part of the funds will go to the three existing experimental school districts in the city where local governing

boards were given expanded powers in order to reduce growing school-community alienation and improve education. To improve the preparation of teachers interested in serving in two of the districts, the Foundation made a grant to The Teachers, Inc., for a training program. Supplementary funds were also provided to prepare black and Puerto Rican educators for advanced administrative positions in schools throughout the city.

For workshops, study groups, vocational counseling, and other activities aimed at engaging the various parties in a common approach to school problems, two other grants were made—to the United Parents Associations of New York City and to the school-community education project of the Siloam Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, whose minister is civil rights leader and recent central Board of Education appointee Rev. Milton A. Galamison. For assistance to communities beginning to use parents and other residents as teacher aides, the National School Volunteer Program received a grant.

Community engagement in public education also is a feature of an experiment the Foundation assisted in Boston. A grant of \$390,000 was made to the Committee for Community Educational Development for a privately run experimental school system that will operate under public auspices. The community will participate in the design, administration, and operation of the system, which will draw students from white, black, and Spanish-speaking neighborhoods. Use will be made of universities and other resources of the entire metropolitan area, and departures will be permitted from teacher-certification procedures in order to hire a diverse instructional staff. The system's first school will open in the predominantly Negro Roxbury district in September, 1969.

Two efforts that stress the role of students in the resolution of racial and intergenera-

tional conflict in urban and suburban high schools were supported. One is a national pilot program by a research center at the University of Michigan that includes specialists in education, adolescence, and race relations. Seeking to overcome tensions and advance student-school-community understanding in high schools in seven cities and suburbs, it will test such approaches as intensive training in problem-solving and the involvement of students in decision-making. The other is a human-relations project for schools in the Greater Cleveland area, which was started by a citizens' education group.

The State of New Jersey, the country's most urbanized state, received two grants totaling \$110,000 to help reorganize its system of public schools and colleges. In 1967, the Legislature established a department of higher education separate from the existing state department of education as a first step in the overhaul of the system. The grants will be used to help improve higher education opportunities for the disadvantaged and for hiring specialists on public-school problems.

Educational Improvement

Three grants were for programs that make use of other agents for change in public education—the behavioral scientists, who bring special insights into the problems of learning disability, and systems corporations, which have developed new technologies and are now turning to problems in the social sphere.

The New Haven Board of Education and the Yale University Child Study Center received grants totaling \$682,225 for an elementary-school project. It concentrates on raising the motivation and achievement of students in a setting in which child psychiatrists, social scientists, social workers, and parents work directly with teachers and administra-

tors on a day-to-day basis in obtaining a deeper understanding of the learning process.

A grant of \$221,164 went to the System Development Corporation to expand a pilot project begun in 1966 in the first grade of four Los Angeles elementary schools where most of the students are Spanish-speaking and learning failure is common. Among educational procedures applied by S.D.C. researchers and teachers were tutoring variations—between student and student, teacher and student, and parent and student. For example, English-speaking pupils were able to teach other children the use of difficult words. The new procedures will now be applied to a forty-class elementary school.

A Center for Applied Linguistics project that seeks to extend to the classroom new insights that behavioral scientists have developed on the nature of language was assisted. Relatively few teachers have the linguistic knowledge and skills to cope with speech differences of students from diverse backgrounds. The center will use films, model teacher-student dialogues and other training materials, and specially trained language "mediators" to increase teacher awareness of the language-learning process.

To promote the intellectual and cultural growth of preschool children through television, the Foundation joined with Carnegie Corporation, the U.S. Office of Education, and other groups to sponsor a Children's Television Workshop. Beginning in the fall of 1969, the workshop will present a series of one-hour programs daily over the nation's public television stations, aimed primarily at disadvantaged four- and five-year olds. Content will be carefully designed by learning specialists in a form that is imaginative and entertaining. The project will cost an estimated \$8 million, toward which the Foundation initially granted \$250,000.

A teaching program to stimulate the cogni-

tive and language skills of deprived preschool children was funded with a grant of \$94,000 to the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University. Conducted in New York City day-care centers, it features short tutoring sessions to build the use of language through the manipulation of familiar objects.

For planning a new curriculum that provides a vocational option for both academic and nonacademic students, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the Education Development Center of Newton, Massachusetts, widely known for its national high-school physics course. Since 1963, the Foundation has participated in a nationwide effort to create a new type of vocational education that prepares students for work in broad career fields, not in a narrow range of jobs, and preserves their chances for college. E.D.C. will produce new texts and other materials with which to reconstruct vocational education and possibly carry it downward to the junior high school and upward to the junior college.

The Western States Small Schools Project, an instrument for rural school reform since 1962, received a \$200,000 supplement for vital administrative support to complement Federal and state assistance. The project has introduced teaching by film, teaching English as a second language to Indians and Mexican-Americans, and programs to enable students to gain employment experience. To introduce into predominantly Indian schools the cultural heritage of the American Indian, a grant was made to the Center for the Arts of Indian America for instructional materials, exhibits, performances, and training of Indians as art education and drama specialists.

To establish nationally a privately sponsored effort in the Washington, D.C., area that seeks to stimulate reading through book ownership, a grant of \$285,000 was made to the Smithsonian Institution as sponsoring

organization. With partial support from the Foundation, the program (Reading Is Fundamental) last year distributed more than 200,000 books in low-income areas.

Educational Leadership and Training

A different approach to selecting and training educational executives was assisted through a planning grant to Stanford University, whose schools of education and business will collaborate in preparing men and women from a variety of backgrounds for high-level positions in schools, government, and educational research centers. Combining work in administration and behavioral sciences, the program would award both a Master of Business Administration and a Doctor of Education degree.

A program initiated in 1966 to identify and develop the leadership potential of rural educators was expanded with an appropriation of \$1.5 million. In its first year, the program provided fellowships to fifty-eight young educators for study, travel, observation of innovative school programs, and work with established educational leaders.

The Foundation granted \$285,750 for training programs in four cities for National Teacher Corps applicants and \$151,748 to the National Education Association for a major study of the Corps. Joint school-university programs will prepare 900 applicants, who could not be accepted as Corpsmen because of reduced Federal appropriations, for ghetto teaching posts in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and Detroit. The N.E.A. study will examine training techniques, selection methods, and other factors that lead to successful classroom teaching by Corpsmen.

A complete list of grants in the Education and Research Division begins on page 92; projects, page 140; and appropriations, page 79.

The Economic Crisis in the Arts: the Need for a National Policy

by W. McNeil Lowry

The "cultural boom" has been largely an explosion of words. The underlying facts about the situation of the arts are real, are crucial, and are more demanding of the people's attention than all the sweeping generalizations about new challenges to the arts and masses of new audiences waiting to be fed. Those facts are plainly that the economic crisis of the arts has lasted overlong, that private patronage, though not exhausted, is at least strained, and that except in a few cities business corporations have not begun really to help. A change in the national attitude in support of the arts is needed to help alleviate the erosion of our cultural resources and of the personal vitality of many key artistic producers. The arts in America have been largely subsidized by artists and artistic directors. Costs are now on a scale that cannot be met and will not be met by the devotion and self sacrifice of individuals.

With conspicuous exceptions, most professional artists lead precarious lives, both psychologically and economically. For compared to other elements in the nation's life, the arts are neglected financially. Institutions in the performing arts, from the largest to the smallest, regularly meet financial crises threatening their survival. Fine-arts institutions in some instances avoid similar crises only by curtailing their activities and their staffs in the interest of keeping their doors open.

Institutions and groups operating at the professional level, no matter how small or how large, have continued in the twentieth century to depend heavily on the gifts of private individuals for any subsidy above earned income. Just before and just after the Second

World War, private foundations began to make isolated grants in the arts, chiefly justified within their educational programs, and it was not until 1957 that a program was launched with a national strategy in the creative and performing arts, the Ford Foundation's. Among all the voluntary agencies known to American history, artistic institutions were the last to move into the spectrum of organized philanthropy, and despite the leads taken by the Ford, Rockefeller, and various Mellon foundations, private foundations are generally inactive in the arts except for individual grants by family foundations working in only one locality.

A less significant shift in the patterns of support to the arts came indirectly through institutions of higher education, chiefly those that could call on state appropriations. This shift has only indirectly affected the professionals in the field by supporting performing dates and residencies for artists and by relaxing advanced-degree requirements for faculty members in arts departments. It greatly affected the whole movement in the country by producing new buildings dedicated to the performing and visual arts, with the universities vying with metropolitan centers in a fashionable rush to provide multiple concert, theater, and exhibition centers. Often there was not much more thought on the part of university authorities than by municipal boosters as to which performers would fill these halls and at what level of professional competence. But in the name of education, as has been characteristic of the American society, funds were pried loose that could not be obtained in the name of art.

The first tax support for the arts came in sporadic municipal contributions to the physical maintenance of a symphony hall or art museum. In a few localities there were mill-tax allocations, usually for a building located on county or park-district land. In Baltimore there was both city and state support of an orchestra; in Utah, the state alone; in Virginia, modest state support to a museum and to a theater company. In recent years San Francisco began to tax hotel bills and split the returns between tourism and the city's artistic institutions. Except in a very few states, with New York taking the lead, there were no funded state councils of the arts until the small matching help from the National Endowment's authorization began in 1965, and over three years later the only considerable state council budget is that of New York. Earlier, New York City backed into modest support of the performing arts as an adornment to its parks program, having previously restricted maintenance grants to libraries and some museums.

The instruments that have now been fashioned by national legislation, in the sequence of their enactment, can be roughly summarized as follows:

Tax legislation. The largest single source of financial subsidy of the arts proceeds from two sets of provisions in the Internal Revenue Code. One provision waives Federal inheritance taxes on bequests left to nonprofit and tax-exempt enterprises, including those in the arts and including foundations active in the support of the arts. The other exempts from individual or corporate income taxes similar gifts to nonprofit enterprises—up to 20 per cent for individuals (30 per cent when an educational activity is involved) and up to 5 per cent for corporations on profits before distributions to stockholders. The inheritance and individual income tax provisions brought very large yields to the arts even before the

Federal government made the arts the subject of more direct funding. The provision affecting corporate giving has to date proved of only modest significance to the arts, though in individual communities the effect has been greater. Outside the inheritance and income features of tax legislation, the Internal Revenue Code has not been used to cultivate the artistic resources of the nation but to bring additional funds into the Treasury (admissions and other excise taxes).

Foreign policy legislation. In 1961, superseding all other legislation in the realm of educational and cultural exchange, the Fulbright-Hays Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act was passed

to increase mutual understanding . . . to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations, and the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world; to promote international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries of the world.

By 1968 these words constitute only a statement of intent. This result is of course largely owing to restrictions put upon the Act's objectives by Congressional appropriations, which for worldwide cultural presentations from the United States this year provided only \$1 million. The objectives themselves are partly responsible. Even if the State Department and United States Information Agency personnel were thoroughly knowledgeable in the arts, they would inevitably make painful mistakes in judging artistic performance only in keeping with short-range political objectives. When the severe budgetary restrictions are added, the effects are truly disastrous

(such as the spectacle of a university drama society representing the United States for two years running in Prague, the center for twenty-six professional theater ensembles which play the year around).

Educational legislation. One of the earliest manifestations of government interest in the arts proceeded from the idea that the arts were somehow good for schoolchildren. Government funds can be used to improve the curricula in the arts at all levels of the educational system, to expose students to artistic performances and exhibitions outside the classroom, to create educational laboratories or centers demonstrating and testing special approaches to learning or teaching the arts, to make available special materials or artifacts for educational purposes, and for other activities not only by educational institutions but by performing arts companies, museums, and art centers. Federal funds for education have recently provided more revenue for artistic activities than have Federal funds for the arts *per se*. Most of these educational dollars have gone through indirect channels, however, and often have proved diverting of the primary objectives of the company, group, or institution employing them. The purposes to which educational dollars can be put in the arts have only begun to be analyzed.

Social and welfare legislation. Legislation affecting the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Labor, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development touches in a variety of ways upon the use of the arts as a means of improving opportunities for economic and ethnic minorities, primarily in urban ghettos but also (for Mexican-American and American Indian minorities) in rural areas. Discriminating among the enterprises that seek to utilize the arts for purposes of social development apparently has been a very difficult task. In the first crude phase of this program

such discrimination has rested chiefly on the availability of other sources of funding (municipal or private) or upon subjective judgments as to the degree of tension or violence imminent in the particular community. It is clear that without the development of more clear-cut and defensible criteria, the use of the arts for social development will not long have sanction from the Congress.

The country is in a phase of proliferating and unplanned development with reference to ghetto arts projects. There is no question of their effectiveness in many instances, but to date it is a field in which almost anyone thinks he can operate. Private foundations, including the Ford Foundation, are attempting to identify and support a small number of pilot operations in this field, but their efforts are being swamped by the start-and-stop initiative of Federal or city funds. When Federal or municipal budgets are cut or shift their direction toward other crucial fields than the arts, private foundations become the target for the proponents of art in the ghetto. The Federal government needs to evaluate the whole pattern and then fix firm budgetary goals on which planning and development in the ghetto neighborhoods can depend. National and local foundations can never take government's place in this field.

Public broadcasting. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting was formed by Federal legislation in 1967 and then brought into being on a token basis. The Ford Foundation was left to continue any national initiative in non-commercial public affairs and cultural television, an initiative to which the Foundation had already applied almost \$150 million since 1951. Here again it is likely that even a shift from a war economy would not by itself produce the multimillion dollar appropriation required to make the new Corporation an effective enterprise. The people's support for public broadcasting has not yet registered de-

cisively in Washington, though there are now citizens' committees and other efforts attempting to produce it.

The indirect importance of large scale non-commercial television to the arts is clear from even a brief investigation in any country of Western Europe. Performers, composers, writers, playwrights, stage directors, and other artists in some countries find more opportunities for new creations through national radio and television than from other large programs of the government directly in support of art.

Arts legislation. National funding agencies in the arts and the humanities to date have twice been given temporary authorization by Congress and both times at monetary levels only barely symbolic of a national cultural policy. Pressures of war and other crises have been freely cited in explanation of this action, but there is no reason to believe that any significant Federal program in the arts can be effectively argued either in Congress or in the public if its justification must be that all other great national questions are in equilibrium. Other governments—democratic, socialist, or oligarchic—have proceeded with national policies in the arts without such a justification. For the United States too the roughest road may prove the shortest: to reorganize the government to include a Department of Cultural Affairs would at least place the question of justification on the proper battleground.

The Current Climate

However meager their implementation, the National Foundation of the Arts and the Humanities Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, and the earlier Fulbright-Hays Act have established a framework for public action in cultural affairs.

Despite these shifts in the pattern, the national resource base for the creative and performing arts has not in relative terms increased significantly since the Second World War, and though there are no hard data to prove it, it is probable that any absolute increase has been absorbed through rising costs. To this date, indeed, the results have been even more negative for the position of the arts. A climate of *anticipation*—of more financial resources, of a more normal place in the economy, of wider public acceptance—has been engendered, and this climate on the one hand has made the search for funds more desperate and on the other has led the managers of artistic enterprises into unattainable plans for development, forcing them into helpless acceptance of rapid inflation of costs.

The climate of anticipation easily betrayed the vast majority of people already in the field or wanting to enter it. The long post-war campaign for Federal and state support of the arts produced many extravagant words about an "upsurge" or "boom" in the cultural interests of the American public. Since in America the cliché is that people are willing to pay for what they want, the "boom" was also thought to be economic. Even many sincere persons pushing for greater funds in the arts bandied about very loose figures about artistic audiences and artistic consumers, present or potential. The counting of heads, orchestras, museums, dance groups, and so on proceeded without any definition of terms. At first slowly and then in a rush the daily and periodical press accepted the clichés without examination, particularly since the arts lacked (as they still do) any systematic economic data publicly available. The fairly considerable presence of the Ford Foundation in the field served unintentionally to give the press tangible evidence that a change was coming. The proliferation of arts councils was also taken as tantamount to new funds. Severe limita-

tions coming in 1968 on any prospect for enlargement of the funds of the National Endowment for the Arts and those available from the Office of Education, have produced some greater sense of realism, some dampening of the climate of anticipations. There is an even keener sense of urgency on the part of artistic producers, who find their administrative personnel quite naturally still reacting to the illusion that new financial resources can somehow be tapped. But new illusions are taking shape in many minds: the Congress will vote large new funds for the arts when Vietnam passes, the arts will tap a large share of public and private monies needed to revitalize the cities, and so on. Many people, however, hope that the arts will not always depend upon a contest over priorities. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, but there will not exist an effective public policy for the arts until they are treated as important in their own right, and more time will be needed to win that argument.

Objectives of the Ford Foundation

The Ford Foundation's activities in the creative and performing arts in the United States since 1957 have been expressed through one comprehensive program, which by historical accident is still the most comprehensive philanthropic activity in the arts in either the private or the public sector.

From the outset it was the hope of our trustees that other agencies and councils, both private and public, would expand their interests in the creative and performing arts. All planning of our own activities proceeded with this possibility in mind and beginning in 1965 took specific cognizance of the decision by the Congress to establish the National Endowment for the Arts.

In keeping with this whole plan, the Foun-

dation's activities in the first years were exploratory in the widest sense. Lacking any national program by the government, Foundation staff and innumerable participants from the arts themselves carried out an unofficial national inquiry into the situation of the artist in the various fields and of institutions, companies, and groups that serve as outlets. In 1962, coincidental with our trustees' review of the whole program of the Ford Foundation, the planning budget for activities in the arts was increased and the Foundation's activities in these fields made a more important priority.

The Foundation's activities in the arts have always had two basic policies and, therefore, strategies. First, priority has been given to opportunities for the professional artist, from earliest training to the period of his greatest accomplishment, and to strengthening selected and key outlets—companies, groups, institutions. Other objectives have not been ignored—equalization of opportunities, development of new repertoire, extension of the audience, for example—but they have been treated as secondary.

Second, all staff work and grant-making have been designed to create continuing networks and communications points for artists and artistic directors, both to free them from isolation and to give focus and shape to efforts aimed at artistic development, particularly on the part of the Foundation.

It is necessary to note that in 1957 the philanthropic sources open to professional, as opposed to social or amateur activity were in shortest supply. This is one reason that, despite increased interest in cultural activities in both private and public sectors, the Ford Foundation continues to reserve its support largely to the potential or trained professional artist and to assisting a few selected companies or institutions to consolidate their development. We are concerned with the hu-

man resources and instruments by which each of the arts may find higher standards of national expression.

This policy is not easy to maintain, because the absolute volume of pent-up financial needs and the hard-pressed social and economic position of the artist continue to overwhelm all existing sources of support. In addition, new funds coming into the arts often go to buildings, festivals, and other activities desired by the various communities without really affecting new opportunities for the professional artist and without strengthening individual groups or companies that may have a chance to find permanent existence at a decent artistic level. In other words, proportionately the financial situation of the creative and performing arts has not basically changed in the dozen years that the Ford Foundation has been studying them. Indeed, as potential new sources of financing—including Federal—have proved disappointing, appeals to the Foundation have the ring of great urgency.

The economic crisis in the arts, as already noted, has lasted overlong. The officers and trustees of the Foundation will continue critically to examine its basic priorities in the arts. The very acuteness of the crisis, how-

ever, leads the Foundation to reaffirm the first two of these—to develop opportunities for professionals and to strengthen selected outlets for their careers.

These objectives are designed to obtain national impact from one organized central source at an historical moment when all other resources are largely unorganized. Those resources—chiefly private individuals and commercial entrepreneurs—tend to go to one of two extremes on the cultural spectrum: the very large and very costly and somewhat monolithic institutions on the one hand, and the diverse and sporadic and sometimes technically amateur enterprises on the other. The Ford Foundation, by taking the serious professional and his outlets as prime objectives, creates an operation in the middle of the spectrum, seeking impact and permanence as well as quality and helping the artistic producer lever the unorganized patrons. Even when matching grants are not employed, others' money too is thereby pushed into the center of the table.

We are well aware of the significance of the operation in which we engage. The most pressing problem confronting the arts today is to awaken Americans to the essential contribution made by artists to our society.

Humanities and the Arts

While continuing support for institutions and individual professional development in several art fields (this year adding modern dance), the Humanities and the Arts Division worked in two further dimensions. One was to expand support for the development of talent among Negroes and other American racial minorities and to help strengthen artistic channels for expression of ethnic identity. The other was the opening of active support of significant collaboration among artists of the United States and other parts of the world.

In the humanities, activity centered on implementation of two major efforts authorized in previous years—in archeology and in faculty development in liberal-arts colleges.

Equal Artistic Opportunity

A spectrum of efforts to provide outlets and training for Negro theatrical talent was assisted—from black theaters to more unsteretyped roles for Negro actors in racially integrated companies.

The Negro Ensemble Company, established less than two years ago with Foundation support, received a \$750,000 grant for two additional years. In a remarkably short time, the Negro Ensemble has attained professional stature. It has won the highest off-Broadway awards, its work has been displayed in Europe through television, and it is a prime training center for black actors and stage technicians. With the new funds it will expand its productions, including the work of unproduced Negro playwrights, and extend training to black actors and technicians from other groups.

Ghetto-based artistic groups are arising throughout the country, many with government support. The Foundation must confine

itself to support of a few selected groups which serve artistic purposes at least as much as social goals, show promise of achieving permanence, and can draw support from other sources. One of these is the New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop, to which the Foundation granted an additional \$167,000 this year. Located in Harlem, devoted to plays dealing mainly with life among black Americans, and charging only nominal admission, the company is both an indigenous cultural asset and a center of artistic excellence. With its new funds, it will present a 40-week season, experimental projects, and a children's theater. Two similar companies in Los Angeles were assisted. One, the Inner City Cultural Center, will produce plays by black writers and by writers of Mexican and American Indian heritage. The other, the East-West Players, is devoted to work reflecting the culture of Los Angeles residents of Japanese, Chinese, and other Oriental descent. The Free Southern Theater, which combines productions of Negro playwrights with a New Orleans workshop for young theater artists and stage technicians, received a \$95,600 grant, half of which requires matching funds.

The Arena Stage of Washington, D.C., which has led in integrating the established non-profit residential theater, received \$250,000 to augment its company to consist of about one-third black actors and to stage more plays in which the black-white relation in America is a major theme. The funds are for training as well as salaries, since one product of the heritage of narrow opportunities for Negro actors is their lack of steady experience and training in other than typecast roles. Training for future minority-group actors and playwrights was also provided under a grant of \$150,000 for scholarships at the Yale School of Drama.

The Symphony of the New World, which has made a systematic effort in the last few years to recruit and train talented Negro mu-

sicians, received a \$103,500 grant. Although Negroes have distinguished themselves in the musical world (in jazz, popular music, and opera, and as instrumental soloists and singers, for example), symphony orchestras have until very recently employed few Negroes. Among the reasons usually given is that most Negro youngsters have lacked two essentials of first-rate string players—the expensive training beginning at early age and extensive practice in adequate space at home. Yet the New World has assembled an orchestra that is 40 per cent nonwhite, and several members have been placed in other orchestras. The grant will be used to train additional black players, both with the regular orchestra and in a string ensemble that will give concerts for nonwhite children. Thus, the program is also an incentive for black youngsters to consider orchestral music as a profession.

The development of young nonwhite artistic talent was also the focus of a summer experiment the Foundation supported under the auspices of the Art Students' League. On the campus of a private school in Vermont, ninety youngsters from New York's racial ghettos received instruction from professional teachers in the visual arts, drama, and film. Intensive year-round training for talented Negro and Puerto Rican youths in the visual and performing arts was assisted under a grant to Mobilization for Youth, on New York's Lower East Side.

The Performing Arts

Against the backdrop of rising costs and deflated expectations of heavy government support for the arts in the near future, the Foundation continued highly selective support of performing institutions and the development of talented individuals—in the fields of modern dance and the ballet, the experi-

mental theater, the film, and orchestral music.

The Foundation granted a total of \$485,000 to enable three large theaters to open their stages for a total of twenty-five weeks of performances by modern dance groups. Unlike continuing ballet groups, most modern dance ensembles exist as companies only when they are performing. Despite growing popularity, they survive only through individual wealthy patrons or funds raised for an occasional tour or short season. The Foundation cannot regularly underwrite such companies, but the grants do meet a major need that their director-choreographers express—concentrated programs in large-capacity theaters. Under the grants, the City Center, The Brooklyn Academy of Music, and Albar Theatre Arts (operating the Billy Rose Theater) invited several companies (the Martha Graham, Merce Cunningham, Paul Taylor, Alwin Nikolais, Alvin Ailey, Glen Tetley, José Limon, and a few less well-known groups) to give performances through the spring of 1970. The Foundation also granted \$144,000 for the filming of eight works from the repertoire of Martha Graham.

Unprecedented financial strains led to further support for two leading companies in the ballet field. (See inset, opposite.)

Having for more than ten years helped open avenues through which new and untried playwrights could test their ideas, the Foundation in 1968 focused on the theater workshops—often called off-off-Broadway—that have burgeoned in lofts, basements, and churches throughout lower Manhattan. Grants totaling \$440,870 were made to five: La Mama Experimental Theatre Club (which the Foundation had assisted on a small scale in 1967), The New Theatre Workshop, the Open Theatre, Theatre Genesis (at St. Mark's Church in the Bowery), and Chelsea Theater Center. The workshops have enabled unknown and newly successful authors to try out hundreds

Precarious Toehold

Last February, the young Pennsylvania Ballet Company came into the national dance capital, New York, for a one-week engagement and won acclaim for its spirit, skill, and versatility. A few weeks later, the Robert Joffrey ballet attained the front cover of "Time" magazine; it had earned lavish tribute since becoming the resident company at the New York City Center, long occupied by the nation's pre-eminent ballet leader, George Balanchine, whose own group had moved to Lincoln Center. But hardly a whisper was devoted to the parlous financial straits through which both groups were dancing. For example, the Pennsylvania, nurtured by the indefatigable Barbara Weisberger from a ballet school in Wilkes-Barre, lost \$80,000 on its New York stand, and the Joffrey Ballet was \$350,000 in the red.

Throughout the ballet field the bitter equation is the same: for every artistic step forward, two steps back financially. Joffrey's group, which once toured in a station wagon, dancing to music from a tape recorder, now has a \$1.5-million annual budget. The Pennsylvania Ballet, which was padlocked out of its studio in Philadelphia for nonpayment of rent, now has 4,500 subscribers. Yet both groups were sufficiently pressed this year that the Ford Foundation made them additional three-year grants of \$1,170,000 and \$1,165,000, respectively. They will still have to raise unprecedented sums from other sources.

Ballet costs—from musicians' salaries to sets and shoes—are rising inexorably. Box-office receipts rarely pay even sixty cents of the budget dollar.

The Ford Foundation's \$11.5 million support for ballet since 1963 has done more for the field's artistic and training progress than for its financial stability.

Eight companies (the others are the New

York City, Boston, Houston, Utah, and San Francisco Ballets and Washington's National Ballet) have participated in the Foundation's program. The field has strengthened its world position as anyone's equal in classical ballet, while innovating as an expressive arena for contemporary themes, for avant-garde music, and for mixing of media, including film.

The training component has exceeded expectations. As in other art fields, individual financial hardship and limited recruitment are barriers, and few of the hundreds of dance schools are competently staffed for serious professional development. Yet more than in any artistic form, the teacher-pupil relation is crucial; as Balanchine put it, "Ballet must be transmitted from individual to individual in a climate of trust and friendship." Teacher as well as choreographer par excellence, Balanchine and his School of American Ballet (S.A.B.) were natural instruments for the effort to raise the standard of ballet instruction nationally. They had informally helped dance teachers and students the country over for many years. The Foundation's grants enabled them to regularize several forms of assistance: They have scoured the country, identifying gifted youngsters for scholarships in 350 schools. Some 330 students have received scholarships at the S.A.B. itself, of whom forty have won places in leading companies. The S.A.B. has invited local teachers to seminars and workshops and sent guest teachers to local schools. Some funds have enabled leading dancers to work with choreographers-in-training, whose development is often impaired by having to use unseasoned dancers.

If some of the best American ballet companies perish while waiting for significant funds to come to the rescue, it will not be for the want of artistic excellence and drive.

of plays. The grants are designed to help selected workshops operate at something above the hand-to-mouth existence that is their normal lot notwithstanding special consideration by Actors Equity.

The Foundation extended further support, through a \$350,000 matching grant, to the American Conservatory Theatre, one of the half-dozen companies it has assisted in a long-term effort to strengthen the national development of the resident professional theater. Since making its home in San Francisco two years ago, ACT has earned a commanding position in the cultural life of the city. The grant is designed to sustain the group while it raises other funds, streamlines its prolific activities in production, training, and touring, and improves planning and audience promotion.

To acquaint foreign professionals and students of the theater with these and other developments on the American stage, a \$150,000 grant was made to the International Theatre Institute of the United States for publications, exhibits, and other services.

The Foundation financed a panel of eleven architects, designers, and other theater consultants to advise on new commercial theater designs in New York City. The city is seeking to encourage theatrical facilities in new office buildings, and the panel is providing technical advice to builders at an early design stage so that desirable code variances may be obtained.

A grant was made to the Film Culture Non-Profit Corporation, a center that distributes and exhibits the works both of successful young avant-garde filmmakers and unknowns. The group also stimulates the experimental film art through publication of a journal, circulation of films to festivals, and loans of equipment to beginners.

To help the American Symphony Orchestra League serve the nation's hundreds of orchestras, the Foundation granted it \$360,000. Com-

plex new trends in symphony staffing and financing have multiplied demands on its consulting and research services.

One of the most productive efforts to assist young American composers was extended for five more years under a \$1,340,000 grant to the Music Educators National Conference. Since it began in 1959, the project has placed seventy-three young composers in public school systems for one or two years. They have had their compositions performed by school orchestras, bands, and choruses, and 650 of their works have been published. From this seed and through workshops, conferences, and six regional institutes, the music curriculum is being reorganized in schools, colleges, and conservatories.

The Visual Arts

Having since 1963 assisted scholarships in twenty-eight established independent schools of art, the Foundation this year granted \$450,000 to a new enterprise, The New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture. Organized in a loft by students and faculty who broke away from a formal institution, the school conducts a concentrated program of professional studio training by artist-teachers, critics, and art historians. The grant, which is to be matched two-for-one, is intended to give the school a chance to gain a surer footing over the next four years.

The Foundation renewed support for efforts to meet the critical shortage of museum curators and directors. Museums are at a disadvantage in competing with the teaching profession for highly trained young scholar-connoisseurs. Since 1964, through programs the Foundation has supported at Yale and New York University, and through internships in museums, a number of capable new curators have been produced. Under actions this year

totaling \$741,000, twenty-one museum trainees will be assisted in completing their doctoral work at New York University, and the Foundation will award additional one- and two-year museum internships through 1972.

The International Council of Museums, which works in eighty-five countries, with an emphasis on technical assistance to museums in developing nations, received \$285,000, primarily to strengthen its central staff in Paris.

International Collaboration

The emphasis of the Humanities and the Arts Division's work abroad will be on collaboration among artists, artistic directors, and scholars, particularly with their American counterparts. An exception to this policy arose this year, however, in order to help forestall the erosion of key artistic and cultural resources in Greece, which are threatened by severe economic conditions and other factors. Within highly selective criteria of individual merit and significance, the Foundation made grants totaling \$537,100. They included support for two celebrated performing groups, the Greek Art Theater and the Greek Folk Dances and Songs Society, which are also important for their work in preserving ancient cultural materials. Funds were given both for publication of the collected works of the late composer Nikos Skalkottas, father of the modern school of Greek music, and for the third annual week of contemporary music organized by the Greek Association of Contemporary Music. Grants were made for the work of the leading Greek novelist Costas Taktis, for Dr. Paul Mylonas' monumental research on Byzantine art and architecture, and for a group of archeologists and historians analyzing relations between ancient Greek city and cultural development and contemporary urbanism.

The Humanities

A substantial body of young archeological scholars—two hundred or more over the next five years—will be trained under a \$1.5 million series of grants made this year. The program, which the nineteen institutions listed on page 110 are administering, will provide training at more than seventy-five distant excavations. Aid for expensive field training is a critical need in archeology, and the grants are designed to insure that the new generation of archeologists is not deprived of talented men and women who cannot pay for the field work required for advanced degrees.

A total of \$2.7 million was granted to assist faculty development in the humanities at four-year liberal-arts colleges, where research is often restricted by heavy teaching demands, isolation from major research libraries and colleagues, and limited funds. The sixty-one participating colleges are listed on page 111. The variety of their proposals and the strength of their pledges to continue a higher level of support after the Foundation funds run out amount to a significant step in improving opportunities for scholars in the humanities through summer stipends, released time, overseas travel, and research support.

With a grant of \$250,000, the Foundation extended for five more years assistance to international scholarly congresses in the humanities and social sciences. Administered by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, twenty-one meetings have been held since an initial grant in 1958, before which hardly any had been held in the United States since the end of World War II.

A complete list of grants in the Humanities and the Arts Division begins on page 105; projects, page 141; and appropriations, page 80.

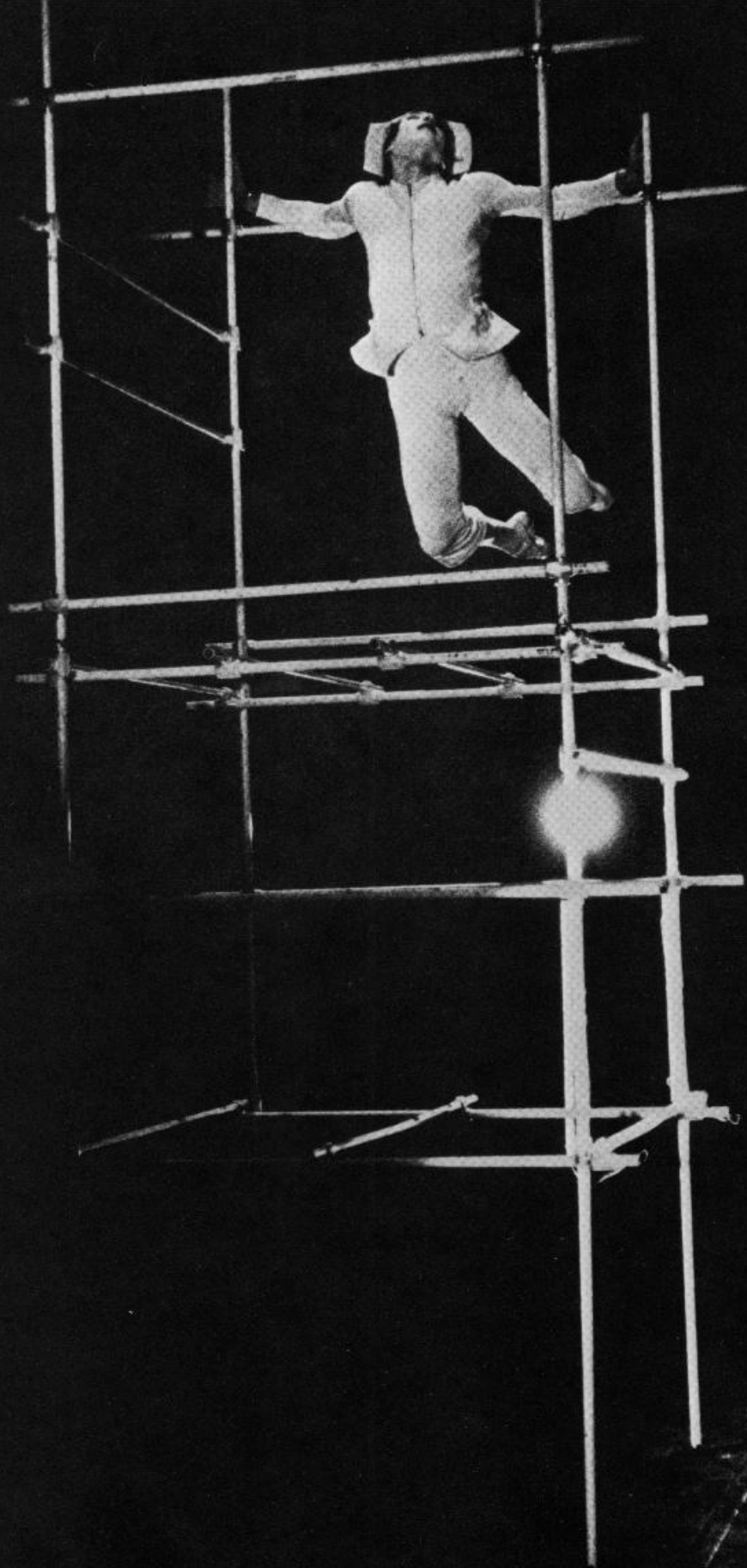
Experimental Theater:
New directions are being charted by playwrights and performers at the LaMama Experimental Theatre Club (right) and the Open Theatre (below).

These and other Foundation-assisted theater workshops in New York serve as a crucible in which almost any completed play may be rehearsed, reshaped, and produced.



The Dance: *Shown correcting pupil is Barbara Weisberger, director of the Pennsylvania Ballet Company, a participating group in the Foundation's national effort to strengthen ballet training and performance. Opposite page, a performer for the Glen Tetley Company, one of several modern dance ensembles that were assisted by being given access to large theaters for extended series of performances through 1970.*





Negro Musicianship:
Symphony orchestras employ relatively few black musicians. One exception—the Symphony of the New World—is 40 per cent nonwhite and received a grant to recruit and train additional Negro musicians.



Art Training: *In contrast to university art instruction, professional studio work dominates the curriculum for artists at the New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture.*





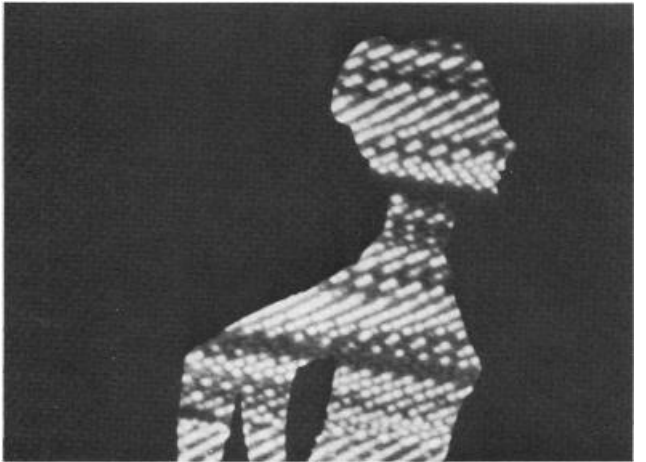
Minority Newsmen: *Trainee examines news film at Columbia University journalism school. Several centers received grants to prepare minority-group members for entry or advancement in news positions in broadcasting and print media.*

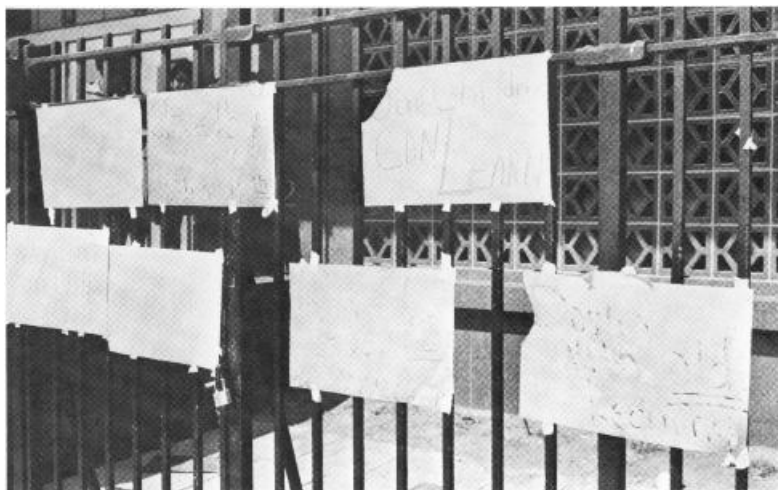


Archeology Study: *University of Pennsylvania graduate students uncover an early Mayan site at Tikal, Guatemala. Some 200 advanced students of archeology will be trained at distant excavations through grants to nineteen institutions.*

Visual Education: *Selected frames from a film produced under a grant to the American Federation of Arts for a new curriculum in visual education. The film is for use in grade-school art classes.*

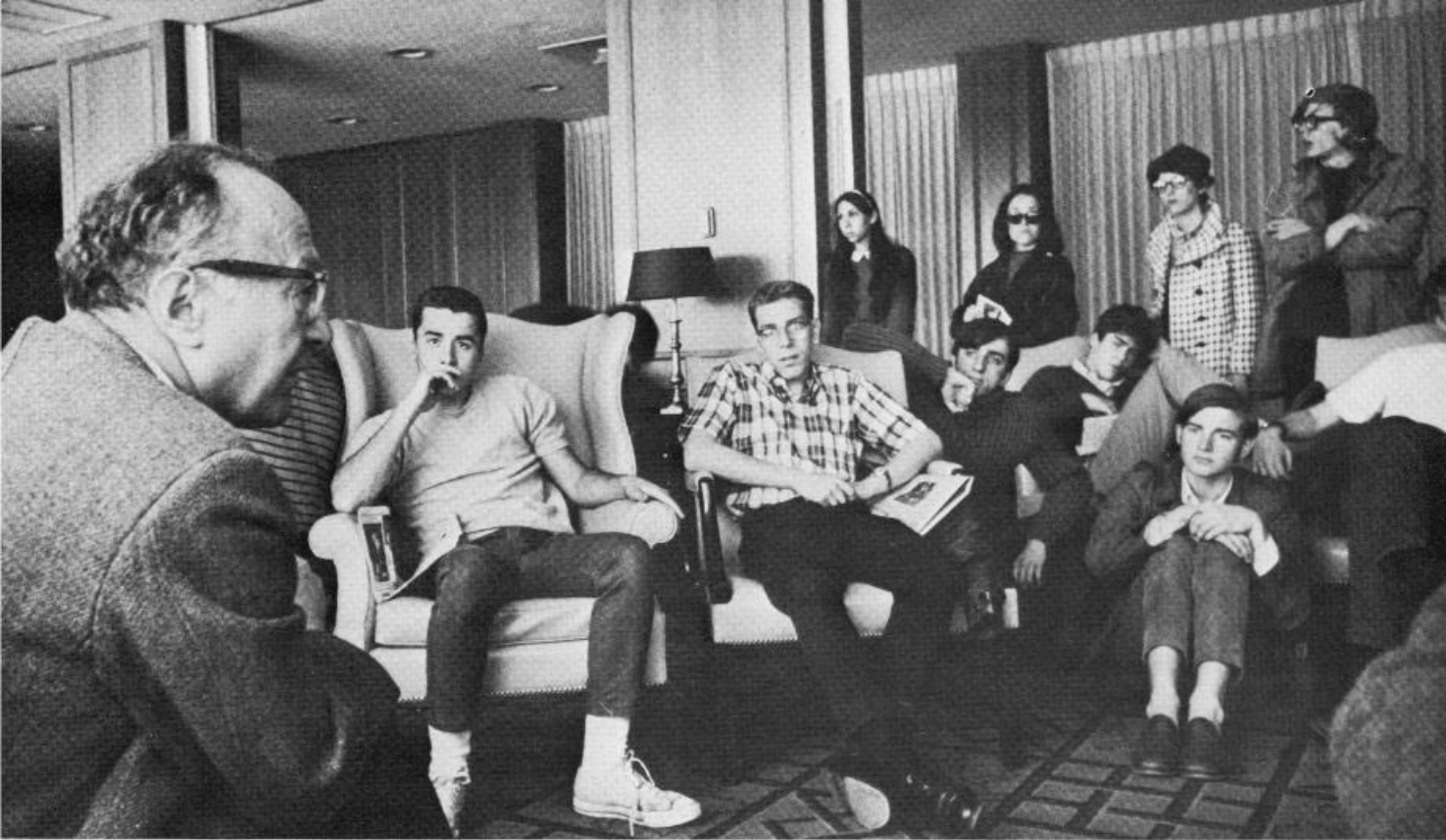
Educational Technology: *Development and evaluation of new educational hardware (such as computer-assisted instructional device shown here) are being assisted.*





Urban School Reform: To help stem the tide of educational failure in New York City, the Foundation assisted a number of programs, including greater parental and community participation. In one locally-governed experimental district (above) a teacher uses a photograph to help students to speak in complete sentences. The community-participation issue led to disputes (center) between the teachers union and a local school governing board. The programs included special summer training for teachers, including teacher interns (right, top and bottom) who have volunteered for ghetto service.





Students and the University:
Student activism on campuses led to a re-examination of the traditional roles and functions of the university. Programs of educational study and innovation were supported at Columbia (where faculty member is shown discussing campus issues with students), Stanford, and the University of California at Berkeley.

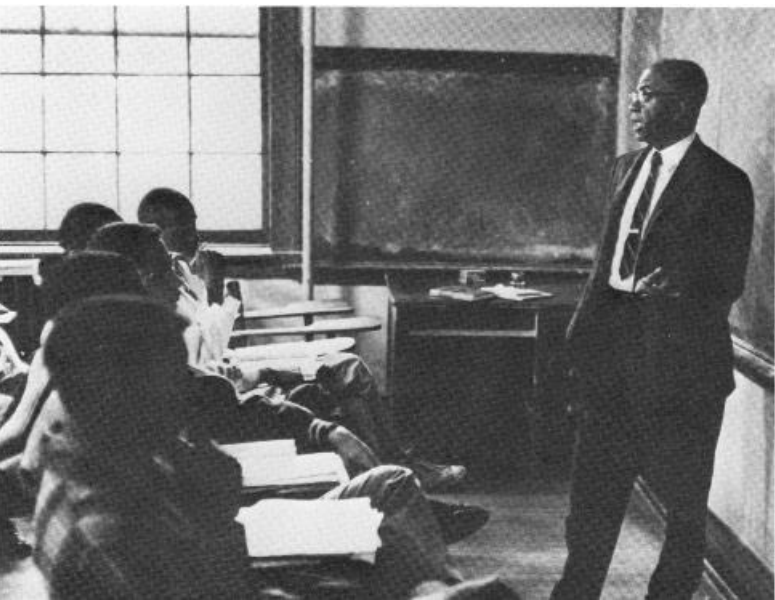
Vocational Education:
Curriculum that prepares high school students (right, for example) for work in broad career fields will be developed under grant to the Education Development Center.

Linguistic Training: *A specialist (far right) of the Center of Applied Linguistics works with children in Washington in program to extend to classroom teachers new insights on the way language is learned.*





Negro Colleges: *Atlanta University, which held its first classes following the Civil War in abandoned boxcars, is one of several recipients in Foundation effort to strengthen predominantly Negro colleges. Today (bottom) the university enrolls some 1,000 students in programs ranging from business administration to teacher education. Another college whose history dates to the Reconstruction is Shaw University in Raleigh, N.C. (center), one of three colleges to receive grants this year for general institutional development.*





Public Broadcasting: *Under Project for New Television Programming, the Foundation awarded grants to the South Carolina ETV Network (top) for a series of programs on job opportunities for the unemployed and to station KCET, Los Angeles, (below) for a drama series on life in the Spanish-speaking sections of the city. The Foundation also participated in efforts to resolve the issue of the high cost of microwave interconnection (right), a major barrier to the further development of public television.*

Public Broadcasting

Through several actions, the Foundation sought to sustain at both the private and governmental levels the momentum for the full development of public broadcasting. In addition to funds for National Educational Television (NET) and the Public Broadcast Laboratory (PBL), it assisted a new venture in creative public television programming on the local and regional levels and sought to advance interconnection of the nation's noncommercial television stations. The Foundation also granted funds for a joint study, with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, of the status and prospects of noncommercial radio.

Communications Policy

Although the Federally created Corporation for Public Broadcasting was activated this year, the prospect of adequate government financing for programming in the short run remains doubtful. Other decisions basic to the shape and support of the field remained unresolved, including the issue, raised earlier by the Foundation, of the role of a domestic satellite communications system. For these reasons, the Foundation announced that it would continue to help sustain the public television enterprise as long as there was need for its support. To carry forward this commitment, the Foundation this year consolidated its activities in a new Office of Public Broadcasting.

The Foundation joined with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, National Educational Television, and other interested parties in discussions on another major issue—interconnecting the nation's public television stations. The cost of national and regional interconnection is a major barrier to further de-

velopment of the field. In 1968, for the first time, sustained noncommercial network television was available to the American public through the Public Broadcast Laboratory's weekly Sunday-evening public affairs and cultural broadcasts and through several programs by National Educational Television. But, because of the high costs of microwave transmission—\$35,000 for a one-hour evening broadcast—programs are rarely shown simultaneously. Most programs still are exchanged among noncommercial stations by the slow, cumbersome shipment of videotape film. (This year, for example, the Foundation made a special supplementary grant of \$200,000 to NET for extraordinary costs, mainly telephone line interconnection charges, in covering topical matters of great national interest, including the memorial program following the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.) The Public Broadcasting Act permits the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to give public television stations free service or lower rates than those charged commercial networks, and the discussions by the Foundation and others with the company and the Federal Communications Commission centered on the nature of the reductions. By the end of the fiscal year, the company had placed several alternative preferential rate plans before the commission.

Program Development and Experimentation

The Foundation approved an appropriation for general support of NET in calendar 1969 at a level greater than the annual \$6 million grant it has received since 1964. The increase reflects both rising costs and NET's expanded services—five hours of new weekly programming to 143 affiliated stations, compared with seventy-four stations in 1964, and more programs in color. Among NET's important work

in the last year was the introduction of the Negro-oriented and operated "Black Journal" and interconnection of several of the bimonthly "News in Perspective" programs, widely respected comprehensive news analyses by leading journalists.

Completing the funding of its two-year experimental period, PBL received \$4,580,000 for operations through June, 1969. PBL's initial season of weekly two-hour telecasts over the nation's noncommercial stations attracted a wide range of criticism and acclaim. Among its noteworthy work was coverage of the nation's racial crisis, including a documentary on the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

In another aftermath of Dr. King's assassination, a one-week television course on racial conflict in America, titled *One Nation, Indivisible?* was produced by the Educational Development Center with a \$325,000 Foundation grant and assistance from NET and the commercial networks. It was seen by two million secondary-school students in their classrooms and supplemented by discussions and specially prepared printed material.

To strengthen and encourage innovation in programming at the local and regional levels, the Foundation established the Project for New Television Programming. Awards totaling \$5 million were made to fourteen stations and four regional public television networks listed on page 114. The project seeks to stimulate pluralism and diversity in programming, to strengthen production centers in various parts of the country, to expand the exchange of programs, and to contribute to understanding of urban and minority problems. Several of the cultural and public-affairs series will deal with life in black and other minority communities, including a series of dramas on contemporary Negro life. Others include magazine-style coverage of state and regional issues, youth topics, Saturday morning chil-

dren's programs, and telecasts on job opportunities for the unemployed. After being broadcast in the communities where they are produced, many of the series will be exchanged nationally among public television stations and networks. A panel of leading figures in the arts, broadcasting, and journalism made the selections from 107 applications. The competition will be held again in 1969.

The Foundation concluded a four-year program of matching grants to community-supported television stations. Grants totaling \$21.5 million have been made to thirty-seven stations since 1965. Unlike stations that are licensed to school systems, public colleges and universities, or state agencies, community channels lack assured sources of income, and the grants were designed to call attention to their need and to serve as leverage in raising additional funds. To match the Foundation's assistance, the stations succeeded in raising a record \$42.6 million from other sources.

The Foundation also made grants to enable noncommercial stations in Detroit and San Francisco to experiment with in-depth news coverage during prolonged newspaper strikes; for improved color and interconnection facilities for WETA in Washington, D.C., which also serves as broadcast and production center in the capital for the entire public television system; for one-half the price of purchase, by San Francisco's public-television station, of an FM radio station that had gone off the air and was up for sale; and for special coverage over the twelve stations of the Eastern Educational Network of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A complete list of grants in Public Broadcasting begins on page 112; projects, page 141; and appropriations, page 79.

International Division

Development Assistance

The Foundation's work toward the long-term economic and social growth of less-developed countries continued to give highest priority to increasing food production and assisting programs to limit population growth.

Further efforts also were devoted to the strengthening of agencies and institutions able to furnish ideas, men, and training facilities required for progress in education, management, public administration, planning, science, technology, and related fields.

During the year, the Foundation moved to establish, in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation, two international scientific research and training centers in tropical agriculture, in Nigeria and Colombia.

Support also continued for organizations and programs for cooperation among the richer nations, for greater understanding between Communist countries and the West, and for insight into world problems generally.

Assistance in the United States and other developed countries for training, research, and other activities directly relevant to development in the poorer countries is discussed in the sections on the respective regions.

In addition, the Foundation assists activities helpful to development work in general—most notably this year, for example, in law and languages. The International Legal Center, established in 1967 with Foundation support to stimulate systematic study of the role of law in international relations and the development of modern nations, received \$2.2 million. The center has moved rapidly to help developing countries introduce modern techniques of teaching law. It has also assumed responsibility for several regional law programs, such as the staffing of African law schools with American teachers pending de-

velopment of their own faculties. It also places young American lawyers abroad for training and service with governmental agencies of developing countries.

Two summer programs to help foreign graduate students take full advantage of their training in the United States were assisted. The American Economic Association received \$350,000 for a nine-week pregraduate orientation program in English, economics, and mathematics, and the Association of American Law Schools received \$375,000 for a similar program in law.

The Linguistic Society, principal professional organization of linguists in the United States, was granted \$300,000 for its central staff and for summer linguistics institutes. It helps recruit and train scholar-teachers in the testing and development of new language-teaching techniques and materials.

Franklin Book Programs received \$350,000 for its work in the developing world. Begun as a program to translate American books, Franklin has expanded into a network of seventeen overseas offices and has cooperated in the translation, printing, and distribution of 78 million books in ten languages.

Asia and the Pacific

Dramatic increases in food grain production in India, Pakistan, and the Philippines in 1968 raised hopes throughout the region that the prospect of famine may be replaced by one of self-sufficiency. Grants and advisory support continued for Foundation-assisted programs that have helped raise agricultural yields, such as introduction of improved strains and cultivation methods through technical assistance from the International Rice Research Institute and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center.

Efforts at regional cooperation in educa-

tion, public administration, and journalism were aided. A \$197,000 grant, through the Thai Ministry of Education, went to help the Secretariat of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Laos). The group is creating institutions for regional research and training in engineering, tropical medicine, agriculture, and science, mathematics, and English-language teaching.

The newly established Press Foundation of Asia received \$200,000 to foster planning and cooperation among some 200 newspapers and other communications media. An outgrowth of the former Asia Program of the International Press Institute, the organization cooperates with press institutes in India, the Philippines, Korea, Malaysia, and Hong Kong.

The Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration, which includes ten national governments and sixty-two institutions, received a grant for case studies and conferences on budgeting and improved staffing of development programs.

India

Foundation assistance to Indian agriculture supported two major lines of activity—the government's test and demonstration program in intensive agricultural development, and projects to aid Indian institutions of advanced training and research in such specialized fields as agricultural engineering, farm management, and plant protection against pests and diseases.

To speed the flow of new agricultural knowledge, the Foundation granted \$120,500 to Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for a communications center to train extension and information workers and conduct research on interpreting data to farmers.

The Foundation is also assisting efforts to

recruit, train, and place more research and extension workers by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. More than 250,000 are now at work, but the ratio in the most intensive districts is only one worker to 400 farms, compared to one to 150 in the U.S. corn belt.

To assist with problems posed by the country's massive increases in enrollment at all educational levels, the Foundation provided consultants and specialists to the National Council for Educational Research and Training. They will make a systematic analysis of educational reorganization, particularly on relating secondary education more closely to India's development needs. For example, the role of apprenticeship and in-service programs in providing occupational education will be evaluated.

Efforts to assist long-range development of selected Indian universities continued with grants to the University of Delhi and Birla Institute of Science and Technology. Delhi, which received funds and consultants for library development, has now been granted nearly \$1.5 million. Birla, which is working with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has received a total of \$3 million.

To help expand India's limited pool of modern administrators for industry and government, grants went to the Indian Institute of Management at Calcutta and the Indian Institute of Public Administration. Established with Foundation assistance in 1961, the management institute has developed seminar programs, specialized courses for executives, and a master's-degree program in business administration. It has also conducted such research as major studies of the national railways and the jute industry. The grant to the I.I.P.A. will provide graduate training abroad for institute staff and help finance a team of Indian experts to advise central ministries and state governments. Support also continued for the Administrative Staff College of India.

In further response to India's acute problem of rapid urban growth, the Foundation provided advisory assistance to selected government agencies and schools of planning. Through the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization, it also assisted in-service training for planners from other Indian cities.

Pakistan

For further support to family planning, grants totaling \$870,000 were made to the three major research and training centers that support the government's effort to cut the nation's birth rate in half by 1985. The program has met yearly targets since its initiation in 1965, and an estimated two million couples are participating. The grants provide technical assistance from the Population Council and the public health schools of Johns Hopkins University and the University of California (Berkeley).

In agriculture, the International Rice Research Institute received \$280,000 to help the government of East Pakistan build and operate a new rice research center. New varieties tested under an earlier grant show promise of sharply increasing yields; these are now among the lowest in the world, necessitating heavy imports of food grain. In West Pakistan, where new wheats developed with help of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico have doubled yields, a grant of \$360,000 will provide technical assistance on other important crops, especially maize, sorghum, and millets.

The Foundation initiated assistance to new Pakistani efforts to bring human-resource development and educational planning more nearly in line with the country's progress in agriculture, family planning, and industrial development. The University of California received \$300,000 to work with Pakistani edu-

cation leaders, administrators, foreign consultants, and the National Planning Commission on new education goals for the next five-year plan.

In the meantime, the Foundation completed a decade of support to in-service training of secondary-school administrators and teachers through education extension centers at Lahore and Dacca. Working with forty-three pilot secondary schools and assisted by advisors and advanced training from the University of Chicago, the centers have given courses to more than 10,000 educators.

The Foundation also rounded out a decade of support totaling some \$2 million to Pakistan's principal resources for training government officials for work in rural areas—academies at Comilla in East Pakistan and Peshawar in West Pakistan—through a grant to Michigan State University. Comilla has trained some 8,500 workers in agriculture, education, and family planning. Last year, some 1,000 officials, teachers, social workers, and union and youth leaders attended the Peshawar Academy.

Indonesia

Having assisted the development of Indonesia's economic research capability since 1956, the Foundation this year granted funds to Harvard's Development Advisory Service to assist the National Development Planning Agency's work on a new development plan. Specialists in tax reform, transportation, and investment and export policy will be provided. Harvard also received funds to assist the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in training staff, identifying research priorities, and carrying out studies.

To continue collaboration between faculty economists at the University of Indonesia, Gadjah Mada University, and Nommensen

University and their counterparts at the Universities of Wisconsin, California (Berkeley), and Harvard, a \$342,000 grant was made for U.S. consultants in program development at the Indonesian universities and for advanced training of faculty.

Indonesia's efforts to feed her 110 million people better were aided. The Foundation provided a consultant to the Ministry of Agriculture for research on increasing rice production, and the Agricultural Development Council received a grant for a survey of the country's food-production potential.

Further support went to a program to upgrade English-language teaching in the secondary schools, a prerequisite to students' competence to pursue advanced studies, which rely heavily on English books and periodicals. Funds were granted for more fellowships at the Malang English Language Graduate School, the principal source of university-level English teachers who, in turn, teach secondary teachers. Preparation of lessons, books, and other modern teaching materials by the Department of Education and Culture was continued under a grant to the State University of New York.

Philippines

The Foundation continued support for graduate training in the University of the Philippines' schools of economics and engineering through grants to the University of Wisconsin and Educational Projects Inc. The Foundation has provided \$13.2 million in assistance to the general development of the University of the Philippines since 1962.

The Foundation also provided a consultant in educational administration to several smaller institutions of higher education—San Carlos University, a private Catholic institution which serves the middle islands, Min-

danao State University, and three teacher-training colleges operated by the Notre Dame Educational Association in outlying islands. Most of the country's colleges wish to improve in budgeting and other management functions in order to consolidate recent advances in curriculum and instruction.

To assist in the establishment of a planning office in the Philippines Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Foundation provided consultants and funds for Filipinos to pursue advanced studies abroad.

Following up earlier support in demography, the Foundation granted funds for teaching and research on human reproduction to the Catholic University of the Philippines, which graduates 75 per cent of the country's general-practice physicians. The program includes in-service training for medical personnel, institutes in sex education for high-school teachers, research on reproductive physiology, and guidance on the rhythm method.

Thailand

Consultants and staff travel and study funds were provided to the National Education Council, which is preparing an overall educational plan for Thailand. For work on one barrier to educational advancement—poor instruction and materials in English, which is compulsory in Thai schools after the fifth grade—the Foundation provided specialists to help establish a national English-language training center.

Consulting assistance was provided for Thailand's program to train personnel for an expansion of family-planning services.

Consultants were also provided to work with agricultural researchers at the University of Chiangmai in helping Thai farmers adopt multiple-cropping systems and efficient soil and water management practices.

Malaysia and Singapore

In Malaysia, a grant provided continuing technical assistance from Harvard's Development Advisory Service in economic planning, agriculture, industry, manpower and education, and project evaluation. The advisors are working with government units concerned with development strategy and with troubleshooting in such areas as budgeting, management, and personnel training. The agencies also received aid for staff development.

Malaysia's efforts to train agricultural specialists were aided by grants to Louisiana State University, which has helped the College of Agriculture at Serdang to recast its curriculum and research program along modern lines, and to the Institute of International Education, for doctoral training of Malaysian agricultural officers who have been studying in the United States under an earlier Foundation grant.

In Singapore, a grant of \$450,000 continued assistance by the University of Wisconsin to the Singapore Polytechnic to increase the output of engineering graduates and develop a new engineering research and consultation service for the government. The Polytechnic has become a major planning resource for large-scale investment programs to offset the economic effects of closing British bases.

Asian Studies

The Foundation extended to Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada its intensive effort to expand knowledge of contemporary China and other parts of East Asia throughout the world.

The Foundation granted \$325,000 for inter-related programs by five institutions in West Germany, including a newly formed Association for Asian Studies that seeks to foster

public understanding and plan and coordinate German university research and training on Asia. Other recipients were the Institute for Asian Studies in Hamburg, the Free University of Berlin, the Ruhr University Bochum, and the University of Munich.

Joint committees of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council received a total of \$797,000 for such activities as cooperative use by American and Chinese scholars of valuable archives gradually being released from the Republic of China, in Taiwan; Sino-American collaboration in the humanities and social sciences; research by individual American scholars on East, South, and Southeast Asia; and joint efforts by Japanese and Western scholars on problems of Japanese modernization and scholarship.

Other scholarly research was aided with grants to the Association for Asian Studies to complete its Ming biographical project, which is drawing a detailed picture of a period during which many characteristic Chinese traditions and attitudes evolved; and the Asiatic Research Center of Korea University, to study Sino-Soviet-Korean relations.

Grants were made to international-affairs institutes of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, which, by virtue of their location, trade links, and other contacts, are well-suited to study modern China and other Asian countries. The institutes will use the funds to launch public education, research, discussions, and publications.

Two agencies that facilitate Western scholars' field work in East Asia were assisted—the Universities Service Centre in Hong Kong, sponsored by Education and World Affairs, and International House of Japan.

An effort to strengthen Japanese-American relations through a private exchange program between U.S. Congressmen and members of the Japanese Parliament was assisted under

a grant to Columbia University. Meetings will be held over the next three years in both countries. Columbia also received funds for research on Japanese politics and social processes, including the role of intellectuals, and on economic history, development, and industrialization in Japan.

The American Institute of Indian Studies, established in 1960 by U.S. universities active in the field, received a grant for research by faculty and graduate students, some forty of whom annually work on a broad range of studies in all parts of India.

Middle East and Africa

In the face of continued tension between the Arab States and Israel, the Foundation granted \$750,000 for a major economic study to provide a broad factual basis for development planning and decision-making in the Middle East. Conducted jointly by Resources for the Future and the Rand Corporation, the study is scheduled for completion in mid-1969. It consists of broad inquiries on the political and social perspective, economic development, population, agriculture, and resources in land, water, and oil.

The Foundation also funded conferences between Arab planners and U.S. businessmen on economic development, a survey by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on ways to help displaced persons in the region, and a conference by the Academy of Political Science on U.S. policies and commitments in the Middle East.

Efforts of the new nations in sub-Saharan Africa to develop systems and institutions of law congenial to their own culture and customs rather than the law of colonial powers were assisted by a grant of \$1,091,000 to the International Legal Center. It will underwrite education in the United States of African

teachers and law librarians, American teachers for African law schools, and research on legal texts and law reform.

To foster a coordinated approach to the agricultural needs of the Middle East and North Africa, the Foundation launched an Arid Lands Agricultural Development Project. It seeks to adapt existing arid-land knowledge to improve crop varieties and production technology. A grant was made for initial costs of the headquarters for the program, the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute. A grant to the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center provided consultant specialists for wheat improvement in Tunisia and Morocco, and corn improvement in the United Arab Republic as part of the project. Professional staff from Middle East and North African countries will also be trained in Australia, the United States, and Mexico.

Support was given for a study by the Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education of the supply-demand problem in African secondary schools, many of which have not kept pace with expansion in primary and university education. A principal reason is that many experienced teachers entered government service following independence in most new nations.

Throughout the region, the Foundation also provided consultants to government agencies and other local institutions, including specialists in education, vocational training, industrial and business development, and public administration.

Arab States

Grants to the University of Alexandria's Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the social research center of the American University in Cairo brought to \$1.3 million Foundation support for the United Arab Re-

public's family-planning effort and supportive research and training in Egyptian universities. The program at Alexandria includes family-planning training of medical students in the outpatient clinics of the university hospital and private family-planning agencies. The American University will study population dynamics and how cultural and social factors affect family planning.

In Iraq, grants were made to help expand a program at Baghdad College to improve English-language teaching in public schools, under which some 500 teachers have been trained; and for curriculum research to relate business-administration training more directly to Iraq's national development needs. The funds were given through the Iraq-American Educational Association.

The American University of Beirut received support for a new master's-degree program in development administration and for the application of program-budgeting techniques in its administration. The Amiliyah Vocational Institute, a center of innovation for technical and vocational education in Lebanon, received support for its offerings in science and English.

The Jordanian government received assistance in developing a comprehensive classification and pay plan as a key element in the quality and effectiveness of the civil service, and a grant to continue development of its Institute of Public Administration.

Turkey

Having for several years supported development of the Middle East Technical University's training capacity in the physical sciences, the Foundation this year also aided training and research in the social sciences. As part of a five-year program aimed at strengthening undergraduate instruction in

the social sciences, the university received a grant to recruit and develop faculty.

Support continued for English-language programs at the Hacettepe Science Center Foundation, and the preparation of English-language teaching materials for Turkish students at Robert College in Istanbul. The Turkish Management Association received \$100,000 for staff training at its management development center, established with earlier Foundation aid to train managers and provide consultant services to business and industry.

East Africa

Haile Selassie I University, one of East Africa's largest institutions of higher learning, received a grant of \$565,000 for over-all development, including a long-range look at needs and planning to relate its work to national manpower demands. The university has grown from an enrollment of 1,000 in 1961 to 10,000 in 1968. The funds will also finance visiting professors in economics, sociology, government, and biology, who will help develop courses and Ethiopian-oriented teaching materials. The Foundation also continued aid to the university's law school.

In Kenya, Alliance High School, an outstanding secondary school, received \$150,000 to expand its facilities so that it can double its annual output of graduates qualified for university entrance, from 50 to 100.

The Foundation continued support for high-level economic advisory and planning assistance at both national and regional levels. For example, the East African Development Bank received the services of two economists. The bank is a component of the East African Community, formed in 1967 by Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania, and widely regarded as one of the most promising economic experiments in Africa.

At the national level, the Uganda Development Corporation, a government-owned conglomerate with holdings in some fifty-four companies employing a fifth of the nation's industrial workers, received \$210,000 for specialists in industrial project appraisal and investment management. Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia all received the services of economic planners and advisors, and a consultant in social anthropology was provided to advise on social and cultural factors in economic development in Kenya.

The Foundation also continued support for educational and manpower planning in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia; and public administration in Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia.

West Africa

Despite continued civil strife in Nigeria, work progressed on the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture at Ibadan, supported jointly by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Contracts were let, and ground was broken for the first building. The Foundation made grants of \$1.2 million for capital and operating costs.

While Foundation support for higher education in Nigeria up to now has placed heaviest emphasis on the development of the University of Ibadan, others received funds this year. For staff development in preparation for a new program of urban studies at the University of Lagos, Nigeria's youngest institution of higher education, \$340,000 was granted. Ahmadu Bello University received \$292,000 for overseas graduate training to increase the proportion of Nigerians on the faculty (still less than half) and to expand teacher training.

In Western Nigeria, a grant of \$385,000 assisted a new vocational curriculum project at

Aiyetoro Comprehensive High School. Having served as a basic model for comprehensive multipurpose secondary education in Nigeria, the school now seeks to become a center for producing and testing new vocational and agricultural courses, and in-service training for principals and teachers.

To further prepare a select group of young Nigerian economic planners to help draft Nigeria's next Five Year Plan, funds were provided for graduate fellowships overseas through the Institute of International Education. The Ghanaian government received a grant for specialists to help advise on various aspects of a return to civilian rule, including administrative decentralization.

In light of growing interest among West African countries in the population problem, the Foundation provided funds and consultants for an exploratory program in family planning and demography, including training, research, demonstration clinics, and travel awards for West Africans to observe countries with official family-planning policies. Although some West African countries have population growth rates second only to Latin America, none has an official family-planning policy.

The Congo's National School of Administration at Kinshasa received continued support of its program for training public officials. (See inset, opposite.)

African Studies

For a new multidisciplinary research program on the development of national unity in Africa, Northwestern University received \$400,000. It will bring African scholars to Northwestern to participate in seminars and assist in planning field research, provide fellowships for African graduate students, and support research in Africa.

Campus for Leadership

In 1968, the Congo's National School of Administration (E.N.D.A.) awarded the licentiate in law, economics, or public administration to forty-two young men. Like some 400 earlier graduates, most are already at work in responsible posts in the nation's civil service and judiciary.

The school has come a long way since its birth in February, 1961. The first group of 180 young clerks hastily recruited from the civil service met in makeshift classrooms in Leopoldville's echoing, unfinished Palace of Justice. There were no chairs, and no books appeared for months; the teachers had to mimeograph instructional materials as they went along. The country was rent by secession and civil disorder, and students had to fend for themselves amid severe housing and food shortages in the capital.

Today, by contrast, the school's forty professors and 470 students enjoy modern classrooms and laboratories, a 20,000-volume library, an auditorium, and dormitory and dining facilities on a spacious suburban campus.

The transition from hardscrabble beginnings to institutional maturity is a story of cooperation between Congolese authorities and outside agencies, and the Ford Foundation, which this year, with grants totaling \$722,000, brought its support of the school to a total of \$2,784,350.

It is also a classic example of the Foundation's preferred role in development assistance, for it involved 1) a chance to provide the core of men and knowledge around which others might be encouraged to lend support; 2) development of resources for self-help in regard to a clearly defined problem; and 3) built-in provision for increasing local responsibility for the undertaking.

The school was designed as one answer to a problem that the Congo faced following in-

dependence: Almost all the colonial civil servants above the rank of clerk were Belgians. When most departed from the country, there were no more than a dozen college-trained Congolese for an estimated 1,000 senior administrative posts.

No adequate training facilities existed, so all contending political factions agreed to support a new institution. When the Congo's first premier, Patrice Lumumba, flew to the United Nations in 1960, the school was on his agenda for talks with government and private agencies. The Ford Foundation agreed to provide salaries and expenses for foreign faculty and administrators until a Congolese staff could be developed. The government of the Congo, the United Nations, European Economic Commission, United States Government, and others shared other expenses.

Currently some sixteen foreign professors are partially supported by Foundation funds, which also underwrite advanced study abroad by graduates of the school who plan to become members of the teaching staff. Congolese now comprise half the faculty and occupy virtually all administrative posts.

The school's four-year program is designed to produce governmental generalists—grounded in law, public administration, or economics, but also trained in African and world history, geography, mathematics, English, French, sociology, anthropology, and local languages of the country.

Graduates include the Auditor General, Chief of Military Justice, the mayors of four of the country's eight provincial capitals, sixteen of the twenty-seven district commissioners, and top civil servants in central ministries and diplomatic service. In 1967, the school acquired full university status and responsibility for all civil service training and staff development.

The University of Toronto received a grant to conduct research on economic development in East Africa and, using special East African case materials, to train young African economists.

The African Studies Association received funds to collect and store at Indiana University taped oral materials from Africa in literature, history, anthropology, religion, and other fields. Such materials are rapidly vanishing as African traditions are forgotten or abandoned with modernization.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Agriculture

Program planning began for the new International Center of Tropical Agriculture at Cali, Colombia, which is being developed jointly with the Rockefeller Foundation. Concerned primarily with the agriculture of the lowland tropics of Central and South America, the new facility joins a Foundation-assisted international agricultural research network that includes the International Rice Research Institute, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria.

The maize and wheat center, located in Mexico, received \$379,993 as the Foundation's share of its operating costs in 1968. In addition to a successful program in West Pakistan, where crossing of new Mexican wheat varieties with local strains has wiped out a twenty-year wheat deficit, the center's corn research is increasing yields in Thailand, India, East Africa, Mexico, Central America, and the Andean region. The center is also assisting grain production in the arid lands of North Africa and the United Arab Republic.

In Chile, government efforts to communi-

cate agricultural research results to farmers were assisted with a Foundation grant of \$675,000 to the University of Minnesota. Experts believe that if modern methods were widely adopted, Chile could grow most of the food it now imports. Specialists from Minnesota help select and train specialists in production programs on basic commodities—corn, hogs, wheat, and dairy cattle—and help organize courses at Chilean universities on specific farming problems, which most traditional agriculture courses ignore.

In Brazil, three grants were made to continue assistance to training of agricultural policy-makers and managers. The Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais, the principal supplier of agricultural economists in Brazil, received \$230,000 to strengthen its graduate program. Since 1961, the program has more than trebled the number of Brazilian agricultural economists with degrees. Grants were made to the important agricultural states of Minas Gerais and São Paulo to help strengthen their agricultural market information and crop forecasting systems. Another aim is to stimulate research and professional development of agricultural economists toward more effective analysis and advice for government policy-makers. The Foundation also continued support for research and training in agricultural economics in Argentina and Mexico.

Education and the Humanities

The Foundation continued its efforts to assist Latin American universities to modernize their programs and broaden undergraduates' initial academic experiences and career horizons. A grant to continue cooperation between the University of California and the University of Chile—which enrolls more than half of Chile's 60,000 university students—was

made through the Institute of International Education. Bringing total Foundation aid to the University of Chile to \$7.4 million since 1961, it was aimed at strengthening the university's central services and programs in agriculture and veterinary science, science and engineering, social sciences, and humanities and the arts.

The University of Minnesota received a grant to continue its collaboration with the University of Concepción, southern Chile's largest institution of higher education, in modernizing administrative procedures and establishing departments in the social sciences and humanities and a basic studies program for first-year students. At the University of Antioquia, in Colombia, where the Foundation earlier assisted establishment of a new college of arts and sciences with a full-time faculty, funds were provided for faculty study abroad.

A grant was made for training of faculty of Peru's Pontifical Catholic University at the University of Wisconsin Law School. Aimed at modernizing legal education and encouraging the legal profession to contribute more actively to economic, social, and political development, the program includes case studies and other modern legal education techniques.

In elementary and secondary education, the Foundation granted \$130,000 to the University of Colorado for adaptation to Latin America of modern biology texts sponsored by the American Institute of Biological Sciences and now in use by two million U.S. high-school students. The work involves translation and revision to include local flora and fauna.

The Foundation continued support to a program to train more junior-high-school teachers for Brazil's rural areas. Conducted at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul and seven other institutions, the program prepares teachers in broad fields rather than in narrow specializations.

Population

Having supported population work in Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, and Venezuela, the Foundation extended its assistance to Central America and assisted further the Latin American Demographic Center, a key regional resource. The center received \$167,100 for research on internal migration in Chile, Peru, and Venezuela; economic development policies and manpower needs; and continuing evaluation of data on fertility, mortality, and population projections. The funds also will be used to organize training in five Central American countries for government and university staffs.

To help the University of Costa Rica provide training and research backup for a newly launched national family-planning program, the Foundation granted \$136,000. The Costa Rican Ministry of Health began family-planning services in eight public health stations in 1968, and it plans with U.S. Government aid to include all of its 100 public-health facilities within the next two years. The university will train teams of doctors, nurses, social workers, and sanitarians.

Argentina's University of El Salvador, a private Jesuit institution and leader in research in reproductive biology in Latin America, received funds to expand research on hormones and hormonal contraceptives.

Science and Technology

To stimulate more research by younger faculty members in science and engineering departments of Latin American universities, where research support is scarce, the Foundation granted \$165,000 to the Fund for Overseas Research Grants and Education. The fund was established in 1963 by U.S. businessmen concerned with technological develop-



Population: *Singapore clinic (above) is part of Foundation-aided program, sponsored by private and public agencies, that serves male and female clients. Above right, drug-saturated beads, which confer temporary sterility while implanted under skin, are tested by Population Council.*



East-West Cooperation: *Foundation grant supports cooperation between American and Yugoslav institutions to strengthen management for Yugoslav industries like machine tool plant in Zagreb.*



Urban Problems: *Hillside slums of Rio de Janeiro illustrate housing, poverty, and related problems confronting most Latin American cities. The Foundation assists government and university research, training, and other efforts on urbanization.*





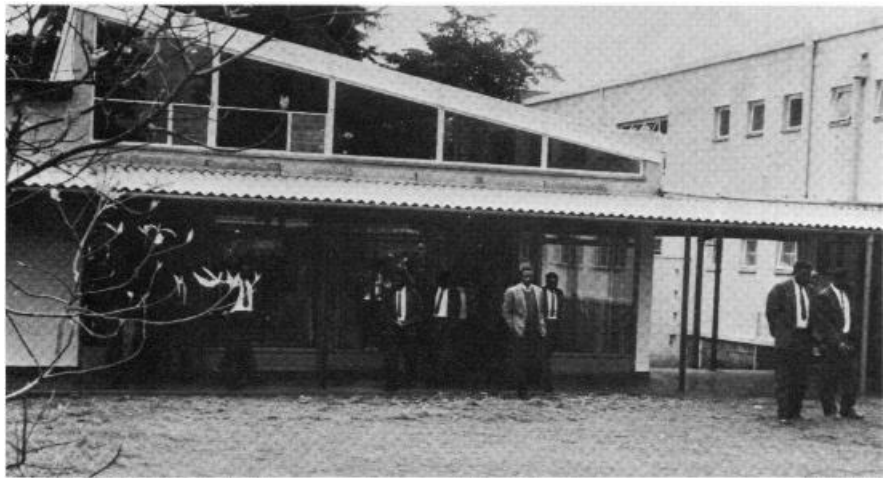
Food Production: *Bumper wheat crop in India's Ludhiana district overflows storage and shipment facilities. New grain varieties and improved technology, assisted by the Foundation, are increasing Asian food yields.*

In East Pakistan (left) water supply project is part of an agricultural cooperative aimed at greater food production and rural development generally.

Wildlife and Economics:
Foundation-aided ecological studies seek knowledge required to maintain game stocks of East Africa's national parks, major tourist attraction and therefore a key factor in economic growth.



Higher Education: *College of Social Studies, Kikuyu, Kenya, prepares talented students for university entrance and offers special courses for middle managers and administrators.*



Teaching by Television:
Postgraduate center for educational television at Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines, established a pilot closed-circuit system. The center also serves as a regional training and demonstration facility.





Latin American Agriculture:
Library and statistical center for National School of Agriculture at Chapingo, part of a Foundation-assisted integrated campus for Mexico's major agricultural research and education organizations.



International Studies:
Advanced students at Johns Hopkins University include many preparing for government service in international fields. The university is one of several that received long-range development funds as part of Foundation effort to strengthen American higher education relating to foreign areas.

ment in Latin America. The Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research received funds to continue training opportunities for young scientists who will pursue careers in Venezuelan institutions; the grant will permit some fourteen doctoral candidates studying abroad to complete their degrees. Peru's National Engineering University, source of over 90 per cent of the country's engineers and architects, received funds to modernize its administrative services.

Social Sciences

Support went for training and research in both basic and applied social sciences, including urban studies, development economics, social anthropology, political science, and business administration.

In Chile, which, with a full quarter of its population crowded in and around the capital, Santiago, typifies the problems in housing, transportation, and other vital services that beset most Latin American countries, further support went to the Pontifical Catholic University for its interdisciplinary Center for Urban Development. The center offers training in urban and regional planning for students of law, sociology, engineering, economics, and architecture. Since being set up in 1966 with Foundation aid, it has become a regional resource, cooperating with centers in Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, and Argentina, and providing consultant services to public and private agencies.

In Brazil, the Institute of Municipal Administration received a grant of \$220,000 to establish a research center on local government. Problems in the wake of Brazil's rapid urban growth rate, though of concern to state, regional, and federal agencies, are basically a local responsibility. The institute already provides consultative and training services for

municipalities and publications on local government. The Federal University of Minas Gerais, whose Center for Regional Development and Planning cooperates with the institute, received a \$185,100 grant to expand its research on regional economics.

In Chile and Colombia, several grants were aimed at enlarging the capacity for economic decision-making by expanding the corps of trained economists. The Chilean government received assistance under a grant to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It provides for senior economists from M.I.T. and other institutions to collaborate on research on the Chilean economy. An expanded effort to help Colombia's university system train economists was assisted by grants to the National University in Bogotá and to the University of the Andes. They will use the funds to run, respectively, their undergraduate and graduate economics programs, and to conduct research on Colombian development responsive to the requirements of the government's national planning agency.

A postgraduate center for training Latin American university teachers in modern social sciences—the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences in Santiago—received \$160,000 for its schools of sociology and political science. It provides for visiting professors from abroad to teach and consult with Chilean social researchers. The funds also will assist comparative research with Washington University in St. Louis on urban change, family structure, and modernization.

Brazilian efforts to modernize social-science training were assisted through a grant of \$229,000 for a new program of graduate teaching and research in social anthropology at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. A major purpose is to focus professional attention on current problems of social and economic development.

Argentina's Torcuato Di Tella Institute—a

center of economics, sociology, regional planning, and public administration—received grants totaling \$709,000. The funds are for its own development, for research on the rural and urban poor in Latin America, whose economic, social, and political deprivation contributes to political instability throughout the region, and for research programs of the Latin American Council of Social Sciences which is headquartered at the institute.

The Foundation provided support for graduate training in business and public administration at the University of Chile, the Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration in Venezuela, and the University of the West Indies.

Latin American Studies

The University of Kansas received \$200,000 to develop a university-wide program of training and research on Central America, a relatively neglected area in Latin American studies. Faculty and graduate students from Kansas and Central American universities will cooperate in research on development problems.

In response to growing interest in knowledge of contemporary Cuba, the Foundation continued and extended its support for scholarly studies of the island. The University of Miami, which received support earlier for its studies of Cuba's economic, industrial, agricultural, and planning activities, was granted \$100,000 to expand its collection of primary research materials. Funds were also provided for studies by individual scholars of current Cuban affairs and for a review by former Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal of Cuban-American relations.

The University of Florida, which has a major tropical agriculture program, received \$235,000 for collaboration with Latin Ameri-

can institutions in training and research aimed at increasing animal production.

The Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters received funds to continue its assistance in preparing Latin American women for participation in political affairs and community development.

The Center for Inter-American Relations, which seeks to stimulate informed North American interest and participation in Western Hemisphere policy issues and cultural affairs, through meetings and study programs for businessmen, journalists, scholars, artists, and other professionals, received continued support of \$500,000.

Population

Reproductive Biology

Since Federal funds for research on safer and more effective contraceptives are still far less than researchers can effectively use, the Foundation continued support for high-priority biological studies crucial to successful fertility limitation. Funds went to twelve institutions in the United States and abroad for research and training, including the use of new surgical and electronics technology.

Grants totaling \$770,279 assisted research and training in reproductive biology and contraceptive development at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, including a new technique for female sterilization requiring only local anaesthesia, and the use of telemetry to study involuntary expulsion of intrauterine devices. The funds will also support training for gynecologists from developing countries. Albany Medical College was granted \$338,525 for research on how enzymes secreted by the liver affect fertility.

The Pacific Northwest Research Foundation received a grant for a three-year investi-

gation of how hormones and chemicals may be used as contraceptives in men. The research seeks to develop an agent that will suspend fertility without affecting potency. Several new drugs will be tested orally, by injection, and by slow-release implants. Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center in Chicago received funds to test the effect of hormones on retention of intrauterine devices.

To promote collaboration among leading European biomedical researchers and speed improvement of new research techniques, the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm was granted \$112,000. The institute will sponsor a series of study groups on promising new research methods.

Also granted continued support were studies at the University of Lund, Sweden, the Universities of Georgia, Texas, California, and Pittsburgh, and the Universities of Cambridge and Birmingham, England.

University Centers

Two leading university programs of population research and training received continued major support. The population center at the University of North Carolina was granted \$1.5 million for an expanded interdisciplinary program of research, training, demonstration, and technical assistance in population and family planning. Established in 1965 with Foundation support, the center involves twenty academic departments and seventy-nine faculty members. It uses the entire state as a research laboratory to study such problems as patterns of fertility change and the effects of family spacing on health. Centers at the University of Michigan received \$1.7 million to prepare students for careers in family planning, to study the relationships of population and health, and to provide technical assistance in the United States and abroad.

The University of Chicago received \$450,000 for its population research and training center, which trains specialists in the collection and interpretation of population data and has helped establish demographic programs in the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

The new Department of Demography at the University of California (Berkeley), which emphasizes broad study of social sciences relevant to population policy as well as the techniques of collecting and analyzing population data, received \$671,647 for a demographers' apprenticeship training program, which teams advanced foreign students with senior faculty researchers to study population policy issues.

For a computer simulation study to project the effect of alternate policies on fertility, a grant was made to the International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction at Columbia University. Researchers there have developed a mathematical model to predict the interaction of mortality, sterility, marriage, pregnancy, family-planning practice, and associated events. They now plan to incorporate such additional factors as the effects of induced abortion and sterilization.

Contraceptive Safety

Two grants assisted further study of the long-term safety of oral contraceptives. The University of Chicago received funds for a computer-based analysis of the relation between contraceptive use and tissue changes in the cervix, based on studies of women seen at the Chicago Lying-In Hospital since 1959.

Long-range clinical studies of the safety and side effects of oral contraceptives in Puerto Rico, begun by the late Dr. Gregory Pincus of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, will be continued with a grant to the University of Puerto Rico.

Information

The Population Council received \$200,000 to develop an information service for family-planning administrators, jointly with the International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction. Although literature in the field is burgeoning, there is no central source of up-to-date information to help administrators with immediate operational problems. The new service will supplement the council's publication, *Studies in Family Planning*, with timely reports of action programs.

The Population Reference Bureau, which since 1929 has worked to stimulate public awareness of the dangers of uncontrolled population growth, received a grant of \$100,000 to continue its activities.

Domestic Programs

Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland received \$250,000 for a cooperative program with the Urban League of Baltimore and Johns Hopkins University seeking to reduce teen-age pregnancy. The city's birth rate has been declining, but the number of illegitimate births remains about constant, and more are among girls under eighteen from poverty areas. The program enlists psychologists, physicians, clergymen, and educators to offer educational and, if appropriate, clinical services.

The National Urban League received \$350,000 to test in several major cities whether family-planning programs can be expanded through intensive community organization, person-to-person counseling, group information activities, and better liaison with service agencies. The Urban League sees family-planning services as an important concomitant of better jobs, education, housing, and health care in improving the lives of disadvantaged families.

Planned Parenthood of New York City received a \$125,000 grant to assist municipal agencies. It will recruit and train community workers to help prepare patient literature and other educational materials, train family-planning center administrators and other clinic personnel, and assist in organizing birth-control clinics.

International Understanding

East-West Relations

Despite uncertainty about the long-range impact on East-West cooperation of the Soviet-Czech confrontation, the Foundation continued efforts to foster better understanding and communication between the West and Eastern Europe, through further exchanges of individual scholars and specialists and, increasingly, through cooperative work by institutions in fields of mutual interest.

Three such projects were supported this year in Yugoslavia. Wayne State University received a grant to continue cooperative work with Yugoslav regional and urban planners and to conduct interdisciplinary training and research in Ljubljana, including seminars for professional planners and officials from nearby countries. Stanford University was assisted in its collaboration on a new center for advanced managerial studies, jointly sponsored by the Yugoslav Federal Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Universities; it provides training for Yugoslav managers and present and prospective professors of management. And to help improve the teaching of English in Yugoslavia, the Center for Applied Linguistics received a grant for a contrastive analysis of the Serbo-Croatian and English languages; the research is expected similarly to improve the teaching of Serbo-Croatian to Americans. The Founda-

tion also granted \$600,000 for continuation of the American Council of Learned Societies–Social Science Research Council program of research awards in Slavic studies.

For exchanges of scholars and professionals between Eastern Europe and the United States, \$900,000 was provided to bring about ninety such persons, primarily from Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Bulgaria to the United States for study and travel in 1968-69.

At the same time, the Foundation began negotiations to work out new reciprocal patterns of scholarly fellowships with countries in Eastern Europe for future years. To administer these fellowships and to coordinate them with other exchange programs, the Foundation granted \$150,000 to the A.C.L.S. for a new International Research and Exchanges Board. Among the programs it will manage are those heretofore run by the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants and an A.C.L.S.-Soviet Academy exchange. Since 1958, Foundation-supported exchanges as a whole have enabled 830 Americans to study in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and 1,500 Soviet and East European scholars to visit the United States.

The European Community Institute for University Studies received a \$250,000 grant for programs to encourage contact between East and West European students and among scholars and institutions interested in Atlantic and European integration and Atlantic-area problems, fields in which it has been a major stimulus to scholarly work.

International Communications

The International Association for Cultural Freedom, formerly the Congress for Cultural Freedom, received \$1.5 million in the first of a five-year program of support for its seminars, publications, and other activities to ad-

vance the free flow of ideas throughout the world. To encourage the use of new communications technology in the interests of international understanding, a grant of \$300,000 was made for the newly established International Broadcast Institute; it will advise countries in developing their broadcasting systems and conduct research and disseminate information on technical, economic, legal, social, and educational aspects.

Europe and the Atlantic

The University of Sussex received \$100,000 for its new Centre for Contemporary European Studies. In addition to research fellowships for British and foreign scholars, faculty exchanges with European universities, publication of research and collection of documentary resources, the centre will organize international meetings for academic, professional, and governmental groups.

Support continued for a cooperative program among the University of Leyden, the University of Amsterdam, and Columbia University, for seminars in American law.

The "Bilderberg Meetings," which bring together prominent citizens and leaders from public and private life for an exchange of views on problems of the Atlantic community, received further support. Funds were also provided to the Tocqueville Center for collaborative research by European and American scholars on U.S.–European relations; the center produces influential studies of Atlantic relations.

To assist private policy studies in the United States of international issues confronting the nation, the Foundation granted \$400,000 to the United Nations Association.

A complete list of grants in the International Division begins on page 115; projects, page 141; and appropriations, page 80.

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The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1967 and 1968 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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Introduction to Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Ford Foundation, a Michigan nonprofit corporation, begin on page 74.

A detailed account of the management of the Foundation's investment portfolio, together with a complete list of investments, is given in the Financial Report, published separately and available on request.

Income, Grants, and Expenses

Net income for fiscal year 1968 totaled \$154,536,363 after deducting investment expenses of \$515,082, as compared with \$158,089,844 net in 1967.

General management expenses totaled \$6,547,222. In addition, further costs in connection with furnishing, equipping, and other initial expenses for the Foundation's New

York headquarters, amounting to \$447,972, have been written off in accordance with the Foundation's established accounting policy. Grants approved, expenditures on projects administered by the Foundation, and program-management expenses totaled \$203,198,824. The total was \$55,657,655 more than net income. Since the Foundation was established in 1936, its grants approved, projects, and expenses have totaled \$3,375.7 million, a cumulative excess of \$1,212.5 million over income, as shown in the table below. The first three columns of figures shown in the table are stated on an accrual basis; the last column indicates activity on a cash basis.

Sources and Uses 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 ap-

Income, Expenses, Grants, and Project Expenditures 1936-1968 (in millions)

Fiscal Years	Income	Grants Approved, Projects, and Expenses	Excess (Deficiency) of Income	Grants, Projects, and Expenses Paid (as restated)
1968	\$154.5	\$210.2	(\$55.7)*	\$269.1
1967	158.1	262.6	(104.5)	190.4
1966	157.4	362.2	(204.8)	325.2
1965	145.4	299.5	(154.1)	270.7
1964	147.0	241.6	(94.6)	216.2
1963	140.3	226.6	(86.3)	178.7
1962	136.6	233.4	(96.8)	161.0
1961	130.5	152.7	(22.2)	137.6
1956-60	573.4	1,091.8	(518.4)	972.5
1936-55	420.0	295.1	124.9	225.2
Totals	<u>\$2,163.2</u>	<u>\$3,375.7</u>	<u>(\$1,212.5)</u>	<u>\$2,946.6</u>

*The deficiency on a cash received and cash paid basis was \$112.3 million.

proved and expenses incurred are included even if not paid within the period. Grants frequently are scheduled for payment over varying periods in future years. The following table summarizes the sources and uses of funds on a cash basis during fiscal years 1968 and 1967.

	Year ended September 30	
	1968	1967
<i>Sources of funds</i>		
Income, less investment expenses	\$154.2	\$159.2
Decrease in receivables and other assets	13.0	
Decrease in cash balances		.7
	<u>\$167.2</u>	<u>\$159.9</u>
<i>Uses of funds</i>		
Payments related to program activities:		
Payment of grants	\$235.2*	\$163.1
Project expenditures	20.6	16.7
	<u>255.8</u>	<u>179.8</u>
Program-management expenses	5.8	5.0
General management expenses	7.5	5.6
Partial cost of new building	5.5	7.6
Increase in receivables and other assets		17.6
Increase in cash balances	4.9	
	<u>\$279.5</u>	<u>\$215.6</u>
Net disposition of securities to meet deficiency in income	<u>\$112.3*</u>	<u>\$ 55.7</u>

*Includes \$24.3 million in Ford Motor Company stock delivered in lieu of cash to grantees in payment of grant obligations.

New Program Commitments

The Foundation's new program activity in a given year is most significantly expressed in terms of new commitments. These consist of appropriations (funds earmarked for stated purposes, out of which grants may be made or Foundation-administered projects financed), 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 1968 consisted of appropriations, grants, and projects totaling \$182,982,274.

Unpaid Grants and Appropriations

The total of unpaid grants and uncommitted appropriations was \$525,302,542, compared with \$599,168,509 at the end of the previous fiscal year. The reduction of \$73,865,967 resulted from an excess of grant and project payments over the net new program commitments. 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 a reserve from the fund balance has been established.

Net Worth

The net worth of the Foundation at the close of the fiscal year was \$2,424,820,268 at book value compared with \$2,505,568,929 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 \$3.108 billion as of the end of the 1968 fiscal year compared with \$2.981 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, 1968 was \$57 per share.

The Foundation's holdings of Ford Motor Company stock were reduced during the year by dispositions totaling 2,498,158 shares. The Foundation's holdings of 30,032,778 shares at September 30, 1968 represent 27.4 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.

Opinion of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Trustees of the
Ford Foundation:

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and related income and principal fund statements present fairly the financial position of the Ford Foundation at September 30, 1968 and its income, expenses 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, 1968 by correspondence with the depositaries.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

New York, N. Y.
November 22, 1968

The Ford Foundation Balance Sheet September 30, 1968 and 1967

Assets

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u> (as restated)
Cash	\$ 8,893,350	\$ 3,966,978
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable	13,279,493	12,930,488
Receivables and Other Assets		
Securities sold but not delivered	7,664,001	20,126,527
Other	3,834,209	2,968,873
	<u>11,498,210</u>	<u>23,095,400</u>
Investments, at cost		
Bonds and notes		
U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agencies	247,194,784	287,442,814
Obligations of banks in the U.S. and Canada	132,571,057	193,749,129
Other marketable bonds	67,308,293	104,800,482
	<u>447,074,134</u>	<u>585,992,425</u>
Bonds and notes purchased through direct negotiation	<u>397,837,600</u>	<u>422,861,173</u>
Convertible and equity securities		
Convertible debentures and notes	151,659,135	98,485,014
Common and convertible preferred stocks	688,466,990	556,593,734
	<u>840,126,125</u>	<u>655,078,748</u>
Total (estimated market value 1968—\$1,888,178,000, 1967—\$1,809,865,000) (Note 1)	<u>1,685,037,859</u>	<u>1,663,932,346</u>
Ford Motor Company Nonvoting Class A Stock		
1968—30,032,778 shares carried at \$41 per share;		
1967—32,530,936 shares carried at \$43 per share (Note 2)	1,231,343,898	1,398,830,248
Foundation Land and Buildings (Note 3)	<u>25,365,885</u>	<u>21,240,352</u>
	<u>\$2,975,418,695</u>	<u>\$3,123,995,812</u>

Notes to Financial Statements

- 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 and Canada, amounted to \$530,408,657 at September 30, 1968 and \$683,222,087 at September 30, 1967.*
- 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 \$40 to \$43 per share at September 30, 1967 and from \$43 to \$41 per share at September 30, 1968. 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 \$57 on September 30, 1968.*
- Land owned by the Foundation is carried at cost. Buildings are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Balances for land and*

Liabilities, Appropriations, and Fund Balances

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u> (as restated)
Accounts Payable		
Securities purchased but not received	\$ 22,601,571	\$ 15,734,796
Other	2,694,314	3,523,578
	<u>25,295,885</u>	<u>19,258,374</u>
Unpaid Grants and Appropriations		
Unpaid grants	426,751,306	486,178,925
Appropriations for future grants and projects	82,755,992	101,877,354
Unexpended balance of projects	15,795,244	11,112,230
	<u>525,302,542</u>	<u>599,168,509</u>
Fund Balances	<u>2,424,820,268</u>	<u>2,505,568,929</u>
	<u>\$2,975,418,695</u>	<u>\$3,123,995,812</u>

	<u>September 30</u>	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
<i>buildings are as follows:</i>		
New York		
Land	\$ 3,731,011	\$ 3,679,436
Office building (less accumulated depreciation of \$341,667 in 1968)	20,167,951	17,034,992
New Delhi office building (under construction)	1,345,618	446,659
Housing facilities in Kenya and Colombia (less accumulated depreciation of \$5,652 in 1968 and \$3,206 in 1967)	121,305	79,265
	<u>\$25,365,885</u>	<u>\$21,240,352</u>

Depreciation on buildings is recorded using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful lives. In 1968 depreciation amounted to \$344,113 as compared to \$3,206 in 1967. The policy of the Foundation is to write off furniture and equipment in the year acquired by charges to the Income Fund.

Income Fund Statement for the years ended September 30, 1968 and 1967

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Income		
Dividends, including \$75,461,715 in 1968 and \$80,364,598 in 1967 on Ford Motor Company Class A stock	\$ 97,274,120	\$ 97,803,241
Interest	57,777,325	60,694,686
	155,051,445	158,497,927
Less—Investment expenses	515,082	408,083
Total—Income	154,536,363	158,089,844
Grants, projects, and expenses		
Grants approved	175,730,176	234,083,307
Project expenditures	21,690,447	16,835,622
Program management expenses	5,778,201	4,998,951
	203,198,824	255,917,880
General management expenses	6,547,222	4,832,501
Cost of furniture, equipment, and other initial expenses for new headquarters building (Note 3)	447,972	1,921,854
Total—Grants, projects, and expenses	210,194,018	262,672,235
Excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income		
Current year	(55,657,655)	(104,582,391)
Prior years	(1,156,834,356)	(1,052,251,965)
	(\$1,212,492,011)	(\$1,156,834,356)
Cumulative excess of grants, projects and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to end of year		
	(\$1,212,492,011)	(\$1,156,834,356)

For Notes to Financial Statements, see pages 74 and 75.

Principal Fund Statement for the years ended September 30, 1968 and 1967

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Principal Fund Balance at beginning of year	\$3,775,392,869	\$3,665,774,036
Excess of net proceeds from sale of 2,043,077 shares in 1968 and 2,142,525 shares in 1967 of Ford Motor Company stock over the carrying value at September 30, 1967 and 1966, less related expenses	15,469,294	11,169,881
Excess of market value over carrying value of 455,081 shares of Ford Motor Company stock transferred to grantees in payment of grants	4,758,520	
Increase (decrease) arising from adjustment in the carrying value of Ford Motor Company Class A stock (Note 2)	(60,065,556)	97,592,808
Net gain on dispositions of other securities	308,388	856,144
	<u>(39,529,354)</u>	<u>109,618,833</u>
Principal Fund Balance at end of year	<u>\$3,735,863,515</u>	<u>\$3,775,392,869</u>

Summary of Fund Balances

Principal Fund, as above	\$3,735,863,515	\$3,775,392,869
Cumulative excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to end of year	(1,212,492,011)	(1,156,834,356)
	2,523,371,504	2,618,558,513
Appropriations for future grants and projects and unexpended balance of projects	(98,551,236)	(112,989,584)
Fund Balances at end of year	<u>\$2,424,820,268</u>	<u>\$2,505,568,929</u>

For Notes to Financial Statements, see pages 74 and 75.

Statement of Appropriations for the year ended September 30, 1968

(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 1968. The third column shows the total of grants and projects approved in 1968 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 140.)

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968
National Affairs				
Assistance in reconstruction of Bedford-Stuyvesant area	\$ 400,000		\$ 400,000	
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility		\$ 5,400,000	2,000,000	\$ 3,400,000
East River-Turtle Bay Fund	350,000		100,000	250,000
Economic performance of government	635,000		112,500	522,500
Experimental manpower projects	500,000	1,700,000	869,500	1,330,500
Fund for the City of New York		1,100,000	1,100,000	
Improving equality of education, economic, and housing opportunity	8,072,365	6,287,000	9,901,146	4,458,219
Legal internship and criminal-law training	1,445,000		1,168,833	276,167
Minority internships in state and local institutions		710,000	500,000	210,000
Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project	155,000		155,000	
Private social-action programs in Detroit	50,000	2,000,000	607,500	1,442,500
Regional councils of government	500,000		325,000	175,000
Research and action on race, poverty, and social disorder	3,366,500		1,883,433	1,483,067
Research and training in American liberties	25,000		1,215	23,785
Research on incentives and motivation among the poor	3,000,000		738,400	2,261,600
Technical assistance in nonprofit housing	1,340,000		1,340,000	
United Nations Development Corporation		3,250,000		3,250,000
Urban Coalition		1,000,000	300,000	700,000
Urban studies at Southern universities		1,100,000		1,100,000
Urban systems analysis in New York City	900,000			900,000
Resources and Environment				
Environmental case studies and teaching experiments		900,000	238,400	661,600
Fellowships in land-use law	630,000		250,000	380,000
Graduate training in ecology and resource management	1,500,000	1,300,000	2,259,050	540,950
National park studies	69,800		45,149	24,651
Preservation of scientific and wildlife areas	7,643,000		6,843,000	800,000
	<u>\$30,581,665</u>	<u>\$24,747,000</u>	<u>\$31,138,126</u>	<u>\$24,190,539</u>

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968
Education and Research				
Program development	\$ 700,873	\$32,900,000	\$30,502,263	\$ 3,098,610
Public Education				
Comprehensive school improvement programs			(7,010)	7,010
Experiments in cooperative education	43,700		(47,000)	90,700
Higher education for disadvantaged students	949,591		408,744	540,847
Improvement of television instruction	450,500	(563)	324,337	125,600
New England School Development Council	105,000		105,000	
Strengthening teacher preparation	137,873		(5,505)	143,378
Higher Education				
Business education and economic research	380,544		42,690	337,854
Center for Human Sciences (Paris)	110,000			110,000
Engineering education improvement	303,848	(107,373)	172,475	24,000
Fellowships and manpower research		(34,535)	(34,535)	
Hampshire College establishment	3,000,000			3,000,000
University urban studies programs	18,819,830		13,340,000	5,479,830
	<u>\$25,001,759</u>	<u>\$32,757,529</u>	<u>\$44,801,459</u>	<u>\$12,957,829</u>
Public Broadcasting				
Development of public television	\$ 2,080,000	\$ 2,500,000		\$ 4,580,000
Matching grants for community channels	3,324,299	1,450,000	\$ 4,745,612	28,687
National programming for public television		8,000,000		8,000,000
Noncommercial radio projects		500,000	5,500	494,500
Project for New Television Programming		5,000,000	4,996,624	3,376
	<u>\$ 5,404,299</u>	<u>\$17,450,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,747,736</u>	<u>\$13,106,563</u>

Humanities and the Arts

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968
Advanced training in archeology	\$ 2,000,000		\$ 1,652,500	\$ 347,500
Catalogues of fine-arts museums	314,245		25,000	289,245
Center for literary translations	750,000			750,000
Experiments, studies, and demonstrations in the arts	485,944	\$ 2,500,000	898,760	2,087,184
Fellowships and grants-in-aid	662,079	1,600,000	465,527	1,796,552
Humanistic research and scholarship	2,112,056	1,000,000	2,805,197	306,859
Independent art schools and music conservatories	5,000,000		626,800	4,373,200
Negro Ensemble Company	750,000		750,000	
Resident theater in the United States	25,963		25,963	
Strengthening artistic and humanistic resources		12,800,000	6,587,637	6,212,363
Symphony orchestra development program	4,800,000	(4,440,000)	360,000	
Training of fine-arts museum personnel	1,000,000		408,930	591,070
	<u>\$17,900,287</u>	<u>\$13,460,000</u>	<u>\$14,606,314</u>	<u>\$16,753,973</u>

International

General program	\$ 9,379,132	\$57,691,521	\$61,114,993	\$ 5,955,660
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Development Assistance

Delhi University development	3,350,000		479,000	2,871,000
Foundation-administered projects		1,610,000		1,610,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	4,000,000		750,000	3,250,000
Middle East economic development	750,000		750,000	
Overseas development program		(357,833)	(357,833)	
Strengthening of Indian public-health administration	476,846			476,846

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968
		NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
International Relations				
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists		250,000		250,000
Community world-affairs councils	26,000	(26,000)		
Exchanges and international activities		(14,645)	(14,645)	
International Legal Center	2,280,000		2,280,000	
International urban studies	166,700		146,700	20,000
Latin American studies		(5,201)	(5,201)	
Overseas professional-service fellowships	180,000		(21,225)	201,225
Research on foreign areas and world problems	66,988	(1,684)	65,304	
Population				
Conference and research on population problems	384,000		384,000	
Family planning in the United States	500,000		500,000	
General program		8,000,000	7,719,169	280,831
Mid-career fellowships in population	242,950		176,710	66,240
Training and research in population reproductive biology	836,729		835,313	1,416
	<u>\$22,639,345</u>	<u>\$67,146,158</u>	<u>\$74,802,285</u>	<u>\$14,983,218</u>
Miscellaneous				
Philanthropic services in the Michigan area	\$ 350,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 550,000
Rapid actions to meet critical situations in the nation		4,000,000	3,786,130	213,870
Reductions, of less than \$5,000 each, from five appropriations made in past years		(2,136)	(2,136)	
	<u>\$ 350,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,497,864</u>	<u>\$ 4,083,994</u>	<u>\$ 763,870</u>
Totals—Appropriations	<u>\$101,877,355</u>	<u>\$160,058,551</u>	<u>\$179,179,914*</u>	<u>\$82,755,992</u>

*This total includes grants of \$153,482,013 and projects of \$25,697,901.

Statement of Grants for the year ended September 30, 1968

(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 1968. The third column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1968 fiscal year.)

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
National Affairs				
Reducing Racial Tensions				
American Friends Service Committee				
Family aid fund	\$ 55,000		\$ 30,000	\$ 25,000
Attitudinal research and integration studies				
Brandeis University		\$ 35,000		35,000
Chicago, University of	100,000		100,000	
Cornell University		16,714	15,214	1,500
Fisk University	226,787		82,084	144,703
Michigan, University of	85,317	64,500	64,553	85,264
National Opinion Research Center	45,000		45,000	
Puerto Rico, University of	37,500		37,500	
Tuskegee Institute	278,425		90,288	188,137
United Progress, Inc.		20,000	20,000	
Community dispute settlement				
American Arbitration Association		90,000	40,000	50,000
Michigan, University of		167,776		167,776
Education for clergy in urban problems				
Detroit, University of		77,000	38,500	38,500
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice		2,500	2,500	
National Council of the Churches of Christ	40,000			40,000
Southern Christian Leadership Foundation	230,000		230,000	
Urban Training Center for Christian Mission	337,500	60,000	161,634	235,866
Human relations programs				
California, University of		250,000		250,000
Southern Regional Council	388,800		307,800	81,000
League of Women Voters Education Fund				
Inner-city citizen education	10,000	275,000	140,000	145,000
Mass media and race relations				
New School for Social Research		74,000	37,000	37,000
United Church of Christ		160,000	106,650	53,350
Urban America, Inc.		100,000	100,000	
Metropolitan Fund, Inc.				
Detroit inner-city programs		510,000	510,000	
Division of community development		100,000	100,000	
Inter-faith suburban action centers		47,500	47,500	
Project Bridge, Inc.				
Cleveland program to alter attitudes		225,000		225,000
Publications on race and education affairs				
George Peabody College for Teachers	427,728		194,764	232,964
Vanderbilt University	42,405		42,405	
Smithsonian Institution				
Cultural projects related to the Poor People's March		31,000	31,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Southern Educational Conference, Inc. Support of <i>The Southern Courier</i>	30,000	65,000	95,000	
Supplementary surveys for Riot Commission Johns Hopkins University		190,000	115,000	75,000
Michigan, University of		450,000	450,000	
Police Reform, Justice, and Legal Education				
American Bar Association Research on court facilities		197,000	85,000	112,000
Columbia University Research in American liberties	200,000			200,000
Criminal-law and criminology training and research				
California, University of (Berkeley)	698,300		146,800	551,500
Columbia University (with Cambridge University)	274,500		53,940	220,560
Florida State University	300,000		80,502	219,498
Harvard University		8,333		8,333
Montreal, University of	228,000		43,000	185,000
New York University		600,000	34,570	565,430
Northwestern University	536,717		152,968	383,749
Pennsylvania, University of	250,000		25,000	225,000
Stanford University	188,400		9,000	179,400
Texas, University of	369,875		52,600	317,275
Toronto, University of	125,000		25,000	100,000
Experiments and research in legal services for the poor				
California, University of (Davis)	908,250			908,250
Georgetown University	496,982		78,633	418,349
Harvard University		32,500	32,500	
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council		50,000	25,000	25,000
Legal Aid Society		40,000		40,000
N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund	750,000	(656,250)	93,750	
National Legal Aid and Defender Association	2,144,514		473,541	1,670,973
National Office for the Rights of the Indigent		656,250		656,250
New Haven Legal Assistance Association		150,000	50,000	100,000
Vera Institute of Justice	573,828		130,875	442,953
George Washington University Comprehensive study of American prison system		97,000		97,000
Improvement of correctional practices American Correctional Association		240,000		240,000
Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training		65,000	50,000	15,000
Law-school development Howard University	721,147		153,287	567,860
Mississippi, University of	244,000		96,000	148,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law Efforts to encourage reform in police agencies		950,000	125,000	825,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Legal education reform				
Association of American Law Schools		100,000		100,000
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility		2,000,000		2,000,000
Stanford University School of Law		20,000		20,000
Yale University Law School		20,000		20,000
Police-community relations				
City of New York (Police Department)		167,800	24,697	143,103
New York Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends		16,500	16,500	
United States Conference of Mayors	150,000	60,000	100,000	110,000
Police training, administration, and research				
Institute for Local Self-Government		95,000	26,000	69,000
International Association of Chiefs of Police	71,701		71,701	
Minnesota, University of		31,200	31,200	
Northeastern University	52,104			52,104
Northwestern University	112,079	365,000	71,441	405,638
Research Analysis Corporation		65,000		65,000
Wisconsin, University of	150,375		12,733	137,642
Projects and studies to improve the administration of justice and the practice of criminal law				
American Bar Foundation	655,442		89,547	565,895
American Law Institute	62,350		62,350	
Association of American Law Schools	475,000			475,000
Canadian Civil Liberties Education Trust		85,500		85,500
Chicago, University of	339,247		226,500	112,747
Committee on the Administration of Justice	210,000		80,000	130,000
Georgetown University	270,800		119,591	151,209
Illinois State Bar Association Foundation	13,000	(5,492)	(5,492)	13,000
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	375,000		300,000	75,000
National Council on Crime and Delinquency	275,000		175,000	100,000
National Juvenile Court Foundation	205,635		205,595	40
Pennsylvania, University of	334,940		27,781	307,159
William Nelson Cromwell Foundation	80,000			80,000
Training for new trial judges				
Conference of California Judges Foundation	70,000		43,252	26,748
Institute of Judicial Administration	120,000		50,000	70,000
Minority Leadership				
American Indian organizations				
Alaska Federation of Natives Charitable Trust		100,000		100,000
National Congress of American Indians Fund		310,000	25,000	285,000
Community Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.)				
Hearings on Mexican-American affairs		5,000	5,000	
Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History				
Information program on Negro culture	175,074		79,580	95,494
Metropolitan Applied Research Center				
Civil-rights internships and staff expansion	400,000	700,000	210,000	890,000
Conference on Equal Educational Opportunity		38,000	38,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Mexican-American affairs				
Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund		2,200,000	130,233	2,069,767
Notre Dame, University of		140,000	20,000	120,000
Organization for Business, Education and Community Advancement		19,830	19,830	
Southwest Council of La Raza		630,000	84,283	545,717
National Negro groups				
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund		176,000	20,844	155,156
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	75,000	378,000	275,000	178,000
National Urban League	150,000	1,480,000	375,000	1,255,000
Governmental Processes				
American Assembly				
Studies of the Ombudsman system	85,000		85,000	
Association of the Bar of the City of New York				
Study of Congressional ethics	135,000		80,000	55,000
Brookings Institution				
Economic-research internships in Federal agencies	569,490		42,776	526,714
Research on unions in public employment	400,000		50,580	349,420
Study of government regulation of industry	400,000		56,400	343,600
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Analysis of urban representation in Congress		35,500		35,500
Chicago, University of				
Proceedings of conference on the draft		2,500		2,500
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty				
Citizens' Advocate Center		15,180	15,180	
George C. Marshall Research Foundation				
Biography of General Marshall	80,000			80,000
International Institute of Administrative Sciences				
Comparative studies of public administration		45,000	15,000	30,000
Research and conferences on public policy				
Brookings Institution		175,000	175,000	
National Industrial Conference Board	26,000		26,000	
Syracuse University		625	625	
Washington University		30,000		30,000
Studies of political campaigning and voting				
Citizens' Research Foundation	112,500		62,500	50,000
Fair Campaign Practices Committee, Inc.		6,000	6,000	
Governmental Affairs Institute	179,000		36,000	143,000
Michigan, University of	663,750		230,500	433,250
North Carolina, University of	300,000		92,717	207,283
Training for public service				
American Society for Public Administration		80,000	80,000	
Coro Foundation	50,000			50,000
National Institute of Public Affairs	773,500	3,000	377,500	399,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Human Resource Development				
Manpower Training				
Building trades training and upgrading				
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund (Workers Defense League)		144,500	47,250	97,250
Harvard Student Agencies, Inc.		44,889	44,889	
Inner City Cultural Center (Los Angeles)		300,000	25,000	275,000
Institute of Public Administration Project Upgrade		30,000	30,000	
United Planning Organization (Washington, D.C.)		110,000		110,000
		108,000	108,000	
Manpower program assistance				
American Society for Training and Development		147,600	55,350	92,250
Board for Fundamental Education		300,000	100,000	200,000
Jobs Clearing House, Inc.	23,250	175,000	36,250	162,000
Manpower Assistance Project, Inc.		317,066	66,766	250,300
New Jersey State Department of Community Affairs	250,800			250,800
Migrant labor analyses				
Community Resources Institute		15,000	15,000	
Cornell University		55,500	20,000	35,500
National Catholic Conference for Inter-racial Justice				
Fair hiring and promotion programs	522,200		271,100	251,100
Research and conferences on minority employment				
California, University of (Berkeley)	30,275	24,200	30,275	24,200
Cambridge Center for Social Studies		90,100	27,000	63,100
Carnegie-Mellon University		57,143	35,715	21,428
George Washington University	346,500		86,625	259,875
National Association for Community Development		14,000	14,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	105,000	10,000	60,000	55,000
Urban Coalition		177,000	177,000	
Professional and Business Opportunity for Minorities				
Architectural and city planning study and training				
American Institute of Architects Foundation (New York)		35,000	35,000	
Pittsburgh, University of		130,625	9,500	121,125
Pratt Institute		214,600	25,000	189,600
Journalism training				
Columbia University		122,000	122,000	
Syracuse University		30,000		30,000
Washington Journalism Center		295,500		295,500
Business education				
Atlanta University	83,625		83,625	
Indiana University	105,751		42,846	62,905
Texas Southern University	375,000	297,600	218,600	454,000
Washington University	200,000	100,000		300,000
Foreign Service preparation				
George Washington University		145,530		145,530
Howard University	88,366			88,366
Metropolitan Applied Research Center	15,000		15,000	
General and Specialty Contractors Association, Inc.				
Expansion of opportunities for Negro contractors		300,000	175,000	125,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Law-school scholarships and orientation				
American Bar Association		450,000	100,000	350,000
Denver, University of	97,780	58,000	36,660	119,120
Puerto Rican Forum, Inc.				
Establishment of loan guarantee fund		250,000	250,000	
Technical assistance for business development				
Chicago Small Business Opportunities Corporation	15,000		15,000	
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity	325,000		175,000	150,000
Negro Industrial and Economic Union		520,000	216,256	303,744
Potomac Institute	156,693	290,000	124,462	322,231
Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust	30,000	700,000	30,000	700,000
Urban Affairs Foundation, Inc.				
Internships with practicing minority-group politicians		500,000	68,000	432,000
Community Development				
Central city development				
Bedford-Stuyvesant D and S Corporation		400,000	400,000	
Brooklyn Linear City Development Corporation		100,000	100,000	
Comité Nuevo Centro de San Juan, Inc.		100,000	25,000	75,000
Fund for Area Planning and Development, Inc. (United Nations area)		300,000	296,054	3,946
Cleveland community programs				
American Council for Nationalities Service	150,000		150,000	
Congress of Racial Equality, Special Purpose Fund	100,000	300,000	175,000	225,000
Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation	95,625	256,615	95,625	256,615
Community Renewal Society				
Aid to groups in Chicago's Model Cities areas		380,000	47,500	332,500
Correction of housing code violations		100,000	100,000	
District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.)				
Rebuilding program for riot-torn areas		600,000	300,000	300,000
Home Advisory and Service Council of New York, Inc.				
Voluntary counseling service in family courts		400,000	10,000	390,000
Improvement of opportunities in low-income areas				
Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.	575,000		575,000	
Community Progress, Inc. (New Haven, Conn.)	300,000		62,500	237,500
North Carolina Fund	1,567,611		799,482	768,129
North City Congress (Philadelphia)	70,000		35,000	35,000
United Planning Organization (Washington, D.C.)	376,000		376,000	
Watts Labor Community Action Committee		25,000	25,000	
Westminster Neighborhood Association, Inc.		65,000	16,873	48,127
Mobilizing the private sector				
Greater Newark Urban Coalition, Inc.		80,000	80,000	
New York Coalition, Inc.		100,000		100,000
United States Conference of Mayors		35,250	35,250	
Urban Coalition		400,000	400,000	
Philanthropic support of community experiments and research				
Cleveland Foundation	250,000		250,000	
Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations	700,000		250,000	450,000
Texas, University of		150,000		150,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Research, studies, and education on urban and regional problems				
American Law Institute	325,000		43,000	282,000
Boston University		18,943		18,943
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research	73,500	200,000	73,500	200,000
Chicago, University of		3,000,000	1,609,500	1,390,500
Columbia University	80,170	4,340,000	3,475,920	944,250
Florida State University	45,628		31,727	13,901
Harvard University		3,000,000	3,000,000	
Illinois, University of		64,600		64,600
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)	13,300		13,300	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,138,000	3,000,000	2,380,532	1,757,468
Michigan State University		(96,285)	(96,285)	
Michigan, University of		96,285	50,000	46,285
National Planning Association	353,457		45,605	307,852
Pennsylvania, University of		35,000		35,000
Princeton University		228,534	37,525	191,009
Puerto Rico, University of	195,000		85,000	110,000
Purdue University	70,000			70,000
Rand Corporation		30,000	30,000	
Rutgers University	139,900		70,500	69,400
Southern California, University of		16,000	16,000	
Southwest Center for Advanced Studies		97,250	55,000	42,250
Urban America, Inc.		20,900		20,900
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies	400,000	50,300	340,900	109,400
Yale University		30,000		30,000
Rural economic programs				
Arizona Council of Churches		38,000	38,000	
Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc.		35,000	35,000	
Fayette, Mississippi, Town of		60,000	60,000	
Home Education Livelihood Program (New Mexico)		453,450	278,467	174,983
Mississippi Research and Development Center	250,000		250,000	
North Carolina, University of		25,000		25,000
Oklahoma State University		17,500	17,500	
Southern Consumers' Education Foundation	463,000		235,000	228,000
Social-worker training in aging problems				
American Public Welfare Association	150,000		62,000	88,000
Russell Sage Foundation	78,377		39,762	38,615
Training for community-development workers				
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty	508,500		508,500	
National Association for Community Development	93,750		93,750	
New York Institute for Human Development	25,000		25,000	
Penn Community Services	300,000		145,000	155,000
Youth development and delinquency prevention				
National Commission on Resources for Youth, Inc.		12,030	12,030	
Performing Arts Workshop (San Francisco)	61,763		49,363	12,400
Southern California, University of	106,255		20,000	86,255
Syracuse University	100,742			100,742
United Community Fund of San Francisco	251	(251)		
Urban League of Greater New York		100,000	100,000	
Young Life Campaign		60,000	30,000	30,000
Youth Board Research Institute of New York, Inc.		102,000	92,000	10,000
Youth Research, Inc.	90,497		20,000	70,497

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Welfare Reform and Research				
Conferences on welfare and poverty				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		75,000	28,000	47,000
International Council on Social Welfare, Inc.		15,000	15,000	
State Communities Aid Association		25,000	25,000	
Income-maintenance studies				
Brandeis University		60,000		60,000
City of New York		10,000	10,000	
Wisconsin, University of		150,000	37,500	112,500
National Assembly for Social Policy and Development				
Establishment of Washington (D.C.) office		300,000		300,000
Research on public assistance				
International Social Security Association		20,000	20,000	
New York University		73,400		73,400
W. E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corporation		15,000		15,000
Housing				
Housing research				
National Academy of Sciences		55,000	55,000	
North Carolina, University of		277,500		277,500
Integrated housing programs				
Chicago Conference on Religion and Race		195,000	26,000	169,000
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund		218,000		218,000
Metro Denver Fair Housing Center		300,000	62,500	237,500
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	51,000	300,000	136,000	215,000
National Urban League	1,356,000		544,319	811,681
Self-help and cooperative housing projects				
Foundation for Cooperative Housing		349,000	69,833	279,167
Foundation for Housing Innovations, Inc.		132,500	66,250	66,250
International Self-Help Housing Associates	78,837		78,837	
National Council of the Churches of Christ	155,000		35,000	120,000
National Council of Negro Women	98,943	330,000	98,943	330,000
Urban America, Inc.				
Assistance to local nonprofit housing groups	283,554	1,190,000	283,554	1,190,000
Handbook on urban beautification		42,500	21,250	21,250
Regional, State, and Local Government				
Administration and Management Research Association of New York, Inc.				
Films on New York City's comprehensive plan and Urban Corps		37,700	12,700	25,000
Alaska, University of				
Research on Alaska's development problems	500,000		134,495	365,505
American Political Science Association				
Fellowships to Congressional staff members	73,000		73,000	
Government-reporting awards and fellowships	664,000		41,500	622,500
Graduate internships in state and local government	616,000		38,500	577,500
Orientation and training for state legislators	552,000		34,500	517,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Cooperative regional and metropolitan efforts				
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations		25,000		25,000
Florida, University of		30,000	30,000	
Greater Philadelphia Movement		155,000	40,000	115,000
Metropolitan Fund, Inc. (Michigan)		200,000	50,000	150,000
Metropolitan Regional Council, Inc.		150,000		150,000
National Association of Counties Research Foundation	150,000		70,000	80,000
Regional Plan Association (New York)	112,500		112,500	
San Francisco Bay Area Council	25,000		25,000	
Spindletop Research, Inc.		100,000	25,000	75,000
Cornell University				
Development of the Ithaca (N.Y.) region	237,713		55,123	182,590
Urban affairs program for unions	175,000		87,500	87,500
Council of State Governments				
Model constitution for executive branch		12,500	12,500	
Training for state budget officers	131,000		55,000	76,000
Experiments in use of systems analyses for government budgeting and operations				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	203,544		47,569	155,975
George Washington University	175,000	102,500	100,000	177,500
Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation	300,000		60,000	240,000
Municipal Finance Officers Association	54,200		38,893	15,307
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers	209,000		121,500	87,500
Upper Midwest Research and Development Council		10,000		10,000
Fund for the City of New York				
Assistance to the city government		1,100,000		1,100,000
Internships in state legislatures				
Fordham University	40,000		40,000	
Hawaii University	22,820		22,820	
Indiana University	21,000			21,000
Kansas, University of	57,000		19,000	38,000
Massachusetts, University of	27,000		13,500	13,500
Michigan State University	67,022		32,626	34,396
Oklahoma State Legislative Council	44,052			44,052
Puerto Rico, University of	4,600		4,600	
Texas Legislative Council	41,320		41,320	
Washington, University of	5,000		5,000	
Wisconsin, State of, Legislative Council	20,000		20,000	
National Civil Service League				
Expansion of career service programs		100,000	20,500	79,500
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws				
Research on legislative solutions for family-law problems	55,500		13,500	42,000
Strengthening state and local government				
Citizens Conference on State Legislatures	450,000		250,000	200,000
Detroit, University of	45,000		22,200	22,800
National Municipal League	328,750		57,221	271,529
St. John's University (Minn.)	182,000		50,035	131,965
States Urban Action Center		350,000	150,000	200,000
Wisconsin, University of		92,000	32,000	60,000
United States Conference of Mayors				
Programs for mayors and rural congressmen		43,950	43,950	
Strengthening municipal administration in Gary, Ind.		100,000	13,500	86,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Urban Institute Support of new Federal urban research center		1,000,000	250,000	750,000
Resources and Environment				
Advanced training and research in resource management				
British Columbia, University of		483,200	26,740	456,460
California, University of (Davis)		174,000	23,162	150,838
California, University of (Santa Barbara)		278,500		278,500
Chicago, University of	1,036,000		69,530	966,470
Colorado State University		62,000		62,000
Johns Hopkins University		858,000	42,900	815,100
Manitoba, University of		250,000		250,000
Maryland Academy of Sciences		25,000	25,000	
Missouri Botanical Garden		420,000	27,910	392,090
Oak Ridge Associated Universities	90,000		90,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	200,000	21,090		221,090
Princeton University	372,000		60,000	312,000
Stanford University		470,000	24,000	446,000
Washington, University of		587,695	26,510	561,185
Yale University		909,655	140,414	769,241
Environmental education				
American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation		90,000		90,000
Colorado Open Space Foundation		75,000	7,472	67,528
Colorado, University of		2,400	2,400	
Conservation Foundation	412,500	36,800	177,600	271,700
Girl Scouts of the United States of America		20,000	20,000	
Massachusetts Audubon Society	216,730	10,350	112,350	114,730
Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences (High Rock Nature Center)		65,000	25,000	40,000
World Wildlife Fund, Inc.		50,000	16,667	33,333
Legal aspects of land-use and planning				
University of Buffalo Foundation		9,050	9,050	
Michigan, University of		37,775		37,775
Wisconsin, University of	97,500			97,500
Organization for Tropical Studies				
Field biology research	159,950		34,925	125,025
Pennsylvania State University				
International symposium on statistical ecology		15,000	15,000	
Preservation of natural areas				
California, University of		500,000		500,000
Chester County Water Resources Authority		12,500		12,500
Maine, University of		2,000	2,000	
National Audubon Society	132,000		132,000	
Nature Conservancy	280,000		186,000	94,000
Open Space Action Committee	75,000		75,000	
Philadelphia Conservationists		200,000	100,000	100,000
Purdue University	35,000		25,000	10,000
San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association		59,000	59,000	
Save-the-Redwoods League	651,602		651,602	
World Wildlife Fund, Inc.		200,000		200,000
The Real Great Society, Inc.				
Construction of vest-pocket parks in East Harlem		65,000		65,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Resources for the Future, Inc.				
Research and education on natural resources	1,400,000	8,000,000		9,400,000
Research on quality of environment	550,000		275,000	275,000
Student Conservation Association				
Scholarships with National Park Service	75,000		20,417	54,583
Washington University				
Development of an urban rat control program		59,576		59,576
Totals—National Affairs	<u>\$45,353,165</u>	<u>\$62,206,081</u>	<u>\$37,146,538</u>	<u>\$70,412,708</u>

Education and Research

Higher Education and Research

Academic Reform and Development

Academic planning and research

City University of New York (York College)		\$25,000	\$ 8,500	\$ 16,500
Cornell University		15,000		15,000
Inter-American University (Puerto Rico)		100,000	25,000	75,000
Puerto Rico, University of		388,250	212,305	175,945
Stanford University		37,000		37,000
Vassar College	\$ 80,000	(87,724)	(7,724)	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences				
Studies of education in developed countries		35,000		35,000
American Council on Education				
Administrative internships for higher education	864,013		371,000	493,013
General support	3,100,000		465,000	2,635,000
Chicago, University of				
Legal study of student protests		15,000		15,000
Cornell University				
Six-year Ph.D. program for gifted students	1,980,000		167,417	1,812,583
Teaching and research in biology	604,966		41,000	563,966
Development of private universities and liberal arts colleges				
Barnard College	1,363,445		1,022,177	341,268
Birmingham-Southern College	1,763,900		803,633	960,267
Brown University	517,798		517,798	
Chicago, University of	20,282,106		13,170,882	7,111,224
Colgate University	459,832		459,832	
Columbia University	25,000,000		9,368,153	15,631,847
Davidson College	407,317			407,317
Denver, University of	541,660		541,660	
DePauw University	1,675,534		240,299	1,435,235
Dickinson College	1,700,000		167,723	1,532,277
Duke University	6,354,000			6,354,000
Emory University	4,500,000		499,351	4,000,649
Franklin and Marshall College	1,510,248		1,510,248	
Furman University	1,610,000		30,385	1,579,615
Hendrix College	1,183,000		156,842	1,026,158
Hofstra University	114,573		67,879	46,694
Illinois Institute of Technology	2,764,311		2,764,311	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Knox College	68,252		68,252	
Millsaps College	1,250,000		77,245	1,172,755
New York University	13,740,232		5,190,127	8,550,105
Radcliffe College	2,500,000			2,500,000
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	775,298		479,847	295,451
Redlands, University of	1,675,000		334,390	1,340,610
St. Louis University	3,472,275		1,853,290	1,618,985
St. Olaf College	501,707		501,707	
Southwestern at Memphis	306,467			306,467
Teachers College (Columbia University)	2,500,000		176,608	2,323,392
Trinity College (Conn.)	1,472,635		809,481	663,154
Tulane University	45,107		45,107	
Vanderbilt University	8,500,000		4,220,375	4,279,625
Washington University	8,032,679		3,909,816	4,122,863
Doctoral studies in the humanities and social sciences				
California, University of (Berkeley)	1,700,000		440,000	1,260,000
Chicago, University of	1,005,000		214,300	790,700
Cornell University	1,652,750		570,450	1,082,300
Denver, University of		200,000		200,000
Emory University		300,000	5,600	294,400
Harvard University	2,495,000		445,886	2,049,114
Johns Hopkins University		400,000	31,578	368,422
Michigan, University of	1,415,000		240,250	1,174,750
Minnesota, University of		300,000	3,150	296,850
Pennsylvania, University of	1,520,000		400,700	1,119,300
Princeton University	1,500,000		100,000	1,400,000
Rice University		1,000,000	42,427	957,573
Stanford University	2,150,000		310,000	1,840,000
Washington University		300,000	12,500	287,500
Wisconsin, University of	1,585,000		649,000	936,000
Yale University	1,729,071		228,753	1,500,318
Educational Testing Service				
Graduate school fellowship service		88,000	27,500	60,500
Faculty and curriculum development				
McMaster University	80,283		36,910	43,373
Prescott College	20,000		8,606	11,394
Improvement of college admissions procedures				
Associated Colleges of the Midwest		120,926	27,028	93,898
Williams College	54,061			54,061
Independent-study and honors programs				
Harvard University		61,142		61,142
Lake Forest College	103,000			103,000
New School for Social Research	200,000		22,000	178,000
Pomona College	40,000		20,000	20,000
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for colleges and universities				
Arizona, University of	4,356			4,356
Brown University	9,500			9,500
Chicago, University of	221,858		99,000	122,858
Denver, University of	10,500		10,500	
Cornell University	68,373			68,373
Duke University	38,698	(57,523)	(18,825)	
Florida State University	56,418		56,418	
Georgia, University of	371,750			371,750
Michigan, University of	3,377			3,377
Nebraska, University of	19,622		19,622	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
New Hampshire, University of	262,502			262,502
New York University	201,851		110,429	91,422
Southern Methodist University	67,361	(67,361)		
Stetson University	8,957	(9,814)	(857)	
Virginia, University of	51,000		51,000	
Washington University	44,900		44,900	
Wyoming, University of	25,700		25,700	
New College (Sarasota, Fla.)				
General support		600,000	600,000	
Radcliffe College				
Student summer programs	25,000		17,600	7,400
Studies and experiments in university governance and innovation				
California, University of (Berkeley)		500,000		500,000
Columbia University		50,000	50,000	
Stanford University		1,000,000		1,000,000
Teachers College (Columbia University)		50,500	50,500	
United States National Student Association				
Student engagement in educational reform		315,000		315,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation				
Doctoral fellowships	2,400,000		1,200,000	1,200,000
York University (Toronto)				
Conference on adult education		1,000	1,000	
Management of University Resources				
Canadian Association of University Teachers				
Study of government-university relations		150,000	60,900	89,100
Corporate 1% Program for Higher Education, Inc.				
Nationwide program of aid to higher education		250,000	12,500	237,500
Development and testing of new management techniques				
California, University of		500,000	70,000	430,000
Princeton University		250,000	35,200	214,800
Stanford University		700,000	172,000	528,000
Toronto, University of		750,000	200,000	550,000
Research on educational costs and management				
California Institute of Technology		25,000		25,000
Toronto, University of		10,000	10,000	
Wooster (Ohio), College of		10,000		10,000
Stony Brook Foundation, Inc.				
University development planning		90,000	20,000	70,000
Yale University				
Planning and Improvement Fund		5,000,000	1,500,000	3,500,000
Social Science Research and Training				
Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences				
Postdoctoral research in the behavioral sciences		1,500,000		1,500,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Economic education and training programs				
International Association of Students in Economic and Commercial Sciences		30,000	10,000	20,000
International Economic Association		250,000	30,000	220,000
Japan Committee for Economic Development	33,000		17,000	16,000
Joint Council on Economic Education	281,250		106,250	175,000
Faculty research fellowships in economics, political science, and sociology				
Brown University		7,400	7,400	
California, University of (Berkeley)		32,867	32,867	
California, University of (Davis)		9,960	9,960	
California, University of (Irvine)		16,279	16,279	
California, University of (San Diego)		12,708	12,708	
Carnegie-Mellon University		21,500	21,500	
Chicago, University of		32,818	32,818	
Columbia University		48,120	48,120	
Cornell University		19,700	19,700	
Detroit, University of		11,930	11,930	
Harvard University		15,000	15,000	
Johns Hopkins University		27,742	27,742	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		22,500	22,500	
Michigan, University of		23,293	23,293	
Minnesota, University of		19,475	19,475	
New School for Social Research		7,550	7,550	
State University of New York at Buffalo		10,094	10,094	
New York University		2,445	2,445	
Northwestern University		19,540	19,540	
Ohio State University		17,468	17,468	
Pennsylvania, University of		41,889	41,889	
Purdue University		16,786	16,786	
San Diego State College		11,280	11,280	
Stanford University		24,340	24,340	
Texas, University of		25,660	25,660	
Washington University		13,000	13,000	
Washington, University of		11,296	11,296	
Wisconsin, University of		32,493	32,493	
Yale University		25,964	25,964	
Harvard University				
Sociological research on American society		25,000		25,000
National Planning Association				
Supplementary research funds		750	750	
Pittsburgh, University of				
Study of migration of British scientists		35,000		35,000
Research and information on health economics				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	87,500		30,000	57,500
Johns Hopkins University	17,250			17,250
Research on mathematical economics				
Catholic University of Louvain		400,000		400,000
Yale University		350,000	17,500	332,500
Research and training in business and economics				
California, University of (Berkeley)	99,240		99,240	
Carnegie-Mellon University	76,776		76,776	
Harvard University	115,000		115,000	
Michigan, University of	554,000		200,000	354,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Pittsburgh, University of	60,000		40,000	20,000
Purdue Research Foundation	60,000		20,000	40,000
Washington, University of	40,000			40,000
Western Ontario, University of	189,000			189,000
Yale University	75,000		25,000	50,000
Social Science Research Council				
International conferences		217,715	17,715	200,000
Studies of international business and economics				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	43,750	5,000	35,000	13,750
Columbia University	365,000		66,000	299,000
Harvard University	1,259,500		133,500	1,126,000
Illinois, University of	68,190		68,190	
Pittsburgh, University of	157,000		51,013	105,987
European and International Educational Development				
Academic Society for a Renewal of				
German Universities				
Survey of German university institutes		16,000	16,000	
Advanced studies and scholarly exchange				
Association for the History of Civilization—				
Marc Bloch Association				
	300,000		70,000	230,000
Cambridge Center for Social Studies	81,500		35,000	46,500
Clare College (Cambridge University)	100,000		50,000	50,000
European Institute of Business Administration	75,000		16,500	58,500
Harvard University	212,579		60,000	152,579
Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research (Vienna)	312,500		137,500	175,000
Institute of Research and Publications (Madrid)	159,671		71,887	87,784
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	260,000		180,000	80,000
Naples, University of	112,500		20,121	92,379
Princeton University	125,000			125,000
Queen's College (Oxford)	280,000		220,000	60,000
Rikkyo University	62,210		28,725	33,485
Social Science Research Council	403,675		185,500	218,175
Churchill College (Cambridge University)				
Overseas fellows program		150,000		150,000
Dublin, University of, Trinity College				
Institutional self-study	25,000		25,000	
International Association for the Evaluation of				
Educational Achievement				
Cross-national study of educational achievement		150,000		150,000
International congress on science teaching				
International Council of Scientific Unions		4,000	4,000	
National Academy of Sciences		4,000	4,000	
London, University of				
Study of European secondary school curricula		25,000		25,000
Management training and research				
Cambridge University		93,000		93,000
Council for International Progress in Management		38,200	21,350	16,850
International Management Development Institute		57,000	4,600	52,400
Warwick, University of		250,000	3,720	246,280

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) Center for Educational Innovation and Research		1,000,000		1,000,000
Oxford University Endowment of Wolfson College	3,571,843		3,571,843	
Royal Society (London) Expansion of international scientific program	172,252		74,912	97,340
Journalism Education				
Advanced training and seminars				
Columbia University	819,153		676,653	142,500
Harvard University	584,845		584,845	
Northwestern University	771,000		285,000	486,000
Southern Newspaper Publishers Association		425,000		425,000
Southern Regional Educational Board	270,000		204,500	65,500
Stanford University	590,437		196,407	394,030
Engineering Education and Science				
American Society for Engineering Education				
Faculty residencies in industry		700,000		700,000
Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy				
Construction of telescope in Chile	5,000,000		1,490,000	3,510,000
Engineering faculty and curriculum development				
California, University of (Berkeley)	82,500		19,250	63,250
California, University of (Los Angeles)	84,000		32,000	52,000
Michigan, University of	60,000		30,000	30,000
Tennessee, University of (with Oak Ridge National Laboratory)	310,000		100,000	210,000
Harvard University Documentary films on Enrico Fermi	115,500		77,000	38,500
National Academy of Sciences Partial endowment funds	4,166,660		1,666,664	2,499,996
Research and training in atmospheric sciences and oceanography				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		(10,650)	(10,650)	
Harvard University	30,000		12,000	18,000
International Council of Scientific Unions	50,000			50,000
International Society of Radiology	37,000			37,000
Johns Hopkins University	9,790		9,790	
Marine Biological Laboratory	2,200,000			2,200,000
Medical Research Council (London)	120,000		10,000	110,000
	<u>169,493,314</u>	<u>19,710,508</u>	<u>70,428,289</u>	<u>118,775,533</u>
The Negro in Higher Education				
Predominantly Negro Colleges				
Atlanta University				
In-service and graduate training for librarians		315,460	83,752	231,708
Benedict College				
Support of business and fund-raising operations		287,000	61,397	225,603
Workshops for freshman English instructors		59,500	59,500	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Business internships in larger institutions				
Allen University		3,800	3,800	
Bennett College		8,432	8,432	
Huston-Tillotson College		7,600	7,600	
Jarvis Christian College		7,400	7,400	
Lane College		8,500	8,500	
Rust College		8,500	8,500	
Shaw University		3,750	3,750	
St. Paul's College		5,250	5,250	
Texas College		7,000	7,000	
Virginia Union University		4,250	4,250	
Voorhees College		9,350	9,350	
College Placement Services				
Film on Negro career opportunities	38,000		19,000	19,000
Guidance training in Negro colleges	53,333	144,000	115,333	82,000
Council of Southern Universities				
Study of boards of trustees	20,000		20,000	
Educational management studies				
Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church				
Clafin College	7,100		7,100	
Edward Waters College	5,750		5,750	
Florida Memorial College	6,700		6,700	
Lane College	10,500		10,500	
LeMoyne College	5,450	(4,250)	5,450	
Livingstone College	4,250		6,250	
Miles College	6,250		8,200	
Philander Smith College	8,200		10,200	
Rust College	10,200		9,250	
St. Augustine's College	9,250		12,050	
St. Paul's College	12,050		12,050	
Shaw University	12,050		4,250	
Stillman College	4,250		7,300	
Texas College	7,300		8,500	
Voorhees College	8,500		9,000	
Faculty recruitment, training, and exchange programs				
Institute for Services to Education, Inc.		75,600	75,600	
Southern Education Program, Inc.		130,200	21,700	108,500
Tougaloo College	250,000		123,912	126,088
Faculty study awards				
Alabama A. & M. College		11,851	11,851	
Alabama State College		14,548	14,548	
Albany State College		8,325	8,325	
Allen University		1,465	1,465	
Benedict College		7,106	7,106	
Bennett College		1,663	1,663	
Bethune-Cookman College		24,105	24,105	
Bishop College		11,709	11,709	
Bowie State College		10,870	10,870	
Clark College		15,042	15,042	
Dillard University		7,100	7,100	
Edward Waters College		8,106	8,106	
Fayetteville State College		13,775	13,775	
Fisk University		8,350	8,350	
Florida Memorial College		1,586	1,586	
Fort Valley State College		9,356	9,356	

	UNPAID	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1967	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1968
Grambling College		7,854	7,854	
Hampton Institute		9,698	9,698	
Howard University		21,574	21,574	
Huston-Tillotson College		7,804	7,804	
Jackson State College		1,474	1,474	
Johnson C. Smith University		11,598	11,598	
Kentucky State College		8,300	8,300	
Lane College		8,640	8,640	
Langston University		10,550	10,550	
Lincoln University (Mo.)		8,559	8,559	
Lincoln University (Pa.)		16,129	16,129	
Livingstone College		1,310	1,310	
Miles College		7,959	7,959	
Mississippi Valley State College		6,375	6,375	
Morehouse College		9,350	9,350	
Morgan State College		1,384	1,384	
Morris College		5,525	5,525	
Morris Brown College		8,659	8,659	
Philander Smith College		8,780	8,780	
Prairie View A. & M. College		16,715	16,715	
Rust College		8,959	8,959	
St. Augustine's College		8,392	8,392	
Savannah State College		7,475	7,475	
Shaw University		7,425	7,425	
South Carolina State College		19,592	19,592	
Southern University and A. & M. College		34,310	34,310	
Stillman College		15,483	15,483	
Tennessee A. & I. University		25,737	25,737	
Texas College		1,667	1,667	
Texas Southern University		5,776	5,776	
Tougaloo College		6,767	6,767	
Tuskegee Institute		7,442	7,442	
Virginia State College		21,949	21,949	
Voorhees College		16,638	16,638	
Winston-Salem State College		2,100	2,100	
Howard University				
Special training for psychology majors		25,032	25,032	
Improvement of business practices				
Allen University		7,500	7,500	
Atlanta University		7,500	7,500	
Barber-Scotia College		7,500	7,500	
Benedict College		7,500	7,500	
Bethune-Cookman College		7,500	7,500	
Clark College		7,500	7,500	
Dillard University		7,500	7,500	
Edward Waters College		7,500	7,500	
Fisk University		7,500	7,500	
Johnson C. Smith University		7,500	7,500	
Lane College		7,500	7,500	
Le Moyne College		7,500	7,500	
Lincoln University (Pa.)		7,500	7,500	
Livingstone College		7,500	7,500	
Meharry Medical College		7,500	7,500	
Morris College		7,500	7,500	
Morris Brown College		7,500	7,500	
Paine College		7,500	7,500	
Paul Quinn College		7,500	7,500	
Philander Smith College		7,500	7,500	
Rust College		7,500	7,500	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
St. Paul's College		7,500	7,500	
Shaw University		7,500	7,500	
Spelman College		7,500	7,500	
Stillman College		7,500	7,500	
Tougaloo College		7,500	7,500	
Virginia Union University		7,500	7,500	
Voorhees College		7,500	7,500	
Wilberforce University		7,500	7,500	
Xavier University		7,500	7,500	
Lincoln University (Pa.)				
Academic development and remedial training		164,000	13,667	150,333
Methodist Church, Board of Higher Education				
Study of Methodist-affiliated colleges		68,500	34,250	34,250
Miles College				
Development office and freshman studies		346,000	37,250	308,750
National Urban League				
"New Careers Week" programs	155,000		155,000	
Programs and studies to advance intercollegiate cooperation				
Alcorn A. & M. College		20,000	10,000	10,000
Atlanta University Center Corporation		189,600		189,600
Bennett College		(7,129)	(7,129)	
National Council of the Churches of Christ	99,000		9,000	90,000
Stillman College		9,198	9,198	
Texas Association of Developing Colleges	90,000		30,000	60,000
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools				
Paperback books for students		2,000		2,000
Research on assistance to Negro colleges		60,000	20,000	40,000
Southern Education Foundation				
Cooperation among Negro and white colleges	47,809		34,959	12,850
Self-studies by Negro colleges	205,500		143,000	62,500
Southern Regional Education Board				
Research on job opportunities for Negroes		48,380	48,380	
Strengthening fund-raising and development programs				
Moton Memorial Foundation		69,000	69,000	
Northfield and Mount Hermon Schools		43,000	43,000	
Texas Southern University		164,360		164,360
Total institutional development				
Hampton Institute		875,770	315,725	560,045
Shaw University		1,221,872		1,221,872
Tuskegee Institute		1,107,225	266,175	841,050
Training of administrative, business, and other personnel				
Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina		31,710	31,710	
Howard University		17,500	17,500	
Piedmont University Center of North Carolina, Inc.		69,750	14,430	55,320
Texas Association of Developing Colleges		40,550	40,550	
Texas Southern University		25,000		25,000
United Negro College Fund				
Assistance to member colleges	32,000		32,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Increasing Individual Opportunities				
Efforts to increase Negro private school enrollment				
Anne C. Stouffer Foundation, Inc.		50,000	25,000	25,000
Independent Schools Talent Search Program		200,000	66,667	133,333
Negro Student Fund		175,000	48,000	127,000
W. E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corporation	35,064		35,064	
Recruiting, tutoring, and counseling Negroes enrolled in white colleges				
Baldwin-Wallace College		34,600		34,600
State Colleges of Rhode Island		40,000		40,000
California Council for Educational Opportunity, Inc.		100,000		100,000
Great Lakes Colleges Association		5,000	5,000	
Illinois, University of		37,820	37,820	
Lindenwood College		17,700		17,700
Michigan State University		42,700	42,700	
Minnesota, University of		42,500		42,500
Mount Providence Junior College		16,250	16,250	
New York University		40,200	40,200	
Oregon, University of		15,000	15,000	
Pittsburgh, University of		38,250	38,250	
Research Foundation of the State University of New York		51,200	51,200	
St. Louis University		30,000	30,000	
Southern California, University of		39,680	39,680	
Stanford University		28,500	28,500	
Temple University		30,000	30,000	
Washington University		25,000		25,000
Yale University	66,000	500,000	66,000	500,000
Research on Negro under-representation in higher education				
American Association of Junior Colleges		144,400	72,200	72,200
College Entrance Examination Board		147,500		147,500
Princeton University		54,400	40,800	13,600
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools				
Training of disadvantaged pupils	84,634	390,944	356,395	119,183
United States National Student Association				
Study of the Negro in higher education		7,260	7,260	
	<u>1,303,140</u>	<u>8,724,470</u>	<u>4,009,165</u>	<u>6,018,445</u>

Public Education

Urban School Reform

Committee for Community Educational Development (Boston)

Planning of experimental school system		390,000	100,000	290,000
Harvard University				
Research on <i>de facto</i> school segregation	230,880		230,000	880
Integrated Education Associates				
Support of journal, <i>Integrated Education</i>		60,000	30,000	30,000
National School Volunteer Program, Inc.				
Advisory services for teacher-aide programs		62,500	25,000	37,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
New Jersey State Departments of Education and Higher Education				
Projects to improve educational opportunity		50,000		50,000
Public education consultants		60,000	19,000	41,000
New York, University of the State of				
Training of Negro and Puerto Rican school administrators	415,225	113,825	184,350	344,700
New York University				
Study of educational reform in New York		44,000		44,000
New York City school decentralization and community participation efforts				
Community Association of the East Harlem Triangle, Inc.		26,000	26,000	
Our Lady of Presentation Church (for Ocean Hill-Brownsville area)		15,000	15,000	
Public Education Association		7,000		7,000
Queens College of the City University of New York		942,620	538,000	404,620
Siloam Presbyterian Church		160,000	116,919	43,081
Teachers, Inc.		98,000	98,000	
Two Bridges Neighborhood Council		5,000	5,000	
United Parents Associations of New York City		101,100	78,497	22,603
Yeshiva University		11,000	11,000	
Preschool education for the disadvantaged				
East Harlem Block Nursery, Inc.		9,000	9,000	
Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction	73,509		44,557	28,952
Programs to reduce conflict in high schools				
Michigan, University of		187,500	50,000	137,500
Program for Action by Citizens in Education (Cleveland)		41,000	41,000	
Teacher-training and school improvement in inner-city areas				
New York University	128,000		128,000	
Trinity College (Washington, D.C.)	33,450		33,450	
Educational Improvement				
Arkansas, State of				
Educational resource planning		45,000	45,000	
Center for the Arts of Indian America				
Cultural programs for predominantly Indian schools		150,000		150,000
Comprehensive improvement programs in school systems				
Brentwood (Long Island) Public Schools	117,000		69,907	47,093
Broward County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction	9,803		9,803	
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	50,800		50,800	
Duke University	1,828,199		768,717	1,059,482
Emory University	2,213,425		622,550	1,590,875
George Peabody College for Teachers	1,082,450		457,089	625,361
Huntsville (Ala.) City Board of Education	2,211,300		564,900	1,646,400
Newton (Mass.) Public Schools	113,001		113,001	
Philadelphia Public Schools		(7,010)	(7,010)	
Pittsburgh Public Schools	625,020		625,020	
Puerto Rico Department of Education	17,790		17,790	
Tulane University	1,410,514		522,258	888,256

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Cooperative work-study programs				
Bloomfield College	51,900			51,900
Detroit Institute of Technology	49,600		26,100	23,500
Golden Gate College	40,200		23,000	17,200
National Commission for Cooperative Education	102,766		37,766	65,000
Rutgers University	62,800		20,000	42,800
San Mateo Junior College District	52,500		30,000	22,500
Voorhees Technical Institute	47,000	(47,000)		
Wilberforce University	45,300		45,300	
Curriculum and educational conferences				
Alaska, University of	5,000		5,000	
Educational Testing Service		24,000	24,000	
National Education Association		25,705	25,705	
Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement		5,000	5,000	
Development of school curriculum and teaching materials				
Brandeis University	16,000		16,000	
California, University of	75,000			75,000
Chicago, University of	25,250	23,775	25,250	23,775
Columbia University		20,000	20,000	
Constitutional Rights Foundation	50,000		25,000	25,000
Council for the Study of Mankind		50,000	25,000	25,000
Hofstra University		47,800		47,800
Joint Council on Economic Education	116,000		58,000	58,000
New Mexico, University of		(5,505)	(5,505)	
Yeshiva University	72,070		61,738	10,332
Development of tutorial programs				
Indiana University Foundation	304,420		77,400	227,020
System Development Corporation		221,164		221,164
Yeshiva University, Albert Einstein College of Medicine		94,000	22,250	71,750
Distribution of books to the disadvantaged				
District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education	50,000		50,000	
Smithsonian Institution		285,000	75,000	210,000
Educational data-processing systems				
Iowa, State University of	262,500		150,000	112,500
New England School Development Council	157,500	105,000	262,500	
Educational programs for disadvantaged students				
Center for Applied Linguistics		325,000		325,000
New Haven Board of Education		100,025	26,000	74,025
Yale University (Yale Child Study Center)		582,200	97,033	485,167
Geneva, University of				
Preparation of reports on child development		10,580	10,580	
Instructional television projects				
Education Development Center	123,500		123,500	
Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications		74,900	27,795	47,105
National Association of Educational Broadcasters	134,760		134,760	
National Educational Television		250,000	250,000	
Kenyon College				
Public affairs conferences	64,500		13,500	51,000
National Indian Youth Council				
Planning for program staff	27,500		27,500	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National Merit Scholarship Corporation Scholarship program	8,900,000		7,000,000	1,900,000
Nevada State Department of Education Western states school development		200,000		200,000
Programmed and computer-assisted learning				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	238,400	(90,142)	63,500	84,758
New York Institute of Technology	73,500		73,500	
Washington, University of		90,142	10,200	79,942
Research, experiments, and curriculum development in vocational and technical education				
Broward County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction	164,000		85,000	79,000
Education Development Center		150,000	75,000	75,000
New Jersey State Department of Education	75,812		75,812	
Newton (Mass.) Public Schools	83,000		83,000	
New York City Board of Education	534,165	17,800	551,965	
New York University	484,767		214,600	270,167
Research Foundation of the City University of New York	51,050		51,050	
Wentworth Institute	300,000			300,000
Western Washington State College	129,200		129,200	
Wisconsin, University of	405,100	36,350	250,406	191,044
Research on educational products and facilities				
Educational Facilities Laboratories	6,000,000		1,350,000	4,650,000
Educational Products Information Exchange Institute		24,555	24,555	
Institute for Educational Development	273,079	750	213,829	60,000
Research on financing of public education				
California, University of (Berkeley)		13,500	13,500	
Colorado State University Research Foundation		37,000	27,750	9,250
Stanford University		18,000	18,000	
Research on intelligence testing and learning problems				
Center for Applied Linguistics	131,160		109,300	21,860
Educational Records Bureau	330,875		212,250	118,625
London, University of	50,469		24,248	26,221
Educational Leadership and Training				
Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers				
General support and planning conference	10,000		10,000	
Informational activities		60,400	21,400	39,000
California, University of (Santa Barbara)		98,990		98,990
Model teacher re-training program				
Fund for the Advancement of Education				
General support		(600,000)	(600,000)	
Information programs for education policy-makers				
National Committee for Support of the Public Schools	8,190	(8,190)		
New England School Development Council	45,000		45,000	
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for elementary and secondary schools				
Alaska, University of	298,643		130,839	167,804
Baltimore Department of Education	141,909		141,909	
California, University of (Berkeley)	80,342		75,615	4,727
Carnegie-Mellon University	40,656		40,656	
Converse College	95,000		60,000	35,000
Cornell University		(86,407)	(86,407)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Emory University	31,037		22,500	8,537
Fairleigh Dickinson University	60,000			60,000
George Washington University	64,164		16,962	47,202
Indiana University Foundation	182,032		121,932	60,100
Notre Dame, University of	83,323		83,323	
Puerto Rico Department of Education	447,226		92,313	354,913
Webster College	82,000		67,869	14,131
Studies of National Teacher Corps				
Massachusetts, University of		55,000		55,000
National Education Association		151,748	17,168	134,580
Teacher-training for junior colleges				
Junior College District of St. Louis	327,800		54,391	273,409
Tennessee, University of	191,833		74,177	117,656
Training of educational administrators				
George Washington University	565,000		229,400	335,600
National Catholic Education Association		60,800	50,800	10,000
Stanford University		21,350		21,350
Training of teachers for inner-city schools				
Chicago Board of Education		150,000		150,000
Cleveland Board of Education		12,500		12,500
Detroit Board of Education		37,500		37,500
National University Extension Association		7,000		7,000
New York University		18,750		18,750
Teachers College of Columbia University		5,000		5,000
Vocational-technical teacher training				
Frederic Burk Foundation for Education (San Francisco State College)	112,170		112,170	
Mississippi State University	395,010		87,058	307,952
	33,982,344	5,245,575	18,983,510	20,244,409
Totals—Education and Research	\$204,778,798	\$33,680,553	\$93,420,964	\$145,038,387

Humanities and the Arts

Equal Artistic Opportunity

Symphony of the New World

Training and employment of Negro musicians		\$103,500	\$ 21,250	\$ 82,250
Theatrical performance and training				
East-West Players (Los Angeles)		38,500	23,000	15,500
Free Southern Theater (New Orleans)		95,600		95,600
Inner City Cultural Center (Los Angeles)		31,760	31,760	
Negro Ensemble Company	\$187,177	750,000	274,450	662,727
New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop		167,000	111,300	55,700
Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage)		250,000	67,000	183,000
Training of disadvantaged students				
Art Students' League of New York		153,025	153,025	
DeYoung Museum Foundation		4,000		4,000
Mobilization for Youth		66,875		66,875

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
New York University		26,800		26,800
Yale University (School of Drama)		150,000		150,000
The Performing Arts				
Advancement of creative aspects of music in educational institutions				
Music Educators National Conference	259,000	1,340,000	234,000	1,365,000
Virginia State College	42,500			42,500
Young Audiences, Inc.	86,000		86,000	
Advancement of musical talent				
Festival Casals, Inc.	19,000		19,000	
Marlboro School of Music	70,000		35,000	35,000
American Symphony Orchestra League				
Advisory services for member orchestras		360,000	38,000	322,000
Ballet training and resources				
Boston Ballet	155,000		130,000	25,000
City Center Joffrey Ballet	220,000	1,170,000	495,000	895,000
City Center of Music and Drama (N.Y.)	1,200,000		162,500	1,037,500
San Francisco Ballet Company	386,400		64,400	322,000
School of American Ballet	2,400,000		60,181	2,339,819
School of the Pennsylvania Ballet Company	160,000	1,165,000	360,000	965,000
Utah Civic Ballet	35,000		35,000	
Civic opera development				
Central City Opera House Association (Colo.)	70,000			70,000
Chautauqua Opera Association (N.Y.)	20,000			20,000
Cincinnati Summer Opera Association	20,000		20,000	
Connecticut Opera Association	20,600		20,600	
Houston Grand Opera Association	30,000		30,000	
Kansas City Lyric Theatre (Mo.)	15,000		15,000	
New Orleans Opera House Association	60,000		30,000	30,000
Opera Guild of Miami	20,000		20,000	
Seattle Opera Association	60,000			60,000
Spring Opera of San Francisco	25,000		25,000	
Symphony Society of San Antonio	30,000		30,000	
Contemporary opera production				
City Center of Music and Drama (N.Y.)	50,000			50,000
Metropolitan Opera Association		57,305	57,305	
Opera Association of New Mexico		300,000	200,000	100,000
Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theatre Foundation				
National Critics Institute		4,125	4,125	
Martha Graham Foundation for Contemporary Dance				
Films of works from Miss Graham's repertoire		144,000	144,000	
Modern dance performances				
Albar Theatre Arts, Inc.		100,000		100,000
Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences		100,000		100,000
City Center of Music and Drama		285,000		285,000
National Educational Television and Radio Center				
Studies and experiments on musical broadcasts		30,000	30,000	
New York Pro Musica Antiqua				
Production of early music and musical dramas	207,000		87,000	120,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
New York Public Library				
Automation of Dance Collection catalogue	69,000		44,765	24,235
Performances of commissioned works				
Denver Symphony Society	1,000	(1,000)		
Indiana State Symphony Society	1,000	(1,000)		
Pittsburgh Symphony Society	1,000	(1,000)		
Research on theatrical design				
Community Funds, Inc. (New York City)		60,000	30,000	30,000
Yale University	59,575			59,575
Resident theater program				
Alley Theatre, Houston	1,950,000		1,510,000	440,000
American Conservatory Theatre Foundation	300,000	350,000	300,000	350,000
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles	432,810		105,467	327,343
Guthrie Theatre Foundation	547,641	(162)	205,635	341,844
Mummers Theatre, Oklahoma City	1,085,000			1,085,000
Theatre, Incorporated (APA-Phoenix)	690,000		90,000	600,000
Washington (D.C.) Drama Society (Arena Stage)	800,000			800,000
Symphony Orchestras				
*Bank of New York, as Trustee for the following:				
American Symphony, New York City (\$1,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Atlanta Symphony (\$1,000,000)	475,500			475,500
Baltimore Symphony (\$1,000,000)	450,000		150,000	300,000
Birmingham Symphony (\$600,000)	113,034		53,034	60,000
Boston Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Brooklyn Philharmonia (\$250,000)	45,000			45,000
Buffalo Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	500,000			500,000
Chicago Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Cincinnati Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000			300,000
Cleveland Orchestra (\$2,000,000)	300,000			300,000
Columbus Symphony (\$500,000)	80,000		20,000	60,000
Dallas Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000			300,000
Denver Symphony (\$1,000,000)	600,000		150,000	450,000
Detroit Symphony (\$1,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Festival Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000)	45,000			45,000
Florida Symphony, Orlando (\$500,000)	60,000		20,000	40,000
Fort Wayne Philharmonic (\$250,000)	45,000			45,000
Hartford Symphony (\$1,000,000)	287,500		67,000	220,500
Honolulu Symphony (\$750,000)	230,000		70,000	160,000
Houston Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Hudson Valley Philharmonic, Poughkeepsie (\$250,000)	45,000		15,000	30,000
Indianapolis Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		200,000	200,000
Jacksonville Symphony (\$250,000)	45,000		15,000	30,000
Kalamazoo Symphony (\$500,000)	60,000		20,000	40,000
Kansas City (Mo.) Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	450,000			450,000
Little Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000)	45,000		15,000	30,000
Los Angeles Philharmonic (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Louisville Orchestra (\$500,000)	139,395		19,386	120,009
Memphis Symphony (\$400,000)	60,000		20,000	40,000
Milwaukee Symphony (\$1,000,000)	150,000		50,000	100,000
Minneapolis Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000			300,000
Nashville Symphony (\$500,000)	120,000		40,000	80,000
National (Washington, D.C.) Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000			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, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
New Haven Symphony (\$500,000)	60,000		20,000	40,000
New Jersey Symphony, Newark (\$500,000)	88,000			88,000
New Orleans Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	467,600		125,677	341,923
New York Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
North Carolina Symphony, Chapel Hill (\$750,000)	150,000			150,000
Oakland Symphony (\$1,000,000)	269,500		76,052	193,448
Oklahoma City Symphony (\$600,000)	120,000		30,000	90,000
Omaha Symphony (\$400,000)	60,000			60,000
Philadelphia Orchestra (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Phoenix Symphony (\$600,000)	150,000			150,000
Pittsburgh Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Portland (Ore.) Symphony (\$1,000,000)	150,000			150,000
Puerto Rico Symphony, San Juan (No trust participation)	313,000		75,385	237,615
Rhode Island Philharmonic, Providence (\$350,000)	90,000		30,000	60,000
Richmond Symphony (\$500,000)	90,000			90,000
Rochester Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	450,000		50,000	400,000
Sacramento Symphony (\$500,000)	139,800		60,000	79,800
St. Louis Symphony (\$2,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
San Antonio Symphony (\$1,000,000)	450,000			450,000
San Diego Symphony (\$500,000)	60,000		20,000	40,000
San Francisco Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Seattle Symphony (\$1,000,000)	500,000		50,000	450,000
Shreveport Symphony (\$350,000)	45,000		15,000	30,000
Syracuse Symphony (\$750,000)	200,000		50,000	150,000
Toledo Orchestra (\$500,000)	101,800		12,000	89,800
Tulsa Philharmonic (\$500,000)	60,000			60,000
Utah Symphony, Salt Lake City (\$1,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Wichita Symphony (\$500,000)	130,000		20,000	110,000
Theatre Communications Group				
Cooperative program among nonprofit theaters	357,072		181,733	175,339
Theater workshops and productions				
American Place Theatre	474,000		198,000	276,000
Chelsea Theater Center		124,300	51,250	73,050
La Mama Experimental Theatre Club		114,000	71,400	42,600
New Theatre Workshop, Inc.		94,000	16,564	77,436
Open Theatre, Inc.		54,000	15,000	39,000
Theatre Genesis		54,570	11,414	43,156
Training and development of the film art				
American Film Institute	1,300,000		544,488	755,512
Film Culture Non-Profit Corporation		40,000	40,000	
Washington (D.C.) Drama Society (Arena Stage)				
Internships in theatrical production		50,000		50,000
The Visual Arts				
American Federation of Arts				
Films for school art curriculum	350,000		164,112	185,888
Urban design studies	413,000		240,000	173,000
Catalogues of fine-arts museum collections				
Cleveland Museum of Art	12,500			12,500
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts	6,200			6,200
Detroit Institute of Arts	25,000			25,000
Guggenheim Museum, Solomon R.		12,500		12,500
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery	8,900			8,900
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)		12,500		12,500
Nelson Gallery Foundation	1,744		1,744	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Portland Art Association	4,500		4,500	
Smithsonian Institution	12,500		12,500	
Walker Art Center	6,763			6,763
Doctoral fellowships for museum curators				
New York University		416,000		416,000
Yale University		(332,070)	(332,070)	
Tamarind Lithography Workshop				
Development of lithographic art	435,000		165,000	270,000
Whitney Museum of American Art				
Exhibits of works by contemporary artists	125,000		22,559	102,441
International Collaboration				
American National Theatre and Academy				
Assistance to International Theatre Institute		5,141	5,141	
Emergency program for the arts in Greece				
Athens Drama Society-Greek Art Theater		144,000	55,000	89,000
Athens Technological Organization		154,000	12,000	142,000
Graduate School of Fine Arts (Athens)		25,000	5,000	20,000
Greek Association of Contemporary Music		45,000	45,000	
Greek Folk Dances and Songs Society		148,600	50,000	98,600
Society of the Friends of N. Skalkottas		5,500	5,500	
United States Educational Foundation in Greece (for Costas Taktis)		15,000	15,000	
International Council of Museums				
Strengthening of central services		285,000	22,000	263,000
Study of European artists and institutions	36,000		18,000	18,000
International Institute for Comparative Music Studies (Berlin)				
International music studies and research	75,000		33,500	41,500
International Theatre Institute of the United States				
Publications and exhibitions on U.S. theater		150,000		150,000
National Music Council				
Congress of the International Music Council		75,000	75,000	
Other Programs for Talented Individuals				
Grants-in-aid and fellowships				
Administrative interns	24,971	30,613	29,971	25,613
Concert soloists	5,000	(2,500)		2,500
Programs for other talented individuals	107,440		730	106,710
Professional training in music and the arts				
Art Students' League of New York	250,000		142,203	107,797
Manhattan School of Music	1,000,000			1,000,000
New England Conservatory of Music (Boston)	750,000		344,609	405,391
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture		450,000	150,000	300,000
North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation	1,000,000		250,000	750,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore	168,129		168,129	
Scholarships in independent art and music schools				
Art Academy of Cincinnati	5,000		5,000	
Art Association of Indianapolis	8,000	(8,000)		
Art Institute of Chicago	64,000			64,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Art Students' League of New York	28,000			28,000
Atlanta Art Association	8,000			8,000
California College of Arts and Crafts	9,000		9,000	
California Institute of the Arts				
Chouinard Art School	8,000		4,000	4,000
School of Music	8,000		4,000	4,000
Cleveland Institute of Art	22,000		11,000	11,000
Cleveland Institute of Music	8,000		8,000	
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts	4,000		4,000	
Cooper Union	6,000			6,000
Corcoran Gallery of Art	5,000		5,000	
Cranbrook Gallery of Art	6,000		6,000	
Dayton Art Institute	4,000		4,000	
Indiana University Foundation		8,000	4,000	4,000
Juilliard School of Music	34,000		34,000	
Kansas City Art Institute	22,000		11,000	11,000
Layton School of Art	4,000		4,000	
Manhattan School of Music	30,000			30,000
Mannes College of Music	8,000		8,000	
Maryland Institute	10,000		10,000	
Memphis Academy of Arts	8,000		4,000	4,000
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts	10,000		10,000	
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)	19,000		19,000	
New England Conservatory of Music	30,000		30,000	
Otis Art Institute	4,000		4,000	
Peabody Institute of Baltimore	13,000		13,000	
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts	11,000			11,000
Philadelphia College of Art	15,000		15,000	
Portland Art Association	14,000		7,000	7,000
Pratt Institute	38,000		19,000	19,000
Rhode Island School of Design	60,000		30,000	30,000
San Francisco Art Institute	30,000		15,000	15,000
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	4,000		4,000	
Society of Arts and Crafts (Detroit)	4,000		4,000	
Worcester Art Museum	4,000		4,000	
Special Grants				
Business Committee for the Arts, Inc.				
General support		225,000	56,250	168,750
City of Dearborn, Michigan				
Construction of Henry Ford Centennial Library	401,000			401,000
Detroit Symphony Orchestra				
General support	625,077		26,641	598,436
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts				
City Center of Music and Drama	1,398,141		952,027	446,114
Juilliard School of Music	54,931			54,931
Philharmonic-Symphony of New York	300,376		300,376	
The Humanities				
Advanced field training in archeology				
Arizona, University of		28,000	3,985	24,015
Brown University		11,000	2,200	8,800
Bryn Mawr College		45,000	8,340	36,660
California, University of (Berkeley)		87,500	7,575	79,925
California, University of (Los Angeles)		87,500		87,500
Chicago, University of		120,000	29,533	90,467
Columbia University		45,000		45,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Cornell University		35,000	7,000	28,000
Harvard University		90,000	15,295	74,705
Hebrew Union College		45,000	9,000	36,000
Illinois, University of		63,000		63,000
Michigan, University of		125,000	15,400	109,600
Minnesota, University of		87,000	13,948	73,052
Missouri, University of		55,000	1,135	53,865
New York University		90,000	19,249	70,751
Pennsylvania, University of		395,000	40,535	354,465
Texas, University of		45,000	9,000	36,000
Toronto, University of		19,500		19,500
Tulane University		25,000		25,000
American Academy of Arts and Sciences				
Conferences, research, and publication	512,500		117,500	395,000
American Council of Learned Societies				
Advancement of scholarship in the humanities	2,802,000		585,000	2,217,000
International congresses in the United States		250,000		250,000
California, University of (Davis)				
Study group on the unity of knowledge	199,412		39,225	160,187
Cooperative humanities programs with regional liberal-arts colleges				
Duke University	150,000		132,189	17,811
North Carolina, University of	150,000		132,189	17,811
Council on Library Resources				
Research on library problems	6,500,000		750,000	5,750,000
Faculty development in the humanities				
Allegheny College		40,000	15,000	25,000
Amherst College		54,000		54,000
Antioch College		50,000		50,000
Beloit College		18,000	7,200	10,800
Bennington College		10,000	5,000	5,000
Boston College		40,000	16,000	24,000
Bowdoin College		46,000	19,000	27,000
Bryn Mawr College		50,000		50,000
Bucknell University		50,000		50,000
Chatham College		29,591	9,648	19,943
Colby College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Colgate University		50,000	20,000	30,000
Colorado College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Connecticut College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Cornell College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Dartmouth College		85,000	35,000	50,000
Davidson College		50,000	5,000	45,000
Denison University		50,000	20,000	30,000
DePauw University		50,000	20,000	30,000
Dickinson College		42,400	17,200	25,200
Earlham College		40,000	15,000	25,000
Florida Presbyterian College		36,000	14,000	22,000
Franklin and Marshall College		50,000	15,000	35,000
Gettysburg College		29,000	11,600	17,400
Goucher College		44,000		44,000
Grinnell College		57,500	20,000	37,500
Hamilton College		45,000	18,750	26,250
Haverford College		80,000	20,000	60,000
Hollins College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Holy Cross, College of the		50,000	20,000	30,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Kalamazoo College		40,000	15,000	25,000
Kenyon College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Knox College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Lafayette College		50,000		50,000
Lake Forest University		50,000		50,000
Lawrence University		36,880		36,880
Macalester College		60,000	24,000	36,000
Middlebury College		46,500	19,500	27,000
Mount Holyoke College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Muhlenberg College		35,000	17,500	17,500
Oberlin College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Occidental College		50,000	15,000	35,000
Pomona College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Randolph-Macon Woman's College		30,000	12,000	18,000
Redlands, University of		40,000		40,000
St. Lawrence University		50,000	15,000	35,000
St. Olaf College		30,000	12,000	18,000
Scripps College		48,000	19,200	28,800
Skidmore College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Smith College		50,000	20,000	30,000
South, University of the		25,000		25,000
Swarthmore College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Union College		50,000		50,000
Vassar College		50,000	20,000	30,000
Washington and Lee University		60,000	25,000	35,000
Wellesley College		16,000	4,000	12,000
Wesleyan University		40,700		40,700
Wheaton College		50,000		50,000
Williams College		30,000	12,000	18,000
Wilson College		40,000	15,000	25,000
Wooster, College of		15,750		15,750
Selected humanities research projects				
American Historical Association	16,000		6,000	10,000
Harvard University	10,744		10,744	
McGill University		48,520		48,520
Pennsylvania, University of		19,500		19,500
Texas, University of				
National literary translation center	500,828		216,000	284,828
Totals—Humanities and the Arts	<u>\$47,409,560</u>	<u>\$14,251,323</u>	<u>\$15,617,208</u>	<u>\$46,043,675</u>

Public Broadcasting

Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED-San Francisco)				
Partial costs of acquiring FM radio station		\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	
Special broadcasts during newspaper strike		50,000	50,000	
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (WTVS)				
Special broadcasts during newspaper strike		45,170	45,170	

	UNPAID	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1967	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1968
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNDT, New York)				
Broadcasts of scientific meetings		75,000	75,000	
Emergency assistance	\$ 1,825,000		1,825,000	
Education Development Center, Inc.				
School television series <i>One Nation: Indivisible?</i>		325,000	325,000	
Greater Washington Educational Television Association (WETA, Washington, D.C.)				
Equipment for color switching and interconnection		197,500	197,500	
Matching support for community stations				
Area Educational Television Foundation (KERA—Dallas)	50,000		50,000	
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED—San Francisco)		350,345	350,345	
Blue Ridge ETV Association, Inc. (WBRA—Roanoke)		231,798		\$ 231,798
Central California Educational Television (KVIE—Sacramento)		50,000	50,000	
Central Virginia Educational Television (WCVE, WCVW—Richmond)		214,347	214,347	
Chicago Educational Television Association (WTTW)		195,711	195,711	
Colby-Bates-Bowdoin Educational Television Corporation (WCBB—Lewiston, Maine)		50,000	50,000	
Community Television, Inc. (WJCT—Jacksonville)		50,000	50,000	
Community Television of Southern California		213,160	213,160	
Connecticut Educational Television Corporation (WEDH—Hartford)		108,301	108,301	
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (WTVS)		50,000	50,000	
Duluth-Superior Area Educational Television (WDSE)	50,000	50,000	100,000	
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNDT—New York)		500,000	500,000	
Educational Television Association of Metropolitan Cleveland (WVIZ)	73,095	50,000	123,095	
Educational Television of Northwest Pennsylvania, Inc. (WQLN—Erie)		57,974		57,974
Educational Television Council of Central New York (WCNY—Syracuse)		109,202	109,202	
Florida West Coast Educational Television (WEDU—Tampa)		50,000	50,000	
The Greater Cincinnati Television Educational Foundation (WCET)		87,271	87,271	
Greater New Orleans Educational Television Foundation (WYES)		99,709	99,709	
Greater Toledo Educational Television Foundation (WGTE)		50,000	50,000	
Greater Washington Educational Television Association (WETA—Washington, D.C.)		78,358	78,358	
Lehigh Valley Educational Television Corporation (WLVT—Bethlehem)		50,000	50,000	
Memphis Community Television Foundation (WKNO)		50,000	50,000	
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television (WQED, WQEX)		500,000	500,000	
Mohawk-Hudson Council on Educational Television, Inc.		69,266	69,266	
North Central Educational Television Association (KFME—Fargo)		50,000	50,000	
Northeastern Pennsylvania Educational Television Association (WVIA—Scranton)		112,405	112,405	
Northern California Educational Television Association, Inc.		50,000	50,000	
Rochester Area Educational Television Association (WXXI)		107,150	107,150	
St. Louis Educational Television Commission (KETC)		56,348	56,348	
South Central Educational Broadcasting Council (WITF—Hershey, Pa.)		50,000	50,000	

	UNPAID	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1967	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1968
Southwest Texas Educational Television Council (KLRN—Austin)		50,000	50,000	
Twin City Area Educational Television Corporation (KTCA, KCTI—St. Paul)		134,832	134,832	
West Central Minnesota Educational Television Company (KWCM—Appleton)		70,085	70,085	
Western New York Educational Television Association, Inc. (WNED—Buffalo)		64,533	64,533	
WGBH Educational Foundation (WGBH—Boston)		449,353	449,353	
WHYY, Incorporated (WHYY—Philadelphia)		235,464	235,464	
National Association of Educational Broadcasters Feasibility study of regional radio network		5,500	5,500	
National Citizens' Committee for Public Television Partial support of operations	50,000		50,000	
National Educational Television and Radio Center Coverage of political conventions and campaigns		250,000	250,000	
Programming for affiliated stations	6,000,000	200,000	4,700,000	1,500,000
Promotional activities for interconnected broadcasts		300,000	300,000	
Public Broadcast Laboratory	6,095,000		5,590,000	505,000
Studies of television facilities in New York		50,000	50,000	
Project for New Television Programming				
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED—San Francisco)		742,900	114,691	628,209
Community Television of Southern California (KCET—Los Angeles)		625,150	172,000	453,150
Community Television, Inc. (WJCT—Jacksonville)		165,529	33,473	132,056
Des Moines Independent Community School District (KDPS)		248,690	36,500	212,190
Eastern Educational Network		300,000	100,000	200,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNDT—New York)		631,000	100,000	531,000
Educational Television Association of Metropolitan Cleveland (WVIZ)		135,000	67,500	67,500
Educational Television of Northwest Pennsylvania, Inc. (WQLN—Erie)		22,677	22,677	
Georgia State Board of Education (Georgia ETV Network)		97,344	32,448	64,896
Greater New Orleans Educational Television Foundation (WYES)		125,637	34,395	91,242
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television (WOED)		182,935	45,000	137,935
St. Louis Educational Television Commission (KETC)		116,000	58,000	58,000
South Carolina Educational Television Commission (South Carolina ETV Network)		186,628	95,400	91,228
South Central Educational Broadcasting Council (WITF—Hershey)		250,000	100,000	150,000
Southwest Texas Educational Television Council (KLRN—Austin)		82,082	41,082	41,000
University of Houston (KUHT)		153,387	85,000	68,387
University of New Hampshire (New Hampshire ETV Network)		181,665	60,321	121,344
WGBH Educational Foundation (WGBH—Boston)		750,000	66,380	683,620
WGBH Educational Foundation Study of U.S.—Canadian broadcasting link		26,000	26,000	
Totals—Public Broadcasting	\$14,143,095	\$11,297,406	\$19,413,972	\$6,026,529

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
International Division				
Asia and the Pacific				
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning				
Research and library development	\$ 284,771			\$ 284,771
Communications				
Asian Broadcasting Union	146,200		\$ 24,230	121,970
Press Foundation of Asia, Inc.		\$ 200,000		200,000
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration				
Seminars, research, and general support	19,866	30,000	49,866	
Nepal, Government of				
Training assistance for Nepal Planning Board	231,012		140,828	90,184
Thailand, Government of				
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat		197,000	79,000	118,000
India				
Agricultural research and education				
Agricultural Sciences, University of Allahabad	204,628	289,060	55,604	438,084
Agricultural Institute	48,409		42,480	5,929
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University		120,500	2,581	117,919
Louisiana State University	175,000		140,000	35,000
North Carolina State University (with Indian Institute of Technology)	146,000	147,000	115,650	177,350
Ohio State University (with Punjab Agricultural University)	280,000		158,000	122,000
Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University	146,753	204,450	59,803	291,400
Baroda, University of				
Home-economics training	257,553		106,987	150,566
Computing centers				
Bombay, University of	18,292	(18,292)		
Delhi, University of	10,001	(10,001)		
Indian Agricultural Research Institute			(526)	526
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council				
Fellowships for science students	342,355		10,000	332,355
India, Government of				
Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industry				
Small-industries extension and training	58,000	(26,000)		32,000
Ministry of Education				
English-language teaching and general education	462,572	(54,735)	212,111	195,726
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development, and Cooperation				
Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development				
Community Development	45,265	(45,160)	105	
Demonstration program in food production	496,742		3,363	493,379
Extension in agriculture and village planning		(47,753)	(47,753)	
Strengthening role of village school-teachers	250,000	(150,000)		100,000
Village work for university students and teachers	116,840	(125,521)	(8,681)	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
Educational-television experiment in Delhi schools	28,722			28,722

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Ministry of Labour and Employment				
Job-service research and staff training	99,410		46,635	52,775
Industrial training and research				
National Institute for Industrial Design	350,000		190,230	159,770
Small Industry Extension Training Institute	347,066		1,954	345,112
Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies				
Research and training program	200,000		37,980	162,020
Legal education improvement				
Banaras Hindu University	388,400		104,853	283,547
Delhi, University of	433,315		59,752	373,563
Indian Law Institute	52,264		10,054	42,210
National Book Trust				
Commemorative study of Gandhi as a writer		8,000	7,000	1,000
National family-planning program development				
Gandhigram	87,721		60,071	27,650
India, Government of (Ministry of Health)	2,103,757		469,783	1,633,974
Public-administration training				
Indian Institute of Public Administration	122,648	251,000	101,597	272,051
National Academy of Administration	9,500		5,000	4,500
Rajasthan Officers Training School	95,400			95,400
Research in reproductive biology				
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	86,258		22,695	63,563
Banaras Hindu University	27,197		(14)	27,211
Central Drug Research Institute	35,252		35,048	204
Delhi, University of	138,856		44,119	94,737
Indian Institute of Science	13,068		11,844	1,224
Institute of Agriculture (Anand)	37,511		21,789	15,722
Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology	182,000			182,000
Kerala, University of	40,538		13,244	27,294
Mysore, University of	2,704		2,704	
Rajasthan, University of	58,524			58,524
Topiwala National Medical College			(4,903)	4,903
Research and training in economics and the social sciences				
Centre of Applied Politics		49,000		49,000
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	68,117		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	345,837		108,544	237,293
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	735,252		234,937	500,315
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta)	311,750	278,250	122,830	467,170
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations	165,024		40,500	124,524
Research and training in planning and economic development				
India, Government of	552,515	(5,140)	146,898	400,477
Indian Statistical Institute	40,000		40,000	
Institute of Economic Growth (New Delhi)		(15,232)	(15,232)	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		(38,972)	(38,972)	
National Council of Applied Economic Research	16,069	(12,226)	3,843	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Southern Languages Book Trust				
Publication in South Indian languages	3,983		3,983	
University development				
Birla Institute of Technology and Science		1,500,000		1,500,000
Calcutta, University of	155,672		132,623	23,049
Cornell University (for University of Delhi)	143,000	(43,000)		100,000
Delhi, University of	1,731,825	351,000	268,846	1,813,979
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (for Birla Institute of Technology and Science)	450,000		450,000	
West Bengal, Government of				
Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization	750,481	(208,000)	295,027	247,454
Indonesia				
Agro-Economic Survey				
Agricultural Development Council, Inc.		130,000	32,500	97,500
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)	4,000		1,000	3,000
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Collaboration with Faculty of Economics at University of Indonesia	100,000		50,000	50,000
Harvard University				
Assistance to National Development Planning Agency		583,000		583,000
Collaboration with National Institute of Economic and Social Research		280,000	225,000	55,000
Indiana University Foundation				
Statistics teaching at Indonesian institutions	332,000			332,000
Indonesia, Government of				
English-language teaching materials	29,262		28,000	1,262
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association				
General support	168,648		117,023	51,625
Research Foundation of the State University of New York				
Curriculum work at Indonesian teacher colleges	795,000		518,226	276,774
English-language programs in secondary schools	245,000	132,000	285,125	91,875
Wisconsin, University of				
Strengthening Indonesian faculties of economics		342,000		342,000
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		39,000	51,000
Harvard University				
Development planning assistance in Malaysia	370,000	573,000	370,000	573,000
Institute of International Education				
Foreign training for Malaysian agricultural officers		70,000		70,000
Louisiana State University				
Development of College of Agriculture at Serdang	402,500	480,000	299,114	583,386
Malaya, University of				
Development of Faculty of Education	280,000			280,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Michigan, University of				
Support for Malaysian family planning	292,000		25,000	267,000
Pittsburgh, University of				
Public administration training and research in Malaysia	239,000		109,200	129,800
Singapore Institute of Management				
Management programs in Malaysia and Singapore	145,168			145,168
Singapore, University of				
Center for economic research	444,695		233,180	211,515
Development of library resources and staff	54,320		12,262	42,058
Faculty and research at Department of Law	282,500		119,145	163,355
Wisconsin, University of				
Development of Singapore Polytechnic	300,000	450,000	200,000	550,000
Pakistan				
California, University of (Berkeley)	*			
Educational planning assistance		300,000		300,000
Dacca American Society of East Pakistan				
Library resources for the society's school		15,000		15,000
East Pakistan, Government of				
Educational Equipment Development Bureau	170,358		57,732	112,626
Educational testing unit	20,586	40,000	22,024	38,562
Educational extension and student-teacher centers				
Chicago, University of	125,000	200,000	80,000	245,000
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	453,136		453,136	
Development of Islamabad University	278,400		278,400	
Institute of International Education				
Overseas training for Pakistani agricultural planners	75,000			75,000
Survey of Pakistani students and professionals abroad		50,000	14,000	36,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center				
Wheat production in West Pakistan	173,000	360,000	140,000	393,000
International Marketing Institute				
Training in export marketing	154,000		127,000	27,000
International Rice Research Institute				
Increased rice production in Pakistan	197,951	280,000	135,479	342,472
Rice Research Center in East Pakistan		400,000	400,000	
Michigan State University				
Collaboration with Academies for Rural Development		280,000	107,250	172,750
Oklahoma State University				
Technical education and home economics training	858,205		287,558	570,647
Research and training in Pakistani family planning				
California, University of		355,000	221,875	133,125
Johns Hopkins University	56,000	213,000		269,000
Population Council	395,000	302,000	430,000	267,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Stanford Research Institute				
Small-industry development in Pakistan	266,000		205,500	60,500
Syracuse University				
Administrative Staff College of Pakistan	169,750		50,962	118,788
West Pakistan, Government of				
Agricultural extension service training	506,760		96,164	410,596
Educational Equipment Technical Assistance Center	94,168		19,538	74,630
Yale University				
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	732,700		455,500	277,200
Philippines				
Ateneo de Manila University				
Library books and equipment	129,000		129,000	
Catholic University of the Philippines				
Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction		113,000	28,460	84,540
Cornell University				
Collaboration with University of the Philippines College of Agriculture	1,384,750		551,405	833,345
Development of Mindanao State University				
Carnegie-Mellon University	268,801		97,814	170,987
Educational Projects, Inc.	394,000		377,250	16,750
Graduate engineering at the University of the Philippines				
Educational Projects, Inc.		372,000		372,000
Institute for Services to Education	253,871		113,123	140,748
Harvard University				
Business studies at three Manila institutions	826,667		427,508	399,159
International Rice Research Institute				
Research and training in rice culture	3,153,183	80,000	1,083,983	2,149,200
Notre Dame Educational Association				
Teacher-training at three Mindanao colleges	127,572	245,500	129,634	243,438
Philippine Normal College				
Research and training in languages and linguistics	430,363		158,789	271,574
Philippines, University of the				
College of Agriculture	1,565,441		802,751	762,690
College of Public Administration	398,875		170,978	227,897
Curriculum and teaching materials in science	245,372		63,331	182,041
Development of Population Institute	359,412		170,412	189,000
Graduate training and research in the arts and sciences	875,000		317,463	557,537
University computer center	625,000		620,713	4,287
Wisconsin, University of				
School of Economics at University of the Philippines	161,700	400,000	141,450	420,250
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	342,000		197,660	144,340

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities				
Strengthening of the National Institute of Development Administration in Thailand	872,424		411,500	460,924
Population Council				
Family-planning program in Ceylon	236,230		130,080	106,150
Asian Studies				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences				
Japanese-American meetings on arms control	62,500		33,500	29,000
American Assembly				
Conferences and publications on Eastern Europe and Japanese-American relations	38,750		38,750	
Columbia University				
U.S.-Japan parliamentary exchanges		50,000	30,000	20,000
Education and World Affairs				
Universities Service Center, Hong Kong		130,000	13,000	117,000
Institute of Japanese-American Cultural Research				
Counseling for Japanese students in the United States	60,000		40,000	20,000
International House of Japan				
Services to foreign scholars		50,000	10,000	40,000
Japan Economic Research Center				
Research, training, and conferences	80,000		20,000	60,000
Research on Asia and the Far East				
American Council of Learned Societies		397,000	50,000	347,000
American Institute of Indian Studies		50,000		50,000
Association for Asian Studies	101,873	12,000	36,250	77,623
Australian Institute of International Affairs		100,000	38,791	61,209
Canadian Institute of International Affairs		165,000	40,000	125,000
Kyoto University	300,000		43,393	256,607
New Zealand Institute of International Affairs		100,000	50,000	50,000
Washington, University of	445,532		75,000	370,532
Research and training on China				
Academia Sinica	192,231		48,000	144,231
American Council of Learned Societies		150,000	27,000	123,000
American University	34,001		34,001	
Association for Asian Studies		120,000	19,000	101,000
Association of Research Libraries	500,000		114,888	385,112
California, University of (Berkeley)	868,400		174,900	693,500
Canadian Institute of International Affairs		80,000	12,000	68,000
Columbia University	1,144,119		127,465	1,016,654
Cornell University	500,000		120,550	379,450
Free University of Berlin		40,000	20,000	20,000
German Association for East Asian Studies		145,000		145,000
Harvard University	1,315,238		275,112	1,040,126
Institute for Asian Studies (Hamburg)		56,250	18,750	37,500
Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation		200,000	63,840	136,160
Leeds, University of	50,000	20,000	30,000	40,000
London School of Economics and Political Science	280,000		37,240	242,760
London, University of	500,000		57,350	442,650
Michigan, University of	840,000		140,000	700,000
Munich, University of		46,250	11,500	34,750
National Committee on U.S.-China Relations	194,444		90,277	104,167

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Ruhr University Bochum		37,500	10,000	27,500
Social Science Research Council	604,000		17,500	586,500
Research and training on Korea				
Columbia University	75,000			75,000
Harvard University	70,000			70,000
Hawaii, University of	66,667		33,333	33,334
Princeton University	65,000			65,000
Social Science Research Council	50,000		20,000	30,000
Washington, University of	68,658			68,658
Study and teaching on Modern Japan				
Columbia University		400,000	29,690	370,310
Harvard University	750,549		139,868	610,681
Social Science Research Council		250,000	40,000	210,000
	<u>46,079,017</u>	<u>12,469,728</u>	<u>18,947,172</u>	<u>39,601,573</u>
Middle East and Africa				
Tropical Africa				
American Council on Education				
Overseas Liaison Committee		150,000	60,000	90,000
Education and World Affairs				
Overseas Educational Service	150,000		18,750	131,250
Education Development Center				
African institute for educational development	148,000		74,000	74,000
Teacher training in mathematics	100,000		100,000	
Research, training, and conferences on Africa				
African-American Institute	574,417		124,065	450,352
African Studies Association	92,282	129,500	71,002	150,780
American Association for the Advancement of Science		25,000		25,000
Center for Applied Linguistics		8,000	7,102	898
International African Institute	66,500		25,500	41,000
International Library of African Music		145,000	45,000	100,000
Michigan, University of		75,000		75,000
Northwestern University		400,000		400,000
Stanford University		30,800	30,800	
Toronto, University of		304,500	47,000	257,500
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	90,204		67,500	22,704
University College, Dar es Salaam		(27,821)	(27,821)	
Strengthening African legal education				
Institute of International Education	191,000		191,000	
International Legal Center		1,091,000	300,000	791,000
Trust for the Development of Education Overseas				
Aid to developing African universities		60,000	15,000	45,000
West African Examinations Council				
Staff training in educational measurement	347,000		80,000	267,000
West African Linguistic Society				
Expansion of language research	80,000		30,000	50,000
Congo				
National School of Administration				
Civil service and magistrate training	5,247	722,000	400,368	326,879

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
East Africa				
Alliance High School (Kenya)				
Expansion of science facilities		150,000		150,000
East Africa, University of				
Library development at Nairobi University College	22,000		22,000	
University-wide development	124,000		94,000	30,000
Work experience for students	107,500		45,000	62,500
East African Academy				
Social-science research information center	140,000		40,528	99,472
Ecological research and conferences on wildlife				
East Africa, University of	90,830			90,830
Kenya, Republic of	44,534		31,000	13,534
Tanzania National Parks	153,000		92,750	60,250
Institute of Community Studies (London)				
Business development in Kenya	24,334		24,334	
Kenya, Republic of				
Research on English-language teaching	49,900		49,900	
Training of health workers in family planning	48,000		48,000	
Sociolinguistic survey in East Africa				
California, University of	124,245		34,500	89,745
Center for Applied Linguistics	25,000		25,000	
East Africa, University of	144,000		90,000	54,000
Tanzania, United Republic of				
Development of civil-service training center	49,303			49,303
Training of laboratory technicians				
East Africa, University of	40,000		40,000	
Makerere University College (Uganda)	35,000		35,000	
Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd.				
Advisory and training services		210,000		210,000
Uganda, Republic of				
School language research and training unit	96,000		61,900	34,100
Ethiopia				
American Library Association				
Library development at Haile Selassie I University	420,000		265,200	154,800
Haile Selassie I University				
Academic and administrative development		565,000	7,266	557,734
Development of law faculty	304,125	358,000	249,125	413,000
Ghana				
Ghana, Government of				
Administrative advice and training		400,000	135,043	264,957
Consultants for productivity center	161,724			161,724
Economic advisory services	875,000		375,000	500,000
Ghana, University of				
Staff development and senior staff housing	300,000		106,800	193,200
Guinea				
Guinea, Government of				
National Institute of Research and Documentation	19,714		145	19,569

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Ivory Coast				
Ivory Coast, Republic of the				
Training of agricultural agents	62,000		32,000	30,000
Liberia				
Associated Colleges of the Midwest				
Strengthening of Cuttington College	209,000		40,000	169,000
Cuttington College				
Scholarship loan-work program	195,000		105,000	90,000
Nigeria				
Ahmadu Bello University				
Center for Islamic Studies	155,400		81,500	73,900
Expansion of Nigerian staff		292,000		292,000
Council of Legal Education				
Advanced training for Nigerian lawyers	91,500			91,500
Ibadan, University of				
Behavioral science research and training	221,000		74,000	147,000
General university and faculty development	395,599		60,000	335,599
Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research	100,000			100,000
Institute of International Education				
Fellowships for Nigerian economic planners		120,000		120,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture				
Operating support		500,000		500,000
Lagos, University of				
Comparative Education Center	192,316		62,845	129,471
Maternal and child health program	170,000		45,000	125,000
Staff development		340,000	138,700	201,300
National Universities Commission				
Coordination of Nigerian university development	1,444			1,444
Nigeria, Government of				
Consultants and assistance to manpower board	144,945		8,747	136,198
Development of Institute of Administration	99,986		4,888	95,098
Economic Development Institute	82,500			82,500
Pilot project in rural development	376,850		30,242	346,608
Technical-education project development	221,763		57,660	164,103
Technical library at Yaba College of Technology	53,803		50,075	3,728
Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation				
Expansion of school broadcasts	3,880	(3,387)	493	
Nigerian Institute of Management				
Training program		120,000		120,000
Northern Nigeria, Government of				
Establishment of a credit institution	231,161		68,655	162,506
Expansion of Staff Development Centre	237,120		84,633	152,487
Teacher-training programs at seven colleges	525,000		426,550	98,450
Southern Illinois University				
English-language training in Nigeria	243,000		103,000	140,000
Training, research, and publication on Nigerian affairs				
African American Institute		31,000		31,000
Eastern Nigeria Library Board	16,660			16,660
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs	118,000			118,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
Western Nigeria, Government of				
Institute of Administration at University of Ife	267,000		89,656	177,344
Vocational curricula at Aiyetoro high school		385,000	124,346	260,654
Senegal				
Dakar, University of				
Faculty exchange and research on African law	19,574			19,574
Linguistic research and language training	72,500		7,500	65,000
Preparation of West African atlas	105,000		35,000	70,000
Sudan				
Khartoum, University of				
Economic and social development research	70,000		13,500	56,500
Research in agricultural economics	22,000			22,000
Zambia				
Zambia, University of				
Teaching materials and American staff	300,000		36,750	263,250
North Africa				
Algeria				
Algeria, Republic of				
English-language program at University of Algiers	342,125		142,125	200,000
Secretarial and accountancy training	44,975		41,800	3,175
Survey of family-planning attitudes and practices	7,000		7,000	
Civil Service Commission				
Algerian National School of Administration	108,700		108,700	
Morocco				
Morocco, Kingdom of				
Moroccan School of Administration	206,000		30,000	176,000
National family-planning program	122,000			122,000
Tunisia				
Center for Promotion of Investments				
Studies and conferences		35,000		35,000
National School of Administration				
Training and research in public administration	25,000		25,000	
Tunisia, Republic of				
English-language teaching	89,450		89,450	
National family-planning program	124,400			124,400
Tunis, University of				
Center of Economic and Social Research	75,000		75,000	
Middle East				
Academy of Political Science				
Conference on U.S. policy in the Middle East		17,500	17,500	
Aid to displaced groups				
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace		27,500	27,500	
Near East Emergency Donations	500,000			500,000
Governmental Affairs Institute				
Eastern Mediterranean Development Institute		150,000	75,000	75,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center				
Consultants and technical assistance in the United Arab Republic and North Africa		293,000		293,000
Middle East Studies Association				
General support	37,000		15,000	22,000
Rand Corporation				
Regional economic study		750,000	500,000	250,000
Wisconsin, University of				
Science education in Arab countries	87,066		14,868	72,198
University management program		25,000	25,000	
Iraq				
Baghdad, University of				
Library staff training	66,600		66,600	
Public administration and economics programs	267,700			267,700
Iraq-American Educational Association				
Business education at Al-Hikma University		25,000	25,000	
English-language program at Baghdad College		70,000	48,250	21,750
Iraq, Republic of (Ministry of Education)				
English-language teaching in public schools	52,000		5,180	46,820
Israel				
Israel Foundations Trustees				
Research related to Israeli development	500,000		300,000	200,000
Jordan				
Jordan, Government of				
Civil service classification and pay plan		113,000	61,000	52,000
Development of Institute of Public Administration	125,000	90,000	15,000	200,000
Establishment of junior college for business	99			99
Jordan Development Board	101,000		39,000	62,000
Teacher-training at Statistical Training Center	1,375		1,375	
Jordan, University of				
Development of library facilities	97,000		45,000	52,000
University-wide academic development	104,896		65,896	39,000
Lebanon				
American University of Beirut				
Development administration program	202,000	60,000	65,500	196,500
Institution of new management techniques		105,000		105,000
Association for Social Action				
Strengthening of Amiliyah Vocational Institute		104,000		104,000
Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations (United Presbyterian Church)				
Beirut College for Women	150,000		150,000	
Industry Institute				
Training of professional staff	182,428			182,428
Lebanon, Republic of				
Arid-lands agricultural development headquarters		220,000	43,891	176,109
Regional training center in foreign affairs	190,000		119,000	71,000
Training of professional civil service staff	228,500		75,000	153,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Syria				
Aleppo, University of				
Faculties of Agriculture and Science	742,126		175,000	567,126
Syria, Government of				
Agricultural programs	31,018		326	30,692
Rural-teacher training	20,132			20,132
Turkey				
Development of business and industry				
Economic Development Foundation of Turkey	165,551		33,693	131,858
Turkish Management Association	398,000	100,000	161,000	337,000
Economic and Social Studies Conference Board				
Conference program among Turkish leaders	135,071		46,222	88,849
Hacettepe Science Center Foundation				
Development of undergraduate science program	169,000		77,000	92,000
English-language program	17,645	52,000	15,410	54,235
Institute of Population Studies	327,000		152,400	174,600
Middle East Technical University				
Computing center	297,085		61,785	235,300
Graduate mathematics and science programs	390,422	590,000	220,606	759,816
Strengthening Department of Social Sciences		167,000	63,000	104,000
Teaching and research program in biology	301,000		134,000	167,000
Training in restoration of historic monuments	88,000		14,000	74,000
Robert College				
Preparation of English-language materials	40,000	75,000	65,500	49,500
Scientific and Technical Research Council				
Strengthening scientific scholarship	284,996	150,000	156,463	278,533
Turkey, Government of				
Aid for national science high school	16,464		883	15,581
Turkish Education Foundation				
University scholarship program	92,000		61,000	31,000
Turkish Social Science Association				
Program of social-science research	87,000		50,945	36,055
United Arab Republic				
American University in Cairo				
English-language teaching program	122,600			122,600
Interim support for non-Egyptian faculty members	60,000		60,000	
Population training at Social Research Center		236,000		236,000
Visiting professors from Egyptian universities		180,000		180,000
United Arab Republic, Government of				
Conference program for government officials	79,000			79,000
Economic and social development of Aswan	99,748		99,748	
Institute of National Physical Environment Planning	93,000			93,000
Institute of Statistical Studies	417,000	127,000	105,569	438,431
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	48,928	151,000		199,928
Vocational-training center in aquatic resources	114,000			114,000
	<u>19,038,060</u>	<u>10,493,592</u>	<u>9,386,682</u>	<u>20,144,970</u>

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Center for Applied Linguistics				
Inter-American linguistics and language teaching	91,700	96,000	141,700	46,000
Center for the Economic and Social Development of Latin America				
Research on marginal populations	180,000	(178,728)	1,272	
Colorado, University of				
Latin American biology texts		130,000	32,500	97,500
Fund for Overseas Research Grants and Education, Inc.				
Research awards to young scientists and engineers		165,000	35,000	130,000
Latin American Association for Research in Human Reproduction				
Regional meeting in Bahia, Brazil		10,000	10,000	
Regional demographic research and training				
Latin American Demographic Center		167,100		167,100
Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools	109,800		65,220	44,580
State University of Iowa Foundation				
Latin American fellowships in international writing		30,000		30,000
Argentina				
Advisory services and training in agriculture and education				
Institute of International Education	462,714	767,000	430,902	798,812
National University of the South	282,500		96,500	186,000
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute		(63,899)	(63,899)	
Buenos Aires, University of				
Development of School of Economics	4,065		(75)	4,140
Science library, equipment, closed-circuit television	120,000	(10,746)	33,754	75,500
Development of science curricula and research				
Argentine Institute for Standardization of Materials	85,000		74,000	11,000
Bariloche Foundation	111,000		111,000	
Metallurgical Chamber of Argentine Manufacturing Industries	48,000		15,900	32,100
El Salvador, University of				
Research and training in reproductive biology	183,940	77,800	190,410	71,330
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center				
Work with National Institute of Agricultural Technology		96,400		96,400
National Atomic Energy Commission				
Strengthening of Department of Metallurgy	25,000		25,000	
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research				
Fellowships for advanced study abroad	50,000		50,000	
Science teaching in secondary schools	250,000		30,000	220,000
Strengthening research centers in economics, business, and public administration				
Córdoba, National University of	58			58
Foundation for Latin American Economic Research	182,882		56,667	126,215
Institute for Development of Executives in Argentina	91,991		18,400	73,591
Superior Institute of Public Administration		(8,986)	(8,986)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Torcuato Di Tella Institute				
Latin American Council of Social Sciences		75,000		75,000
Research on marginal populations		194,000	131,583	62,417
Social science center		440,000	370,000	70,000
Brazil				
Bahia, Federal University of				
Research on government administration	19,850		19,850	
Training and studies in reproductive biology	238,908		60,902	178,006
Training for secondary-school language teachers	38,000		23,750	14,250
Brazil, Government of				
Training and research in economic development	246,150		(13,102)	259,252
Carlos Chagas Foundation				
Testing for university admission	50,000		30,000	20,000
Federal Technical School Celso Suckow da Fonseca				
Center for vocational-technical education	248,844		100,390	148,454
Getulio Vargas Foundation				
Educational testing center for secondary schools	157,900		95,922	61,978
Research and staff development at Brazilian Institute of Economics	250,000		142,100	107,900
São Paulo School of Business Education	189,541			189,541
Teaching materials in business and public administration	51,500			51,500
National Bank for Economic Development				
Management training and research	206,000		99,000	107,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul				
Training for junior high school teachers	78,000	393,500	128,000	343,500
Training for secondary-school language teachers	24,500		10,500	14,000
Research on government				
Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of	154,647	220,000	18,666 90,104	201,334 64,543
Research and teaching in the sciences				
Brazilian Academy of Sciences	47,400		20,800	26,600
Brazilian Foundation for Development of Science Teaching	50,000		10,000	40,000
National Council for Advanced Training of University-Level Personnel	619,000		309,500	309,500
Pernambuco, Federal University of	33,000		22,530	10,470
Research and training in agriculture and economics				
Minas Gerais, State of	20,200	198,000	103,700	114,500
Paraná, Federal University of	863,690		99,995	763,695
Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais	217,500	230,000	202,500	245,000
São Paulo, State of		158,000	1,250	156,750
Research and training in the social sciences				
Brazilian Society for Instruction	119,500		68,500	51,000
Ceará, Federal University of	253,677		45,941	207,736
Guanabara, University of the State of	458,844		80,852	377,992
Minas Gerais, Federal University of	525,500	185,100	172,147	538,453
São Paulo, University of	240,075		90,875	149,200
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of				
Graduate training center in linguistics	163,600		81,600	82,000
Faculty of Education	34,750		11,750	23,000
Research in reproductive biology	122,000		83,220	38,780
Teaching and research in social anthropology		229,000	35,240	193,760

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
São Paulo, University of				
Chemistry-laboratory equipment	90,454		27,706	62,748
Establishment of closed-circuit television	20,000			20,000
Marine and fisheries research and training	249,500		13,607	235,893
Society for Family Welfare in Brazil				
Experiment and research in family planning	173,970		99,400	74,570
Caribbean				
Action for Education and Culture, Inc.				
Postsecondary training for Dominican commerce	30,000		30,000	
Advisory services, teaching, and research in Dominican agriculture				
Association for Development	246,900		51,500	195,400
Catholic University "Mother and Teacher"	49,530		14,863	34,667
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		13,000	13,000
West Indies, University of				
Academic development and graduate programs	227,016		84,870	142,146
Demographic research and Barbados fertility study	11,354		11,354	
Eastern Caribbean planning and public administration	291,561	(366)	150,403	140,792
Institute of Education	117,537		117,537	
Institute of Social and Economic Research	178,800		17,383	161,417
Management education		200,000	7,824	192,176
School of Agriculture	312,375		46,000	266,375
Team-teaching experiment in Barbados	123,097		105,445	17,652
Central America				
Costa Rica, University of				
Teacher-education program	323,724		65,397	258,327
Family-planning training		136,000	66,000	70,000
University development				
El Salvador, University of	200,000		80,041	119,959
Higher Council of Central American Universities	62,860		62,860	
National Autonomous University of Honduras		(17,283)	(17,283)	
Chile				
Catholic University of Valparaiso				
Business-school development	253,097		57,572	195,525
Chile, Republic of				
Center for Educational Improvement	160,039		132,818	27,221
Chile, University of				
Development of a system of regional colleges	400,000		291,025	108,975
Graduate training in economics and administration	255,140	177,000	182,759	249,381
Semiconductors laboratory	51,000		51,000	
Community-development assistance				
Institute of International Education	34,723		34,723	
Rice University	6,300			6,300

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
Institute of International Education				
Comprehensive development of University of Chile	1,000,000	1,200,000	2,200,000	
Teacher training and curriculum development			(5,701)	5,701
International Legal Center				
Modernization of Chilean university law curricula	587,750		172,800	414,950
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences				
Graduate training in social sciences		160,000		160,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Support for Chile's national planning program		300,000	107,000	193,000
Minnesota, University of				
Development of University of Concepción		251,000	158,300	92,700
Training of agricultural production specialists		675,000	318,400	356,600
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile				
Center for educational research and economics teaching	104,100		31,530	72,570
Development of physical and mathematical sciences	288,127		239,400	48,727
Office of Planning and Development	16,500		29	16,471
Research and training in urban development	17,172	285,000	119,826	182,346
Teaching and research at School of Sociology	252,400		138,600	113,800
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute				
Vocational-technical program at Federico Santa Maria Technical University	99,794		99,794	
Colombia				
Andes, University of the				
Academic development, planning, and fund raising	208,600		109,910	98,690
Graduate economics program		103,000	2,300	100,700
Undergraduate program at School of Engineering	313,800		112,500	201,300
Antioquia, University of				
General development and teacher training	85,200		85,200	
Faculty study abroad		150,000	7,500	142,500
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine				
Research and experiments in population and demography	220,020		137,440	82,580
Colombian Institute of Agriculture				
Agricultural teaching, research, and extension	715,748		186,000	529,748
Harvard University				
Training in development planning	312,300		312,300	
National University of Colombia				
Central library development	129,140		37,458	91,682
Economics teaching and research		280,000		280,000
Graduate program in sociology			(7,385)	7,385
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University				
Basic-sciences program and teacher education	71,260		42,260	29,000
Valley, University of the				
Division of Sciences	179,000		86,514	92,486
Faculties of Education and Engineering		(27,245)	(44,749)	17,504
Graduate program in industrial management	67,330		67,330	
Office of Planning and Development	80,716		40,958	39,758

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Mexico				
Agricultural education, extension, and research				
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	359,633	379,993	681,565	58,061
Iowa State University	265,161	430,000	265,161	430,000
National School of Agriculture	164,910		94,119	70,791
Texas A&M University	23,454			23,454
United Mexican States	402,463		152,819	249,644
College of Mexico				
Teaching and research in social sciences and humanities		250,000	125,000	125,000
Faculty training in science and engineering				
Academy of Scientific Research		50,000		50,000
National Association of Faculties and Schools of Engineering	22,000		22,000	
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies				
Development of educational television		(6,543)	(6,543)	
Graduate science and engineering fellowships	527,396		73,019	454,377
Training and research in agribusiness		100,000	19,820	80,180
National Autonomous University of Mexico				
Development of language laboratory	11,309		10,539	770
Teaching and research in the sciences and engineering	337,500		168,750	168,750
Nuevo León, University of				
Economics training and research	34,198		20,440	13,758
Research and training in reproductive biology and demography				
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases	165,000		60,000	105,000
Mexican Institute of Social Security	60,000		40,000	20,000
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	13,160	35,000	30,660	17,500
Woman's Hospital	92,129		29,058	63,071
Trust Fund of the Inter-American Center of Scholarly Books				
Establishment of center in Mexico City	50,000		50,000	
Peru				
Agrarian University				
Agricultural economics and rural sociology	246,001		97,560	148,441
Strengthening of Faculty of Sciences	420,834		233,900	186,934
Center of Studies on Population and Development				
Research and training in demography	102,000			102,000
Central Reserve Bank of Peru				
Extension program in economics for universities	131,228		22,890	108,338
National Engineering University				
Curricular and administrative improvements	43,228	95,000	56,728	81,500
National University of San Marcos				
Establishment of language-teaching service	119,567		48,674	70,893
General-studies program	1,640			1,640
Graduate teaching and research in basic sciences	113,000		91,000	22,000
Modernization of university administration	176,000			176,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru				
Campus planning; language equipment	2,573		691	1,882
General development	167,991	14,500	55,622	126,869
Modernizing law faculty		196,000	75,510	120,490
Venezuela				
Andes, University of the				
Economics faculty, photogrammetry laboratory	87,000		87,000	
Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration				
Business and public administration program	45,510	580,000	104,931	520,579
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		156,750	89,250
National Fund for Agricultural and Livestock Research				
Agricultural study and training	150,000		36,000	114,000
Research and training in science and engineering				
Central University of Venezuela	70,000		(54,917)	124,917
Oriente, University of	120,170		120,170	
Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research	25,000	90,000	25,000	90,000
Venezuela, Republic of				
Educational research and development	330,000		140,000	190,000
Organization of School of Public Administration	50,000	(72,526)	(22,526)	
Voluntary Dividend for the Community				
Prevocational teacher-training program	40,000		40,000	
Latin American Studies				
British efforts in Latin American development				
Royal Institute of International Affairs	30,340		23,919	6,421
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)	155,360		34,048	121,312
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Research on Latin American political development		65,000		65,000
Cornell University				
Strengthening of applied agricultural sciences	26,000		26,000	
Cuban and Caribbean studies				
Johns Hopkins University		7,000	7,000	
Miami, University of		100,000	50,000	50,000
Florida, University of				
Research and training in tropical animal production		235,000		235,000
Harvard University				
Study of Latin American education	250,000		250,000	
Hemispheric conferences on emerging problems				
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	75,000		2,200	72,800
Center for Inter-American Relations	200,000	500,000	200,000	500,000
Institute of International Education				
Council on Higher Education in the American Republics	255,000		135,000	120,000
Latin American Studies Association	90,000		20,000	70,000
International Association for Cultural Freedom				
Support of <i>Mundo Nuevo</i>		225,000	60,000	165,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
League of Women Voters				
Civic-development activities in Latin America		130,000	42,500	87,500
Library of Congress				
Projects of Hispanic Foundation	180,000		100,000	80,000
National Academy of Sciences				
Symposia on biological research in Latin America	32,000			32,000
Research Institute for the Study of Man				
Joint research for North American and Caribbean students	104,150		86,300	17,850
Conference on Haiti		12,500	12,500	
Research on Latin American economic development				
Brookings Institution	300,000		169,435	130,565
Torcuato Di Tella Institute (Argentina)	104,000		50,000	54,000
Studies of Latin America				
Columbia University		(5,201)	(5,201)	
Kansas, University of		200,000	70,700	129,300
Vanderbilt University	340,095		79,185	260,910
Washington University				
Urban research with Latin American scholars	100,000		36,322	63,678
Social science teaching and research on Latin America		166,000	83,000	83,000
	<u>24,416,322</u>	<u>11,222,870</u>	<u>15,618,608</u>	<u>20,020,584</u>
Resources				
Athens Technological Organization				
Strengthening of Center of Ekistics	260,000	300,000	335,000	225,000
California, University of (Berkeley)				
UN Economic Commission advisor		6,350		6,350
Education and World Affairs, Inc.				
Overseas Educational Service		153,000	51,500	101,500
Studies and conferences on policy issues	2,400,000		455,000	1,945,000
Establishment of International Legal Center				
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace		(694,776)	(694,776)	
International Legal Center		2,974,776	694,776	2,280,000
Exchange of students, scholars, and leaders				
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	75,000		50,000	25,000
National Association for Foreign Student Affairs	70,000		35,000	35,000
Niels Bohr Institute	105,000		35,000	70,000
United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program	89,000		64,000	25,000
Franklin Book Programs, Inc.				
Book production for developing countries		350,000	140,000	210,000
Hawaii, University of				
Research in social sciences	176,500		85,250	91,250
Study of language problems in developing countries	50,000		50,000	
Indiana University				
Statewide improvement of language teaching	412,720		155,442	257,278
International Executive Service Corps				
Operating capital fund		50,000	26,119	23,881
International Planned Parenthood Federation				
Development of Western Hemisphere staff	150,000			150,000

	UNPAID	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1967	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1968
International-studies programs				
Chicago, University of	2,000,006		312,500	1,687,506
Columbia University	2,500,000		714,286	1,785,714
Cornell University	3,202,450		847,605	2,354,845
Duke University	225,000		175,000	50,000
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts)	460,000		125,589	334,411
Harvard University	2,500,000	(11,705)	(11,705)	2,500,000
McGill University	1,521,600		379,530	1,142,070
Michigan, University of	2,997,000		645,806	2,351,194
New York University	738,750		192,976	545,774
Oregon, University of	365,000		160,000	205,000
Stanford University	3,347,900		776,300	2,571,600
Syracuse University	400,000		95,000	305,000
Wisconsin, University of	900,000		103,399	796,601
Yale University	1,840,000		363,179	1,476,821
International urban studies				
Centre for Environmental Studies (London)	650,000		(25,000)	675,000
Columbia University	300,000		66,667	233,333
Japan Center for Area Development Research	442,720		126,159	316,561
Johns Hopkins University				
Foreign-policy analysis	327,767		55,181	272,586
Laval University				
International center on bilingualism	323,162		58,393	264,769
Linguistic research and teaching				
Georgetown University	266,000		23,834	242,166
Linguistic Society of America		300,000		300,000
York, University of		100,000		100,000
Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway)				
Development economics unit	150,000		110,000	40,000
Orientation for foreign graduate students				
American Economic Association		350,000		350,000
Association of American Law Schools		375,000	150,000	225,000
Overseas professional-service fellowships				
Cornell University	208,000		187,000	21,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	148,695		43,473	105,222
New Mexico, University of	56,343	(21,225)	35,118	
Purdue University	510,157		284,052	226,105
Syracuse University	210,000		105,000	105,000
Programs in Chinese, Japanese, and Middle Eastern languages				
Princeton University	324,700	160,000	160,266	324,434
Purdue Research Foundation	159,619		56,466	103,153
Stanford University	468,000		112,000	356,000
Research, publications, and conferences				
American Society of Animal Science		20,000	20,000	
American Society of International Law	373,066		136,207	236,859
Brookings Institution	31,600		31,600	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		(15,907)	(15,907)	
Social Science Research Council	136,250		83,675	52,575
Stanford Research Institute		(19,591)	(19,591)	
Training and research on foreign aid				
American Society for Public Administration	124,610		54,729	69,881
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		60,000	60,000	
National Academy of Sciences		20,000	20,000	
Pennsylvania, University of		350,000	20,000	330,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
United Nations (International School)				
Remodeling of temporary building	290,000		290,000	
Wisconsin, University of				
Establishment of Center for Development	800,000		128,000	672,000
Yale University				
Graduate economics education for foreign students	50,000		50,000	
	<u>33,136,615</u>	<u>4,805,922</u>	<u>8,769,098</u>	<u>29,173,439</u>
Population				
Population Council				
General support	5,320,000		2,362,500	2,957,500
Primate facility in Bio-Medical Division	1,030,000		60,000	970,000
Research program of Weizmann Institute (Israel)	447,725		27,725	420,000
Information service for family-planning administrators		200,000		200,000
Population Studies				
Mid-Career Fellowships in Population				
California, University of		25,172	500	24,672
Cornell University		20,400		20,400
Institute of International Education		25,000	25,000	
North Carolina, University of		81,138	18,000	63,138
Washington, University of		25,000	25,000	
Population Reference Bureau				
Dissemination of information on population	62,000	100,000	146,000	16,000
Stanford University				
Study of contraceptive distribution		20,000	20,000	
Training and research in population				
Brown University	84,986		29,901	55,085
California, University of (Berkeley)	66,000	671,647	22,000	715,647
Chicago, University of	452,968	450,000	482,637	420,331
Cornell University	168,000		80,500	87,500
Georgetown University	397,939		88,398	309,541
Harvard University	393,000		270,000	123,000
Johns Hopkins University	325,000		325,000	
London School of Economics and Political Science	133,957		32,677	101,280
Michigan, University of	1,677,972	1,749,320	1,166,078	2,261,214
North Carolina, University of	370,000	1,500,000	370,000	1,500,000
Pennsylvania, University of	187,000		14,222	172,778
Reproductive Biology				
International Society of Endocrinology				
Third International Congress of Endocrinology		10,000	10,000	
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm)				
Symposia on research methods		112,000		112,000
Medical-student research in reproductive biology				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	16,000		8,000	8,000
Colorado, University of	12,000			12,000
Columbia University	18,800			18,800
Cornell University	18,000			18,000
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	4,897			4,897
Johns Hopkins University	20,000		10,000	10,000
Kansas, University of	6,000		6,000	
Michigan, University of	9,000			9,000
Vanderbilt University	10,000		10,000	
Washington University	10,000	(10,000)		
Yale University	10,000		10,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Research and advanced training				
Albany Medical College		338,525		338,525
Albert Einstein Medical Center (Philadelphia)	388,000		83,089	304,911
Birmingham, University of	23,000	173,570	23,000	173,570
California, University of (Berkeley)		221,950	24,165	197,785
California, University of (Los Angeles) School of Medicine	353,000			353,000
Cambridge, University of		313,000		313,000
Catholic University of Louvain	169,000		25,430	143,570
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan)	590,000		179,000	411,000
Chicago, University of		189,458		189,458
Colorado, University of	97,000			97,000
Columbia University, Institute of Human Reproduction	7,735,000	243,000	84,762	7,893,238
Cornell University Medical College	940,000		359,648	580,352
Edinburgh, University of	151,000		29,680	121,320
Florida, University of, College of Medicine	56,000		36,000	20,000
Free University of Brussels	240,000		94,800	145,200
Geneva, University of	163,000		110,000	53,000
Georgia, University of		176,000		176,000
Harvard University, School of Medicine	2,596,000		306,000	2,290,000
Hawaii, University of	237,748		63,423	174,325
Institute of International Education		125,000		125,000
Johns Hopkins University	105,733		49,424	56,309
Kansas, University of	100,000		61,000	39,000
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm)	440,000		80,000	360,000
Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital	402,860		240,831	162,029
Lund, University of	12,400	437,189	12,400	437,189
Manchester, University of	71,576		10,443	61,133
Medical Research Council (London)	117,000			117,000
Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center		100,323		100,323
Milan, University of	300,000		95,200	204,800
Mount Sinai School of Medicine		645,279		645,279
Pacific Northwest Research Foundation		357,470	34,875	322,595
Paris, University of, Faculty of Medicine	300,000		79,000	221,000
Pennsylvania, University of	846,000			846,000
Philipps University (Marburg/Lahn, Germany)	50,000			50,000
Pittsburgh, University of		190,300		190,300
Population Council, Bio-Medical Laboratories	5,750,000		750,000	5,000,000
Puerto Rico, University of		181,867	37,125	144,742
State Serum Institute (Copenhagen)	114,400		52,734	61,666
Sydney, University of	130,600			130,600
Tel-Hashomer Hospital, Endocrinology Institute (Israel)	275,000		84,000	191,000
Texas, University of		155,000	47,000	108,000
United Birmingham Hospital (England)	49,500		16,328	33,172
Uppsala, University of	400,000		105,000	295,000
Vanderbilt University	15,000			15,000
Vienna, University of	200,000		74,000	126,000
Washington, University of	672,913		178,765	494,148
Western Reserve University	584,487		208,005	376,482
Wisconsin, University of	656,280			656,280
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	1,017,660		406,819	610,841
Yale University School of Medicine	990,000		71,500	918,500
World Health Organization				
Conference on immunology of reproduction		12,000	12,000	
Family Planning in the United States				
American Public Health Association				
Professional training in population	200,000		37,200	162,800

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Local and state family-planning services				
Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland		250,000	75,000	175,000
Planned Parenthood of New York City		125,000		125,000
Tulane University	239,523		50,793	188,730
National Urban League				
Family-planning education		350,000		350,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America				
Assistance to family-planning agencies; publications	295,350		150,133	145,217
Sex Information and Education Council				
Professional staff expansion	208,750		133,750	75,000
Wake Forest College				
Research to improve clinic programs	285,000		77,950	207,050
	<u>39,820,024</u>	<u>9,564,608</u>	<u>10,270,410</u>	<u>39,114,222</u>
International Understanding				
American community education in world affairs				
Council on Foreign Relations	1,000,000			1,000,000
Foreign Policy Association		250,000	215,000	35,000
United Nations Association	150,000	400,000	213,956	336,044
World Affairs Council of Northern California	18,500		18,500	
World Affairs Council of Philadelphia	26,000		21,000	5,000
World Peace Foundation		12,500	12,500	
Committee for Economic Development				
Foreign economic policy research	125,000		100,000	25,000
Cornell University				
Conference on international education	35,000		35,000	
International committee on economic development		(12,818)	(12,818)	
Harvard University				
International seminar for mid-career leaders		25,000	25,000	
International Council of Scientific Unions				
Planning of international scientific programs	41			41
International legal-studies programs				
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund	30,000		30,000	
British Institute of International and Comparative Law	72,500		72,500	
Hague Academy of International Law	100,000		100,000	
Leyden, University of	19,000	62,500	19,000	62,500
International Schools Examination Syndicate				
Uniform curricula and examination standards	150,000		59,818	90,182
International-studies centers				
Adlai E. Stevenson Institute of International Affairs (Chicago)	1,000,000			1,000,000
Australian National University	279,280		112,112	167,168
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)		160,000	39,996	120,004
Institute for Strategic Studies (London)	298,000		115,000	183,000
Institute of International Affairs (Rome)	105,000		105,000	
Johns Hopkins University		65,000	65,000	
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)	1,750,000		194,000	1,556,000
National Industrial Conference Board				
Conference on private role in food problems		10,000	10,000	
United Nations Institute for Training and Research				
General support		100,000		100,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
East-West Relations				
American Council of Learned Societies				
Asian and Slavic studies	200,000	600,000	200,000	600,000
International Research and Exchanges Board		150,000	37,500	112,500
U.S.-U.S.S.R. scholarly exchanges		100,000	30,000	70,000
Center for Applied Linguistics				
Study of Serbo-Croatian and English languages		65,000		65,000
Indiana University Foundation				
Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants	1,200,000		408,323	791,677
Institute of International Education				
East-West program of scholarly exchange	1,000,000	800,000	1,000,000	800,000
Stanford University				
Yugoslav center for management education		85,000	42,500	42,500
Wayne State University				
American-Yugoslav project in regional and urban studies		180,000	22,500	157,500
International Communications				
Advancement of foreign journalism				
Columbia University	278,000		89,781	188,219
Inter-American Press Association Technical Center	225,000		112,500	112,500
International Association for Cultural Freedom				
General support		1,300,000	1,300,000	
International Press Institute				
Improvement of the flow of news between countries	125,000	(8,509)	16,491	100,000
Training African journalists in its Nairobi center	141,000		114,000	27,000
Radio and television development				
Broadcast Institute of North America		300,000	25,000	275,000
Centre for Educational Television Overseas	170,100		32,600	137,500
Europe and the Atlantic				
American studies in European universities				
American Council of Learned Societies	2,100,000		600,000	1,500,000
Free University of Berlin	167,000		70,000	97,000
Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy (Rome)				
Research on national economic problems	25,000		25,000	
Athens Technological Organization				
Support of scholars in the social and physical sciences		50,000		50,000
Georgetown University				
English-language teaching in Spain	100,000		25,616	74,384
Governmental Affairs Institute				
Improvement of Greek-Turkish economic ties	12,500		12,500	
Institute of Race Relations (London)				
Studies of race relations in Britain and elsewhere	125,000		125,000	
International Atomic Energy Agency				
International Centre for Theoretical Physics	160,000		95,000	65,000
Pennsylvania, University of				
Conference on U.S.-European scientific cooperation	20,000		20,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Research and education in Atlantic cooperation and European integration				
American Assembly		85,000	50,000	35,000
Atlantic Council of the United States		3,500		3,500
Atlantic Institute	30,000	125,000	30,000	125,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace		50,000	12,000	38,000
European Community Institute for University Studies		250,000	59,000	191,000
Political and Economic Planning			50,000	
Royal Institute of International Affairs	50,000		67,500	22,500
Sussex, University of	90,000	100,000	33,000	67,000
Tocqueville Center		35,000	35,000	
Royal Hellenic Research Foundation				
Monographs on economics		50,000		50,000
United States Education Foundation in Greece				
Completion of research studies		10,000		10,000
	11,376,921	5,402,173	6,291,375	10,487,719
Totals—International Division	\$173,866,959	\$53,958,893	\$69,283,345	\$158,542,507

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		(\$81,581)	(\$81,581)	
Council on Foundations				
General support		100,000	12,500	\$ 87,500
Dunsmuir House Educational and Research Center				
Study of feasibility of expanding facilities	\$ 12,500		12,500	
Institute of International Education				
Travel and study awards	50,200		50,200	
Iroki Foundation				
Conference on narcotics and drug abuse		17,500	17,500	
National Fund for Medical Education				
Medical-schools program	114,648		114,648	
United Foundation				
Detroit-area community activities	450,000	300,000	150,000	600,000
Totals—Miscellaneous	\$ 627,348	\$ 335,919	\$ 275,767	\$ 687,500
Totals—Grants	\$486,178,925	\$175,730,175*	\$235,157,794	\$426,751,306

*This amount consists of \$22,248,162 for grants approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$153,482,013 for grants authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

Statement of Projects for the year ended September 30, 1968

(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 1968. The column in color shows total 1968 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1968 or earlier.)

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968
National Affairs				
Consultant for law and environment program		\$ 65,000	\$ 23,352	\$ 41,648
Drug-use studies		10,000		10,000
Evaluation of defender program and other projects	\$312,661	(508)	12,518	299,635
Income-maintenance pilot projects		100,000	9,623	90,377
Metropolitan Applied Research Center special projects		190,000	28,199	161,801
Special park-district project		43,149	43,149	
Studies of government cash balances		80,000	30,000	50,000
Education and Research				
Administration of aid to institutions in Berlin	2,214			2,214
Advanced study for Negro college administrators		75,000	55,694	19,306
Conferences on aboriginal education, citizenship education, teacher education, and urban community colleges	31,898	3,615	6,463	29,050
Conferences, studies, and visiting specialists on European management education		350,000	24,971	325,029
Consultants for urban, technical, and comprehensive education projects	103,217	75,000	36,639	141,578
Development of new educational program for school administrators		100,000	4,366	95,634
European fellowships in business administration		250,000	15,505	234,495
Evaluation of business education program	20,989			20,989
Fellowships for prospective Negro college teachers		50,000	613	49,387
Fellowships for rural educators		1,500,000	295,362	1,204,638
Improvement of instructional television	36,343		12,745	23,598
Negro college improvement efforts	118,783	250,000	169,424	199,359
Research awards for Negro college social scientists		150,000	72,600	77,400
Research on school achievement and decentralization		85,000	76,411	8,589
Research and training awards for social scientists		300,000	29,589	270,411
Residencies in industry for engineering professors	776,399	(526,652)	97,427	152,320
Specialists on Negro enrollment in higher education		150,000	8,906	141,094
Strengthening management of university resources	50,000	460,000	272,391	237,609
Travel grants for Negro college faculty	75,000	150,000	64,404	160,596

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968
Humanities and the Arts				
Commissions for new American operas	165,200	(57,305)		107,895
Grants-in-aid to artists	94,419	(500)	17,146	76,773
Resident theater program for playwrights	277,366		(46)	277,412
Training of museum curatorial personnel	197,784	325,000	69,816	452,968
Public Broadcasting				
Study of satellite use for public television	58,200	25,000	73,897	9,303
International				
Conferences on international understanding	3,943	(3,747)	196	
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for consultants and other professional staff engaged in Foundation projects overseas	(304,929)	304,929		
Regional consultants	113,749	8,910	45,739	76,920
Asia and the Pacific				
Clerical-skills center in Indonesia	45,000	65,000	25,962	84,038
Commission for a Southeast Asia Institute of Higher Education	52,000		17,279	34,721
Consultants for India on education, food production, economics, administration, urban planning, and manpower	1,669,338	2,424,000	1,226,473	2,866,865
Consultants for Indonesia in agricultural research		150,000	21,905	128,095
Consultants for Malaysia on economic planning	43,161	(43,161)		
Consultants for Pakistan on agriculture, management, and planning	204,872		99,448	105,424
Consultants for the Philippines on agriculture and natural resources, and higher education		209,175	24,197	184,978
Consultants for Thailand on family planning, education, and agriculture		571,000	14,653	556,347
Consultants for Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES)		74,000		74,000
English-language training center in Thailand		367,500	6,870	360,630

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968
		PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	
Fellowships and research assistance for Southeast Asian scholars		400,000		400,000
Fellowships at Malang English Language Graduate School (Indonesia)		30,000	15,000	15,000
Field office activities	7,273	4,751,299	4,714,281	44,291
Forestry development in Madhya Pradesh	411,000	(411,000)		
Indian fellowships in economics, politics, and administration	55,000	75,000	49,725	80,275
Japanese-American roundtable discussions	43,908		27,728	16,180
Research on teaching of English in Japan	99,377		57,811	41,566
University of Delhi library system		128,000	627	127,373
Middle East and Africa				
Consultants for Algeria on demography and public administration	11,616	(1,813)	9,803	
Consultants for the Congo on economic planning	49,293		4,820	44,473
Consultants for East Africa on vocational education, public-service training, economic planning, and business and industrial development	714,887	770,000	1,054,719	430,168
Consultants for West Africa on economic planning, public-service training, urban development, English-language teaching, and population	137,932	649,000	501,983	284,949
Consultants in the Middle East on agriculture, education, public administration, and economic planning	343,498	725,007	716,015	352,490
Consultants for Morocco on public administration	64,340	(55,067)	9,273	
Consultants for Tunisia on linguistics, economic planning and research, public administration, and manpower planning	290,374	(248,403)	41,971	
Consultants for Turkey on social and natural sciences and business development	137,817		15,758	122,059
Consultants for United Arab Republic on resource development, business management, and family planning	699,025	(45,143)	131,500	522,382
East African sociolinguistic survey	256,013		113,146	142,867
Exchanges in agriculture and scientific research in West Africa	70,757		8	70,749
Field office operations		3,283,776	2,816,571	467,205
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	275,321	750,000	799,458	225,863
National Library in Nigeria	238,123		52,731	185,392
Regional conferences and workshops	297,932	80,500	122,221	256,211

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1967	Changes during the fiscal year		UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968
		PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Assistance to Argentine university professors	160,564		141,832	18,732
Consultants for American School of Rio de Janeiro	78,277		49,896	28,381
Consultants for Argentina on regional and urban development	873	(337)	536	
Consultant in agricultural extension for Mexico		28,000		28,000
Fellowships for Mexican university staff	123,112	65,000	113,460	74,652
Field office operations	24,551	3,251,487	3,263,158	12,880
Housing and community planning in Chile	245,331		274,790	(29,459)
International Center of Tropical Agriculture in Colombia		180,000	15,251	164,749
Latin American regional conferences	73,995		59,079	14,916
Normal-school development in Chile		40,000	6,055	33,945
Studies of Cuba		125,000	20,000	105,000
Summer institutes in linguistics in Brazil	46,200		24,600	21,600
Support for Latin American Committee of Deans of Schools of Administration		10,000		10,000
Teaching and research fellowships in Latin America	113,000	950,000	260,593	802,407
Visiting professors at National University of Colombia		118,000	28,054	89,946
Population				
Consultants on population research	61,760		15,461	46,299
Staff conferences and information services		22,000	13,167	8,833
Miscellaneous				
Planning and evaluation studies	92,981			92,981
Travel and study awards	1,740,492	2,373,751	3,115,480	998,763
Totals—Projects	<u>\$11,112,229</u>	<u>\$26,373,462*</u>	<u>\$21,690,447</u>	<u>\$15,795,244</u>

*Of this amount \$675,561 was approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$25,697,901 was authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

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