

The Ford Foundation Annual Report 1966

The Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution serving the public welfare. It seeks to identify and contribute to the solution of problems of national and international importance. The Foundation grants 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 until 1950 made grants largely to Michigan charitable and educational institutions. In 1950 the Foundation became a national organization and virtually all of its grants have been made since then.

Including the fiscal year 1966, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$2.95 billion, including grants to 5,508 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and seventy-eight foreign countries.

The Ford Foundation is independent of other institutions, commercial and noncommercial.



The Ford Foundation *Annual Report October 1, 1965 to September 30, 1966*

to advance human welfare

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The President's Review

The President's Review

I

This introduction to our Annual Report deals with a few selected elements in our present work. The Ford Foundation is a large enterprise, and its activities engage the energies of hundreds of talented men and women. The full report gives an account of all that we did in fiscal 1966. As the years pass I will hope to offer my own comments on all aspects of our work. This first year I have tackled three subjects of present concern: first—the role of the Foundation in discussions of public issues; second—our concern with the financial resources of higher education; and third—the internal arrangements of the Ford Foundation.

Public Issues, Philanthropic Foundations, and Straight Talk

This year we have had to think about the proper role of this foundation in the discussion of public issues because we have been discussing one. For reasons summarized below on page 1, the Ford Foundation in 1966 decided to respond to the call of the Federal Communications Commission for advice on the future of domestic communication satellites. This decision was required, in our judgment, by the great importance of this question for the future of noncommercial television—a subject with which this foundation has been closely and expensively concerned for more than a decade.

In the sea of documents called forth by the F.C.C. proceeding, our purpose remains clear—to focus attention on the needs of educational television and the special promise of free satellite channels for its full development. We are encouraged by the public response to this purpose. A major national decision impends; the Foundation knows more about some parts of the issue than anyone else in the country; we have some fresh ideas and the means to seek further expert comment. Our right to speak was plain in law; our duty was clear in the record of what we had learned. The call of the F.C.C. was thus a challenge and an opportunity for the friends of educational television, and we decided that to keep silent in such a situation would be irresponsible.

But this proceeding does take us into an arena where there are great commercial interests. Can we be charged with “interfering with other people’s business,” when that business is concerned with a national decision on public policy? No such charge has been made by the leaders of the affected industries. They do not all agree with us—or we with all of them—but they recognize our right to speak. They appear to accept our view that the competition of ideas is the life of regulated trade.

I think there is a wider principle here: that no public interest is served by any convention under which one part of our society remains silent whenever someone else is thought to have a special interest. The churches, the government, the businessmen, the educators, the unions, the farmers, the doctors, the lawyers, the press, yes and the

foundations—all should be open to fair comment. It is almost always a bad sign when a publicly chartered organization or a profession resists reasonable inquiry into its affairs. (An exception exists when such inquiry is aimed at the civil rights of individuals. True competitive secrets are also a limited exception.) We should not confuse the critically important right of *personal* privacy with the much more limited right of *corporate* privacy. In a highly interconnected society every large organization is affected with a public interest—and the best-run outfits, on the whole, are the ones which are most open.

In these years of prosperity and of growing organizational sophistication, there has developed in this country a degree of public blandness which does us no credit. Neither in business, nor in the professions, nor in government is there enough encouragement to independent activities by young men. The “organization man” is not merely a slick phrase. He is a growing menace to us all, not because of what he is—a decent and hard-working servant of his organization—but because of what he is *not*. He is *not* willing to annoy his organization by any action, and his organization is too easily annoyed.

Foundations ought to stand against this kind of thing. They should begin by encouraging both variety and energy of expression in their own staffs. Beyond this they should put a premium upon diversity in their grant-making and be ready to give a hand to the unorthodox (which can mean help to those who are academically unfashionable, or unpleasing to orthodox intellectuals, as well as help to those who may be critical of what is rather uncritically called the Establishment). I hasten to add that merely to be peculiar is not a sufficient ground for successful application—there are too many who meet that test.

Foundations should also contribute in as many ways as they properly can to honest public discussions of issues which are controversial. Usually the right role for a foundation will be simply to facilitate the responsible examination of such questions. But occasionally a foundation will want to take a position. That is its right and can be its duty—as for us in the fields of educational television, population control, and equal opportunity.*

Obviously foundations are accountable to the public and its representatives, and

*The Foundation in 1966 made an important decision to expand its effort in this last field. Our views on this subject have been separately set forth in a pamphlet, *Action for Equal Opportunity*, which is available on request.

at the Ford Foundation we gladly accept that accountability. We stand ready at all times to explain ourselves to public authorities. We have the duty of all chartered organizations to conduct our business openly, and the special obligation of candor which falls on those who enjoy tax-exempt status as charitable institutions. It is also good for us to be exposed to analysis and criticism.

Moreover, I hope that no one will misconstrue a few highly traditional sentiments about diversity and dissent as a declaration that only the controversial deserves support. All of us know of critically important causes which are not controversial at all—only difficult and demanding. Among fields well plowed by the Ford Foundation, one thinks of such an example as our sustained support of American colleges and universities and their faculties. This has been a popular and straightforward activity, and also a good one. It has been equally noncontroversial for us to support research in rice. Foreign-area studies are becoming a conventional subject, and East-West cultural exchange is almost boring to the avant-garde, but both still need help, and will have it. Dollar for dollar, the bulk of our work will still be work-a-day stuff, by the standards of those who think conflict is the only test of quality. It would be as foolish to abandon such solid work because it is safe as it would be timid to limit ourselves to such work exclusively.

Nevertheless, the first lesson I have learned in this last year is that we have no warrant to be mute when there comes a time to speak—a time to put our mouth where our money is. We intend to be careful and responsible in what we say, but we find no virtue in a vow of silence.

The Foundation and the Economics of Higher Education

Our current approach to the financial condition of the Higher Learning has been by way of a careful review of the financial condition of the Ford Foundation. In the broadest terms, our conclusion is that there is no solution to the problems of the private colleges and universities in simply giving away the Ford Foundation. It is quite understandable that any given dean or president should feel sure that he needs our capital more than we do—when I was a dean I felt that way myself. The trouble is in the arithmetic: the present needs of deans and presidents, strung end to end, would go three times around the endowment of the Ford Foundation, without a pause for breath.

I joke in order not to cry—the unfilled needs of deans and presidents are real, and it is quite possible that we should rate those needs higher than our own survival. A foundation should regularly ask itself if it could do more good dead than alive. We

have asked ourselves that question this year, and the present decision of the trustees is to stay in business. We find there is no present reason to believe that the world will have less need of a large foundation in 1980 than in 1967; the forces we help to counterbalance are not likely to be smaller—the need for an independent agency not likely to be less. So we accept, for now, a clear obligation to preserve our endowment for our successors.

This policy decision requires us to spend not more, but somewhat less, in the immediate future. As this report shows, we have been spending at the rate of over \$300 million in recent years, while our income has been only about \$150 million. We intend to continue to spend somewhat beyond our income—in the hope of reasonable long-term capital gains—but not at the rate of recent years.

A lowered rate of spending requires a reconsideration of all our activities. The senior officers of the Foundation are unanimous in believing that such a review is good for us—foundations, like other human institutions, can improve their average performance under the discipline of choice. But we take no pleasure at all in the fact that the most immediate consequence of our decision to survive must be a careful reconsideration of our Special Program of capital grants to colleges and universities. This program, over the last six years, has required grants totalling \$325 million. Appropriations at this rate cannot continue. Hard choices lie ahead.

I share with my fellow trustees a strong belief in the value of this Special Program. Indeed we have extended it, at the end of this year, to one more major university. The largest single action of 1966 (completed just after the close of the fiscal year) was a matching grant of \$25 million to Columbia University for general support, together with an appropriation of \$10 million for new activities in urban and minority affairs. We acted on the simple but deeply held conviction that a great metropolis has no greater asset than a university of the highest international class, that Columbia is such a university, and that massive capital reinforcement is exactly what Columbia now requires if it is to play the same great role in the future. The additional appropriation of \$10 million reflects the shared conviction of Columbia and the Ford Foundation that a great urban university today has a special obligation to put itself at the forefront of intelligent concern for the interlocking problems of the city and the Negro—by thought, by teaching, and by action. The past record of our universities in these fields is not outstanding, but our concern is with the future, not the past. We are convinced that Columbia has a great constructive work to do—not *to* the city and the Negro, but in sympathetic effort *with* them. The awakened initiative of a great academic community can be a formidable force for good.

After Columbia, what? We do not yet know. We know that the program cannot continue at its past level—but until our trustees have a chance to weigh the choices carefully, no prediction is possible.

The greatest general problem of higher education is money, and the multiplying needs of the nation's colleges and universities force a recognition that each new attempt at a massive solution has left trustees and presidents just where they started: in very great need. Great gains have been made; the academic profession has reached a wholly new level of economic strength, and the instruments of excellence—the libraries and laboratories—are stronger than ever. But the university that pauses to look back will quickly fall behind in the endless race to the future, and the private university that does not choose an entrepreneur for its president is bound to be sorry. The great academic leaders have always had entrepreneurial energy, and the president's chair has never been a good seat for a man of purely philosophical temper. With rare exceptions the leaders of our colleges and universities have accepted this charge upon their time and energy.

Yet the president as promoter is only a part of what an institution needs. He should be an educational leader, first of all—and such leadership requires high intellectual command of the old and new issues of academic life. Men with such command are rare. Today we are in danger of creating a situation in which the best of them will reject the hard life of high-energy salesmanship which a college presidency bids fair to become.

If this pressure on the president were merely an accidental increase in the burdens of one class of man, we could safely treat it with detachment, and comfort ourselves with the reflection that college presidents are almost all volunteers. But it is more serious than that. The time and energy of many more than the president are inevitably engaged in the general struggles. Deans and department heads also have hopes, and also face the annual consequence of competitive pressure that keeps raising the cost of standing still. Colleges and universities expect these men to be the principal agents of innovation and reform, but if they are preoccupied with paying their bills, other things will inevitably tend to take second place.

Where will all this end? The answer is that it will not and should not end. Colleges and universities are both instruments and expressions of our highest purposes. They could usefully be several times more affluent than they are. The competitive turmoil of the last fifteen years has been well worth it, and the hope of the next generation must be for at least equal progress and for a level of support that sets men free for academic leadership.

So the only right answer to the problem of the pressure for resources is to provide the resources. The rate of budgetary growth for American colleges and universities in the last decade has averaged 14 per cent a year. America must find ways to increase the academic budgets of its colleges and universities at a continuing rate of at least 10 per cent a year for as far ahead as the eye can see.

There are four major sources of revenue for American institutions of higher learning: tuition, taxes, gifts, and endowment income.

1. The easiest course is to raise the tuition. In the last fifteen years the tuition charge at first-rate private institutions has tripled—an average rate of increase of about 7 or 8 per cent a year. There is little evidence that the increases have been excessive. They have certainly increased the urgency of fully developed student financial aid programs. They have also increased the attractiveness of public institutions, but they have not destroyed the strong appeal of good private colleges. They have underpinned an overdue increase in the salary scale of the academic profession. But there is now a question whether tuition can continue to rise at recent rates without handicapping both students and parents. We believe that it is highly desirable to find both public and private devices which will make it practicable for private institutions to charge still higher tuition (up to the full cost, in appropriate cases), and the Ford Foundation will encourage further study of this subject.

2. Taxes are another great instrument of progress, and the quickening flow of tax money into higher education has been one of the great social achievements since World War II. The impact of public money has been uneven—more to the big than the small, and more to the public than the private institution. The great example here is the University of California, and the temporary turmoil of Berkeley should not blind us to the extraordinary qualities of that institution. The taxpayers of California have shown—at least through 1966—their ability to combine financial generosity with respect for freedom; it is hardly thinkable that the excesses or the vindictiveness of a few at either extreme should be allowed to do any lasting damage to the magnificent partnership between the people of California and their great university.

Federal funds, the largest single new force in higher education, will probably continue to grow. The complex effects of this necessary growth are still imperfectly understood. The largely autonomous powers of subcommittees (whether of scholars or of Congressmen) may be too great. Higher education itself, which accepted some four billions of Federal dollars last year, has been perhaps a shade slow in accepting the duty of enlarging public understanding of the impact of Federal funds and weighing the distortions against the real need and value of particular kinds of institutions.

The novelty, size, and political sensitivity of the new Federal commitment to education make it a fit object of study and comment, and we share the general interest in this problem. But I do not conceal my own belief that Federal assistance to higher education is good, and needed—and should grow.

3. Gifts to American colleges and universities are good. There should be more of them. We are told by those to whom the Foundation has made challenge grants that these grants have been helpful in stirring the generosity of others. But I believe that the modern American rich have only begun to do what they could and should for higher education. The average “generous” alumnus is sharing only a small fraction of his wealth with any college. Nor should we forget that most of the cost of this generosity is now borne by the government, through the tax deductions it permits. Gifts have multiplied three-and-a-half times in the last fifteen years, but they should be five times what they are. There is a special obligation and opportunity open to those hundreds of Americans who have built large new fortunes in the last generation—as well as to those who have had their money longer. The American rich—old and new—are missing a lot of excitement by their relatively slow and feeble giving. Where are the modern Andrew Carnegies—the men who will do *more* than all their friends expect?

Corporations too can do much better, though the delights of corporate generosity are more impersonal. Great credit belongs to those who have led in the movement for corporate giving—but they are the first to say that it is still only a fraction of what it should be.

4. The last great source of funds for American colleges and universities is the endowment fund. We believe that there may be room for great improvement here. It is far from clear that trustees have reason to be proud of their performance in making money for their colleges. We recognize the risks of unconventional investing, but the true test of performance in the handling of money is the record of achievement, not the opinion of the respectable. We have the preliminary impression that over the long run caution has cost our colleges and universities much more than imprudence or excessive risk-taking. The Foundation intends to make a careful survey of this whole field. If our first impression is even partly justified, the consequences for the welfare of the Higher Learning may be much larger than any direct grant that this foundation could possibly make. The capital portfolios of American colleges and universities are now estimated at \$12 billion, at market value. If their current average annual performance, counting both interest and capital appreciation, could be improved by only 1 per cent of capital per year, the increased return to our colleges and universities

would be \$120 million a year, more than twice the current budget of the Ford Foundation for Education and Research.

We expect to seek professional help for this financial analysis, and we expect to consult investment experts of all shades of opinion. The dedication and probity of college and university trustees is not at issue here. The question is one of testing investment effectiveness by a study of the records of all concerned. (We shall have a critical look at our investment performance too.) The stakes are too big to justify any complacent assumption that all is for the best as it is.

Changes Within the Ford Foundation

There were several significant changes in the internal affairs of the Foundation in 1966.

Three trustees, Donald K. David, Mark F. Ethridge, and Laurence M. Gould, reached the mandatory retirement age. They have served with understanding and distinction, keeping our chartered purposes foremost in their advice and consent. To fill one of the vacancies on the board, the trustees have elected Alexander Heard, political scientist and Chancellor of Vanderbilt University.

Henry T. Heald resigned as president at the end of 1965, after nearly ten years of productive and courageous leadership. Mr. Heald gave to the Foundation a professional integrity and an impatience with the merely fashionable which it should always keep. He has been deeply generous in helping me learn my way.

Two valued vice presidents reached the mandatory age of retirement. Clarence Faust has left his mark on American education. We shall do our best to imitate his habit of clarity and his persistent refusal to take it for granted that what is conventional is also right. F. F. Hill is no longer our vice president for international affairs, but he continues as our senior consultant on agricultural research. He has already earned his place among the small handful of men in this field (their first habitat was the Rockefeller Foundation) who have used science, good sense, and imaginative persistence to produce magnificent practical results.

Other departures have taken younger men to new duties. John Howard is leaving after a sixteen-year record of remarkably constructive grant-making that created the underlying structure for international studies in the colleges and universities of the country. He undertakes a new task—in the undercultivated field of law and overseas development—that fits his talents to a T, and the Foundation is proud to be the first to support his new work. Paul Ylvisaker leaves us to become the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs for the State of New Jersey on March 1. For twelve years he used his imaginative intelligence and his immediate human sympathy

to put the Ford Foundation where the action was. Many of the problems of law, government, justice, poverty, and prejudice were his problems as a man before they were ours as a foundation; we shall miss him. He too is going to a job which will give new scope to his talents.

It takes skill and dedication to give money away. A few men, by temperament, learn philanthropy early and continue in it wisely all their days. But usually it also takes a certain freshness, and I will record my own conviction that a major philanthropic foundation is a good place for the reasonably regular circulation of talent. There is a certain shelter in the life of a grant-maker that makes it good for individuals of marked ability to try other kinds of effort, and conversely a foundation is helped when it can enlist the skills of men who have been exposed to the world in other ways. What we hope, in this time of transition at the Ford Foundation, is that we shall be able to persist in the best practices of those who have left, while we also keep ourselves in flexible readiness to meet the new opportunities of each new season.

The twin purposes of persistence and of flexibility underlie changes in our internal organization which were approved by the board of trustees at the end of the year. The outlines of the new pattern indicated in the staff listing show the relations and differences with the previous organization, which is shown in the table of contents.

We now have four divisions concerned with grants and appropriations. Two of them are little changed from their predecessors—our Division of International Affairs and our Division of Humanities and the Arts.

The International Division is now under the leadership of David E. Bell, who comes to us after long service in the high reaches of government. It was under Mr. Heald that the Foundation first thought of enlisting Mr. Bell in this job, and it was a first-class thought.

Our work in the Humanities and the Arts remains under the direction of W. McNeil Lowry. The board of trustees continues to believe strongly in the importance of this division, and while we all hope that support from other sources will grow, the Foundation seems likely to continue as the largest single regular source of fresh support for the cultural life of our country. We have widened the range of this division—as of other “domestic” divisions of the Foundation—to include responsibility for any actions we may wish to consider, in its field, in other advanced nations. Like other senior officers, Mr. Lowry will have other, more general, duties, and I must also record with gratitude that he has been the fulcrum of our transition in this last year. He is a true professional.

The other two divisions—one called Education and Research, and the other

National Affairs—represent a considerable reordering of the work formerly done in half a dozen separate domestic programs. The Division of Education and Research will be responsible for our continued engagement in the problems and opportunities of schools, colleges, universities—and of their individual scholars, especially in the social sciences. It will be the commissioning agent for such special studies as that on endowment management described above. It will also be responsible for the support of promising educational experiments that somehow fall outside the range of government agencies. And it will continue selective support to particular projects that seem urgent to the trustees, such as our present concern with the need for reform in graduate education. The trustees have decided not to continue our program in Science and Engineering, but they will be ready to consider particular cases of special merit in this field. This subject too now falls to this division.

We hope that the Division of Education and Research, under Vice President Champion Ward, may be treated by schools, colleges, and universities as their friend in the Foundation. We expect that program officers in other divisions will work with individuals and departments on problems of common concern, but we also seek a wider and more general connection with the world of education, and we hope to get it through Mr. Ward's division.

Our Division of National Affairs currently reports directly to me. It has a mandate to concern itself with those problems of our society that are currently most urgent and which are not centrally educational, on the one hand, or related to the quality of artistic or humanistic experience, on the other. In this area, our greatest present concern is for enlarging the opportunities of minorities—most conspicuously the Negro minority. This is a cause which has pressing claims in many parts of our work, but we feel a special concern for what we call Social Development—a general term which includes such work as enlarging employment opportunities; strengthening effective, progressive, and responsible Negro organizations; encouraging wide-angled research, and supporting new efforts in these directions by all parts of our society.

Other areas of major interest in the Division of National Affairs are the changing role and responsibilities of Government and Law, the growing problems of Urban and Metropolitan Development, and the increasingly urgent task of preserving, protecting, and improving our national Resources and Environment.

As part of this general rearrangement, we have also been able to give new freedom of action to several of our most effective senior officers, releasing them from direct administrative duties, appointing them as direct advisors to the president, and matching their specific assignments to their experience and their current interests. Like the

program officers of each division, these officers have power to listen to applications, to recommend program designs, and to get quick action.

There is one final subject that this foundation cares about. It is peace. In a formal sense, we have no department for peace. We do not confuse ourselves with the Government of the United States, and still less with the United Nations (though we have made large grants to the U. N. for special purposes). Yet from the beginning the trustees of the Foundation have insisted that work which gives a prospect of strengthening the cause of peace must have our highest priority. This is one reason for our heavy emphasis on support for the developing nations; we do not expect that there can be lasting peace without strong and lively patterns of cooperation among nations. It is also a reason for our intense concern with international studies and with effective international communication. It is part of our interest in the subject of population—and part of our concern for equal opportunity at home. Where we see a chance to do more for peace, we will.

February 1, 1967

MCGEORGE BUNDY

Program Reviews

Special Programs

Noncommercial Television

In a statement submitted to the Federal Communications Commission on August 1, the Foundation opened up an intense national discussion of the revolutionary implications of communications satellites for television and the well-being of American society. It proposed the creation of a satellite system to serve both noncommercial television—informational, cultural, and instructional—and commercial television.

The Foundation set forth a model system—one way, but not necessarily the only way, to unlock “the unlimited potential of noncommercial television for human welfare and the quality of American life.” The yield would be twofold:

—first, a transmission system free of charge. (The nation’s 115 noncommercial stations are not connected because they cannot afford present charges for long-distance transmission.)

—second, a major new source of funds for programming and operations of noncommercial television, whose full development has been stunted by chronic underfinancing. (Satellites are destined in the next few years to replace costlier land-based transmission, and substantial new funds for noncommercial television could come from the savings the commercial networks would enjoy.)

The Foundation described a domestic satellite system as a national resource, since the underlying space technology was created by multi-billion dollar government research. Ownership of the resource by a nonprofit corporation, and application of part of the benefits to noncommercial television, the Foundation stated, would constitute a fitting dividend for the American people.

A United States Senate subcommittee held a week-long hearing in mid-August on the Foundation’s proposal. Witnesses included McGeorge Bundy, president of the Foundation, and Fred W. Friendly, television adviser; commercial and educational broadcasters; the Communications Satellite Corporation, a private corporation licensed for international communications,

which itself seeks a franchise to own a domestic system; and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which owns the major part of the land-based cable and microwave system through which long-distance television is presently transmitted

As Congress and the F.C.C. studied various proposals, the Foundation began conferences with educators and community leaders across the country to invite suggestions on how the proposed satellite system could be most effective for informational, cultural, and instructional television.

The Foundation’s submission, which was based on experts’ analyses of legal, economic, and scientific aspects, also urged that no final decision be made before the report of the Carnegie Commission, a special body organized in 1965 by Carnegie Corporation to study the future of noncommercial television. (The report was scheduled for publication early in 1967.)

The Foundation does not seek to own or operate a satellite system, but it is prepared to join with others in making a formal proposal to the F.C.C. for the establishment of a nonprofit domestic satellite corporation with trustees representing noncommercial and commercial broadcasters, foundations, schools, universities, and, perhaps, government.

In addition to benefits for noncommercial television, the model system suggested such advantages as an expanded number of television channels (in each time zone, six for commercial broadcasting, one for noncommercial informational and cultural programs for home viewers, and four for instructional television at all levels from grade school to university); live instructional programs for some 60 million students; and a wider choice for the viewing public through an effective “second force” offering a continuous flow of cultural and informational programs in prime time.

The Foundation advanced its views in response to an F.C.C. invitation to interested parties to comment on the crucial public policy question of who shall own

satellite broadcasting. The Foundation has been the major private source of aid for educational television, committing some \$120 million in support since 1952.

This year, it appropriated \$10 million to continue the series of grants it began in 1965 for the nation's community-supported educational-television stations. The grants carry matching provisions to help stations attract more funds from viewers, corporations, and other private sources. The first round helped community stations raise a record \$8.8 million—a sum that represents more than twice the support they had received the year before. The twenty-seven participating community stations in seventeen states and the District of Columbia—each operated by a nonprofit group and lacking assured sources of income—are listed on page 68.

Also, the National Educational Television and Radio Center received a \$6 million grant. Established with Foundation funds in the 1950s, it provides informational, cultural, and educational programs for noncommercial stations across the country.

College and University Development

Continuing a series of unrestricted developmental grants for colleges and universities, the Foundation this year focused on helping private institutions in the South attain educational parity with leading institutions in other regions. The Foundation granted a total of \$33.5 million to three universities (Duke, Emory, and Vanderbilt), and to five Southern liberal-arts institutions (Birmingham-Southern, Furman, Hendrix, Millsaps, and Randolph-Macon Woman's College).

Three liberal-arts colleges elsewhere—De Pauw, Dickinson, and the University of Redlands—received grants totaling \$6 million.

Each of the Southern recipients, like six others assisted in the region in past years, enrolls students in regular degree-granting programs without restrictions as to race, color, or creed.

The South's educational lag, acknowledged by the

region's leaders, has been attributed to several factors. The section's agrarian economy offered a poor financial base for colleges and universities. Top scholars were lured to other parts of the country by higher salaries and capable students left to do graduate work elsewhere. However, recent developments—an expanding and diversifying economy, urbanization, and changing social attitudes due to the Negro civil-rights movement—are creating a more favorable climate for growth and leadership in Southern higher education.

Including the year's grants, a total of fifteen universities and sixty-five colleges have received \$316.5 million in a Special Program in Education the Foundation began in 1960. Together with matching funds the recipients are required to raise from other private sources, the effort is generating some \$1.1 billion in new support for private higher education.

The Special Program's "challenge grants," as they are popularly known, are intended to help selected institutions with plans to improve academic programs, administrative effectiveness, and financial support. They are based on a detailed study of each institution's needs, accomplishments, potential for advancement, and fund-raising ability. Recipients are free to use the grants for salaries, buildings, fellowships, and other purposes they feel will advance their educational progress.

With the original goals of the college part of the program in large measure accomplished, the Foundation will devote future grants for undergraduate institutions mainly to improving the nation's predominantly Negro colleges. (Past Foundation support for Negro higher education includes \$6 million to the United Negro College Fund, and \$13 million to thirteen Negro colleges in the South.)

Journalism Education

To help practicing and future journalists keep pace with the urgent and complex problems of the nation's cities, a \$1,092,000 grant was made for the establishment of an

Urban Journalism Center at Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism. The center will provide special instruction of three months or more for about forty experienced newsmen a year on the physical, social, economic, and political problems of the cities. The program includes detailed critiques of reporting assignments some participants will undertake in midwestern cities. It will also hold shorter sessions for some 100 news executives annually.

The American Political Science Association received \$750,000 to expand its awards, seminars, and graduate fellowships for young reporters who cover local and state government.

A complete list of 1966 grants in the Special Programs begins on page 68; projects, page 115; appropriations, page 64.

Community Action

Although support continued for selected community programs to overcome social and economic deprivation, the Foundation turned mainly this year to national efforts to train community workers, without whom the most ambitious government and private programs can bog down at poverty's door.

For partial aid in preparing 1,000 neighborhood leaders, the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty (C.C.A.P.) received a \$375,000 grant. C.C.A.P. is a private organization representing more than 100 religious, civil rights, labor, academic, student, and farm groups. At East and West coast centers, it plans to equip men and women—mainly from poor neighborhoods—with practical knowledge of community resources, agencies, and legislation involved in the war on poverty.

To help enlist more of the nation's Negro women for volunteer and paid community service, the National Council of Negro Women was assisted. Already active in recruiting women for a range of programs from Job Corps training and migrant health services to voter registration and job counseling, the organization will use a \$300,000 grant to prepare ninety Negro women to train some 6,000 women in thirty-six states.

For the training of antipoverty officials and board members as well as front-line workers, the National Association for Community Development was assisted. The association, composed of officials of antipoverty agencies, will also use the funds to maintain reference and personnel services. Like the C.C.A.P. effort, it seeks to upgrade nonprofessionals as a means of giving more tangible meaning to the ideal of "maximum feasible participation of the poor" in antipoverty programs.

In New York City, where an array of antipoverty and urban redevelopment efforts have suffered for lack of coordination, the Foundation financed two studies at the Institute of Public Administration aimed at reorganizing the municipal machinery. A study of city agencies dealing with housing and slums was directed by Edward

Logue, coordinator of housing and redevelopment in Boston. An analysis of agencies working on welfare, youth, community action, and job training was made by Mitchell Sviridoff, head of the New Haven antipoverty program, one of the pre-Federal efforts the Foundation helped establish; following adoption of his report, he was named head of New York's new Human Resources Administration.

Another early Foundation-supported program, Action for Boston Community Development, was granted an additional \$1,245,000, particularly for employment and other manpower programs and for neighborhood centers to help residents with social, legal, and economic problems. In strife-torn Watts and adjoining racial ghettos of Los Angeles, the Foundation made grants totaling \$650,000 for a program to train unemployed residents in jobs with a future. (The McCone Commission study of Watts, which the Foundation helped finance the year before, had indicted unemployment as one of the roots of Negro frustration.) Conducted by Opportunities Industrialization Center, a Negro-operated organization that develops skills and working habits, the program receives equipment and training and placement services from the Management Council for Merit Employment, Training and Research, an employer group, and from a local association of training directors in large plants.

In another scene of racial rioting, Cleveland, where several local foundations in 1961 organized to coordinate efforts to solve community problems with the aid of Foundation support, \$1,250,000 was granted for five more years, with emphasis on research and action in housing, race relations, delinquency, police training, and community leadership.

The Foundation commissioned a report by the Columbia University School of Social Work on ways to bring citizens closer to the information and services they need in the welter of government and private programs in today's large cities. Proposing neighborhood informa-

tion centers that would be as free of stigma as the post office, the report stimulated widespread discussion.

Race Relations

The Southern Regional Council, one of the most experienced interracial agencies working to eliminate discrimination and strengthen intergroup relations, received grants totaling \$1,272,000 to assist antipoverty and economic-development efforts and to strengthen human-relations councils in eleven southern states. The funds will be used for additional staff; to monitor the effectiveness of Federal and state programs in education, employment, health, and housing; and to assist Negro and other groups working on community organization, credit unions, agricultural cooperatives, legal rights, and voter registration.

Brandeis University received \$170,000 for a survey of white and Negro attitudes toward racial violence. The survey, carried out in cities where outbreaks occurred in 1966 and in others which remained quiet, is expected to be of value to scholars and community groups.

In further support of a major study of the nation's Mexican-American community, the Foundation granted \$198,000 to the University of California (Los Angeles).

Housing

As Congress debated laws to remove racial barriers to housing, the Foundation assisted programs aimed at improved access and availability of better housing for Negroes and other minority groups. The National Urban League received a \$1.5 million grant for pilot projects in up to eight cities. In storefront offices in slum areas, families will receive help in improving their housing or moving into better neighborhoods. The League will also work with fair-housing groups, real estate interests, and churches to expand the housing supply and to prevent the flight of white families as neighborhoods become integrated. The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, a coordinating body of forty-one

national civic, religious, labor, and minority-group organizations, received \$243,000 to expand its information and consultation services.

To continue a technical advisory service for groups sponsoring nonprofit housing for the poor, moderate-income families, and the elderly, Urban America, Inc. received \$600,000. The organization merged this year with Action, Inc., to which the Foundation made a grant in 1964 to establish the service. Several local nonprofit housing corporations and at least 2,000 dwelling units are reported to have emanated from its advisory activities to date.

The University of Michigan received a grant to survey the indirect effects of private construction in satisfying housing needs of the poor. Little is known about the chain of moves set in motion as new housing is built and older units are vacated by owners or tenants of new homes and reoccupied by lower-income families.

Effectiveness of Government

Pressure is growing on government at all levels to modernize its machinery and attract more talented men and women, and the Foundation gave further support to private and public efforts to meet these demands.

The Citizens' Conference on State Legislatures, which was formed in 1964 by leaders in business, labor, education, and other fields, received \$750,000. It will publish major research reports and otherwise stimulate such reforms as better staff assistance, salaries, and facilities for state lawmakers. Further aid to legislators was provided through a grant to the American Political Science Association (A.P.S.A.); specialists will conduct seminars for freshman legislators in from twenty to thirty states and prepare handbooks on legislative practices and traditions.

Since 1957 the Foundation has funded A.P.S.A. internships that afford political scientists and journalists first-hand exposure to the workings of Congress; a grant was made this year to continue the program through 1971.

The interns work on the staffs of Senators, Representatives, and Congressional committees. (Other grants to advance journalists' competence in public affairs are described on pages 2 and 3.)

To encourage universities to make governmental internships a permanent feature of their graduate teaching of political science, the Foundation made another grant to A.P.S.A., permitting young scholars to spend up to a year working in state legislatures or with mayors, governors, and other state and local officials.

The National Institute of Public Affairs, which began a graduate-level education program for mid-career government officials with a Foundation grant in 1962, this year obtained approval and support to shift its emphasis. The program has enabled some 200 rising young administrators—mainly Federal—to take a year of graduate work in universities. Increasingly, government itself has assumed most of the costs. Since N.I.P.A. found that state and local officials can seldom get long leaves, it is establishing an Urban Study Center in Washington, at which local and state officials will confer on critical urban problems for varying periods with private and government experts.

A leading center of research and advanced training in politics—the Eagleton Institute at Rutgers University—received a \$350,000 grant to expand fellowships and case studies of political affairs and the electoral process.

Corrections and Police Administration

Two grants were made to help make prisons instruments for salvaging, instead of merely housing, offenders. To design a model prison, the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency received \$263,000. The United States will spend an estimated \$3 billion in the next twenty-five years on new or reconditioned prisons for the growing number of criminal offenders, and the institute, cooperating with California correctional officials, will attempt to design a physical plant with features best calculated to return prisoners to useful lives. The Uni-

versity of California (Berkeley) received support for an experiment in college training for certain inmates. In-prison education is one means of reducing the chances of prisoners repeating crimes after release, but college courses, except on a correspondence basis, are rare. The university has begun classes at San Quentin Prison to serve as a guide to states in planning accredited higher education for qualified prisoners.

For a study of means to alleviate a critical shortage of competent prison staff, the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training received a \$100,000 grant, supplementing Federal support. Established with an earlier Foundation grant, the commission will assess personnel practices, training, and the use of improved rehabilitation techniques.

The police field is also short of trained manpower, and in the latest of a series of grants to improve police administration the Foundation gave Northeastern University \$90,000 for the nation's first work-study program to train college students for careers in law enforcement. The university will place students, especially from low-income and minority groups, in police departments as part-time interns in a five-year bachelor's degree program.

Justice and Legal Education

Almost concurrently with the Supreme Court's historic decision in June on the right of arrested persons to a lawyer before interrogation at the police station, the Foundation earmarked \$3 million to expand programs that give law students first-hand exposure to criminal law practice. Georgetown University, whose criminal law internship program preceded even the notable *Gideon* case in 1964, was first to share in the funds. Georgetown and universities still to be selected will strengthen student preparation for legal practice not only in criminal actions but also in civil law affecting the poor, including landlord-tenant, welfare, civil rights, zoning, and consumer fraud cases. During training, students will assist practicing lawyers or serve in courts and with police

departments and probation and public defender officials.

With a grant of \$955,000 to the Association of American Law Schools, the Foundation renewed for five years an earlier effort to help law schools improve education through direct exposure of students to socio-legal problems. Since 1959 a program has helped nineteen law schools create a variety of field experiences for students; with the new funds some twenty additional law schools will be assisted.

A \$1.1 million grant was made to the Vera Institute of Justice to establish a New York City counterpart of centers the Foundation helped establish last year in Chicago and Washington, D.C. The institute, whose predecessor, the Vera Foundation, pioneered in bail reform and the use of summonses in place of jailing before arraignment, will work with local universities, the police, and other agencies to improve criminal justice procedures. Experiments may include assigning a magistrate to a police station around the clock to assure speedy arraignment without police interrogation, the use of patrolmen as guides to social services in poor neighborhoods, new ways of handling chronic drunk cases, and the use of nonprofessionals in probation and police work.

Having long helped establish legal services for the poor as an integral part of community improvement, the Foundation turned to the need for a national effort to use legal cases as an instrument of social change. The Foundation appropriated \$1 million to assist in selecting, coordinating, and financing significant test cases likely to establish fundamental precedents in remedying injustice and advancing the rights and opportunities of the poor. Because research and litigation in test cases are so complex and expensive, they are usually beyond the capacity of individual lawyers or existing organizations. The funds will be directed to cases in the administration of welfare laws, evictions in urban renewal, sales contracts, excessive bail, and the constitutionality of local or state statutes and practices sharply at odds with the law elsewhere.

Urban and Regional Affairs

The Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology Joint Center for Urban Studies, established with a Foundation grant in 1958, received \$1.4 million to expand its research and training in domestic and international urban problems over the next seven years. The center has produced important studies of city politics and government, urban design, housing and renewal, and urban history, social structure, and migration. It is engaged in major applied research for the Boston metropolitan planning council and in the development of a new region in Venezuela.

To harness computer-based analysis to the study of urban problems, three grants were made. Harvard University's Graduate School of Design received \$294,000 for research and training in the use of computers to make maps of social and economic features of cities, a process that now consumes a large part of urban planners' time. Grants were made to Michigan State University to adapt operational gaming—a form of simulating complex situations—to teaching on the interplay of politics, economics, and community needs in urban planning decisions; and to Cornell University, to apply operational analysis to research and training in urban land-use patterns. Besides training future planners in the complex interaction of factors in urban development, both programs look to the possibility of using gaming and computer simulation to help decision-makers predict the results of alternative urban plans.

A grant to the United States Conference of Mayors financed an influential report proposing a national program for preserving historic landmarks. Titled *With Heritage So Rich*, the book outlined legislation and financial aid needed to retain and rehabilitate historic buildings and districts.

A complete list of 1966 grants in the Public Affairs program begins on page 70; projects, page 115; appropriations, page 64.

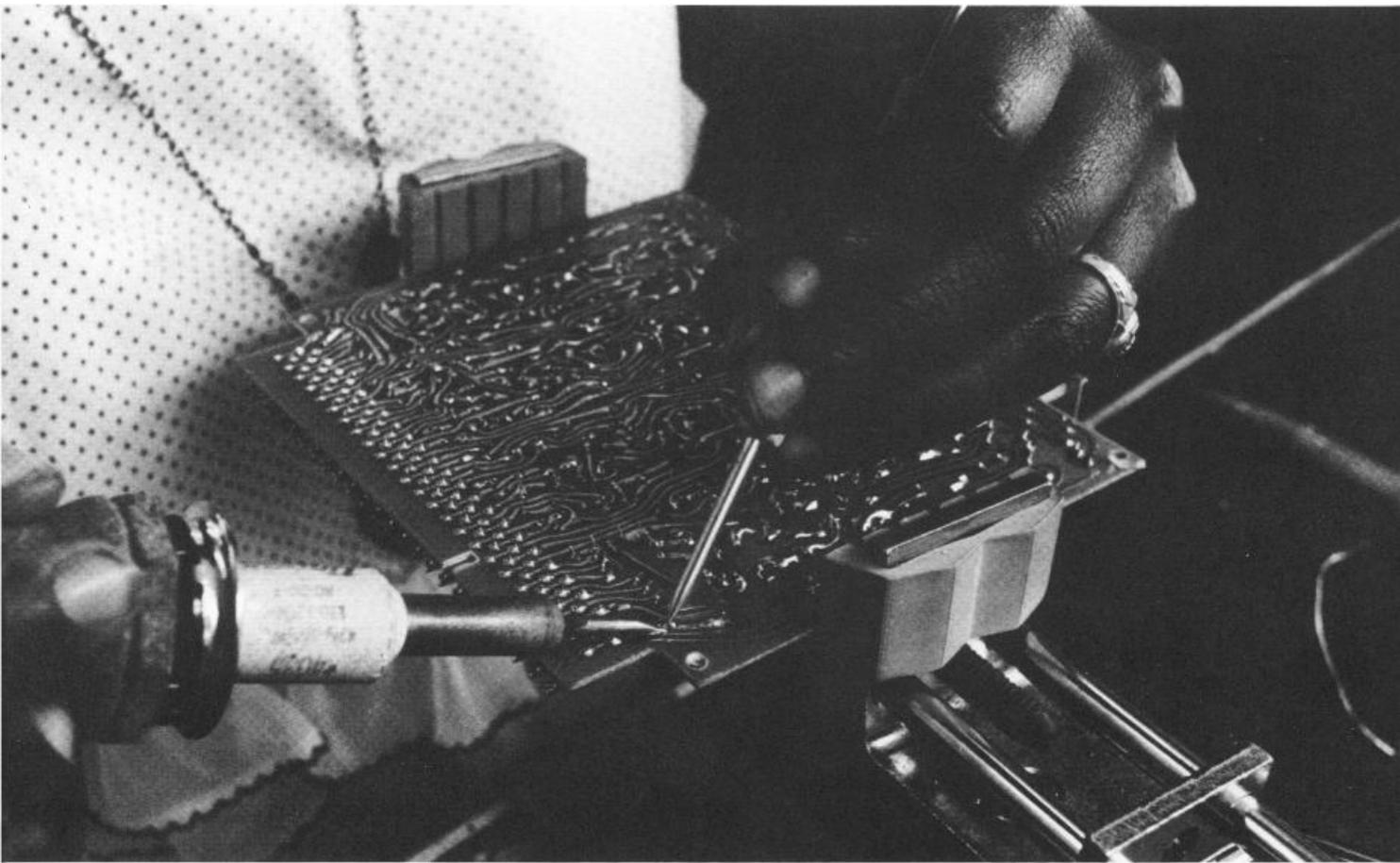
Change in Higher Education

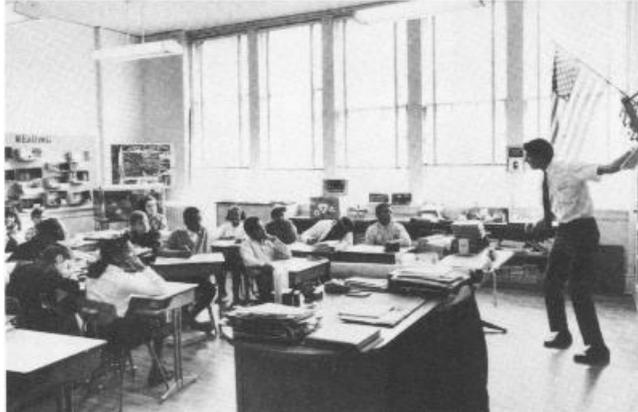
The nation's 800 accredited two-year colleges and institutes are expected to grow at an average rate of one a week until 1970, and the Foundation this year made two grants to train teachers specifically for careers in this sector of higher education. Pilot graduate programs will be conducted at the Junior College District of St. Louis (in cooperation with a two-year technical institute at Southern Illinois University) and the University of Tennessee. They involve two-year master's degree programs in which future junior-college teachers combine graduate study with apprentice teaching and year-long paid teaching internships.

The nation's first center to keep technical and engineering curricula of two-year colleges in step with the advances of science and the needs of industry was established with a \$500,000 grant to the Wentworth Institute, Boston. Wentworth, founded in 1904, is one of a few private institutions that have served as models for the growing number of two-year schools offering technical education under the stimulus of Federal programs. Its success has led to more requests for guidance than it can handle. The new center will train educational planners from other post-secondary technical schools and expand curriculum research and consultation.

Three colleges—Colby, Florida Presbyterian, and Pomona—received grants to enable gifted students to pursue their entire undergraduate education through independent study. The Foundation has supported such experiments at four other colleges since 1964. They permit students to advance at their own pace and to assume intellectual initiative. With faculty guidance but free of traditional classroom and course requirements, the students are examined by a committee of outside educators at the end of their sophomore and senior years.

To adapt the independent-study concept for older men and women who have returned to higher education, the New School for Social Research received a \$300,000 grant. Pursuing a master's degree in three years of part-



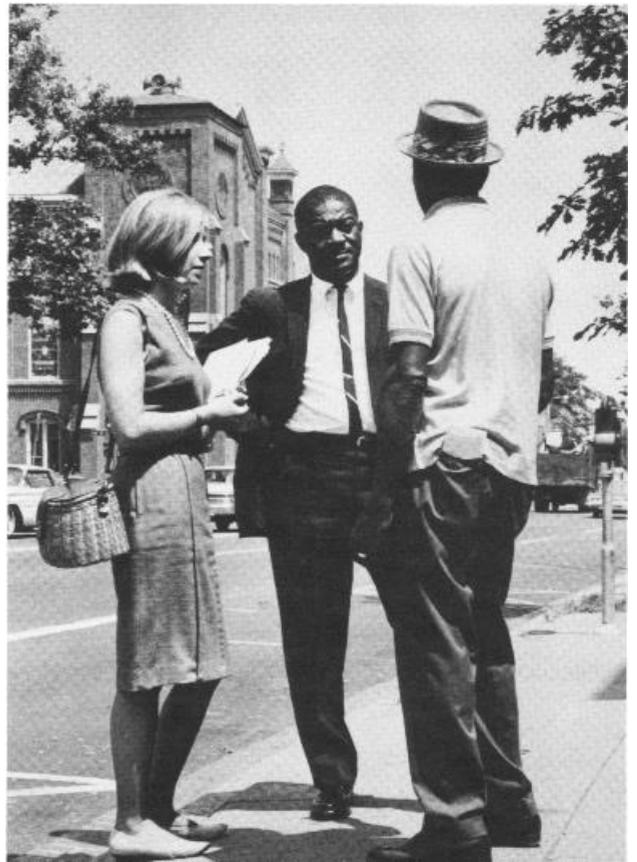


School Improvement: *Englewood, New Jersey, school system (above) is one of sixteen undertaking comprehensive improvement with Foundation assistance. Programs generally feature collaboration with neighboring colleges in strengthening curriculum and improving use of resources, including preschool education and such improved classroom methods as team teaching, flexible scheduling, and instructional television.*

Watts Then and Now: *Since the destructive rioting in the racial ghettos of Los Angeles in 1965, an array of public and private efforts aimed at improving living conditions and opportunities there have begun (left). Among them is a Negro-operated agency, Opportunities Industrialization Center, for which the Foundation gave funds. The center, with help from local industry, trains unemployed or undereducated workers in marketable skills (electric soldering, for example, as shown).*



Administration of Justice: Support for criminal law institute at Georgetown University is part of Foundation effort to strengthen legal resources for low-income groups in both criminal and civil actions. One feature of Georgetown program is pretrial clinic (above) in which mental examinations for certain defendants replace previously required ninety-day commitment. Staff members also help bring legal services directly to poor neighborhoods. In jail scene (opposite page), social worker discusses job opportunities with client for whom the institute is trying to arrange parole. The Foundation also supports institutes in New York and Chicago, together with national legal-defender experiments and innovations in such fields as bail reform and the use of summonses instead of jailing before arraignment.





time study, students need attend only a core seminar and a course in research methodology; they plan their own reading and research and take examinations at the end of the full period. For a bachelor's degree program similarly tailored to the needs of older students, Lake Forest College received a grant.

Vocational Education

For an experiment in the preparation of supposedly hard-to-teach youngsters for the many new technical and subprofessional occupations that require post-high-school training, the New York Institute of Technology received a \$334,000 grant. The institute, a pioneer in the development of programmed and computerized courses geared to individual abilities, admitted 500 students, including many Negroes, who did not measure up to conventional academic standards. The heart of the experiment is the use of electronic computers to provide a day-by-day assessment of their progress. Information fed back to the staff enables them to strengthen student weaknesses or send students into more advanced work.

The Foundation granted funds for a statewide effort to improve post-secondary vocational and technical training in Mississippi. Centered on raising the competence of white and Negro teachers in the state's seventeen community colleges, the program involves in-service training, the use of Mississippi State University for faculty exchange and preparation of vocational-technical teachers, strengthened community-college courses, new admission standards geared to educationally deprived students, and supporting efforts in high schools.

The New York City schools received \$500,000 for the first phase of a new academic-vocational curriculum to replace the present "general" program for high-school students not preparing for college. Linking modern vocational laboratory courses intimately with academic subject matter, the new pattern equips students with marketable skills and the foundation for post-secondary training in business, industrial, or health technologies.

Developed on the West Coast with earlier Foundation support, it gives evidence of motivating students who are indifferent to conventional academic and vocational courses.

Expanding Opportunities

The Foundation undertook a national effort to expand cooperative higher education, in which students of limited financial means alternate on-campus study with full-time paid employment related to their academic interests. Although 100 colleges and universities already have cooperative programs, Federal funds for further expansion are going begging. The Foundation granted \$195,000 to enable the National Commission for Cooperative Education to provide consultants and guidance to colleges seeking to adopt the concept. Another \$805,000 was set aside for grants over the next three years to some twenty colleges and universities for work-study experiments. The new Foundation effort is based on the success of pilot projects supported by the Fund for the Advancement of Education in the last two years at seven colleges and technical schools, many with a high proportion of Negro students. (Established by the Foundation in 1951, the Fund initiates projects which may later be expanded by the Foundation.)

For continued support of Project Opportunity, which identifies and helps deprived but academically promising young Negroes prepare for college, \$1,659,000 was provided. Sponsored by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools under a 1964 Foundation grant, sixteen colleges and universities have cooperated with school systems in eight Southern states to identify a group of seventh-graders, develop special educational programs and train counselors for them, and work with their parents. The new funds cover the five years required for the students to finish high school and enter college.

The Foundation also granted \$350,000 to continue faculty and student exchange between Tougaloo College and Brown University. The program also provides funds

to strengthen faculty and curriculum at Tougaloo. It was begun as a demonstration of how Negro colleges and major universities might extend each others' educational range, under a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

School Improvement

A series of Foundation-supported school-improvement centers with emphasis on the needs of disadvantaged pupils was extended to New Orleans and Huntsville, Alabama.

Like those already under way in thirteen other cities, the programs join local school systems with neighboring colleges and universities in efforts to meet the special educational needs of white and Negro children from disadvantaged families and to establish a format for educational improvement which may be spread throughout the local school system.

The New Orleans program, financed with a \$2,719,500 grant, enlists the teacher-training, curriculum-building, and research resources of Tulane and Dillard Universities. It is focused initially on new organizational patterns, educational technology, and curriculum materials for two elementary schools. Other features include a year-round preschool program, evening programs for parents, and cooperation with community antipoverty groups.

The Huntsville program, involving the city and county school systems and the University of Alabama, Auburn University, and Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, is co-sponsored by an association of local aerospace industries. Starting in preschool centers for some 600 children, the program will continue in the primary schools they enter. Emphasizing language and conceptual development, it includes home visits by teachers and use of parents as volunteer aides.

The Philadelphia public schools received funds for the first phase of a comprehensive improvement program. As in other large cities, the Philadelphia Board of Education is challenged to reach the children of racial ghettos with

significant education and to maintain middle-class enrollment. The funds will be used for a new Office of Planning, which analyzes school problems and develops and tests projects designed to improve teaching.

To eliminate racial imbalance in a framework of school improvement, the East Orange, New Jersey, public schools received a grant. The proportion of Negroes in the city's twelve schools ranges from 90 per cent to 12 per cent. An educational park is being developed to contain all of the city's pupils. The first step is a middle school covering grades five through eight, where the grant will finance specialists to change curricula, develop improved teaching practices, and experiment with texts and equipment for adaptation throughout the reorganized school system.

Having supported special training in such cities as Baltimore and Syracuse for teachers sensitive to the needs of schools in depressed neighborhoods, the Foundation this year made a grant to New York University for a more comprehensive approach. In the predominantly Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant area the university will administer a clinic school jointly with the Board of Education. Not only will university faculty members train teaching interns of diverse socio-economic background, they will also work with regular teachers and neighborhood leaders to create new curricula and patterns of school organization. The aim is a teacher-training setting in which the school enhances pupils' self-image and helps resolve community conflicts.

Educational Facilities and Technology

Educational Facilities Laboratories (E.F.L.), an independent organization established by the Foundation in 1958, received a \$10 million grant for activities over the next five years. While E.F.L. will continue to support innovation in the design of schools, especially in urban areas, its main emphases will include facilities for graduate and professional education and urban universities. It will also increase regional centers, two of which now

operate at Stanford University and the University of Tennessee. E.F.L. has pioneered in such advances as multiple-purpose schoolrooms and auditoriums, building concepts that permit more effective use of audio-visual aids and other new school hardware, and the use of computers to program school schedules.

An appropriation of \$600,000 was made for the New England Educational Data System Project, which seeks to help schools individualize instruction through improved methods of scheduling, reporting to parents, and scoring examinations. A cooperative data-processing center for schools, colleges and state agencies in the region, the project also conducts computer usage conferences and in-service training and has served as a model for centers elsewhere. Aided by a Foundation grant in 1963, it serves fifty-one school systems.

Curriculum

Expansion of a statewide experiment in using industrial materials and processes to teach young children was assisted in New Jersey. Already tried with kindergarten and sixth-grade children in the summer, the program uses tools, simple measurement and instrumentation, and lessons on design and properties of materials as stepping stones to more abstract concepts. Teachers will work techniques into the regular program during the school year and train additional teachers next summer. Besides its promise as a technique for helping children learn by doing, the experiment is designed to equip elementary school teachers better for instruction in a technologically based culture.

Continued support, bringing the Foundation's contribution to \$2 million, was given to Educational Services Incorporated's major social-science curriculum project, now in its fifth year. Reexamining the social sciences at all grade levels, teachers and scholars are designing and testing courses that seek to be abreast of modern insight into the learning process and the ingredients of effective teaching.

The Foundation also assisted the Center for Research and Education in American Liberties, at Columbia University, which is reassessing constitutional liberty and the role of law in the light of modern problems and trying to translate the results into school and college teaching. Funds totaling \$275,000 were committed for planning and partial support of the first year of an eleven-year effort.

A complete list of 1966 grants in the Education program begins on page 75; projects, page 115; appropriations, page 64.

Science and Engineering

Resources and Environment

In the second year of an effort to help preserve the quality of man's physical and biological environment, the Foundation made grants to explore means of preserving open space in metropolitan areas, to develop conservation leadership, and to purchase natural areas of scientific interest.

The Nature Conservancy, a private organization, received a \$550,000 grant to help it expand and reorganize; the Conservancy makes grants and loans to help both private and public agencies preserve natural lands. To strengthen public information and education on conservation in New England and help develop strong local conservation societies, the Massachusetts Audubon Society was granted \$375,000. In New York, funds were granted to the Open Space Action Committee, which has persuaded many owners to keep as much open space as possible in the metropolitan area underdeveloped.

To test new methods of controlling land use, a \$240,000 grant was made for the planning of an experiment in the scenic 21,000-acre basin of the east branch of Brandywine Creek, near Philadelphia. In the experiment, easements and other land rights would be purchased to regulate development of the watershed compatibly with the need for pure water supplies and the open character of the region. The University of Pennsylvania and the United States Geological Survey are working with the Chester County Water Resources Authority to develop the plan.

For fellowships in land-use law, the University of Wisconsin received \$120,000. Recipients will be lawyers who will receive special training to fit them for high positions in resource management.

Grants totaling \$625,000 were made to the Smithsonian Institution and Harvard University for biological field stations to study the relations of plants and animals to their environment. The Smithsonian is purchasing an area of woodland and marsh on the Chesapeake Bay and acquiring rights to an additional area to be kept in

its natural state. A field biology center will be set up on the site to serve the Washington-Baltimore area, including the University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins University, and the Smithsonian will develop its own ecological research and training program. Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology was assisted in buying a tract of land in Concord, Massachusetts, for a field research station.

To help the National Audubon Society preserve Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, part of the Big Cypress Swamp that once covered southwestern Florida, a \$232,000 grant was made. The sanctuary, which contains more than 2,000 acres of cypress trees, some more than 700 years old, is now threatened by real-estate development that is draining adjacent land for house lots. The grant will enable the society to purchase enough additional acreage to maintain the present water level in the sanctuary.

Engineering Curricula and Teaching

Through an \$880,000 expansion of a Foundation program initiated three years ago, about 150 additional young engineering professors will gain industrial experience at a high level of decision-making; fifty faculty members have participated so far. By serving a year or so with a company, engineering teachers match their scientific knowledge and research talent with a better grasp of such considerations of engineering practice as cost, design, competition, and marketability.

Two grants were made in continued support for the development of engineering-design education, which stresses technical, scientific, and social knowledge relating to the cost and feasibility requirements of the civilian economy. The University of Illinois, which received \$120,000, will bring engineers from industry to present case studies of design problems in student seminars, and faculty members will visit industry to gather case material. Washington University received assistance for a conference to demonstrate to other institutions a univer-

sity-industry partnership it has developed for teaching engineering design.

Scientific Education

To help develop doctoral and postdoctoral science and engineering at six private universities in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, the Foundation granted \$112,000 for program planning. The universities seek to improve the competence of their science and engineering departments and to utilize the untapped teaching capacity of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest.

For a full-dress review of the teaching of the mathematical sciences and their use by industry and government, the Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences received \$155,000. The field has grown dramatically in recent years—in research, new curricula, and enrollments. Another grant was made to the American Institute of Physics, to study research needs in the history, philosophy, and sociology of recent physics.

For planning of a new museum of science and technology using the Hall of Science at the New York World's Fair site as a nucleus, the Foundation granted \$200,000. Other grants involving World's Fair structures assisted a study of the possibility of using the United States Pavilion building as a center for cooperative activities by Associated Universities, a group of Eastern institutions; and performance testing of buildings under demolition, to provide data for research engineers and architects.

A complete list of 1966 grants in the Science and Engineering program begins on page 79; projects, page 115; appropriations, page 65.

Symphony Orchestras

Sixty-one orchestras (listed on page 81) were selected for grants totaling \$80.2 million in the Foundation's program to consolidate the nation's rich orchestral resources. The aims are to advance the quality of orchestras by enabling more musicians to devote their major energies to performance, to attract more young talent to orchestra careers by raising the income and prestige of players, and to extend the range of orchestras' services to larger and more diversified audiences.

About three-fourths of the funds are endowments that the orchestras must match within five years with funds raised from other sources. Interest on the endowment portion will be paid over the next ten years, and the principal will be distributed in 1976.

Following announcement of the program in 1965, the Foundation interviewed hundreds of orchestra representatives and examined the ten-year plans of many groups. While the exploration confirmed the heavy financial requirements of most orchestras, the future of the nation's musical enterprise—given greater financial stability—appeared promising. More musicians are being employed for longer seasons. Many smaller orchestras have realistic plans to achieve major status. New levels of quality and diversity are in view—more programs for children; traveling concerts for audiences in a wider circle; expanded collaboration with ballet companies, choral groups, and operas; and additional training, rehearsal, and performance for young musicians.

Other Artistic Resources

The Foundation made grants for further development of other artistic areas in which it has long been active—ballet, residential nonprofit theater, and opera.

Three ballet companies received grants totaling \$1,250,000 to insure their continuing momentum as major new forces on the American dance scene—the Robert Joffrey Ballet, the Pennsylvania Ballet Company, and the Boston Ballet; each had received Foundation

support during their formative periods. The companies are required to match the new grants through increased financial support from their patrons.

Grants totaling \$2,735,000 were made to three of the nine resident theaters whose development the Foundation assisted in 1962—the Alley Theatre, Houston; the Arena Stage in Washington, D.C.; and the Mummens Theatre in Oklahoma City. In addition to proven artistic quality, their strength depends on seating capacity sufficient to build an adequately large subscription audience, and the grants provide partial support for completion of new theaters. Having started with as few as eighty seats in such places as loft buildings and a converted factory, two of the companies now plan modern theaters seating 800 or more. The Washington company contemplates the addition of supportive space and a small experimental theater to its current plant.

The Boston Opera and the New York City Opera, both noted for staging new or rarely heard fare in addition to the traditional repertoire, were assisted. The young Boston company, which has recently tapped local resources to reduce appreciably an accumulated deficit that threatened its artistic progress, received \$195,000 for its transition to financial stability.

The New York City Opera, which has pioneered the production of operas written by American composers, received funds for two new productions in its new home at Lincoln Center. Among the eight new operas it has commissioned and produced with earlier Foundation grants was the Pulitzer Prize winner, "The Crucible."

Three other companies participating in a \$950,000 program in contemporary American opera begun by the Foundation in 1959—the Metropolitan, the San Francisco, and the Chicago Lyric—have to date commissioned seven new works and produced three. They include Samuel Barber's "Antony and Cleopatra," with which the Metropolitan Opera opened its new building in September, and Marvin Levy's "Mourning Becomes Electra," scheduled for premiere in 1967.

Development of Individual Talent

The North Carolina School of the Arts, a novel institution combining accredited high-school and college courses with professional training in music, drama, and dance, was granted \$1.5 million. Directed by the composer Vittorio Giannini, the school has attracted outstanding faculty members and visiting artists since it opened in 1965. The grant, which requires the school to raise an additional \$2.5 million over five years, is the latest in a Foundation effort to help selected independent art schools and conservatories set standards for professional training. It will be used mainly for scholarships and faculty salaries; the school is financed by state funds, private contributions, and tuition from out-of-state students.

Two programs to emphasize the creative aspects of music in the public schools were assisted. The Music Educators National Conference (M.E.N.C.) received \$250,000 for six regional institutes to acquaint school-teachers and college faculty who prepare future teachers with new trends in instruction, including the use of contemporary music. The institutes are based on earlier M.E.N.C. workshops and conferences in which musicians, teachers, and composers have explored improved approaches to musical training. These, in turn, grew out of a Foundation-supported project that enabled young composers to spend one or two years in public-school systems writing works for school ensembles.

To help enrich the cultural experience of Negro school children in Virginia, an \$85,000 grant was made to Virginia State College, a predominantly Negro institution with an outstanding music department. Faculty and student ensembles will perform in elementary and high schools to acquaint pupils with serious music, encourage some to pursue professional careers, and provide performance outlets for the college's students.

A grant-in-aid program was established to assist the careers of sculptors and painters living and working outside New York City by increasing opportunities to

have their works exhibited in New York. The program, to be administered through the Whitney Museum of American Art, is one in a succession of four since 1959 designed to aid painters and sculptors at particular phases of their careers.

In the second year of a program aimed at increasing the number of trained fine-arts curators, seven advanced students of art were awarded internships in museums. And with eight other fellowships, the Foundation brought to sixty-three the number of men and women who have gained experience in the administration of the arts by serving one-year internships with theaters, opera and ballet companies, and orchestras. Recipients are listed on pages 47 and 48.

Experiments, Demonstrations, and Studies

For the early stages of an ambitious experiment in the use of film to teach art to grade-school and secondary-school pupils, a grant of \$511,500 was made to the American Federation of Arts. The project, which is directed by the psychologist of art, Rudolf Arnheim, seeks to remove the wall which exists for most viewers between the stuff of daily life and works of painting and sculpture. Beginning at the fifth grade, where schools often begin to neglect art instruction, the films teach visual analysis by revealing formal and expressive properties of objects from everyday life. They seek to develop the viewer's capacity to grasp and interrelate such aspects of art and life as shape, color, light, space, movement, distortion, and abstraction. A pilot film has already been demonstrated in a few schools and to artists and art teachers. The grant will finance production of sixteen films required for one grade.

A grant was made for experts at Yale and Massachusetts Institute of Technology who are working to perfect methods for predicting the acoustical properties of new auditoriums from scale models. The research is intended to assist in the design not only of concert, opera, and theater auditoriums, but also of the multi-purpose struc-

tures that are found in some of the new cultural centers.

A grant to the Seattle Opera Association brought to seventeen the number of civic companies the Foundation has assisted since 1962 to help them increase the number of productions and the volume of local support and to expand their role as an outlet for young singers and musicians.

The Humanities

Moving to overcome a widespread constraint on the effectiveness of humanistic scholarship in the nation's colleges and universities, the Foundation appropriated \$2 million for some thirty schools over the next three years to re-grant to members of their humanities faculties. Through matching and other provisions, the grants seek to encourage the institutions regularly to earmark more of their own budgets for scholarly requirements of humanists. In meeting the many demands upon their budgets, most colleges and universities do not provide enough of the small necessities that bring real freedom to the scholar: short spans of secretarial and other assistance; costs of duplicating; books; travel to research libraries or distant colleagues; subsidy for writing or other projects during summers, and other matters. Though the climate in which humanists teach and do scholarly work is the responsibility of the college or university, a foundation can encourage institutions to achieve a shift in that climate by assistance over a transitional interval. An extensive Foundation survey of teachers and deans confirmed that all but a handful of university humanistic scholars receive little or no research aid from academic budgets; worst of all is the paucity of support at liberal-arts colleges and less-favored private universities. The lack of even a few hundred dollars often frustrates or delays scholarly work.

While taking this step to help assure at least a minimal underpinning for scholarly research, the Foundation continued support for efforts to strengthen quality and conceptual innovation in the humanities. For example,

funds were granted for an international symposium at Johns Hopkins University on the significant movement known as structuralism, an interdisciplinary system of pursuing knowledge in the humanities and the social sciences; and a second conference at Bowdoin College on implications for the humanities of recent philosophical and methodological thought stressing the unity of knowledge.

For three-year continuation of a program to stimulate cooperative humanistic scholarship and teaching with the liberal-arts colleges in their region, Duke University and the University of North Carolina each received \$200,000 grants. Activities since the program was established with Foundation support in 1963 include fellowships for faculty exchange and summer research, visits by eminent scholars, a summer institute in medieval and renaissance studies, and an annual symposium in the humanities.

A complete list of 1966 grants in the Humanities and the Arts program begins on page 81; projects, page 115; appropriations, page 65.

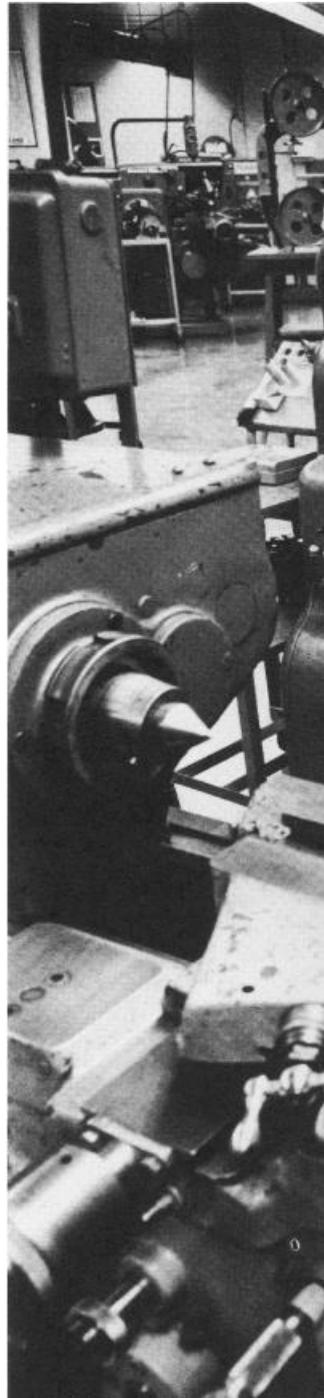
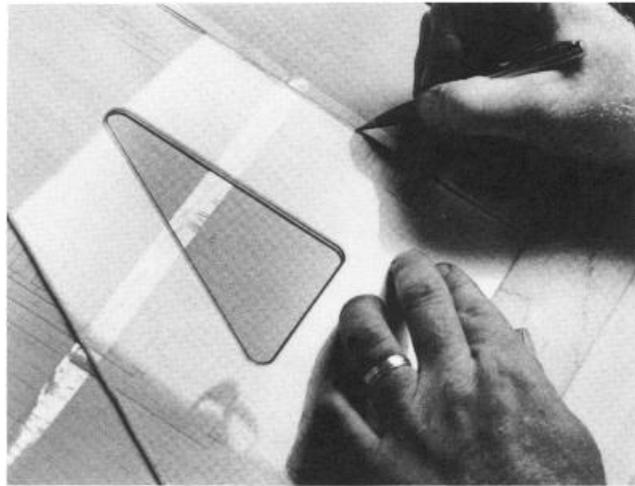
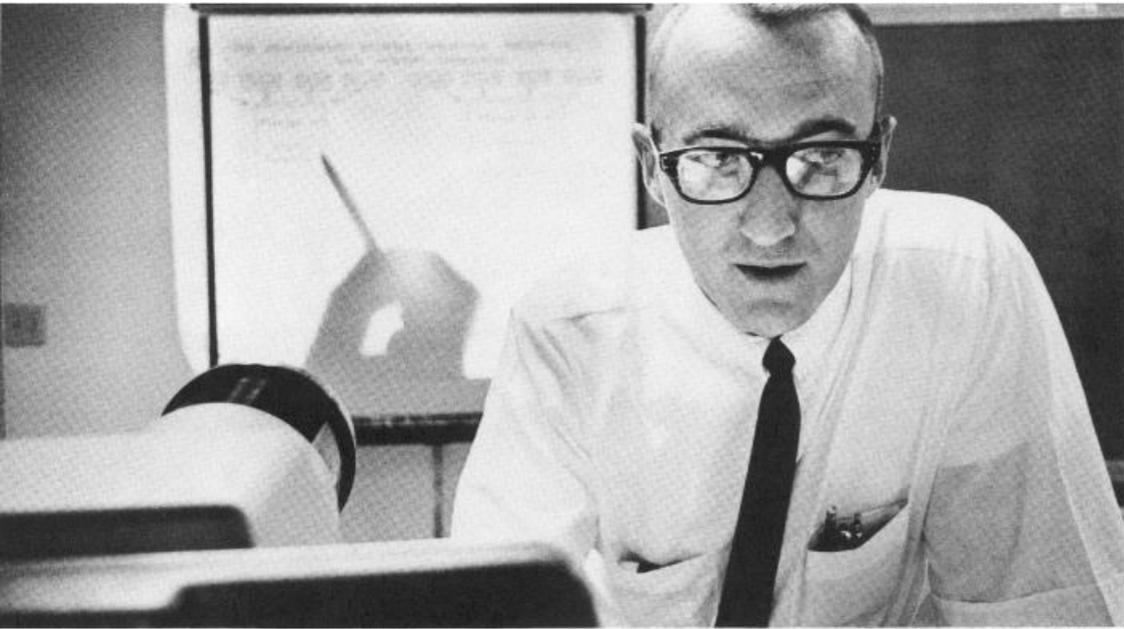
As both the President and Congress this year formally acknowledged the important role of American universities in advancing national competence in world affairs, the Foundation continued its long-term effort to strengthen higher education's international capabilities.

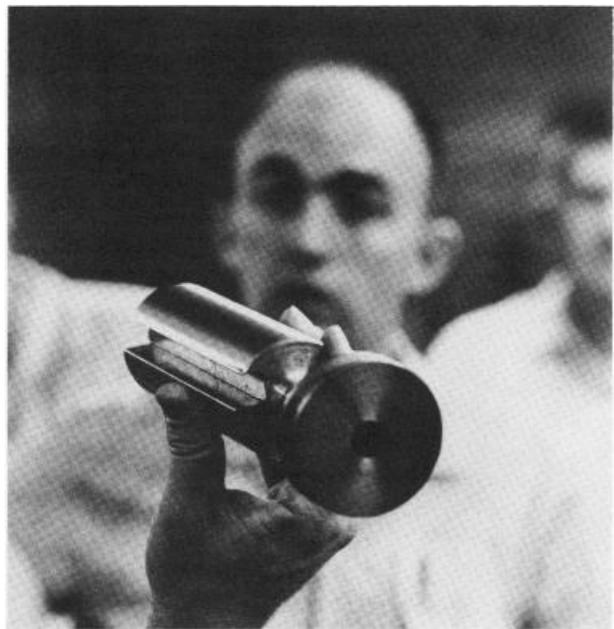
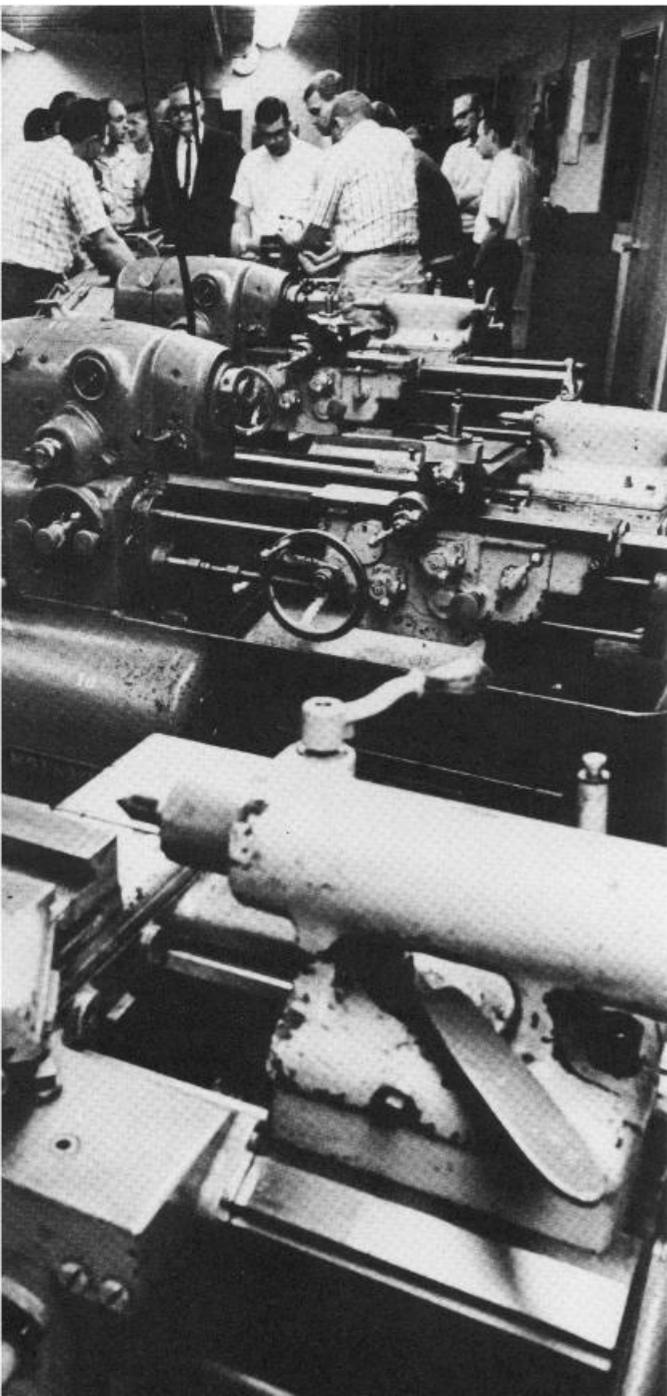
In addition, intensive planning was undertaken for expanded activity in two sectors that have gained new prominence in national policy discussions—China studies, for which the Foundation has made grants since 1955, and research and advanced training to help meet the developing world food crisis.

The Institutional Base

A program of major grants begun last year to help leading universities achieve new levels of quality in international studies was extended to five more institutions: the University of Chicago, \$8.5 million; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$8 million; Yale University, \$6.3 million; University of Michigan, \$4 million; and Indiana University, \$3 million. Earlier grants, totaling \$30.4 million, went to Columbia, the University of California, and Harvard.

Chicago will establish a permanent Institute of International Studies to oversee its international programs, initiate experimental cross-departmental research and training, and conduct seminars for government officials. Fifteen new faculty posts will be fully or partially endowed, and a new center will be built to accommodate expanded international programs in law, business, agriculture, politics, and economic and cultural change. At M.I.T., seven new professorships will strengthen programs in international aspects of the humanities and social sciences. Through the research-oriented Center for International Studies, teaching and research will be linked with expanded international activities in science and technology, including cooperative research with foreign institutions. Yale has created a university-wide Concilium on International Studies to allocate funds for research, graduate assistants, internships and postdoc-





Technical Education is now undergoing reforms needed to provide youngsters with the skills demanded by a new technological age. Stout State University in Wisconsin is working to streamline industrial-arts curricula by attention to technical concepts (cutting or finishing materials, for example) rather than traditional shop work in wood or metal. Faculty members are shown here leading a discussion of new methods and talking with teachers from local schools. The Foundation supports training of vocational and technical education teachers, cooperative work-study programs, research on training methods and the needs of the job market, and curriculum experiments in such diversified fields as engineering, graphic arts, and hotel and food services.

toral fellows, visiting faculty, and seminars. The university will establish eight new professorships to strengthen work in international relations and history; comparative, West European, and Latin American studies; and international legal problems.

At both Michigan and Indiana, existing international, foreign-area studies, and professional-school programs will be strengthened. Michigan will also initiate an international program in the school of education and support centers on conflict resolution and economic development.

Further grants totaling \$4.5 million to McGill University, New York University, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Oregon supported such programs as Islamic studies, air and space law, business administration, settlement of international disputes, political change, economic growth, assistance to the developing nations, and population dynamics.

With a grant of \$3 million, the Foundation provided assistance for six more years to Education and World Affairs. Established by the Foundation and Carnegie Corporation, the agency deals with basic policy issues that confront American universities in international studies and overseas assistance. It has conducted studies of the relations between the Agency for International Development and universities; the international work of the U.S. Office of Education; problems of foreign-student screening, selection, and evaluation; and the role of professional schools in world affairs.

Fellowships and International Exchange

With a \$650,000 appropriation, the Foundation extended for two more years a program it began in 1964 to enable young American professional-school graduates to serve in foreign-government and private agencies in less-developed countries. Five universities — Cornell, Purdue, New Mexico, Syracuse, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—will select some fifty recent graduates in law, agriculture, business management, public administration, and engineering for overseas in-

ternships. A complementary program to afford up to two years of graduate training for returning veterans of the Peace Corps and similar activities was extended with a grant of \$350,000 to Pennsylvania State University on behalf of nine universities.

A \$900,000 grant provided three-year support for the Institute of International Education, a prime national center for exchange-of-persons programs. Since 1919, I.I.E. has provided counsel to colleges and universities—currently some 700—that enroll foreign students. It is also the largest subcontractor for services to government and private agencies in international education and exchange projects.

The College Entrance Examination Board received \$175,000 for five-year support of an English-language test program for foreign students. Initiated with a 1963 grant, the tests are now required by 168 American colleges and universities that admit students from abroad. The United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, assisted by the Foundation since its initiation in 1958 by businessmen, educators, and civic leaders to promote understanding between the two countries, received a three-year grant of \$250,000. The annual exchanges of some thirty educators and leaders include American Negroes and whites, and South Africans of all races.

Latin American Studies

Grants totaling \$2,207,000 were made in a continued effort to revitalize training and research on Latin America in universities in the United States. For several years the Foundation has encouraged recruitment of scholars to the field, improvement of research tools and materials, and closer research links throughout the hemisphere. It has also assisted major Latin American studies centers at eleven universities.

This year's grants emphasize collaborative research. A \$1 million grant to the Social Science Research Council gave five-year support for research awards administered jointly with the American Council of Learned

Societies. The funds will assist cooperative work by U.S. and Latin American scholars. Grants also went to Pennsylvania State University, Texas A & M, and the University of Kansas, each of which will undertake a major research project engaging its own staff and graduate students with scholars from a Latin American country. Research topics include administration of land reform, improved marketing of agricultural products, and economic soundness of engineering projects.

Fundamental studies of the Caribbean region—a relatively neglected aspect of Latin American studies that is being stimulated by political change and the pressures of modernization—were aided by two grants. The Research Institute for the Study of Man, a center of North American scholarly interest in the region, received \$255,000 for a three-year series of collaborative summer field research projects for up to 150 social science graduate students from Brandeis, Stanford, McGill, and Montreal Universities, the University of Miami, and the University of the West Indies. Teams of North American and West Indian students will work under faculty direction. The University of Miami also received funds for studies of changes in Cuban education, industry, agriculture, foreign relations, social patterns, and individual values brought about by the communist revolution.

Cornell University, whose International Agricultural Development Program the Foundation helped establish in 1962, received \$200,000 for efforts concerned directly with improved food output in Latin America. The university will add faculty experts in food science, plant breeding, crop protection, soils, and animal sciences to develop graduate research and training tailored to Latin American needs.

Other Area Research

For research by postdoctoral scholars who do not have access to major university resources, and for conferences on research priorities in studies of Slavic and East

European nations, pre-republican China, the Middle East, and Africa, grants totaling \$672,500 were made to the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies.

George Washington University received \$350,000 to expand the activities of its Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies, through addition of faculty experts in Chinese and Soviet economics and politics and studies of relations among the Communist powers.

International Legal Studies

A major new agency in the field of international legal studies—the International Legal Center—will be established with \$3 million the Foundation provided this year. The center will be organized as an independent entity by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Working with U.S., foreign, and international agencies, foundations, universities, and practicing lawyers and jurists, the center will stimulate and support systematic study of the role of law in international relations and the development of modern nations. The center will also be concerned with recruitment and training to expand the ranks of lawyers, social scientists, and others qualified to work on problems of law and development; and with projects to help developing countries establish legal institutions essential to the functioning of modern, free societies.

In other actions, the Foundation made grants to the University of Washington to expand its program in Asian law and establish graduate-degree programs in Japanese and Chinese law; to Princeton University for a study of the future of the international legal order by U.S. and foreign lawyers and social scientists; to Loyola University of Chicago to complete a comparative study of judicial procedures in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America; and to Syracuse University for a study of the protection of individual rights under international law, where traditionally only nations have rights.

Language and Linguistics

Despite an increase in the number of American scholars who are qualified to fill government and university posts in Chinese affairs, training and research in Chinese language and linguistics have lagged. As a prerequisite for accelerated research and training in Chinese studies, the Foundation granted funds to Princeton and Stanford Universities to improve Chinese-language training.

Princeton will undertake linguistic research and seek to attract more talented students to careers in Chinese-language teaching. It will also develop new teaching materials and testing methods. Stanford will expand enrollment and improve instructional materials at the Inter-University Chinese Language Training Center in Taipei, which it administers on behalf of nine participating institutions. Advanced American graduate students receive training under native speakers at the center.

A complete list of 1966 grants in the International Training and Research program begins on page 85; appropriations, page 65.

Economic Opportunities for Minorities

The Foundation made four grants to help fill the great gaps in knowledge about the economic status, problems, and prospects of minority groups, with the over-all aim of increasing their opportunities for employment:

—The University of California (Berkeley) received \$150,000 for a study of job skills, knowledge of job openings, and attitudes toward work among unemployed Negroes in Berkeley. The pilot effort is designed to show cities how to gather and organize data for community action on jobs.

—The University of Pennsylvania received a grant of \$180,000 to analyze factors in employers' responses to pressures for integrated work forces, including the type of labor needed, relations with unions, and the personal backgrounds of management personnel.

—Educational Testing Service will study employment tests to determine whether they unwittingly discriminate against minority groups and serve poorly as predictors of job performance.

—The Chicago Small Business Opportunities Corporation received a grant to prepare a manual assessing the chances for success of small businesses in poor neighborhoods. While centers in more than forty cities screen loan applicants and provide technical advice, their staffs need help in weighing the prospects for success in a given location or business field.

Grants to improve business education in predominantly Negro colleges were made to Atlanta and Texas Southern Universities. Atlanta will use its grant for new graduate faculty, scholarships, consulting services by businessmen and educators, and faculty released time to build a better curriculum. Texas Southern received assistance for remedial reading for business students and summer internships with industry in Houston.

Economic Performance of Government

State and local government has grown faster than the Federal government in the past twenty years. To help

acquaint budget officers, who occupy crucial positions in running state business, with new developments in public financing of higher education, public works, and other fields, the Foundation granted \$222,000 to the Council of State Governments for one- and two-week training institutes for some 500 officials.

Two other aspects of government policy were the subject of Foundation-assisted research. New York University received a grant to study the effect of taxation and other government fiscal policies on businessmen's decisions on plant location in the New York metropolitan area. The W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research will appraise Federal government manpower programs, including measures to increase employment, assist education, retrain workers displaced by technological change, and break down discrimination.

Economic and Social Research

The Brookings Institution, one of the nation's leading independent centers for the study of economic and governmental problems, received a \$14 million grant for general support over the next ten years. The institution, currently engaged in over 100 research projects in economics, government, and foreign policy, will use the funds for additional staff, new studies, conferences for business and professional leaders, other education programs, and a computing center. Supported by \$12.2 million in earlier Foundation grants since 1954, Brookings' work has included comprehensive analyses of the role of executives in Federal government, the income tax, balance of payments, and the financing of medical care.

For analytical studies of consumer behavior, the University of Michigan received \$770,000. The university's Survey Research Center will interview some 1,500 families over four years about their use of debt. The center will also undertake studies of consumer spending in other countries.

The Foundation this year concluded its efforts to stimulate research on critical issues of health economics.

For a study of the future demands on physicians' services, the University of California (Los Angeles) received a grant. And the New York Academy of Medicine, with Foundation assistance, will conduct a two-year series of conferences to stimulate public discussion of health economics, administration, and social policy.

Among other studies for which grants were made was an evaluation, administered by the National Institute of Public Affairs, of the State of California's experiment in hiring aerospace companies to study several of the state's pressing social and economic problems. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology received support to study the economic effects of the conversion of the Kendall Square area in Cambridge from industrial occupancy into a site for a government space research center.

International Economics

The overseas operations of American business are increasing, and the Foundation made further grants for study of some of the problems involved—to Harvard University for its research on multinational corporate groups; to the University of Pittsburgh for analysis of data on the transfer of management methods from one country to another, as an aid in setting up management training programs abroad; and to the University of California (Los Angeles) for comparisons of management in several countries.

The National Bureau of Economic Research received \$300,000 for research on international economic problems, including the balance of payments, exports of manufactured goods by less-developed countries, and the effect of technological changes on world trade.

A complete list of 1966 grants in the Economic Development and Administration program begins on page 88; projects, page 115; appropriations, page 66. Recipients of the eleventh annual Foundation faculty research and graduate student fellowships in business and economics are listed on pages 48 to 52.

Population

26

Family Planning in the United States

Amid growing consensus about the need for domestic family-planning services, the Foundation made its first grants in direct support of such efforts in the United States. It has been assisting programs in less-developed countries for several years.

To help local groups and agencies develop enough family-planning programs to keep pace with funds becoming available from government agencies, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America received \$400,000 for a three-year technical assistance program. The Federation, a voluntary health agency with affiliates in thirty-six states and the District of Columbia, provided family-planning services and advice to more than 300,000 women in 1965. It will now provide consultants on developing and funding programs to enable communities to make birth-control information and services more readily available.

The American Public Health Association, a major professional and accrediting organization, was granted \$250,000 to help expand the nation's capacity to train health professionals in population and family planning. A.P.H.A. will encourage teaching of these subjects in schools of medicine, social work, nursing, and public health—including refresher courses for professionals already in service. It will also publish teaching materials, establish curriculum standards for schools of public health, and assist the family-planning work of health and welfare agencies and hospitals.

The National Urban League, which considers family planning an important element in efforts to strengthen Negro family life, received funds to study accessibility of services to low-income families. With advice from community leaders and experts, the League will develop a program to promote family-planning services and encourage low-income families to use them.

Since low-income families in some areas fail to continue use of family-planning services, Wake Forest College received \$370,000 to explore ways of tailoring services

more closely to their needs and preferences. At a family-planning clinic operated by the college's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 40 per cent of women referred by the welfare department either do not appear or drop out early. In cooperation with the University of North Carolina, the school will interview husbands and wives and modify its program in light of their reasons for rejecting the services. Changes that prove effective will be incorporated in training for family-planning workers.

Population Studies

The Foundation granted \$2,150,000 in continued support of population studies centers at Georgetown University and the Universities of Chicago and North Carolina. The Georgetown program, which the Foundation has assisted since 1960, conducts population research related to Roman Catholic attitudes, gives a master's degree course in demography, and offers summer institutes in population for clergy and lay teachers. The university also conducts basic research and clinical studies to improve the rhythm method of birth control.

Drawing from fifteen university departments and cooperating with local health and welfare agencies, North Carolina's Population Studies Center uses the entire state as a laboratory to study population problems and train specialists. A special one-semester course in biostatistics has enrolled foreign trainees from Africa, India, and Turkey. The center also helps institutions overseas develop their own family-planning training and research.

The University of Chicago's Community and Family Study Center offers graduate training and conducts research in motivation, communication, and administrative aspects of family-planning action. The 1966 grant will support new master's-degree programs for American public-health professionals planning to work overseas in family planning and for foreign teachers and researchers. Also supported are postgraduate internships for nurses, social workers, and other professionals

in family-planning centers in Alabama, Illinois, and Kentucky.

Reproductive Biology

The Foundation expanded its support of basic and applied research on the reproductive process and its regulation. Grants went to institutions in Australia, Belgium, Britain, Germany, Israel, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States for research and advanced training in the quest for more effective, safer, and less expensive contraceptive techniques.

A \$500,000 grant to the University of Hawaii helped establish a new research center. It provides fourteen one-year fellowships for graduate students, drawn primarily from the Pacific area, and basic training in reproductive biology for undergraduate medical students. The university will use part of the grant to study the feasibility of using a natural monkey colony in Pearl Harbor for a new research facility.

Expansion of a major training program for advanced researchers at Los Angeles Harbor County General Hospital was aided by a \$798,000 grant, the third to date. The program, begun in 1963, has trained physicians and postdoctoral biology students from Canada, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, and Thailand.

Advanced training for scientists is also provided in Israel, at the Weizmann Institute of Biodynamics, which received \$630,000 to expand research on the process by which the ovum becomes implanted in the wall of the uterus. Supported by an earlier Foundation grant through the Population Council, the work is directed by M. C. Shelesnyak; some twenty scientists have already identified compounds affecting implantation which are now being tested in different species.

Implantation and the control of ovulation are subjects of research supported by new grants to the University of Uppsala, Sweden, and the University of Basel, Switzerland. Other grants went for research at the University of Sydney, Australia, on new compounds to

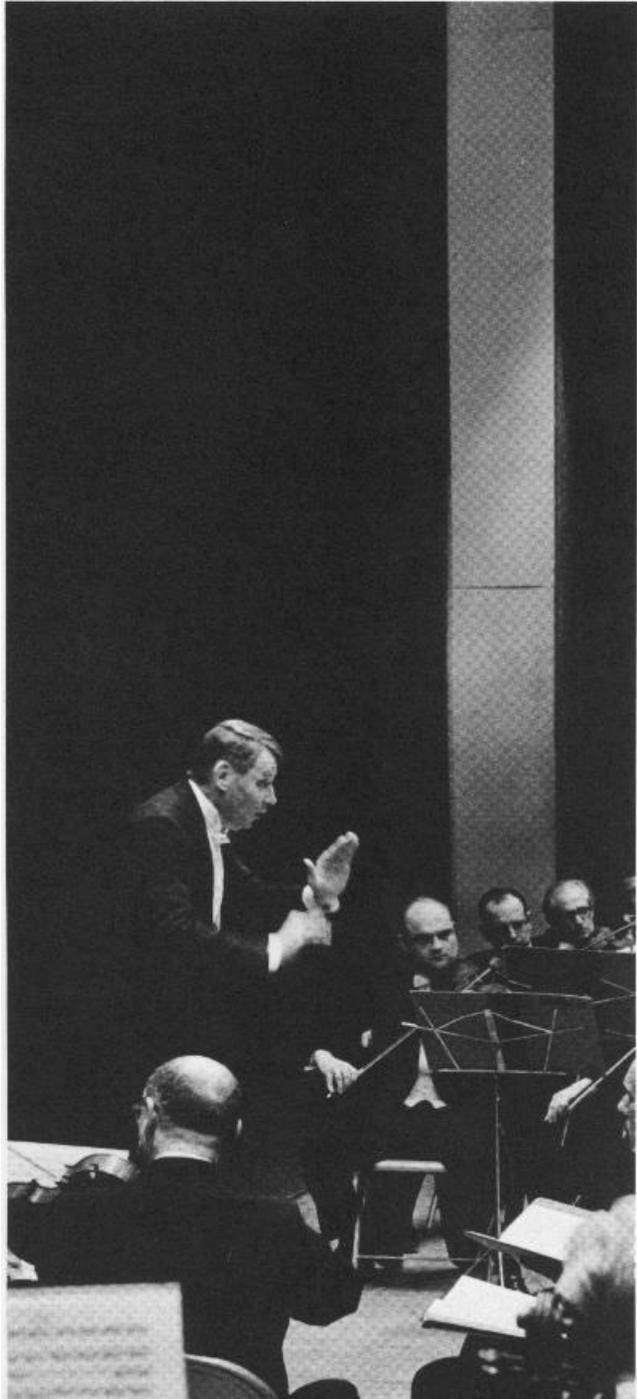
inhibit ovulation and others to inhibit sperm production; at Philipps University, Marburg/Lahn, Germany, and the British Medical Research Council's clinical endocrinology research unit in Edinburgh, on the way in which pituitary gland secretions control ovulation; and at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, on means of predicting ovulation.

The Foundation repeated a program of grants, first made in 1963, for summer stipends to enable medical undergraduates to gain firsthand experience with reproductive research and encourage them to enter the field. Seven medical schools (listed on page 92) received grants.

Clinical studies of the long-term safety and side effects of oral contraceptives, begun in Puerto Rico and Haiti ten years ago by Dr. Gregory Pincus of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, will be continued for two years under grants totaling \$367,000. Harvard University's Department of Preventive Medicine will evaluate the studies. Although some eight million women throughout the world are using oral contraceptives, firm statistical proof of their long-term safety—over a reproductive lifetime—has yet to be developed. The new research seeks to utilize the Worcester Foundation's data as the basis for an epidemiological study that would yield important information on long-term safety.

Population grants in the developing countries are described in the Overseas Development section, beginning on page 35. A complete list of 1966 grants under the Population program begins on page 91; projects, page 115; appropriations, page 66.





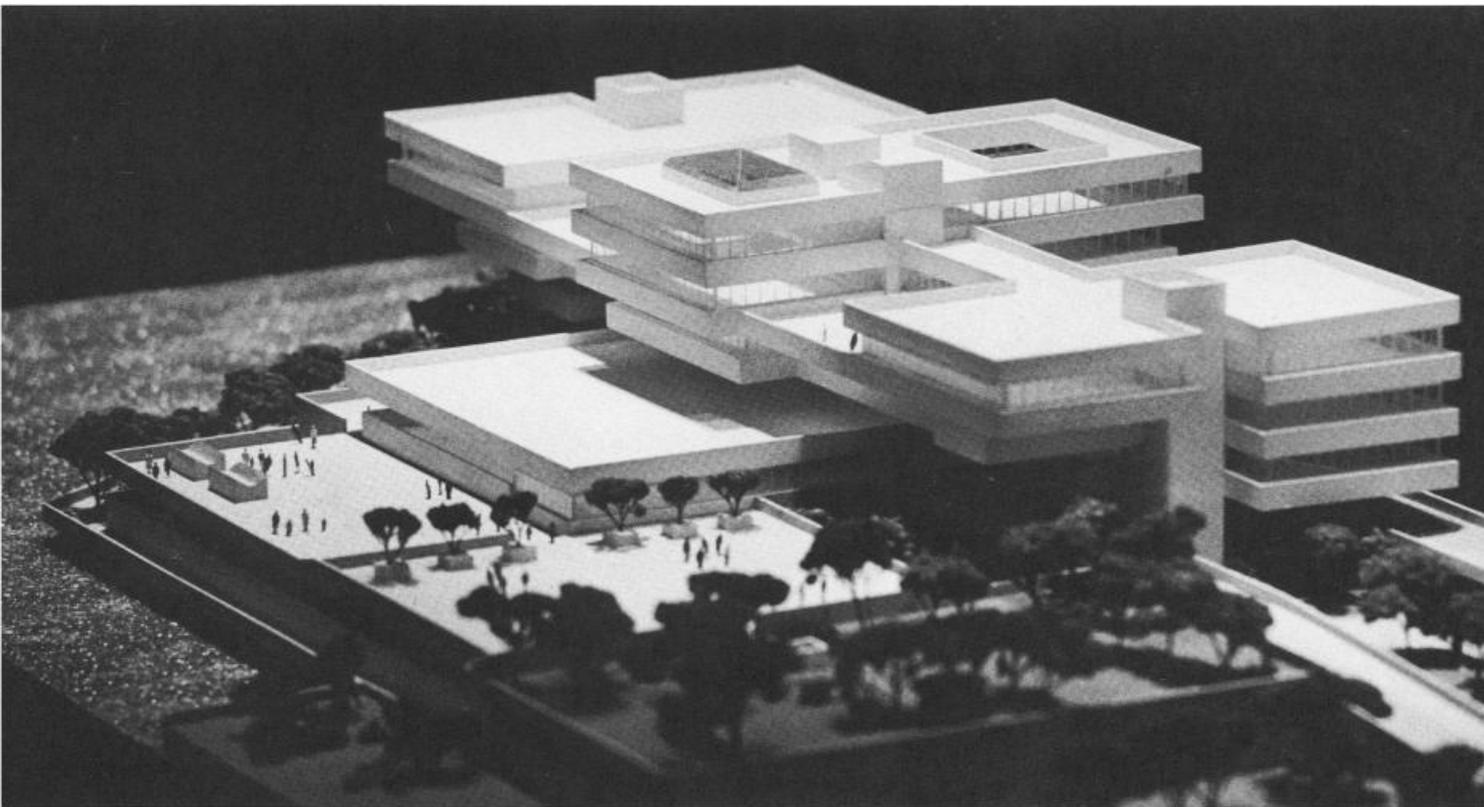
Symphony Orchestras Program: *Extension of fine music to a wider audience, and greater financial security to attract future generations of musicians to symphony careers, are among objectives of an \$80.2 million Foundation program. One of sixty-one orchestras aided was the Atlanta Symphony, shown (left) under the direction of Robert Shaw. Other photos show the New Jersey Symphony, which has included performances in high schools (bottom left) in busy schedule. Like many other orchestras, it has added new compositions to its repertoire; composer Roger Sessions (top) discusses new score with conductor Kenneth Schermerhorn.*



International Cultural Exchange: *In the summer of 1966 poets, playwrights, editors, and novelists from fifty countries attended first P.E.N. Congress held in United States since 1924. Among the participants in the Foundation-assisted gathering in New York were American playwright Arthur Miller, Indian P.E.N. founder Sophia Wadia, and Italian author Ignazio Silone. Discussions continued during such informal activities as a trip through the harbor.*

International School: *United Nations School for children of Secretariat and delegation members will rise over New York's East River. The Foundation granted \$7.5 million toward construction of the school.*





The Foundation intensified efforts to foster cooperation within the Atlantic area and between the Atlantic countries and the developed countries of the Western Pacific. Interchange of scholars with Eastern Europe was continued and further grants made to improve understanding of world affairs in the United States. Projects in the cultural and urban fields also were emphasized.

Atlantic Cooperation

Following Oxford University's landmark self-study by the Franks Commission of Inquiry, which urged greater attention to graduate education in the natural and social sciences, the Foundation granted \$4.5 million for the transformation of Iffley College, now to be known as Wolfson College, into a resident graduate institution emphasizing the sciences. Headed by Sir Isaiah Berlin, the college will house fifty to sixty fellows and 250 to 350 graduate students, of whom two-thirds will be scientists.

The Foundation also made a grant of \$3 million to St. Antony's College, Oxford, a graduate institution of foreign studies that is a prime source of faculty for British universities and has trained students from some fifty countries for careers in foreign offices, international business, and research. The college, which has concentrated on Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, will extend its program to the study of contemporary China. As in the case of Wolfson College, the Foundation's grant for St. Antony's is to be matched by funds from British sources.

Continuing the Foundation's long-term efforts to help strengthen training of European social scientists and improve research on basic social and economic problems, a \$400,000 grant was made to an Italian-American committee that will make research grants, conduct courses, and work with government, universities, and other institutions. Further assistance was given to the Free University of Berlin, to strengthen American studies at the John F. Kennedy Institute, and to the Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research,

in Vienna, for training and research in sociology, economics, and political science.

In Italy, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to help establish the Institute of International Affairs as the country's major private organization for study and discussion of international issues. The institute, in which business, professional, and academic leaders are taking part, cooperates with similar institutions in other countries.

Extending its support for economic research and training in Greece, the Foundation granted \$530,000 to Harvard University for further strengthening of the Athens Center of Planning and Economic Research. The center, supported by Foundation grants since its formation in 1961, last year completed the country's first Five Year Development Plan.

For programs to help improve English-language training in secondary schools and colleges in Spain and Italy, respectively, grants were made to Georgetown and Cornell Universities.

To help enrich its instructional program by expanded research, the European Institute of Business Administration, in France, received \$150,000. In cooperation with American universities, the institute will study such topics as comparative marketing customs, consumer behavior, and sales management and relations between American companies' overseas subsidiaries and their European counterparts.

Two institutions that help inform British, European, and American leaders and the public of developments in the Atlantic region—Political and Economic Planning and the Royal Institute of International Affairs—received additional support for research and publications on British relations with the Common Market and other European institutions.

The Pacific Area

To help bring Japan's skills to bear on world urban problems and enable Japanese experts to profit from

experience elsewhere, the Foundation granted \$550,000 to the Japan Center for Area Development Research, in Tokyo. The center gathers architects, engineers, sociologists, and other experts to work as research teams. Under the grant, Western urban planners will visit Japan, and Japanese experts will advise in Asia, the United States, and Europe on urban transportation networks and regional planning.

Ninety Japanese primary- and secondary-school teachers will visit the United States in the next three years to study educational problems and school systems, under a \$525,000 grant to the Institute of International Education. On their return, they will make extensive studies to assess the relevance of American practices to such Japanese problems as modernized technical education and expanded university enrollments.

Other grants were made in the Pacific area for a conference of American, Australian, and Indian economists in Tokyo to study aspects of Japanese economic policy relevant to other nations; and a study of New Zealand's role in the development of Southeast Asia.

Resources for Less-Developed Areas

Continuing its efforts to strengthen public-information media in Latin America, the Foundation granted an additional \$450,000 to the Inter-American Press Association Technical Center to help establish a Graphic Arts Training Center and Press Institute. The center will provide courses for Latin American newspapermen, and will deal with the needs of editorial, mechanical, and business departments.

The Institute of Race Relations, in London, received a \$275,000 grant to survey problems in Britain and collaborate with Britain's Overseas Development Institute in a study of racial issues in the developing countries. The institute will also prepare publications and conduct conferences and seminars on the results of studies of race relations in Latin America and Asia that were financed with a previous grant.

Western Relations with Eastern Europe

Under the Foundation's ten-year-old program of East-West exchange, 625 scholars from Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia have now visited the United States and Western Europe, and about fifty American specialists have gone to Eastern Europe. A conference of East European and Western experts, held in Nice to discuss trends in different economic systems, was also supported.

International Cultural Affairs

Further excavation of the Athenian Agora, the ancient civic center at the foot of the Acropolis, was supported with a \$1 million grant to the American School of Classical Studies. The grant, which will provide expanded opportunities for classical scholarship, reflects the symbolic value of the Agora as a center from which concepts of democracy emerged to shape the course of Western civilization. A quarter of the whole Agora will be excavated in the next ten years, including two main colonnades (stoas), one of which gave Stoic philosophy its name. Also to be excavated is the library of Pantainos, built about 100 A.D. The late John D. Rockefeller, Jr. financed most of the previous excavations of the Agora, and several American foundations contributed to work on the site.

For further support of its efforts to preserve non-Western music, the International Institute for Comparative Music Studies, in Berlin, received \$125,000. The institute sends experts to Africa, the Middle East, and Asia to record music and conduct research.

Grants were also made for two international meetings of artists in New York. One, the P.E.N. Congress, brought together some 800 people, including poets, playwrights, essayists, editors, and novelists, from fifty countries to discuss the role of the writer in the modern world; it was the first P.E.N. Congress in the United States since 1924. The International Theatre Institute Congress, which some 100 delegates from theater groups in some fifty countries will attend in 1967, received

assistance through a grant to the American National Theatre and Academy.

International Understanding

In further support of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, an international organization of intellectual leaders, academicians, artists, and authors, with headquarters in Europe, the Foundation granted \$1.5 million. Founded seventeen years ago as a forum of free discussion, the Congress will use its new funds for general support and to strengthen its recent emphasis on less-developed countries and objective dialogue with East European intellectuals. The Congress's new board of trustees is headed by the French scholar, Raymond Aron.

For construction of a United Nations International School, the Foundation granted \$7.5 million, funds it had set aside two years earlier. The school, to be built on New York's East River a mile below the United Nations, will accommodate up to 1,500 students, mainly children of U.N. staff members and delegates.

One problem of international education is the wide difference in college entrance requirements in various countries, which often makes it difficult for a high-school graduate in one country to qualify for a university in another. For this reason, the Foundation made a grant of \$300,000 to the International Schools Examination Syndicate, in Geneva, for design of an international examination; a student who passed it would be entitled to enter most of the world's colleges and universities. Funds will also be used to improve the examination through consultation with national experts, negotiate its acceptance, and establish standards for grading it.

To help establish national panels to consider major issues and policies facing the United States in the United Nations and other international organizations, a grant of \$450,000 was made to the United Nations Association of the United States. The U.N.A., which collaborates with business, labor, farm, and civic organizations, will analyze U.N. issues and make recommendations

based on studies by leaders and experts in many fields.

To assess the world Boy Scout movement in the light of changes since the movement began some fifty years ago, the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva received funds for a study of the impact of urbanization, the increased interest of young people in science and technology, and the role of scouting in self-help projects in the developing countries.

A complete list of 1966 International Affairs grants begins on page 93; projects, page 115; appropriations, page 66.

Overseas Development

In forty-nine countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, South and Southeast Asia, and Africa and the Middle East, the Foundation assisted efforts to train skilled manpower and build effective local institutions able to cope with problems in food production, family planning, education, business, public administration, science and technology, and economic research.

More than 500 consultants from American universities, research centers, and other institutions worked at Foundation-assisted projects overseas during 1966.

Latin America and the Caribbean

While continuing major support for universities as indispensable sources of skilled leadership in national development, the Foundation increased assistance to programs dealing with food production and rising population.

Education. To help expand knowledge of fundamental problems in Latin American education—university modernization, learning for the rural and urban poor, and vocational training, for example—the Foundation granted \$500,000 to Harvard's Center for Studies in Education and Development. The center will collaborate with scholars in Latin America on research studies to be distributed throughout the hemisphere.

Preparation of more teachers for universities and teacher-training schools was the focus of a grant to assist expansion of the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities. Limited to thirty-nine undergraduates from Colombia in 1965, 150 scholarships were awarded this year in nine countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The awards, administered by Harvard, finance studies in the United States.

To test whether young North American instructors can teach in Latin American universities as well as or better than their older colleagues, a grant was made to Tufts University. Traditionally, senior United States professors staff most overseas teaching programs; the

experiment, in which ten young teachers will participate, will compare their facility in teaching and adapting to a different environment.

The Foundation supplemented with \$200,000 a 1963 grant for the organization of an Argentine institution of higher learning emphasizing the sciences. Located in Bariloche, it will use the new aid for academic planning and the organization of fund raising.

The collaboration begun last year between the University of Chile and the University of California, which features an exchange of faculty and graduate students, was assisted further with a \$2 million grant. The institutions are cooperating in science and engineering, agricultural and veterinary sciences, the humanities and arts, and library development.

In Brazil, support was given to the Carlos Chagas Foundation to expand its program of uniform examinations for admission to several universities. The new practice, already adopted by eleven faculties in the State of São Paulo, is an important reform, replacing independent entrance tests by each faculty.

In Peru, support went to the Pilot Institute of Training for Industrial Work, in Lima, which trains teachers for technical schools. It will use the funds to strengthen courses and for teaching materials, equipment, tools, and books.

In the Dominican Republic, a grant was made to help a group of young businessmen develop a postsecondary school in administrative and commercial subjects with the help of Rhode Island's Bryant College.

Population. In Northeast Brazil, where the rate of population growth is probably the highest in Latin America, the Foundation gave \$476,500 to the Federal University of Bahia to help expand research and training related to reproductive biology. The university, whose hospital has done pioneering research in uterine physiology, will offer courses for local physicians and conduct a fertility and abortion study.

Grants totaling \$825,000 were made to assist programs to cope with Mexico's rapidly growing population. Recipients included Mexico City's Woman's Hospital, the Mexican Institute of Social Security, the Hospital of Nutritional Diseases, and the Mexican Institute of Social Studies. The funds will support Mexico's first nationwide study of family-planning attitudes; research in postabortion fertility control; instruction for public-health physicians; postgraduate fellowships, and laboratory and clinic improvement.

Agriculture. Paralleling the Foundation's assistance the year before to Brazil's Federal Technical School of Guanabara to improve secondary-school vocational-technical training, a \$1.1 million grant was made in 1966 to the Federal University of Paraná to help prepare vocational-agricultural teachers. Although 60 per cent of Brazil's population is rural, less than 1 per cent of some two million secondary-school students receive agricultural training. The grant will provide services of visiting professors and graduate students from the University of Minnesota, teaching materials, seminars, and study by Brazilians in the United States.

The Colombian Institute of Agriculture, a growing training, research, and extension center, received a grant of \$800,000 to develop an agricultural economics program. It will use the funds for staff training in the United States and visiting professors and doctoral students from the Mid-America State Universities Association. Other private and public aid-giving agencies are contributing to the institute.

A \$500,000 grant was made to the University of the West Indies for faculty and staff additions in animal and crop production, soils and land use, agricultural economics, and agricultural extension. Its School of Agriculture plans to strengthen training, research, extension activities, and links with universities in other parts of the hemisphere.

In the Dominican Republic, the Foundation granted

\$361,000 for secondary vocational training at the Higher Institute of Agriculture at La Herradura. The funds will be used for school and farm equipment, summer courses for graduates entering the government agricultural service, and training to replace temporary faculty members from Texas A&M with Dominican teachers.

Together with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Foundation made a second grant for the new program in agricultural economics and rural sociology at the Agrarian University of Peru, mainly for faculty study abroad and visiting professors from the University of North Carolina.

To help establish the profession of agricultural economics in Argentina, the Foundation granted \$405,000, enabling Argentines to pursue doctoral studies abroad.

Science and Technology. A total of \$470,000 was granted to assist cooperation between the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research and the Central University in Caracas. Objectives include a joint doctoral program in biochemistry, improved science teaching and research at the university, and expanded graduate training at the institute.

The Monterrey Institute of Technology, Mexico's largest private university, received \$847,500 to help strengthen its graduate work in science and engineering and its department of food and marine sciences. It will use the funds for fellowships to train professors from other Mexican universities and for faculty study abroad.

The Foundation granted \$250,000 for some twenty-five fellowships to enable Latin Americans to do graduate work in engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. M.I.T.'s Inter-American Program in engineering involves cooperative research and training among its faculty and graduate students and those from Latin American universities.

Peru's Agrarian University was granted \$618,000 to strengthen its teaching and research in chemistry, physics, mathematics, and biology, in collaboration

with the Universities of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

To help expand training in quality control and enhance the competitive position of Latin American industrial products in international trade, the Foundation made a grant to the Argentine Institute for Standardization of Materials.

Social Sciences. The Foundation began support for efforts in Latin America to reorient legal education to problems of social and economic development. A \$485,000 grant was made to Brazil's University of the State of Guanabara for a new legal center that will be affiliated with the Graduate School of Economics of the Getulio Vargas Foundation. The center will experiment with modern methods of instruction and sponsor programs on national problems for professors and lawyers.

The Federal University of Minas Gerais—which enrolls about a third of Brazil's sociology and politics majors—received \$657,000 for the first program at a Latin American institution to focus on modern political science. The funds will enable a new institute of political science to give faculty and graduate students training abroad and bring foreign scholars to the campus.

For further assistance in developing economic research in Argentina, the Foundation made a grant to the Torcuato Di Tella Institute, one of the hemisphere's key social-science organizations. Bringing the Foundation's support to \$1.4 million since 1960, the grant will support studies, publications, and conferences on economic and social development.

The Foundation made grants to help the University of Chile strengthen its graduate economics and business and public administration programs. At the Catholic University of Valparaiso, a grant was made to strengthen business education, and Chile's largest private university, the Pontifical Catholic University, received funds to help establish a center for urban development studies.

In Venezuela, the Foundation gave further support to

the University of the Andes for strengthening its Faculty of Economics in collaboration with the University of Oregon.

The University of the West Indies, which, under previous Foundation support, helps train economic development personnel from Eastern Caribbean islands, received \$500,000 for collaborative research in the social sciences with North American institutions.

In Colombia, assistance continued for Harvard University's economic-development planning services for governmental agencies.

South and Southeast Asia

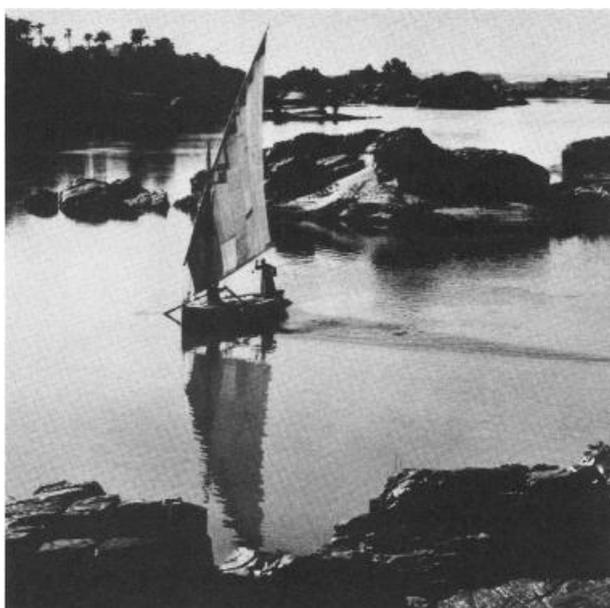
In addition to support for key institutions in India, Pakistan, Malaysia, and the Philippines, regionally significant programs were assisted. For example, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning—an international center in Bangkok—received funds to improve its research services.

India. Besides continued assistance to Indian efforts to overcome a serious imbalance in food production and population, support focused on management training and education.

In agriculture, more than \$2 million was provided for consultants, equipment, and demonstrations of modern farming methods under India's intensive program to raise food production. Experience gained in selected districts since 1961 is being applied to 114 other districts by the Indian government. The Foundation is helping to train administrators and technicians at the central, state, and district levels.

To improve protection of India's crops from the ravages of disease and insect pests—major causes of the nation's food deficit—a grant was made to the University of Agricultural Sciences in Bangalore for teaching, research, and extension activities. Louisiana State University received funds to help India reduce the loss of harvested rice in storage (about 40 per cent of the crop)



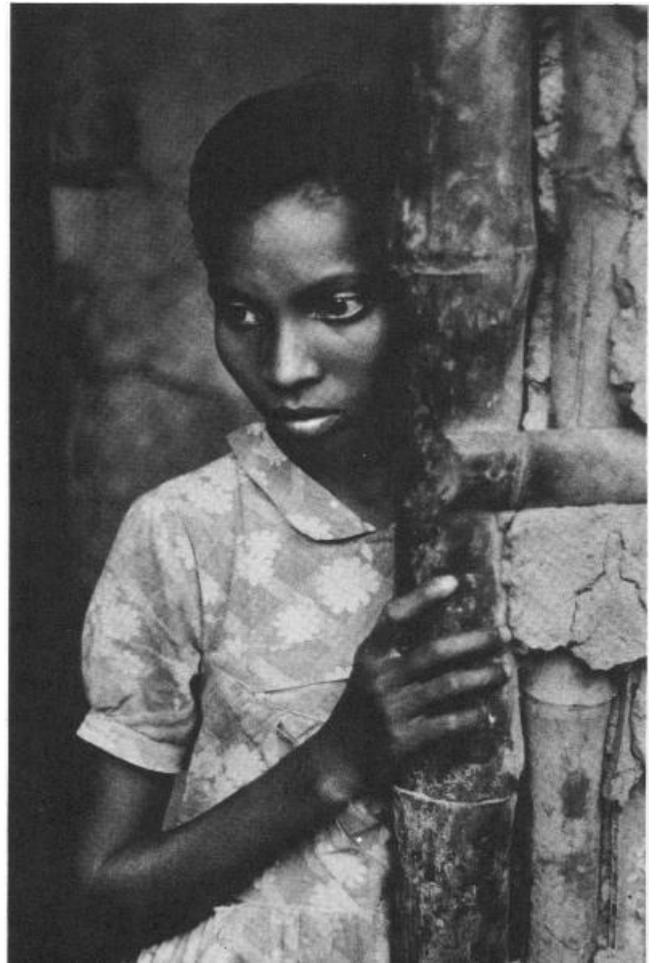


World Food Supply: *In Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the Foundation is assisting less-developed countries' struggle to increase food production. Facing page: American adviser in Eastern Nigeria explains new farming methods to villagers while chief's son interprets. Top: In the Philippines new varieties of rice for use throughout Asia are being developed at the International Rice Research Institute. Left: Professor and student at Brazil's Rural University of State of Minas Gerais check growth of seedlings. Above: Increased fish supply is one way of improving protein intake of the diet of poor countries; Foundation grants in Brazil, Mexico, and the United Arab Republic are supporting marine research and the development of fishing industries.*



Urban Decay, Worldwide: *Girl in Calcutta slum is shown working with other youngsters making paper bags, drawing water in unsanitary surroundings. A few problems of India's biggest and most congested city are beginning to yield to efforts advanced by Foundation-assisted Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization. The growing concentration of former rural dwellers in expanding cities the world over, often leading to more slums, disease, and unrest, is a concern of several Foundation efforts.*

Population Pressures Facing page: *Intensified research and action programs to slow soaring population growth are under way both in the United States and abroad. Brazil's Federal University of Bahia, whose university maternity hospital is shown, is one of Latin American institutions involved. Far right: In North Carolina, university interviewer talks to housewife about family planning. Both programs are assisted by grants.*





by devising better methods of paddy storage and rice processing.

Family planning in India, which since 1959 has received more than \$5 million from the Foundation, was aided further by a \$2,280,000 grant to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. The funds continue training of public-health workers, research and analysis, and intensive field programs. The grant will also increase fellowships for training Indian specialists abroad, bring more foreign family-planning experts to India, and supply equipment for demonstrations and training.

A grant to help expand the training of English-language instructors brought to more than \$1 million the Foundation's support since 1957 for the Central Institute of English at Hyderabad, which prepares teachers and materials for eight state training centers. English is widely used in India in university instruction and interstate and international communication. The grant will help expand extension training, including courses taught by radio.

The Foundation made two grants to encourage engagement in national development by talented young Indians at home and abroad. A \$356,000 grant went to the Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council—a memorial to India's renowned nuclear physicist—to recognize outstanding students and assist their study and research in development-related fields. The Association for Service to Indian Scholars and Technicians received \$350,000 to facilitate employment in India for nationals who have remained abroad after being trained in skills urgently needed at home.

The Indian Institute of Public Administration received a grant to do research for the Administrative Reforms Commission, a national body studying central and state government machinery.

Supplementing earlier assistance, the Foundation granted \$960,000 to the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad for its expanding program of postgraduate business education.

Pakistan. Support was given for university planning, training of administrators for economic development, technical education, and agricultural improvement.

To help train more skilled managers, the Foundation granted \$543,000 for the Institute of Business Administration at the University of Dacca. The grant will provide teacher-advisers from Indiana University and doctoral fellowships for Pakistani faculty members. The Foundation also continued support for advanced management seminars held each summer by the West Pakistan Institute of Management.

Assistance for Pakistan's high-priority effort to expand its exports was given through a \$334,000 grant to the International Marketing Institute. Although Pakistan's annual exports increased from \$440 million to \$640 million during its Second Five Year Plan—twice the growth rate expected—it still exports less than it imports and far less than its potential. Working with educational institutions, government agencies, banks, and industry, the institute will train specialists in collecting, organizing, and disseminating world market data, especially to diversify exports beyond the present emphasis on jute and cotton.

Additional support was provided for the Administrative Staff College, which trains senior administrators from public agencies and private industry.

To help Pakistan overcome a severe shortage of Ph.D. graduates, the Foundation made a grant of \$348,000 for aid in planning Islamabad University, a new national institution designed to concentrate on research and advanced graduate studies. At present, the country's ten universities offer master's degree training but produce few of the Ph.D.s needed for top-level posts in education, government, science, business, and industry. Islamabad expects within ten years to enroll some 3,000 students in mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, earth sciences, social sciences, and Islamic studies. Its initial faculty will be drawn from Pakistani scholars now abroad. The grant will provide consultants, repatriation

costs for scholars, visiting lecturers, campus-planning expenses, and library acquisitions.

To help train more teachers for Pakistan's polytechnic education programs, the Foundation granted Oklahoma State University \$483,000. The Foundation has provided some \$5 million for technical education in Pakistan, initially through development of institutes at Karachi, Dacca, and Rawalpindi, and later for some thirty additional institutes throughout the country.

The International Rice Research Institute received \$626,000 to help increase rice production in Pakistan. In the eastern part of the country, which is the source of 6 per cent of the world's supply, the area's yield per acre is among the lowest in the world. Moreover, rice is virtually the only food crop in East Pakistan. To help increase production needed for a growing population, the institute will help introduce higher-yielding varieties. In West Pakistan, which has a more diversified crop output and exports rice, low yields must be overcome before rice exports can be increased significantly to earn foreign exchange. The institute will help introduce new varieties and aid rice research stations. For improved production of wheat, West Pakistan's main crop, the Foundation provided further assistance for an experiment in which the best Pakistani varieties are being crossbred with high-yielding dwarf Mexican strains. The International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement, in Mexico, is cooperating in related research and training.

Malaysia and Singapore. The Foundation assisted important institutions in development planning, management, technical education, and family planning.

A new effort to aid Malaysia in planning and administering social and economic programs was supported through a \$740,000 grant. A development administration unit will be established under the prime minister, with assistance from Harvard University. An existing economic planning unit will be aided by Harvard advisers in economics, agriculture, industry, and manpower.

To help train more skilled technicians and engineers, the Foundation granted \$590,000 for collaboration between Singapore Polytechnic and the University of Wisconsin. Wisconsin will help train Singapore staff and assist in developing research and curricula for Polytechnic's new degree programs, particularly in engineering.

The Foundation provided funds to strengthen management training and research for the diversifying economies of Malaysia and Singapore. The assistance will be used by the Universities of Malaya and Singapore and the Singapore Institute of Management for advanced faculty training in the United States.

To help Malaysia overcome a serious shortage of agricultural specialists, Louisiana State University received \$522,500 to aid expansion of the College of Agriculture at Serdang, particularly through advanced training for the college's faculty.

For technical advisers and other support to the national family-planning program in Malaysia, whose population growth rate is among the world's highest, a grant was made to the University of Michigan.

Philippines. Under previous support, extensive programs in agriculture continued, while grants this year assisted graduate business administration, teacher training, and advanced engineering education.

The Foundation granted \$1.2 million to Harvard University to assist improved business-management training in Manila. Funds will be used to strengthen graduate business teaching and research at the University of the Philippines, the Ateneo de Manila University, and De La Salle College, and to enable the three institutions to share staff, courses, and case materials.

A \$552,000 grant was made to help in the development of the graduate engineering college at the University of the Philippines. The Institute for Services to Education will provide assistance by six American universities, including visiting professors, staff training, and books and equipment. Under a previous Foundation grant, the

universities are aiding expansion of science programs at Mindanao State University.

A grant was made to help expand the training of teachers on Mindanao, whose educational system must serve a rapidly increasing population and extensive economic development. Administered by the Notre Dame Educational Association, an organization of colleges and high schools, the funds will be used for faculty training and library expansion at Cotabato City, Marbel, and Jolo Colleges.

Ateneo de Manila University received further support for its pilot project in educational television, which has dealt mainly with closed-circuit transmission of courses on its campus and at Maryknoll College. With the new funds, the university will transmit primary and secondary courses to three Manila schools and conduct a workshop for Philippine teachers on the use of educational television.

Tropical Africa

Support concentrated on educational improvement, and assistance was also given for economic planning, legal training, and public administration. The Foundation made plans to resume its program in Ghana after an inactive period of two years.

Education. The University of Nigeria, which resembles American land-grant institutions, received a \$497,000 grant to strengthen its role as a resource for the country's economic and social development. The funds will be used for research, the development of texts and other teaching materials tailored to African needs, and improvement of programs for part-time students.

In Liberia, the cooperative program between Cuttington College and the Associated Colleges of the Midwest received additional support. In the past two years, faculty and recent graduates from the Midwest have taught at Cuttington, set up science laboratories, and helped revise curricula. The new grant includes funds for consultants on a model secondary school.

Assistance for English-language training in Nigeria was expanded under a grant to Southern Illinois University. The university will aid English teaching at three civil service training centers and experiment with a programmed self-instruction course for Nigerian teachers.

A \$140,000 grant was made for development of the West African Linguistic Society, whose aims include linking linguists of the region through professional meetings, publishing a journal on African languages, and improving the teaching of English and French as second languages. The society, a successor to linguistics projects assisted in the area by the Foundation since 1960, plans to conduct research in cooperation with scholars from Europe and the United States.

To help African countries with plans for improving their growing school systems and universities, the Foundation granted \$296,000 to Educational Services Incorporated for establishing in Africa an institute for educational research and development. Since 1961, E.S.I., an American organization, has received funds to help African education adopt new approaches in science and mathematics teaching. The institute will carry forward these activities under African auspices—for example, a project newly funded this year to help train 100 instructors from ten African nations in modern methods of mathematics teaching. It will also produce teaching materials and laboratory equipment.

A \$250,000 grant was made to support the program of Overseas Education Service (O.E.S.) for recruiting Americans to teach at African universities. Many African universities that train their staffs abroad are seeking professors from other countries as temporary replacements. In 1965, O.E.S. placed fifty teachers at African campuses; it has requests for some 200 others.

Law and Administration. Foundation support for the National School of Law and Administration in the Congo rose this year to \$1.9 million since 1960. The new funds will be used to train more Congolese faculty to replace

foreign teachers. Graduates from the school's first two classes are now in posts as magistrates and senior administrators in central and provincial governments, and all ministries have made requests for future graduates.

Assistance continued for the Haile Selassie I University Law School. The university is the center of an effort to develop the country's legal profession, which has only about twenty university-trained lawyers and meager law libraries. The new funds will be used to provide teaching staff, books, and teaching materials, and for research.

In continued efforts to help East African nations build a skilled civil service and plan programs to develop trained manpower in all walks of life, additional public administration consultants were provided for several countries. A grant was made in Tanzania for a review of training in government departments and for completion of a civil-service training center the Foundation has previously assisted.

Funds were given for specialists to assist Nigeria in developing research on such urban problems as migration, housing, unemployment, and social welfare.

Assistance was continued for staff training and strengthening of research and documentation services at the Nigerian National Library, which was established in 1964 following a Foundation-assisted study. The library has become a primary repository for reports of the United Nations and other international agencies.

Business and Economics. To help train accountants needed for East African development posts, the Foundation made a grant to Kenya's Strathmore College of Arts and Science for academic training to supplement apprenticeships. Despite a growing demand by business, banking, and rural cooperatives, and the need to replace foreign accountants who are leaving, the region has only two fully qualified African accountants.

The Foundation provided \$656,000 for specialists in economic planning and business and industrial development to assist the governments of Kenya, Tanzania,

Uganda, and Zambia. For example, one of the specialists will serve in Kenya as an adviser on agricultural planning and another will help improve management methods for Tanzania's government corporations.

The Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research, the nation's major center for applied research on development problems, received a grant of \$225,000 to expand research, teaching, and staff training overseas. Nigeria also received aid in gathering vital employment and productivity data for its next development plan.

In the Sudan, the Foundation made grants to the University of Khartoum for research on manpower needs, economic planning, the impact of irrigated agriculture on tenant farming, and economic aspects of irrigation along the White and Blue Nile Rivers.

Population. At the University of Lagos Medical School in Nigeria, a \$380,000 grant was made to help establish a program in maternal and child health problems, through funds for staff salaries and laboratory equipment. Johns Hopkins University, which assists family-planning programs in several developing countries, will provide specialists to aid the school's staff.

Middle East

In addition to support for national efforts in family planning, education in science and economics, public administration, and agriculture, the Foundation made a grant to help establish a regional training center in international affairs. Administered by the Lebanese Civil Service Board, the center will work on economic development problems and train officials from other nations.

Education. To help Syria meet an urgent need for secondary-school science teachers and technicians for industry, the Foundation made a \$300,000 grant to the University of Aleppo. The university is developing a Faculty of Sciences and will use the funds for laboratory equipment, books, and faculty training.

In Turkey, the Foundation again assisted the National Science High School, which was founded in 1964 to help overcome the country's shortage of scientists and science teachers. The funds brought the Foundation's support to \$2 million. Methods and teaching materials developed at the school are being introduced throughout Turkey.

Grants were also made for overseas training of faculty in economics, business, and public administration at the University of Jordan, and for economic and social research at the University of Tunis.

Family Planning. This year family planning gained as a priority objective in North African countries, and the Foundation made grants totaling \$889,400 for three large-scale programs.

To assist Morocco's new program, funds were granted for training staff at universities and hospitals in Europe, the United States, and Tunisia; for medical equipment and contraceptives; and for foreign consultants. Morocco plans to establish pilot family-planning services in all provinces to deal with its population growth, one of the world's highest.

With Foundation assistance since 1963, Tunisia set up thirty family-planning centers and extensively distributed intrauterine contraceptive devices; a \$324,400 grant was made this year to expand its family-planning efforts nationally. The funds will be used for medical personnel, consultants, staff training, equipment, research, and communications.

In the United Arab Republic, which formally inaugurated a national family-planning program in 1966, a grant was made to enable key Egyptian staff and specialists to obtain training abroad and to provide vehicles, printing equipment, and teaching materials. The year before the Foundation made grants to help the Universities of Cairo and Alexandria develop population research and training.

Food Production. For continued activities aimed at increasing farm production and opening arid lands to

settlement in the Jordan Valley, the Foundation made a grant of \$430,000 to the Arab Development Society. With previous assistance the society developed training in agricultural production, animal husbandry, and marketing; established the first modern dairy in Jordan; and set up irrigation facilities to reclaim desert land.

In Syria, the University of Aleppo received a grant to train outstanding graduates for teaching positions in its Faculty of Agriculture.

Public Administration. To assist a civil service training and staff development program in Lebanon, a grant was made for staff study abroad, research on efficient use of government personnel, and pre-service and in-service training. In Iraq, the Foundation granted \$306,000 to enlist the resources of the University in Baghdad for training government employees and research on national economic development.

The Foundation provided funds and consultants in Egypt to assist further economic and social planning in the region of the new High Dam. The Foundation's assistance since 1963 totals more than \$1.4 million. Activities in the Aswan Governate now include experimental projects in crop and animal production, and research in mineral resources. A new plan for the city of Aswan has been completed and plans are being made for phosphate, iron, steel, and aluminum production.

To relate the successful planning experience at Aswan to national needs, the United Arab Republic is making plans for a new national physical environment planning center, for which the Foundation this year provided funds and consultants. The center will focus on research, training, and national policy for city and rural planning.

A complete list of 1966 grants in the Overseas Development program, arranged geographically, begins on page 97; projects, page 116; appropriations, page 66.

Fellowships

Engineering Education

Twenty-two residencies in engineering practice were awarded in fiscal 1966 to enable young engineering teachers to spend a year to fifteen months gaining experience at high levels of decision-making in industry. The recipients, their universities, and the companies and agencies in which they will serve residencies are:

Franklin J. Appl, <i>University of Oklahoma</i> Caterpillar Tractor Company	T. W. Hoffman, <i>McMaster University</i> Hercules Powder Company
Robert L. Armstrong, <i>Virginia Polytechnic Institute</i> Caterpillar Tractor Company	Edward R. Holley, Jr., <i>University of Illinois</i> United States Department of the Interior
Theodore G. Brna, <i>Virginia Polytechnic Institute</i> E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company	Andrew H. Larson, <i>Colorado School of Mines</i> Dow Chemical Company
Carmelo Calabrese, <i>University of Missouri</i> General Dynamics Corporation	David B. Marsland, <i>North Carolina State</i> Esso Research and Engineering Company
R. Chicurel, <i>Virginia Polytechnic Institute</i> Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc.	Charles S. Martin, <i>Georgia Institute of Technology</i> Harza Engineering Company
R. H. Edgerton, <i>Dartmouth College</i> International Business Machines Corporation	Stanley Middleman, <i>University of Rochester</i> E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company
L. L. Edwards, <i>University of Idaho</i> Union Carbide Corporation	W. E. Schiesser, <i>Lehigh University</i> Weston Instruments, Inc.
John H. Erbar, <i>Oklahoma State University</i> Monsanto Company	James V. Walters, <i>University of Alabama</i> International Paper Company
Robert E. Green, Jr., <i>Johns Hopkins University</i> Radio Corporation of America	James T. Wang, <i>Georgia Institute of Technology</i> Lockheed-Georgia Corporation
George M. Hoerner, Jr., <i>Lafayette College</i> Sun Oil Company	J. Stuart Warner, <i>Columbia University</i> International Nickel Company
Graham W. Hoffman, <i>University of Tennessee</i> Radio Corporation of America	Gerald L. Wilson, <i>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</i> American Electric Power Corporation

The Arts

The following recipients of fellowships during fiscal 1966 were nominated at the invitation of the Foundation by professionals in the field concerned. Selections were made with the assistance of panels of judges.

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

Recipient	Place of Internship
Judith Burgess, <i>Palo Alto, Calif.</i>	Front Street Theatre, <i>Memphis, Tenn.</i>
Alan D. Light, <i>Bakersfield, Calif.</i>	Arena Stage, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>
Allan K. Longacre, II, <i>Omaha, Neb.</i>	Seattle Repertory Theatre, <i>Seattle, Wash.</i>
Thomas W. Morris, <i>Rochester, N.Y.</i>	Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, <i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i>
William R. Pogue, <i>Phoenix, Ariz.</i>	Alley Theatre, <i>Houston, Texas</i>
Daniel Rhodes Rule, <i>Los Angeles, Calif.</i>	New York City Opera, <i>New York, N.Y.</i>
Ronald Evan Singer, <i>New York, N.Y.</i>	Minnesota Theatre Company, <i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>
Carlos E. Wilson, <i>Scottsdale, Ariz.</i>	Detroit Symphony Orchestra, <i>Detroit, Mich.</i>

Museum Interns: *Fellowships to advanced students of art for training as curators at fine-arts museums.***Recipient**

Frederick den Broeder, *Detroit, Mich.*
 John W. Keefe, *Katonah, N.Y.*
 Katherine C. Lee, *Cleveland Heights, Ohio*
 Robert M. Murdock, *New York, N.Y.*
 Richard S. Teitz, *Newport, R.I.*
 Nancy Gray Thompson, *New York, N.Y.*
 Richard V. West, *Berkeley, Calif.*

Place of Internship

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, *Boston, Mass.*
 Toledo Museum of Art, *Toledo, Ohio*
 Toledo Museum of Art, *Toledo, Ohio*
 Walker Art Center, *Minneapolis, Minn.*
 Worcester Art Museum, *Worcester, Mass.*
 Nelson Gallery of Art, *Kansas City, Mo.*
 Albright-Knox Art Gallery, *Buffalo, N.Y.*

Business Administration and Economics

The following were recipients of three types of fellowships in business administration and economics during fiscal 1966. Candidates were nominated by universities at the invitation of the Foundation, and selections were made with the assistance of advisory committees of faculty members. For the fellowships, the Foundation made grants totaling \$1,644,538 to forty-four universities, under which the 205 recipients are listed. Included were supplemental funds totaling \$344,000 to thirty-seven participating universities to accelerate the completion of work by doctoral students. Except as otherwise noted, the listed universities are also the nominating institutions and the places where the recipients will work.

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

California, University of (Berkeley)

Robert H. Crandall, *Kingston, Ont., Canada*
 Itzhak Friedman, *Ramat Aviv, Israel*
 Samuel Ginsburg, *Tujunga, Calif.*
 James Y. Henderson, *Ferrydew Park, S.A., Australia*
 Yu-Ku Li, *Taipei, Taiwan*
 Edwin H. Neave, *Victoria, B.C., Canada*
 John L. Stromberg, *Berkeley, Calif.*
 Peter Tryfos, *Athens, Greece*

California, University of (Los Angeles)

Thomas E. Bell, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
 John M. Burke, *Santa Monica, Calif.*
 Ben S. Graham, Jr., *Granada Hills, Calif.*
 Charles A. Holloway, *Encino, Calif.*
 Masao Nakanishi, *Hyogo-ken, Japan*
 Seev Neumann, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
 Laurence I. Press, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
 Loren M. Raymond, *Los Angeles, Calif.*

Carnegie Institute of Technology

David M. Ahlers, *Eaton, Ohio*
 Robert A. Eberle, *Verona, Penn.*
 Mark B. Garman, *Grand Junction, Colo.*
 Robert L. Hayes, *Johnson City, N.Y.*
 Pradip N. Khandwalla, *Bombay, India*
(Nominated by the University of Pennsylvania)
 George B. Kleindorfer, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
 Paul R. Kleindorfer, *North Judson, Ind.*
 James E. Matthews, *Nahant, Mass.*
 Yair E. Orgler, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
 Howard W. Pifer III, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
 Jerry A. Pogue, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*
 H. Raymond Radosevich, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
 Timothy W. Ruefli, *Torrington, Conn.*
 Francis D. Tuggle, *Lakewood, Calif.*
 Nicholas Zvegintzov, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*

Chicago, University of

Marshall E. Blume, *Northbrook, Ill.*
 Edward H. Clarke, *Richmond, Va.*
 David T. Duvel, *Port Washington, N.Y.*
 Paul F. Gerhart, *Lebanon, Penn.*
 (Nominated by the University of Pennsylvania)
 Anthony G. Hopwood, *Stoke-on-Trent, England*
 Kendrick B. Melrose, *Orlando, Fla.*
 Thomas E. Morton, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Victor B. Niederhoffer, *New York, N.Y.*
 Allan H. Perlman, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Richard W. Roll, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Thomas R. Shields, *Chicago, Ill.*
 William E. Wetzel, Jr., *Chicago, Ill.*

Columbia University

Richard C. Aspinwall, *New York, N.Y.*
 George S. Day, *Edmonton, Alb., Canada*
 Robert M. Edelstein, *Rochester, N.Y.*
 Anees A. Hussain, *Karachi, Pakistan*
 Parthasarathy Iyengar, *Mysore, India*
 Anthony O. Kelly, *Dublin, Ireland*
 Robert E. C. Wegner, *Newfield, N. J.*
 Charles B. Weinberg, *Rockville Centre, N.Y.*

Cornell University

Ronald J. Huefner, *Lancaster, N.Y.*
 Alan D. Kraus, *Schenectady, N.Y.*

Florida, University of

Frank S. McLaughlin, Jr., *Lake Wales, Fla.*

Harvard University

Derek F. Abell, *Wootton, Isle of Wight, England*
 (Nominated by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
 Paul M. Bishop, *Somerset, N. S., Canada*
 (Nominated by the University of Western Ontario)
 Charles W. Hofer, *Duncannon, Penn.*
 Harry H. Lynch, *Watertown, Mass.*
 Balasundaram Mrityunjayan, *Madras, India*
 Scott H. Partridge, *Eugene, Ore.*
 (Nominated by the University of Oregon)
 Dean A. Paxson, *Cedar Rapids, Iowa*
 H. Frederick E. Schuster, *Cambridge, Mass.*
 Raphael Soifer, *New York, N.Y.*
 Robert B. Stobaugh, Jr., *Newtonville, Mass.*

Indiana University

Albert D. Bates, *Fort Worth, Texas*
 Robert R. Britney, *Bloomington, Ind.*

John A. F. Nicholls, *Bloomington, Ind.*

Lee A. Tavis, *Bloomington, Ind.*
 J. Frederick Truitt, *Darby, Penn.*

Louisiana State University

Ben M. Enis, *Baton Rouge, La.*

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Jon S. Armstrong, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
 Samuel L. Barres, *Newton, Mass.*
 Michael J. Brennan, *Morecambe, England*
 (Nominated by the University of Pittsburgh)
 James R. Brown, *Indianapolis, Ind.*
 Patricia J. Hughes, *Norwood, N. J.*
 (Nominated by the University of Pittsburgh)

Thomas J. R. Johnson, *Wellesley, Mass.*

Lalit S. Kanodia, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Chi-Yuan Lin, *Keelung, Taiwan*

Henry Mintzberg, *Montreal, Que., Canada*

Donald H. Peters, *Kenmore, N.Y.*

Lewis G. Pringle, *Calgary, Alb., Canada*

Kenan E. Sahin, *Aydin, Turkey*

James A. F. Stoner, *Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*

James W. C. Tomlinson, *Headington, Oxford, England*

Lee Wakeman, *Nassau, N.P., Bahamas*

(Nominated by Indiana University)

Michigan, University of

Buckner A. Wallingford II, *Cincinnati, Ohio*
 (Nominated by Dartmouth College)

Michigan State University

Neil G. Davey, *Rosanna, Victoria, Australia*
 Richard F. Sauter, *East Lansing, Mich.*
 Stoakley W. Swanson, *Battle Creek, Mich.*

Minnesota, University of

Edward MacG. Currie, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

New York University

Louis J. Ganz, *New York, N.Y.*

North Carolina, University of

Ronnie N. Anderson, *Winston-Salem, N. C.*
 Richard W. McEnally, *Hillsborough, N. C.*

Northwestern University

Dennis H. Gensch, *Milwaukee, Wis.*
 Lawrence S. Revsine, *Chicago, Ill.*

Pennsylvania, University of

Alonzo B. Huntsman, *Philadelphia, Penn.*

- Stephen L. Meyers, *Fort Wayne, Ind.*
Lester A. Neidell, *Secane, Penn.*
- Pittsburgh, University of
Avner M. Porat, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
- Purdue University
Thomas E. Ness, *West Lafayette, Ind.*
John O. Summers, *West Lafayette, Ind.*
- Southern California, University of
William K. Hall, Jr., *Los Angeles, Calif.*
- Stanford University
William A. Berry, *Palo Alto, Calif.*
Gary M. Broemser, *Stanford, Calif.*
Eugene H. Brooks, Jr., *Decatur, Ga.*
Jeremy G. A. Davis, *Edgecliff, N. S. W., Australia*
John W. Ferguson, *London, Ont., Canada*
(Nominated by the University of Western Ontario)
James C. Kinard, *Abilene, Texas*
John P. Lauritz, *New York, N.Y.*
(Nominated by Cornell University)
Hal H. McKinney, Jr., *Dallas, Texas*
- Terry G. Mahuron, *Greensburg, Ind.*
William D. Niebuhr, *Stanford, Calif.*
Peter D. Olson, *Minneapolis, Minn.*
(Nominated by the University of Minnesota)
George G. C. Parker, *Stanford, Calif.*
Burton R. Pierce, *Stanford, Calif.*
Robert R. Piper, *Newport News, Va.*
(Nominated by Columbia University)
Thomas L. Ruble, *Mountain View, Calif.*
Murray I. Silverman, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
- Texas, University of
James S. Dyer, *Fort Worth, Texas*
- Washington University
Robert E. Markland, *Rochester, N.Y.*
- Wisconsin, University of
Gene A. Gohlke, *Milwaukee, Wis.*
- Yale University
James R. Bettman, *Wilton, Conn.*
Lee G. Bolman, *New Haven, Conn.*
Robert L. Stafford, *New Haven, Conn.*

Dissertation: *For doctoral candidates in economics to devote a full year to writing their dissertations*

- American University
Courtenay M. Slater, *Arlington, Va.*
- Brown University
Leonard J. Tashman, *Brooklyn, N.Y.*
- California, University of (Berkeley)
Willard D. Morgan, *Oakland, Calif.*
Larry D. Neal, *Oakland, Calif.*
Richard W. Roehl, *Warren, Ohio*
- Carnegie Institute of Technology
Gary W. Bowman, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
Jerome E. Hass, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
- Chicago, University of
Bruce L. Gardner, *Chicago, Ill.*
Cyril D. Hodgins, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada*
- Columbia University
Isaac Ehrlich, *New York, N.Y.*
Michael Grossman, *Neponsit, N.Y.*
- Harvard University
Donald N. McCloskey, *Cambridge, Mass.*
Stephen J. Turnovsky, *Wellington, New Zealand*
Larry E. Westphal, *Glendale, Calif.*
- Illinois, University of
Shih-Fan Chu, *Taipei, Taiwan*
- Johns Hopkins University
Robert G. Scott, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Robert J. Gordon, *Berkeley, Calif.*
Robert E. Hall, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
William D. Nordhaus, *Arlington, Mass.*
Martin L. Weitzman, *Wantage, N.Y.*
- Michigan, University of
James M. Arrowsmith, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*
John C. Hambor, *Northridge, Calif.*
William E. McFarland, *Canfield, Ohio*

- Martin F. J. Prachowny, *Grimsby, Ont., Canada*
John O. Wilson, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*
- Michigan State University
Robert H. Reilly, *Newton Centre, Mass.*
- Minnesota, University of
Julian M. Greene, *Corpus Christi, Texas*
Ramachandran Ramanathan, *Madras, India*
- Oregon, University of
Gebhard J. Long, *Eugene, Ore.*
- Pennsylvania, University of
Charles R. Gibson, *Philadelphia, Penn.*
Thomas W. Merrick, *Milwaukee, Wis.*
John E. Petersen, *Philadelphia, Penn.*
- Princeton University
Simon P. Burley, *Princeton, N. J.*
- Rice University
Bennett T. McCallum, *Tyler, Texas*
Edgar O. Olsen, *New Orleans, La.*
- Rochester, University of
Winston W. Chang, *I-lan, Taiwan*
- Southern Methodist University
Joseph J. Horton, Jr., *Dallas, Texas*
- Stanford University
Stephen M. Levy, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
Corwin D. Vencill, *El Centro, Calif.*
- Texas, University of
John M. Cayton, *Austin, Texas*
- Virginia, University of
James R. Davis, *Charlottesville, Va.*
- Wayne State University
Gopal C. Dorai, *Detroit, Mich.*
- Wisconsin, University of
Nagesh S. Revankar, *Mysore, India*
Ulaganathan Sankar, *Madras, India*
Robert C. Stuart, *Victoria, B.C., Canada*
- Yale University
Robert S. Goldfarb, *East Meadow, N.Y.*
Lewis J. Rosen, *New Haven, Conn.*
Dennis E. Smallwood, *New Haven, Conn.*

Faculty Research: *Fellowships to faculty members in business, economics, psychology, and sociology for research on economic and business problems*

- California, University of (Berkeley)
Daniel L. McFadden, *Richmond, Calif.*
- California, University of (Los Angeles)
William H. McWhinney, *Pacific Palisades, Calif.*
- Carnegie Institute of Technology
Robert E. Lucas, Jr., *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
Andrew C. Stedry, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*
- Chicago, University of
James H. Lorie, *Chicago, Ill.*
Yair Mundlak, *Rehovot, Israel*
Hirofumi Uzawa, *Chicago, Ill.*
- Columbia University
Donald J. Dewey, *Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.*
- Harvard University
Joseph L. Bower, *Cambridge, Mass.*
Otto Eckstein, *Lexington, Mass.*
- Iowa State University
Bob R. Holdren, *Ames, Iowa*
- Maryland, University of
Robert L. Bennett, *College Park, Md.*
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Donald E. Farrar, *Cambridge, Mass.*
Franklin M. Fisher, *Concord, Mass.*
Alan A. Walters, *Birmingham, England*
- Michigan, University of
Harvey E. Brazer, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*
- Minnesota, University of
George L. Perry, *Minneapolis, Minn.*
- New Mexico, University of
Gary C. Hufbauer, *Albuquerque, N. M.*

New York, State University of (Binghamton)

Robert R. Sterling, *Binghamton, N.Y.*

New York, State University of (Buffalo)

Haskel Benishay, *Buffalo, N.Y.*

Pennsylvania, University of

Albert K. Ando, *Philadelphia, Penn.*

Robert Summers, *Merion Station, Penn.*

Pennsylvania State University

Rocco Carzo, Jr., *State College, Penn.*

Pittsburgh, University of

Bernard M. Bass, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*

Princeton University

William G. Bowen, *Princeton, N. J.*

Purdue University

Charles W. King, Jr., *West Lafayette, Ind.*

Andrew B. Whinston, *Lafayette, Ind.*

(Nominated by the University of Virginia)

Rochester, University of

Marshall L. Freimer, *Rochester, N.Y.*

Stanford University

John G. Gurley, *Stanford, Calif.*

Thirukodikaval N. Srinivasan, *New Delhi, India*

Washington, University of

Douglass C. North, *Seattle, Wash.*

Washington University

Edward D. Kalachek, *University City, Mo.*

Yale University

Merton J. Peck, *New Haven, Conn.*

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Financial Review

54

The financial statements of the Ford Foundation, a Michigan nonprofit corporation, begin on page 58.

Transactions during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1966 featured continued disposition of the Foundation's principal asset, class A nonvoting stock in the Ford Motor Company, and further diversification of the investment portfolio.

Income and Expenses

The Foundation's income was \$157,440,736, compared to \$145,406,691 in fiscal 1965. The increase was due mainly to higher interest rates available on fixed-income securities in the money market during the year and to a change in the dividend rate on Ford Motor Company stock from \$2 per share to \$2.40 beginning December 1, 1965; dividends from the stock were \$89,361,502, or 56.8 per cent of income.

Administrative expenses totaled \$8,150,573. Investment expenses, totaling \$388,227, are not included in this amount but are deducted from investment income.

Grants and Project Expenditures

The total of grants approved, plus expenditures on projects which are actively administered by the Foundation itself was \$354,006,530, or \$204,716,367 more than net income after expenses. The cumulative excess of expenses, grants approved, and project expenditures over income since the establishment of the Foundation in 1936 thus increased to \$1,052,251,965, as shown below. The second column is stated on an accrual basis; the last column indicates activity on a cash basis.

Sources and Application 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 and incurred expenses are included even if not paid within the period. Grants frequently are scheduled for payment over varying periods in future years. To depict the sources and use of funds, the table on the next page summarizes the movements of cash during fiscal 1966.

Income, Expenses, Grants, and Project Expenditures 1936-1966 (in millions)

Fiscal Years	Income	Grants Approved, Project Expenditures, and Administrative Expenses	Excess (Deficiency) of Income	Grants, Projects and Expenses Paid
1966	\$157.4	\$362.2	(\$204.8)	\$324.7
1965	145.4	299.5	(154.1)	270.2
1964	147.0	241.6	(94.6)	216.1
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
1956-1960	573.4	1,091.8	(518.4)	972.5
1951-1955	303.8	257.5	46.3	199.8
1936-1950	116.2	37.6	78.6	25.4
Totals	<u>\$1,850.6</u>	<u>\$2,902.9</u>	<u>(\$1,052.3)</u>	<u>\$2,486.0</u>

<i>Sources of funds</i>	<i>(in millions)</i>
Investment income, less investment expenses	\$157.7
Reduction in portfolio of non-equity securities— proceeds of dispositions less cost of purchases	32.6
Proceeds of sales of Ford Motor Company Class A stock	142.1
Decrease in cash balances	1.2
	<u>\$333.6</u>

<i>Application of funds</i>	<i>(in millions)</i>
Increase in portfolio of equity securities— cost of purchases less proceeds of sales	\$97.6
Payments related to program activities:	
Grants	208.9
Foundation-administered projects	12.4
Partial costs of new premises	6.0
Administrative expenses	8.0
Increase in receivables and other assets	.7
	<u>\$333.6</u>

In addition to the payments indicated above, 1,858,266 shares of Ford stock were delivered to grant recipients in lieu of cash, bringing the total of grant, project, and expense payments to \$324.7 million. As income collected totaled only \$157.7 million, the deficiency of \$167.0 million was made up mainly by the disposition of securities. Program payments since 1936 total \$2.5 billion.

New Commitments

The Foundation's new program activity in a given year is most significantly expressed in terms of new commitments. These consist of trustee-approved appropriations (funds earmarked for stated purposes, out of which grants may be made and Foundation-administered projects financed), grants, and projects. (Grants and projects approved out of appropriations of previous years are not included in new commitments.) New commitments during fiscal 1966 totaled \$307,725,401. This amount con-

sisted of grants, \$165,419,364; projects, \$914,351; and appropriations, \$139,914,792, all net after \$1,476,894 in reduction of previous years' commitments.

Reserve for Appropriations

Portions of appropriations not yet converted to grants, and projects approved but not yet expended, are not charged against income and thus are not shown in the Income Fund Statement; however, they are planned commitments for which reserves are set aside. These reserves amounted to \$135,537,677 at September 30, 1966, as shown in the balance sheet on page 59. The Foundation's portfolio includes short-term securities with maturities scheduled to meet the commitments represented by the reserves and by unpaid grants.

Net Worth and Ford Stock Dispositions

The net worth of the Foundation at the close of the fiscal year was \$2,477,984,394 at book value compared with \$2,428,550,457 the previous year.

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

Decreases:

—\$204,716,367 representing the excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income.

—\$1,872,282 net loss on the disposition of securities other than Ford Motor Company stock.

Increases:

—\$138,693,844 due to an adjustment in carrying value of Ford Motor Company stock held by the Foundation from \$36 to \$40 per share.* (The Foundation held 34,673,461 shares of Ford stock at the end of the 1966 fiscal year.)

—\$47,758,023 due to reduction of the Reserve for Appropriations for future grants and projects.

—\$29,026,143 resulting from the delivery to grantees

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

in payment of grants of 1,858,266 shares of Ford stock at market values higher than the \$36 per share carrying value.

—\$40,062,209 resulting from sales of Ford stock as follows:

To the trustees of the Savings and Stock Investment Program for Salaried Employees of the Ford Motor Company	1,375,534 shares
To the Ford Motor Company for option and supplemental compensation plans	1,432,304 shares

The sales to the trustee of the Savings and Stock Investment Program were pursuant to an agreement made in fiscal 1965; the other sales commenced in March 1966, under another agreement. These agreements will remain in effect until cancelled by either party.

—\$482,367 resulting from the exchange at market value with another institution of 21,900 shares of Ford stock, carried at \$36 per share, for other securities.

The Foundation's Ford stock holdings have been reduced to 31.2 per cent of the capital stock of the Company, compared to 88 per cent when the Foundation began to diversify its investments in 1956.

Other Investments

Other than Ford Motor Company stock, the investment portfolio at September 30, 1966 consisted of the following:

	Cost	Market Value
U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agency obligations	\$283,111,379	\$271,028,563
Other bonds and notes	528,301,756	517,006,627
Obligations of banks in the U.S.	350,853,462	345,764,730
Common stocks	444,148,825	460,353,046
Preferred stocks	10,003,275	9,651,776
Total	<u>\$1,616,418,697</u>	<u>\$1,603,804,742</u>

The book cost of the portfolio increased by \$42,409,455 during the fiscal year, representing \$95,573,380 additional in stocks and a decline of \$53,163,925 in non-equity securities. The increase results from the Foundation's continuing program of diversification and reinvestment of the proceeds from dispositions of Ford stock.

Included in the portfolio, mainly in "Bonds, notes, and special deposits," are approximately \$405 million in securities purchased directly by the Foundation from corporate borrowers. At September 30, 1966, the Foundation had commitments for future direct placements totaling approximately \$72 million.

Maturities of fixed-income securities, which cost \$1,162,266,597 were as follows:

Years	Face Amounts
1966-1967	\$317,132,000
1968	212,406,000
1969	166,038,000
1970	79,905,000
1971	77,048,000
1972-1976	182,553,000
1977-1986	78,947,000
1987 and later	50,490,000
Total	<u>\$1,164,519,000</u>

The Foundation has been ably assisted by William R. Biggs, adviser to the Finance Committee.

Foundation Premises

The cost to September 30, 1966 of site acquisition and construction of a building being erected in New York City to serve as Foundation headquarters commencing in mid-1967 was \$13,097,033. Costs related to Foundation premises overseas were \$121,863.

THOMAS H. LENAGH

Opinion of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Trustees of The Ford Foundation:

In our opinion, the statements appearing on pages 58 through 63 of this report present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1966 and its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at September 30, 1966 by correspondence with the depositaries.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

New York, N.Y.

November 21, 1966

Assets

Cash		\$1,647,335
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable		14,081,065
Investments (at cost) (pages 62-63)		
Bonds and notes	\$811,413,135	
Obligations of banks in U.S.	350,853,462	
Common and preferred stocks	<u>454,152,100</u>	
Total (estimated market value \$1,603,804,742 ¹)		1,616,418,697
Ford Motor Company Nonvoting Class A Stock		
34,673,461 shares carried at \$40 per share ²		1,386,938,440
Receivables and Other Assets		1,242,523
Foundation Premises, under construction (at cost)		<u>13,218,896</u>
		<u>\$3,033,546,956</u>

¹ Market values are based on quotations where available and at cost where not available. Investments for which there were no market quotations available, consisting mainly of bonds and notes purchased directly on a negotiated basis, amounted to \$484,829,721.

² The carrying value of the Ford Motor Company Class A Stock is adjusted on September 30 of each year to an amount equivalent to the approximate equity per share as indicated by the financial statements of the Ford Motor Company at December 31 of the preceding year. Accordingly the carrying value of the Class A Stock was adjusted from \$36 to \$40 per share. 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 41¾ on September 30, 1966.

³ Includes \$145 million, payable on a matching basis.

⁴ Commitments for the purchase of securities totaled \$72 million at September 30, 1966.

Liabilities, Reserves, and Fund Balances

Unpaid Grants ³ (pages 68-114)		\$415,141,843
Accounts Payable		
For securities purchased but not received	\$3,047,279	
Other	<u>1,835,763</u>	4,883,042
Reserves		
Appropriations for grants and projects (pages 64-67)	\$124,474,417	
Unexpended balance of projects (pages 115-117)	<u>11,063,260</u>	135,537,677
Commitments ⁴		
Fund Balances (page 61)		<u>2,477,984,394</u>
		<u>\$3,033,546,956</u>

Income Fund Statement for the year ended September 30, 1966

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Income

Dividends, including \$89,361,502 on Ford Motor Company Class A Stock	\$102,891,586	
Interest	54,937,377	
	<u>\$157,828,963</u>	
Less—Investment expenses	388,227	
Total—Income		<u>\$157,440,736</u>

Grants, Projects, and Expenses

Grants and Project Expenditures		
Grants approved (pages 68-114)	\$341,627,172	
Project expenditures (pages 115-117)	12,379,358	\$354,006,530
Administrative Expenses		
Program administration	\$4,379,465	
General administration	3,771,108	8,150,573
Total—Grants, projects, and expenses		<u>\$362,157,103</u>

Excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income

Current year	\$(204,716,367)
Prior years	(847,535,598)

Cumulative excess of grants, projects, and expenses over
income from establishment (1936) to September 30, 1966

(\$1,052,251,965)

Principal Fund Statement for the year ended September 30, 1966

Principal Fund Balance at beginning of year		\$3,459,381,755
Excess of net proceeds of sales of 2,829,738 shares of Ford Motor Company stock over the carrying value at September 30, 1965	\$40,544,576	
Excess of market value over carrying value of 1,858,266 shares of Ford Motor Company stock transferred to grantees in payment of grants, less related expenses	29,026,143	
Increase arising from adjustment in the carrying value of Ford Motor Company Class A Stock (See footnote page 58)	138,693,844	
Net loss on dispositions of other securities	<u>(1,872,282)</u>	<u>206,392,281</u>
Principal Fund Balance at end of year		<u><u>\$3,665,774,036</u></u>

Summary of Fund Balances

Principal Fund Balance, as above		\$3,665,774,036
Cumulative excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to September 30, 1966 (page 60)		<u>(1,052,251,965)</u>
		\$2,613,522,071
Appropriations reserved for future grants and projects		<u>(135,537,677)</u>
Fund Balances at September 30, 1966		<u><u>\$2,477,984,394</u></u>

Summary of Investments* September 30, 1966

(In general, bonds and notes purchased at a premium are carried at cost less amortization of premiums. Other securities are carried at cost or, in the case of non-interest-bearing securities, at cost plus accrued discount from date of purchase to September 30, 1966.)

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST (see note above)	MARKET (estimated)
Bonds, Notes, and Special Deposits			
U.S. Government	\$116,500	\$115,971,791	\$109,503,281
U.S. Government Agencies	167,400	167,139,588	161,525,282
Obligations of Banks in the United States	351,427	350,853,462	345,764,730
Other Financial and Real Estate	131,701	131,452,648	131,353,280
Transportation	101,597	101,270,393	101,036,193
Public Utility	39,271	38,219,730	34,802,000
Industrial	73,082	71,764,172	71,013,673
Canadian	50,775	49,937,587	48,724,691
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	43,958	43,095,833	41,883,629
Foreign	41,901	41,718,131	41,288,806
Convertible Debentures and Notes	46,907	50,843,262	46,904,355
Total—Bonds, Notes, and Special Deposits	<u>\$1,164,519</u>	<u>\$1,162,266,597</u>	<u>\$1,133,799,920</u>

*A detailed list of investments is available from the Office of Reports, Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Convertible Preferred Stocks	<u>\$10,003,275</u>	<u>\$9,651,776</u>
 Common Stocks		
Aerospace—Electrical Equipment	\$19,484,519	\$22,879,589
Banks and Finance	40,011,154	34,336,125
Chemicals	46,963,858	52,343,793
Construction	13,590,448	10,922,938
Consumer Products	41,374,613	45,737,751
Drugs	13,382,069	19,291,563
Electronics and Business Machines	23,663,493	30,884,968
Insurance	15,652,510	12,950,813
Machinery	4,241,003	3,426,313
Metals	31,833,083	28,153,125
Oil and Gas	66,861,113	71,721,001
Paper	9,735,490	7,778,250
Publishing	4,950,636	6,689,750
Retail Trade	17,611,106	16,998,876
Transportation	23,158,207	25,078,314
Utilities	71,635,523	71,159,877
Total—Common Stocks	<u>\$444,148,825</u>	<u>\$460,353,046</u>
 Total—Investments	 <u>\$1,616,418,697</u>	 <u>\$1,603,804,742</u>

Statement of Appropriations for year ended September 30, 1966

(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 1966. The third column shows the total grants and projects approved in 1966 from this year's or previous appropriations.)

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965	changes during the fiscal year NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966
Special Programs				
Assistance for urban university development		\$35,000,000		\$35,000,000
Development of noncommercial television	\$10,000,000	20,000,000	\$9,981,200	20,018,800
	<u>\$10,000,000</u>	<u>\$55,000,000</u>	<u>\$9,981,200</u>	<u>\$55,018,800</u>
Public Affairs				
Advancing equality of opportunity		\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000
Career education for government officials	\$1,250,000		\$1,250,000	
Comprehensive urban neighborhood development	2,506,311		2,504,000	2,311
Legal internship and criminal-law training		2,400,000		2,400,000
Metropolitan Fund (Detroit)	125,000			125,000
North Carolina education, antipoverty program	3,000,000			3,000,000
Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project	185,000		30,000	155,000
Research and experimentation in legal education	1,500,000		1,420,000	80,000
Research and training in urban affairs	17,406	(37,278)	(37,278)	17,406
Technical assistance in nonprofit housing	2,250,000		600,000	1,650,000
Testing of cases significant for social change		1,000,000		1,000,000
Training of community-development workers		1,250,000	375,000	875,000
Urban extension projects in universities	667,500		656,500	11,000
	<u>\$11,501,217</u>	<u>\$8,612,722</u>	<u>\$6,798,222</u>	<u>\$13,315,717</u>
Education				
Activation of television channels and networks; experiments in instructional television	\$770,000	(\$253)	(\$253)	\$770,000
Center for Research and Education in American Liberties		225,000		225,000
Comprehensive school-improvement programs	1,093,500		200,000	893,500
Experiments in cooperative education		805,000		805,000
Higher-education experiments for gifted students	458,000		300,000	158,000
Management training for small colleges		(29,935)	(29,935)	
New England School Development Council		600,000		600,000
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools		1,659,000	340,780	1,318,220
Strengthening preparation of college teachers	1,403,300		442,500	960,800
Strengthening preparation of schoolteachers	512,850		371,000	141,850
Teacher-training for two-year colleges		735,000	103,000	632,000
	<u>\$4,237,650</u>	<u>\$3,993,812</u>	<u>\$1,727,092</u>	<u>\$6,504,370</u>

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965	changes during the fiscal year NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966
Science and Engineering				
Discontinuous national park studies	\$1,215,000	\$100,000	\$28,000	\$72,000
Engineering-design experiments	50,000	(50,000)	353,750	861,250
Evaluation of programmed instruction		630,000		630,000
Fellowships in land-use law				
Preservation of scenic, scientific, or wildlife areas	8,500,000		857,000	7,643,000
Residencies in industry for engineering professors	60,000	150,000	4,409	205,591
Strengthening engineering faculty	100,000	(13,177)	86,823	
	<u>\$9,925,000</u>	<u>\$816,823</u>	<u>\$1,329,982</u>	<u>\$9,411,841</u>
Humanities and the Arts				
American resident theater program	\$2,735,700	(\$700)	\$2,735,000	
Center for literary translations	750,000			\$750,000
Civic opera development	166,075	(1,075)	165,000	
Experiments and demonstrations in the arts	828,899	1,250,000	772,950	1,305,949
Fellowships and grants-in-aid	1,042,912		207,468	835,444
Humanistic research and scholarship	460,500	2,000,000	95,000	2,365,500
Independent art schools and music conservatories	7,500,000		1,500,000	6,000,000
Monographs on living American artists	325,000	(325,000)		
Production of new American operatic works	300,000		125,000	175,000
Publication of American museum catalogues	75,869		12,237	63,632
Research and training in archaeology	2,000,000			2,000,000
Symphony orchestras development program	85,000,000		80,200,000	4,800,000
Training of fine-arts museum personnel	1,000,000			1,000,000
	<u>\$102,184,955</u>	<u>\$2,923,225</u>	<u>\$85,812,655</u>	<u>\$19,295,525</u>
International Training and Research				
Cooperative United States-Latin American training and research		\$399,863	\$399,863	
Chilean-United States legal training program		234,500		\$234,500
International legal center		2,280,000		2,280,000
International studies in undergraduate colleges	\$35,000			35,000
Latin American studies in United States universities	207,137		207,137	
Overseas professional-service fellowships	458,000	650,000		1,108,000
Research on foreign areas and world problems	117,000	500,000	513,000	104,000
	<u>\$817,137</u>	<u>\$4,064,363</u>	<u>\$1,120,000</u>	<u>\$3,761,500</u>

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965	changes during the fiscal year NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966
Economic Development and Administration				
Business and economics education	\$820,707	(\$168,664)	\$91,348	\$560,695
Economic performance of government		830,000		830,000
Economic problems of minorities		590,000	494,000	96,000
Fellowships in economics and business research	3,847,616		1,562,980	2,284,636
Health economics and administration	245,000		209,993	35,007
International business and economics studies	112,000	900,000	900,000	112,000
Manpower and labor problems	550,750		257,075	293,675
Problems of the Aging		(15,980)	(15,980)	
Studies of economic changes and growth	583,514		169,759	413,755
	<u>\$6,159,587</u>	<u>\$2,135,356</u>	<u>\$3,669,175</u>	<u>\$4,625,768</u>
Population				
Columbia University-Population Council	\$14,500,000		\$14,500,000	
Evaluation and experiments	257,500		22,500	\$235,000
Reproductive-biology research and training	2,007,128	\$2,000,000	3,390,000	617,128
Research on primate reproduction	500,000	(500,000)		
	<u>\$17,264,628</u>	<u>\$1,500,000</u>	<u>\$17,912,500</u>	<u>\$852,128</u>
International Affairs				
Berlin educational and artistic institutions	\$203,000		\$150,000	\$53,000
Center for Human Sciences, Paris	290,000		180,000	110,000
Community world-affairs councils programs	300,000		274,000	26,000
Cultural exchange program with Eastern Europe	398,300		398,300	
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	60,000		60,000	
Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research, Vienna	250,000		250,000	
International urban studies		\$950,000	20,000	930,000
Oxford University		4,500,000	4,500,000	
Programs in Australia and Japan	32,988	65,000	59,500	38,488
United Nations International School	7,500,000		7,500,000	
	<u>\$9,034,288</u>	<u>\$5,515,000</u>	<u>\$13,391,800</u>	<u>\$1,157,488</u>
Overseas Development				
General program	\$5,882	\$45,930,063	\$44,629,865	\$1,306,080
Development of Delhi University		5,000,000		5,000,000

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965	changes during the fiscal year NEW APPROPRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966
Family-planning and health program in India	1,983,200		1,983,200	
Graduate training at University of the Philippines		3,500,000		3,500,000
	<u>\$1,989,082</u>	<u>\$54,430,063</u>	<u>\$46,613,065</u>	<u>\$9,806,080</u>
Miscellaneous and Concluded Programs				
Behavioral sciences and mental health		(\$7,898)	(\$7,898)	
National Fund for Medical Education	\$1,035,064		1,035,064	
Philanthropic services in the Michigan area	280,000	500,000	630,000	\$150,000
Planning and evaluation of Foundation programs	126,981	(17,896)	109,085	
Travel and study awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders	190,000	449,222	64,022	575,200
	<u>\$1,632,045</u>	<u>\$923,428</u>	<u>\$1,830,273</u>	<u>\$725,200</u>
Totals—Appropriations	<u>\$174,745,589</u>	<u>\$139,914,792</u>	<u>\$190,185,964*</u>	<u>\$124,474,417</u>

*This total includes grants of \$176,207,808 and projects of \$13,978,156. In addition to grants made out of appropriations, other grants made during the year totaled \$165,419,364 net. Thus the grand total of grants during fiscal 1966 is \$341,627,172, as given on page 114.

Statement of Grants for the year ended September 30, 1966

(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 1966. The third column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1966 fiscal year.)

Special Programs	UNPAID	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1965	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1966
Noncommercial Television				
Matching support for local stations				
Area Educational Television Foundation (KERA, Dallas)		\$129,272	\$129,272	
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED, San Francisco)		966,667	966,667	
Central California Educational Television (KVIE, Sacramento)		253,118	253,118	
Central Virginia Educational Television Corporation (WCVE, Richmond)		382,143	382,143	
Chicago Educational Television Association (WTTW and WXXW)		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Colby-Bates-Bowdoin Educational Telecasting Corporation (WCBB, Waterville, Maine)		112,541	112,541	
Community Television (WJCT, Jacksonville)		115,863	115,863	
Community Television of Southern California (KCET, Los Angeles)	\$250,000	544,634	694,634	\$100,000
Connecticut Educational Television Corporation (WEDH, Hartford)		168,669	168,669	
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (WTVS)		151,114	151,114	
Duluth-Superior Area Educational Television Corporation (WDSE, Duluth)		50,000	50,000	
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNDT, New York)		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Florida West Coast Educational Television (WEDU, Tampa)		72,986	72,986	
Greater Cincinnati Television Education Foundation (WCET)		100,000	100,000	
Greater New Orleans Educational Television Foundation (WYES)		402,267	402,267	
Greater Washington Educational Television Association (WETA)		489,254	489,254	
Memphis Community Television Foundation (WKNO)		268,539	268,539	
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television (WQED and WQEX)		387,229	387,229	
Mohawk-Hudson Council on Educational Television (WMHT, Schenectady)		50,000	50,000	
North Central Educational Television Association (KFME, Fargo)		103,068	103,068	
St. Louis Educational Television Commission (KETC)		212,918	212,918	
South Central Educational Broadcasting Council (WITF, Hershey)		328,927	328,927	
Southwest Texas Educational Television Council (KLRN, Austin)		128,253	128,253	
Twin City Area Educational Television Corporation (KTCA, Minneapolis-St. Paul)		373,778	373,778	
Western New York Educational Television Association (WNED, Buffalo)		205,070	205,070	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
WGBH Educational Foundation (WGBH, Boston) WHYY (WHYY and WUHY, Philadelphia)		1,000,000 984,890	1,000,000 984,890	
National Educational Television and Radio Center Programming for affiliated stations	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
College and University Development				
Development of selected private liberal-arts colleges				
Albion College	1,172,926		523,592	649,334
Austin College	590,064		590,064	
Beloit College	1,063,205		1,063,205	
Berea College	258,707		258,707	
Birmingham-Southern College		2,000,000	236,100	1,763,900
Bowdoin College	1,675,417		1,675,417	
Bryn Mawr College	933,795		933,795	
Claremont Graduate College and University Center	3,813,000		2,669,839	1,143,161
Coe College	1,048,322		1,048,322	
Colgate University	1,595,000		32,193	1,562,807
Cornell College	838,106		838,106	
Davidson College	1,850,000		590,077	1,259,923
Denison University	506,926		506,926	
DePauw University		2,000,000	324,466	1,675,534
Dickinson College		2,000,000	300,000	1,700,000
Earlham College	566,889		566,889	
Franklin and Marshall College	2,000,000		489,752	1,510,248
Furman University		2,000,000	390,000	1,610,000
Hendrix College		1,500,000	317,000	1,183,000
Hofstra University	114,573		114,573	
Kalamazoo College	1,233,929		700,834	533,095
Knox College	1,212,054		1,078,600	133,454
Lafayette College	1,400,000		1,034,162	365,838
Lake Forest College	1,010,192		1,010,192	
Middlebury College	309,562		309,562	
Mills College	1,800,000		633,781	1,166,219
Millsaps College		1,500,000	250,000	1,250,000
Oberlin College	514,122		514,122	
Randolph-Macon Woman's College		1,500,000	240,000	1,260,000
Redlands, University of		2,000,000	325,000	1,675,000
Reed College	3,007		3,007	
St. Catherine, College of	270,812			270,812
St. Lawrence University	1,108,130		1,108,130	
St. Olaf College	1,600,000		576,824	1,023,176
St. Thomas, College of (Minn.)	492,178		492,178	
Southwestern at Memphis	1,400,000			1,400,000
Stetson University	174,279		174,279	
Trinity College (Conn.)	1,700,000			1,700,000
University of the South	1,449,766		1,449,766	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Vassar College	2,000,000		1,040,027	959,973
Williams College	815,748		815,748	
Wooster, College of	1,151,921		631,419	520,502
United Negro College Fund				
Assistance to member colleges	1,563,522		1,011,171	552,351
Unrestricted aid to selected private universities				
Brandeis University	3,643,641		88,319	3,555,322
Brown University	5,045,690		2,400,365	2,645,325
Chicago, University of	25,000,000		3,000,032	21,999,968
Denver, University of	777,609		101,815	675,794
Duke University		8,000,000	1,646,000	6,354,000
Emory University		6,000,000	1,500,000	4,500,000
New York University	21,000,000		1,771,672	19,228,328
Notre Dame, University of	1,918,148		1,918,148	
St. Louis University	4,000,000			4,000,000
Southern California, University of	7,863,767		3,056,983	4,806,784
Tulane University	2,847,854		2,802,747	45,107
Vanderbilt University		11,000,000	2,500,000	8,500,000
Washington University	13,200,000			13,200,000
Journalism Education				
Advanced training for newsmen and students				
Columbia University	1,335,000		171,046	1,163,954
Harvard University	1,000,000		114,369	885,631
Southern Regional Educational Board	530,000			530,000
Stanford University	975,000		355,000	620,000
American Political Science Association				
Government-reporting awards and fellowships		750,000	86,000	664,000
Northwestern University				
Establishment of an Urban Journalism Center		1,092,000	291,000	801,000
Total—Special Programs	<u>\$134,622,861</u>	<u>\$57,323,200</u>	<u>\$64,687,948</u>	<u>\$127,258,113</u>

Public Affairs

Community Action

California, State of				
Study of 1965 Watts (Los Angeles) riots	\$150,000		\$150,000	
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty				
Training for community development workers		\$375,000	187,500	\$187,500
Community service opportunities for youth				
Radcliffe College		25,000	25,000	
United States National Student Association		24,500	24,500	
Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Comprehensive efforts to improve life in decaying neighborhoods				
Action for Boston Community Development, Inc. California, University of (Berkeley)	342,103	1,245,000 98,500	736,775 98,500	850,328
Community Progress, Inc. (New Haven, Conn.)	923,000		623,000	300,000
North Carolina Fund	2,597,032		1,507,342	1,089,690
Oakland, California, City of	1,371,574		871,574	500,000
United Planning Organization (Washington, D.C.)	1,768,000		900,000	868,000
Education for clergy in urban problems				
National Council of Churches of Christ	80,000		20,000	60,000
Urban Training Center for Christian Mission	600,000		150,000	450,000
Institute of Public Administration				
Organizational studies of New York City human resources and physical renewal services		323,500	323,500	
Local philanthropic support of community experiments and research				
Cleveland Foundation		1,250,000	1,000,000	250,000
Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations	1,250,000		550,000	700,000
National Association for Community Development				
Professional training of community action personnel		250,000	125,000	125,000
Conference on employment and manpower		25,000	25,000	
National Council of Negro Women				
Training for voluntary and paid community service		300,000	150,000	150,000
Preschool education for disadvantaged children				
New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals	292,000		146,000	146,000
Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction	173,856		100,347	73,509
Programs for dropouts and low-income youth				
New York City Board of Education	23,000		23,000	
United Progress, Inc. (Trenton)		97,000	40,000	57,000
Studies and demonstrations of neighborhood information centers				
Columbia University		27,500	27,500	
Glide Foundation		20,000	20,000	
Michigan, University of		7,200	7,200	
Studies of youth attitudes and problems				
Columbia University		25,000	25,000	
Vanderbilt University		20,000	20,000	
Training and job development for unemployed of Watts and other Los Angeles areas				
Management Council for Merit Employment, Training and Research		200,000	175,000	25,000
Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc.		450,000	325,000	125,000
Race Relations				
Brandeis University				
Survey of attitudes on race riots and demonstrations		170,000		170,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Research on conditions of Mexican-Americans	116,000	198,000	314,000	
Seminar on interracial problems		125,000		125,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Howard University				
Preparation of Negroes for foreign-affairs careers	473,132		183,500	289,632
Moton Memorial Foundation				
Conference center on problems of Negroes		200,000	200,000	
Southern Regional Council				
Training and technical assistance for state and local human relations councils		1,272,000	624,000	648,000
United States Conference of Mayors				
Community advisory service on racial problems	129,500		129,500	
Housing				
American Friends Service Committee				
Self-help housing for poor families		21,670	21,670	
Michigan, University of				
Research on effects of private housing construction		155,580	155,580	
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing				
Services to local fair-housing groups		243,000	81,000	162,000
National Urban League				
Improvement of housing for nonwhite families		1,500,000	85,000	1,415,000
Technical assistance for nonprofit housing				
Action, Inc.	175,000	(366,404)	(191,404)	
Urban America, Inc.		966,404	261,841	704,563
Effectiveness of Government				
American Political Science Association				
Fellowships to Congressional staff members for study and research at universities	289,000		131,000	158,000
Congressional fellowships for political scientists and journalists		775,000	775,000	
Graduate internships in state and local government		770,000	154,000	616,000
Orientation and training for state legislators		690,000	138,000	552,000
Brookings Institution				
White House Fellows Program, 1966-67		150,000	150,000	
Chicago, University of				
Conference on selective service procedures		25,000		25,000
Citizens Conference on State Legislatures				
Action to improve state legislatures		750,000	150,000	600,000
Columbia University				
Research and training in metropolitan government		(34,271)	(34,271)	
Harvard University				
John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Internships in state legislatures				
Hawaii University	34,230		11,410	22,820
Illinois, University of	48,000		24,000	24,000
Indiana University	58,000		20,000	38,000
Kansas, University of	76,000			76,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
Massachusetts, University of	54,000		13,500	40,500
Michigan State University	100,500		33,478	67,022
Ohio State University	63,000		42,000	21,000
Oklahoma State Legislative Council	68,300		12,730	55,570
Puerto Rico, University of	60,000		25,600	34,400
Texas Legislative Council	66,320		25,000	41,320
Washington, University of	41,800		18,400	23,400
Wisconsin, State of, Legislative Council	100,000			100,000
National Institute of Public Affairs				
Career education and seminars for government employees	496,000	1,250,000	268,000	1,478,000
National Municipal League				
Research on state and local problems	328,750			328,750
Research professorships in government				
California, University of (Berkeley)	37,500	(41,249)	(3,749)	
Columbia University	25,000			25,000
Harvard University	8,400	(14,069)	(5,669)	
Princeton University	34,500		34,500	
Rutgers University				
Eagleton Institute of Politics		350,000	350,000	
Washington University				
Seminar for new and re-elected mayors		20,000	20,000	
Corrections and Police Administration				
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Prison college at San Quentin Prison		99,200	99,200	
Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency				
Model correctional facility for young adults		263,000	263,000	
Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training				
Study of personnel in the correctional field		100,000	100,000	
Police training and administration				
International Association of Chiefs of Police	192,800		116,300	76,500
Northeastern University		90,000		90,000
Northwestern University	240,000		60,000	180,000
Wisconsin, University of	234,000		32,500	201,500
Prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency				
National Council on Crime and Delinquency	890,000		365,000	525,000
Neighborhood House of North Richmond (Calif.)		5,000	5,000	
Southern California, University of	257,700		96,825	160,875
Syracuse University	289,473		113,407	176,066
United Community Fund of San Francisco	34,042			34,042
Youth Research, Inc.	92,950			92,950
Urban and Regional Affairs				
American Law Institute				
Research and model laws for zoning and land use	400,000		75,000	325,000
Bureau of Municipal Research (Toronto)				
International studies and conferences for metropolitan officials		50,000	25,000	25,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Computer-based study of urban problems				
Cornell University		73,000	73,000	
Harvard University		294,000	294,000	
Michigan State University		157,000	157,000	
Institute of Public Administration				
Research and training on Calcutta planning	20,459		20,459	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Joint Center for Urban Studies (with Harvard)		1,400,000	200,000	1,200,000
Puerto Rico, University of				
Graduate school of planning	400,000			400,000
Research, studies, and education on urban and regional problems				
California, University of (Berkeley)		5,000	5,000	
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research	240,000		120,000	120,000
Council of the Southern Mountains	90,000		90,000	
Florida State University	113,000			113,000
Metropolitan Fund, Inc. (Detroit)		25,000	25,000	
National Association of Counties Research Foundation	60,000		40,000	20,000
North Carolina, University of	34,000		34,000	
Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project (PENJERDEL)		30,000	30,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	134,879	(112,036)	7,843	15,000
Washington (D.C.) Center for Metropolitan Studies	400,000			400,000
United States Conference of Mayors				
Report on preservation of historic landmarks		130,750	130,750	
Urban extension, research, and education				
Delaware, University of		275,000	275,000	
Purdue University		81,500	11,500	70,000
Rutgers University		300,000	105,000	195,000
Justice and Legal Education				
Columbia University				
Joint program with Cambridge University in criminal justice and criminology		320,000		320,000
Experiments and research in legal services for indigent persons accused of crimes				
Georgetown University	140,000	600,000	140,000	600,000
National Legal Aid and Defender Association	4,580,925		1,381,199	3,199,726
Vera Institute of Justice		1,100,000	445,400	654,600
Law school development				
Columbia University	50,000		25,000	25,000
Howard University	1,450,000		350,000	1,100,000
Mississippi, University of	341,000			341,000
Northwestern University				
Training in criminal law		(11,686)	(11,686)	
Projects and studies to improve the administration of justice and the practice of criminal law				
American Bar Foundation	680,000			680,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
American Law Institute	141,200		36,700	104,500
Chicago, University of	640,000		221,200	418,800
Departmental Committee for Court Administration, First Judicial Department, N.Y.	105,000		105,000	
Georgetown University	665,000		262,825	402,175
Illinois State Bar Association Foundation	13,000			13,000
National Juvenile Court Foundation	596,300		284,125	312,175
Research and training in law and public affairs				
American Bar Foundation	150,000		100,000	50,000
Association of American Law Schools		955,000	480,000	475,000
Law Faculty Fellowships	2,003		2,000	3
Notre Dame, University of	31,000		31,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	569,940		180,000	389,940
Totals—Public Affairs	<u>\$28,732,168</u>	<u>\$20,193,589</u>	<u>\$21,621,901</u>	<u>\$27,303,856</u>

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Education

Fund for the Advancement of Education
Studies and experiments to improve education

		\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	
Change in Higher Education				
American Council on Education				
Administrative internships for higher education	\$4,717,000		840,000	\$3,877,000
Cornell University				
Six-year Ph.D. program for gifted students	1,980,000			1,980,000
Experiments in college admission criteria				
Brown University	80,000		80,000	
Williams College	100,000		22,000	78,000
Harvard University				
Development of Graduate School of Education	262,984		100,000	162,984
Independent-study programs				
Colby College		75,000	75,000	
Florida Presbyterian College		75,000	75,000	
Lake Forest College	115,000	75,000	75,000	115,000
New School for Social Research		300,000	100,000	200,000
Pomona College		75,000		75,000
Kenyon College				
Public Affairs Conference Center		71,000		71,000
Michigan State University				
Study to improve planning and use of resources	138,300		138,300	
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for colleges and universities				
Arizona, University of	79,347		30,746	48,601
Brown University	42,000		32,500	9,500
Chicago, University of	347,858			347,858

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Cincinnati, University of		(8,989)	(8,989)	
Colorado, University of	71,000		37,000	34,000
Cornell University	176,910		45,000	131,910
Denver, University of	60,000		12,225	47,775
Duke University	110,000		55,000	55,000
Emory University	86,000		43,000	43,000
Florida State University	123,600		40,494	83,106
Florida, University of	39,000		39,000	
Georgia, University of	30,000	442,500	30,000	442,500
Louisville, University of	14,000		14,000	
Michigan, University of	53,500			53,500
Missouri, University of	25,000		25,000	
Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies	45,000		41,000	4,000
Nebraska, University of	170,000		65,000	105,000
New Hampshire, University of	330,000			330,000
New York University	315,000		68,100	246,900
North Carolina, University of (Woman's College)		(4,800)	(4,800)	
Rice University	54,000		54,000	
Southern Methodist University	119,000		29,000	90,000
Stanford University	32,000		32,000	
Stetson University	69,957		61,000	8,957
Tulane University	328,000		158,087	169,913
Utah, University of	51,000		45,200	5,800
Vanderbilt University	48,000	(42,100)	5,900	
Virginia, University of	169,000		53,000	116,000
Washington University	90,000		45,100	44,900
Washington, University of	10,000		10,000	
Wyoming, University of	74,700			74,700
Teacher-training for junior colleges				
Junior College District of St. Louis		500,000	127,000	373,000
Mississippi State University		103,000	40,000	63,000
Tennessee, University of		265,000	41,500	223,500
Wentworth Institute				
Research and development of technical curricula for two-year colleges		500,000	200,000	300,000
Vocational Education				
Frederic Burk Foundation for Education (San Francisco State College)				
Vocational-technical teacher training	370,000		142,000	228,000
New York Institute of Technology				
Computer-aided individual guidance and training		334,000	236,000	98,000
Research and experiments in vocational education				
Oklahoma State University	55,000		55,000	
Western Washington State College	425,000		165,000	260,000
Wisconsin, University of	656,000			656,000
Vocational curricula in comprehensive schools				
New York City Board of Education		500,000	500,000	
Newton (Mass.) Public School System	275,000		137,000	138,000
Expanding Opportunities				
Bank Street College of Education				
Teacher-training for large-city schools	400,000			400,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Experimental programs for talented but disadvantaged pupils				
Duke University		25,000		25,000
National Association of Independent Schools	17,500		17,500	
Negro Student Fund		50,000	50,000	
New York Urban League		50,000	50,000	
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools		340,780	340,780	
Harvard University				
Research on <i>de facto</i> school segregation	190,000		89,200	100,800
Knox College				
Management training for officials of small colleges		(29,458)	(29,458)	
London, University of				
Research on language problems of the disadvantaged	107,000			107,000
National Commission for Cooperative Education				
Consultant services for colleges and universities		195,000		195,000
National Merit Scholarship Corporation				
Competitive scholarship program	7,600,000		1,900,000	5,700,000
Tougaloo College				
Cooperative exchange program with Brown University		350,000	100,000	250,000
Wisconsin, University of				
Library service institute on the newly literate adult		21,000	21,000	
School Improvement				
Comprehensive improvement programs in school systems				
Bennington (Vt.) South Supervisory Union	66,000			66,000
Broward County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction	245,000		125,000	120,000
Duke University	2,353,000			2,353,000
Emory University	2,500,000			2,500,000
Englewood (N.J.) Board of Education	81,500		81,500	
George Peabody College for Teachers	1,800,000			1,800,000
Huntsville (Ala.) City Board of Education		2,707,500	356,000	2,351,500
Milton (Pa.) Area Joint Schools	156,000		47,000	109,000
Oregon State Department of Education	580,000		580,000	
Pittsburgh Public Schools	1,950,000		812,000	1,138,000
Puerto Rico Department of Education	102,790			102,790
Tulane University		2,719,500	379,500	2,340,000
East Orange (N.J.) Board of Education				
Development of citywide pilot middle school		206,000	206,000	
Maintenance of educational standards in Alaska following 1964 earthquake				
Alaska Department of Education	5,000		5,000	
Cordova Public School District	4,000		4,000	
Kenai Peninsula Borough School District	10,000		10,000	
Kodiak Independent School District	13,000		13,000	
National Committee for Support of the Public Schools				
Conference on education issues for state legislators		130,000		130,000
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for elementary and secondary schools				
Alaska, University of	408,200			408,200

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Baltimore Department of Education	298,000			298,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	191,100		61,900	129,200
California, University of (Los Angeles)	264,000		175,000	89,000
Carnegie Institute of Technology	138,350		62,000	76,350
Colorado State College	52,500			52,500
Converse College	250,000		60,000	190,000
Emory University	95,000			95,000
Fairleigh Dickinson University	150,000		90,000	60,000
George Washington University	267,000		103,000	164,000
Hawaii, University of	70,000		35,000	35,000
Indiana University	492,200		98,000	394,200
Kansas State University	21,956	(23,603)	(1,647)	
Missouri, University of	30,000			30,000
Northwestern University	65,000		65,000	
Notre Dame, University of	118,275			118,275
Oberlin College	14,136		14,136	
Puerto Rico Department of Education	605,500			605,500
Reed College	39,000		20,000	19,000
Southern California, University of		(234,814)	(234,814)	
Syracuse University	193,700		110,737	82,963
Vanderbilt University	60,000		40,000	20,000
Webster College	295,000		188,000	107,000
Wisconsin, University of	200,000		200,000	
New Mexico State Department of Education				
Western States Small Schools Project		(4,067)	(4,067)	
New York University				
Experimental teacher-training clinic school program		350,000	214,000	136,000
Philadelphia Board of Education				
Establishment of an office of planning		200,000	200,000	
Public Education Association				
Program to use laymen as school volunteers	168,450		83,928	84,522
Educational Facilities and Technology				
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Improved use of programmed learning	362,000		120,000	242,000
Educational data-processing systems				
Iowa, State University of	600,000		150,000	450,000
New England School Development Council	41,000		41,000	
Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc.				
Research and consultation on more effective school and college facilities		10,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000
National Association of Educational Broadcasters				
Improvement of televised instruction	500,000		200,000	300,000
Curriculum				
Columbia University				
Center for Research and Education in American Liberties		50,000	50,000	
Educational Services, Inc.				
Curriculum revision in the social sciences		1,000,000	1,000,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
New Jersey State Department of Education Use of industrial techniques to strengthen elementary-school curricula		166,000		166,000
Ontario Curriculum Institute Research on school and university curricula	150,000			150,000
Totals—Education	<u>\$36,659,313</u>	<u>\$23,728,449</u>	<u>\$16,705,558</u>	<u>\$43,682,204</u>

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Science and Engineering

Resources and Environment

Chester County, Pennsylvania Water Resources Authority

Planning for experiment in open-space preservation		\$240,000	\$160,000	\$80,000
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Field biology research centers

Harvard University		250,000		250,000
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Smithsonian Institution		375,000	375,000	
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Girl Scouts of the United States of America

National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty		75,000	25,000	50,000
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Massachusetts Audubon Society

Educational center for conservation groups		375,000	100,000	275,000
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Nature Conservancy

Staff expansion and reorganization		550,000	270,000	280,000
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Open Space Action Committee

Program in New York metropolitan region		150,000	75,000	75,000
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Preservation of areas of scenic and wildlife importance

National Audubon Society		232,000		232,000
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Save-the-Redwoods League	\$1,500,000		500,000	1,000,000
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Resources for the Future, Inc.

Research and education on natural resources	4,200,000			4,200,000
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Research on the quality of environment	825,000		275,000	550,000
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Wisconsin, University of

Graduate fellowships in land-use law		120,000		120,000
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Engineering Curricula and Teaching

Computer techniques in engineering studies

Princeton University		17,250	17,250	
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Technical University of Denmark		200,000		200,000
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Curriculum development and experiments

Illinois, University of		120,000	120,000	
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Massachusetts Institute of Technology	200,000		200,000	
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McMaster University	103,500			103,500
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Stanford University	90,000		90,000	
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Washington University		16,500	16,500	
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	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Engineering faculty development				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		20,000		20,000
Carnegie Institute of Technology		(1,398)	(1,398)	
Illinois, University of		(10,916)	(10,916)	
Michigan, University of		66,823	(13,177)	80,000
Harvard University				
Soil-mechanics training for engineering teachers	66,000		66,000	
Scientific Education and Research				
American Institute of Physics				
Survey of research in the history of recent physics		22,000	22,000	
Association for Graduate Education and Research of North Texas				
Cooperative advanced training in science and engineering		112,000	112,000	
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization				
Completion of radioheliograph in Australia		80,000	80,000	
Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences				
Survey of teaching and use of mathematical sciences		155,000	155,000	
Council for the Advancement of Science Writing				
Talks by scientists to newspaper staffs		25,000		25,000
Graduate training in atmospheric sciences and oceanography				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	51,000		51,000	
Harvard University	40,000		5,000	35,000
International Society of Radiology	37,000			37,000
Johns Hopkins University	40,550		30,760	9,790
Marine Biological Laboratory	2,296,000		96,000	2,200,000
Medical Research Council (London)	130,000			130,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	17,000		17,000	
International Council of Scientific Unions				
Planning of international scientific programs	125,000		105,348	19,652
Projects related to New York World's Fair site				
Associated Universities		25,000	25,000	
Hall of Science of the City of New York		200,000	200,000	
National Academy of Sciences		100,000	100,000	
Science and technology centers				
Cornell University	4,400,000		3,230,034	1,169,966
Illinois Institute of Technology	3,500,000			3,500,000
Tennessee, University of				
Cooperative teaching program with Oak Ridge National Laboratory	350,000			350,000
Wisconsin, University of				
Biotron for research on plants and animals	700,000		500,000	200,000
Totals—Science and Engineering	<u>\$18,671,050</u>	<u>\$3,514,259</u>	<u>\$6,993,401</u>	<u>\$15,191,908</u>

Humanities and the Arts

Symphony Orchestras

*Bank of New York, as trustee for the following:

	UNPAID	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1965	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1966
		\$58,750,000	\$58,750,000	
American Symphony, New York City (\$1,000,000)		500,000	50,000	\$450,000
Atlanta Symphony (\$1,000,000)		750,000	100,000	650,000
Baltimore Symphony (\$1,000,000)		750,000	100,000	650,000
Birmingham Symphony (\$600,000)		200,000	30,000	170,000
Boston Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000		500,000
Brooklyn Philharmonia (\$250,000)		75,000	15,000	60,000
Buffalo Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)		750,000	100,000	650,000
Chicago Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000		500,000
Cincinnati Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Cleveland Orchestra (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Columbus Symphony (\$500,000)		100,000	20,000	80,000
Dallas Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Denver Symphony (\$1,000,000)		750,000	100,000	650,000
Detroit Symphony (\$1,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Festival Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000)		75,000	15,000	60,000
Florida Symphony, Orlando (\$500,000)		100,000	20,000	80,000
Fort Wayne Philharmonic (\$250,000)		75,000	15,000	60,000
Hartford Symphony (\$1,000,000)		350,000	50,000	300,000
Honolulu Symphony (\$750,000)		350,000	50,000	300,000
Houston Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Hudson Valley Philharmonic, Poughkeepsie (\$250,000)		75,000	15,000	60,000
Indianapolis Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Jacksonville Symphony (\$250,000)		75,000	15,000	60,000
Kalamazoo Symphony (\$500,000)		100,000	20,000	80,000
Kansas City (Mo.) Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)		750,000	150,000	600,000
Little Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000)		75,000	15,000	60,000
Los Angeles Philharmonic (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Louisville Orchestra (\$500,000)		200,000	20,000	180,000
Memphis Symphony (\$400,000)		100,000	20,000	80,000
Milwaukee Symphony (\$1,000,000)		250,000	50,000	200,000
Minneapolis Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Nashville Symphony (\$500,000)		200,000	20,000	180,000
National (Washington, D.C.) Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
New Haven Symphony (\$500,000)		100,000	20,000	80,000
New Jersey Symphony, Newark (\$500,000)		150,000	20,000	130,000
New Orleans Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)		750,000	134,400	615,600
New York Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
North Carolina Symphony, Chapel Hill (\$750,000)		250,000	50,000	200,000
Oakland Symphony (\$1,000,000)		350,000	50,000	300,000
Oklahoma City Symphony (\$600,000)		150,000	30,000	120,000
Omaha Symphony (\$400,000)		100,000	20,000	80,000
Philadelphia Orchestra (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Phoenix Symphony (\$600,000)		250,000	44,480	205,520
Pittsburgh Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Portland (Ore.) Symphony (\$1,000,000)		250,000	50,000	200,000
Puerto Rico Symphony, San Juan (No trust participation)		375,000		375,000
Rhode Island Philharmonic, Providence (\$350,000)		150,000	15,000	135,000
Richmond Symphony (\$500,000)		150,000	20,000	130,000
Rochester Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)		750,000	150,000	600,000
Sacramento Symphony (\$500,000)		200,000	20,000	180,000
St. Louis Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
San Antonio Symphony (\$1,000,000)		750,000	150,000	600,000
San Diego Symphony (\$500,000)		100,000	20,000	80,000
San Francisco Symphony (\$2,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000

*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, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Seattle Symphony (\$1,000,000)		750,000	100,000	650,000
Shreveport Symphony (\$350,000)		75,000	15,000	60,000
Syracuse Symphony (\$750,000)		250,000	50,000	200,000
Toledo Orchestra (\$500,000)		150,000	20,000	130,000
Tulsa Philharmonic (\$500,000)		100,000	20,000	80,000
Utah Symphony, Salt Lake City (\$1,000,000)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Wichita Symphony (\$500,000)		150,000	20,000	130,000
Other Artistic Resources				
Ballet training and resources				
Boston Ballet, Inc.	\$48,000	300,000	148,000	200,000
City Center of Music and Drama (N.Y.)	1,600,000		200,000	1,400,000
City Center Joffrey Ballet	80,000	500,000	330,000	250,000
Houston Foundation for Ballet	104,250			104,250
San Francisco Ballet Company	515,200		64,400	450,800
School of American Ballet	2,800,000		400,000	2,400,000
School of the Pennsylvania Ballet Company	150,000	450,000	325,000	275,000
Utah Ballet Society	105,000		35,000	70,000
Civic opera development				
Baltimore Civic Opera Company	48,000			48,000
Central City Opera House Association (Colo.)	140,000		35,000	105,000
Chautauqua Opera Association (N.Y.)	60,000		20,000	40,000
Cincinnati Summer Opera Association	40,000		20,000	20,000
Connecticut Opera Association	61,800		20,600	41,200
Fort Worth Civic Opera Association	40,000		20,000	20,000
Houston Grand Opera Association	90,000		30,000	60,000
Kansas City Lyric Theatre (Mo.)	45,000		15,000	30,000
New Orleans Opera House Association	90,000		30,000	60,000
Opera Association of New Mexico	68,000		34,000	34,000
Opera Company of Boston		195,000		195,000
Opera Guild of Miami	60,000		20,000	40,000
Opera Society of Washington (D.C.)	107,375		71,300	36,075
Seattle Opera Association		100,000		100,000
Spring Opera of San Francisco	50,000			50,000
Symphony Society of San Antonio	70,000		30,000	40,000
New York Pro Musica Antiqua				
Production of early music and musical dramas	229,000		11,000	218,000
Professional training in music				
Manhattan School of Music	1,000,000			1,000,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore	500,000		156,000	344,000
Resident theater program				
Alley Theatre, Houston	1,100,000	1,400,000	137,500	2,362,500
American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, Stratford (Conn.)	124,363		98,400	25,963
California, University of (Theatre Group)	500,000			500,000
Minnesota Theatre Company Foundation, Minneapolis (Tyrone Guthrie Theatre)	102,000			102,000
Mummers Theatre, Oklahoma City	550,000	535,000		1,085,000
Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage, Washington, D.C.)		896,450		896,450
Tamarind Lithography Workshop				
Development of lithographic art	700,000			700,000
Theatre Communications Group				
Cooperative program among nonprofit theaters	636,000		147,000	489,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Development of Individual Talent				
Advancement of creative aspects of music in the public schools				
Music Educators National Conference	709,000	250,000	475,000	484,000
Virginia State College		85,000	21,250	63,750
Young Audiences, Inc.	344,000		144,000	200,000
Grants-in-aid and fellowships				
Administrative interns	105,625	(1,071)	63,716	40,838
Arts reporters, editors, and critics	30,390	(4,660)	25,730	
Concert soloists	13,500		3,500	10,000
Marlboro School of Music	35,000		35,000	
Poets and writers associated with theaters and opera companies	27,050	(18,750)	8,300	
Programs for other talented individuals	126,000		16,338	109,662
North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation				
Professional and academic training		1,500,000	250,000	1,250,000
Performances of works commissioned for concert artists receiving grants-in-aid				
Denver Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Indiana State Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Pittsburgh Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Scholarships in independent art and music schools				
Art Academy of Cincinnati	15,000		5,000	10,000
Art Association of Indianapolis	16,000		4,000	12,000
Art Institute of Chicago	128,000		32,000	96,000
Art Students' League of New York	84,000		28,000	56,000
Atlanta Art Association	12,000			12,000
California College of Arts and Crafts	27,000		9,000	18,000
California Institute of the Arts				
Chouinard Art School	16,000		4,000	12,000
School of Music	16,000		4,000	12,000
Cleveland Institute of Art	44,000		11,000	33,000
Cleveland Institute of Music	24,000		8,000	16,000
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts	12,000		4,000	8,000
Cooper Union	19,000		7,000	12,000
Corcoran Gallery of Art	15,000		5,000	10,000
Cranbrook Gallery of Art	18,000		6,000	12,000
Dayton Art Institute	12,000		4,000	8,000
Juilliard School of Music	102,000		34,000	68,000
Kansas City Art Institute	33,000			33,000
Layton School of Art	12,000		4,000	8,000
Manhattan School of Music	90,000		30,000	60,000
Mannes College of Music	24,000		8,000	16,000
Maryland Institute	15,000			15,000
Memphis Academy of Arts	16,000		4,000	12,000
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts	30,000			30,000
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)	57,000		19,000	38,000
New England Conservatory of Music	45,000			45,000
Otis Art Institute	12,000		4,000	8,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore	39,000		13,000	26,000
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts	33,000		11,000	22,000
Philadelphia College of Art	45,000		15,000	30,000
Portland Art Association	21,000			21,000
Pratt Institute	76,000		19,000	57,000
Rhode Island School of Design	120,000		30,000	90,000
San Francisco Art Institute	60,000		15,000	45,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	12,000		4,000	8,000
Society of Arts and Crafts (Detroit)	12,000		4,000	8,000
Worcester Art Museum	12,000		4,000	8,000
Whitney Museum of American Art				
Staff travel to select works by contemporary American artists for exhibition in New York		155,000		155,000
Experiments, Demonstrations, and Studies				
American Federation of Arts				
Films for school art curriculum		511,500		511,500
American Place Theatre				
Readings and productions of new plays	165,000		80,000	85,000
City Center of Music and Drama (N.Y.)				
Production of contemporary operas	160,000	100,000	125,000	135,000
International Council of Museums				
Study of European artists and institutions	72,000		18,000	54,000
Juilliard School of Music				
Book by Michael St. Denis on theatrical training		22,500	22,500	
Nelson Gallery Foundation (Kansas City, Mo.)				
Catalogue of Chinese paintings		12,237	12,237	
Yale University				
Research in acoustical design		80,000		80,000
The Humanities				
American Council of Learned Societies				
Programs to advance scholarship in the humanities	3,402,000		567,000	2,835,000
American Historical Association				
Bibliographies of British civilization	22,000		6,000	16,000
Conferences of humanistic study groups				
Bowdoin College		36,500	36,500	
Fordham University		(9,719)	(9,719)	
Johns Hopkins University		36,000	36,000	
Cooperative program with regional liberal-arts colleges to strengthen the humanities				
Duke University	120,000	200,000	170,000	150,000
North Carolina, University of	120,000	200,000	170,000	150,000
Council on Library Resources				
Research on library problems	3,000,000		1,000,000	2,000,000
Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library				
National Shakespeare Anniversary Committee	29,050	(29,050)		
Rutgers University				
Scholarly publication by the university press	13,000		13,000	
Texas, University of				
National literary translation center	600,000			600,000
Special Institutional Grants				
Carnegie Hall Corporation (New York)				
Stage renovation and improvement		200,000	200,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts				
City Center of Music and Drama	2,000,000		243,782	1,756,218
Juilliard School of Music	252,000		197,069	54,931
Metropolitan Opera Association	1,100,000			1,100,000
Philharmonic Symphony Society of New York	965,553		316,052	649,501
Totals—Humanities and the Arts	<u>\$26,552,156</u>	<u>\$87,901,937</u>	<u>\$69,252,335</u>	<u>\$45,201,758</u>

85

International Training and Research

The Institutional Base

Education and World Affairs, Inc.

Studies and conferences on policy issues in universities' international programs

\$3,000,000 \$500,000 \$2,500,000

Expansion of international-studies programs

Chicago, University of

8,500,000 6,499,994 2,000,006

Columbia University

2,500,000 2,500,000

Harvard University

2,500,000 2,500,000

Indiana University

3,000,000 3,000,000

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

8,000,000 8,000,000

McGill University

2,000,000 385,000 1,615,000

Michigan, University of

4,000,000 800,000 3,200,000

New York University

1,000,000 1,000,000

Oregon, University of

500,000 500,000

Wisconsin, University of

1,000,000 1,000,000

Yale University

6,300,000 4,460,000 1,840,000

Training and research to strengthen American technical assistance

Agricultural Development Council

500,000 500,000

American Society for Public Administration

200,000 50,000 150,000

Colorado State University

55,000 55,000

Pittsburgh, University of

266,000 266,000

Fellowships and International Exchange

College Entrance Examination Board

English-language tests for foreign students

175,000 175,000

Exchange of students, scholars, and leaders

Chicago, University of

(19,983) (19,983)

Institute of International Education

350,000 900,000 1,250,000

United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, Inc.

60,000 250,000 160,000 150,000

Indiana University

Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants

1,200,000 1,200,000

Overseas professional-service fellowships

Cornell University

197,000 197,000

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

291,500 291,500

New Mexico, University of

210,500 210,500

Purdue University

300,000 300,000

Syracuse University

200,000 200,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
Pennsylvania State University				
Interuniversity fellowships for Peace Corps veterans and others with similar service	350,000	350,000	150,000	550,000
Selection and orientation of foreign students				
Association of American Law Schools	333,000		167,000	166,000
Boston University	36,600		36,600	
Area Research				
American Council of Learned Societies				
Asian and Slavic studies		400,000	200,000	200,000
Publication of <i>Current Digest of the Soviet Press</i>		(23,000)	(23,000)	
American Universities Field Staff				
Reporting service in international affairs	360,000		360,000	
Cornell University				
Strengthening of applied agricultural sciences relating to Latin America		200,000	132,000	68,000
George Washington University				
Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies	51,000	350,000	401,000	
Study of foreign aid and national interest		8,000	8,000	
Latin American studies				
Kansas, University of		200,000	200,000	
Miami, University of		152,000	152,000	
Pennsylvania State University		215,000	215,000	
Social Science Research Council		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Texas, University of	40,000		40,000	
Texas A & M University		185,000	185,000	
Research Institute for the Study of Man				
Collaborative summer field research for North American and Caribbean students		255,000	82,400	172,600
Research on Africa				
African Studies Association		150,000	50,000	100,000
Harvard University		60,000	46,500	13,500
Social Science Research Council		272,500	136,250	136,250
Research on Asia and the Far East				
American Institute of Indian Studies	200,000		100,000	100,000
Association for Asian Studies	49,000	180,000	106,000	123,000
Illinois, University of	152,000			152,000
Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation	180,000		180,000	
Research on modern China				
American University	75,800			75,800
National Central Research Institution (Taiwan)	26,240		26,240	
Oriental Library (Tokyo)	32,500		32,500	
Social Science Research Council	594,000		35,000	559,000
Research on political growth in less-developed areas				
Brookings Institution		40,000	40,000	
George Washington University	40,000	(40,000)		
Research on professional practice overseas				
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		(1,803)	(1,803)	
Southern California, University of		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Stanford University				
Research on history of Portuguese Africa		(3,821)	(3,821)	
Studies of social and political changes in India, Japan, Mexico, and Nigeria	125,000		125,000	
International Legal Studies				
American Society of International Law				
Research, publications, and conferences	600,000		100,000	500,000
American Foreign Law Association				
Conference on international trade regulations		(2,478)	(2,478)	
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Law school program of international legal studies		(6,906)	(6,906)	
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace				
Establishment of international law center		720,000		720,000
Delhi, University of				
Program in international law		(19,540)	(19,540)	
International Law Association (England)				
Research on treaty obligations of new nations	50,000		25,000	25,000
Loyola University				
Comparative study of judicial procedures		105,000	105,000	
Princeton University				
Research by U.S. and foreign scholars on the international legal order		100,000	100,000	
Syracuse University				
Research on private rights under international law		160,000	160,000	
Washington, University of				
Training and research in Asian law		600,000	130,000	470,000
Language and Linguistics				
Center for Applied Linguistics				
Information and research on language training	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Graduate training in linguistics				
American Council of Learned Societies		100,000	100,000	
Georgetown University	119,075		119,075	
Interuniversity programs in Chinese, Japanese, and Middle Eastern languages				
Princeton University	100,000		50,000	50,000
Purdue Research Foundation	64,000		64,000	
Stanford University		318,000		318,000
Michigan, University of				
English-language institute		(2,322)	(2,322)	
Princeton University				
Chinese-language training and research		330,000		330,000
Statewide improvement of language teaching				
Indiana University	69,700	540,000		609,700
Washington, University of	600,000		600,000	
Totals—International Training and Research	<u>\$15,522,915</u>	<u>\$46,075,647</u>	<u>\$34,736,706</u>	<u>\$26,861,856</u>

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Economic Development and Administration				
Economic Opportunities for Minorities				
Advancement of business opportunities for Negroes				
Advertising Council	\$125,000		\$125,000	
American Jewish Congress (for Interracial Council for Business Opportunity)	200,000		100,000	\$100,000
Chicago Small Business Opportunities Corporation		\$60,000	60,000	
College Placement Services	206,666		103,333	103,333
National Urban League	240,000		60,000	180,000
Business education in predominantly Negro colleges				
Atlanta University		200,000		200,000
Indiana University	120,000		12,000	108,000
Texas Southern University	460,000	60,000	145,000	375,000
Research on employment of minority groups				
California, University of (Berkeley)		150,000		150,000
Educational Testing Service		80,000		80,000
National Urban League	366,000		366,000	
New York University	42,500			42,500
Pennsylvania, University of		180,000		180,000
Tuskegee Institute				
Area study of race-related issues		24,000	24,000	
Economic Performance of Government				
Council of State Governments				
Training for state budget officers		222,000	36,000	186,000
Research on government policy and programs				
Michigan, University of		25,000	25,000	
New York University		148,000	148,000	
W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research		99,000	99,000	
Economic and Social Research				
Analyses of economic growth and technology				
Chicago, University of	35,000		35,000	
Harvard University	32,000	(23,457)	8,543	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	105,361		55,461	49,900
Michigan, University of	84,000		84,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	72,000		72,000	
Princeton University	76,300		76,300	
Wisconsin, University of	135,000		135,000	
Yale University	87,500		87,500	
Brookings Institution				
Research and education on public issues	1,150,000	14,000,000	15,150,000	
Duke University				
Research on economic problems in the South		(18,699)	(18,699)	
George Washington University				
Study of United Steelworkers of America		35,000	35,000	
Graduate education in economics				
Brown University	45,000		45,000	
Indiana University	22,500		22,500	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	100,000		100,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Joint Council on Economic Education				
Advancement of economic understanding	525,000		150,000	375,000
Teaching materials for schools		175,000	59,000	116,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Research on urban relocation		101,500	101,500	
Michigan, University of				
Studies in consumer behavior		770,000	191,000	579,000
National Institute of Public Affairs				
Evaluation of industrial socioeconomic studies		23,000	23,000	
Research and information on health economics				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		150,000		150,000
New York Academy of Medicine		60,000	60,000	
Studies in labor-management relations				
American Arbitration Association		22,500		22,500
Brown University	130,000		130,000	
Harvard University		(2,301)	(2,301)	
Study of armed forces educational programs				
Columbia University		(89,273)	(89,273)	
Maryland, University of		89,273	89,273	
Summer seminars for teachers of economics in liberal-arts colleges				
Chicago, University of		(2,737)	(2,737)	
Cornell University		(3,646)	(3,646)	
Texas, University of		(5,024)	(5,024)	
Vanderbilt University		(6,289)	(6,289)	
Washington, University of		(1,383)	(1,383)	
International Economics				
Belgian Productivity Center (Brussels)				
Training program in the United States for business executives		(14,133)	(14,133)	
Graduate economics education for foreign students				
Institute of International Education	175,000		125,000	50,000
Michigan, University of		175,000	175,000	
Yale University	50,000			50,000
Research on international economics and management				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		75,000		75,000
Harvard University		260,000		260,000
National Bureau of Economic Research		300,000	300,000	
Pittsburgh, University of		270,000		270,000
Social Science Research Council		30,000	30,000	
Studies of economic growth overseas				
Harvard University		90,000	90,000	
Princeton University	150,000			150,000
Social Science Research Council	100,000		100,000	
Business Education				
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Studies of business education		18,800		18,800

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Graduate business-school development				
Columbia University	50,000		50,000	
New York University	143,577		143,577	
North Carolina, University of	27,400	(27,400)		
Northwestern University		(6,811)	(6,811)	
Washington, University of		(7,965)	(7,965)	
Western Ontario, University of	252,000		63,000	189,000
Research on business				
California, University of (Berkeley)	225,347		100,000	125,347
California, University of (Los Angeles)		(18,994)	(18,994)	
Carnegie Institute of Technology	300,000		100,000	200,000
Chicago, University of		(8,939)	(8,939)	
Columbia University	25,000		25,000	
Harvard University	600,000		350,000	250,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	340,000		340,000	
National Bureau of Economic Research	47,000			47,000
Pennsylvania, University of		(14,661)	(14,661)	
Pittsburgh, University of	80,000		20,000	60,000
Purdue Research Foundation	80,000			80,000
Stanford University	200,000		200,000	
Washington, University of	80,000		20,000	60,000
Yale University	100,000		25,000	75,000
Fellowships in Economics and Business Studies				
Faculty and graduate student fellowships				
American University		6,676	6,676	
Brown University		5,400	5,400	
California, University of (Berkeley)		70,050	70,050	
California, University of (Los Angeles)		56,619	56,619	
Carnegie Institute of Technology		143,580	143,580	
Chicago, University of		165,868	165,868	
Columbia University		60,599	60,599	
Cornell University		13,673	13,673	
Florida, University of		4,875	4,875	
Harvard University		110,653	110,653	
Illinois, University of	1,213	4,888	6,101	
Indiana University		25,098	25,098	
Iowa State University		15,990	15,990	
Johns Hopkins University		7,575	7,575	
Louisiana State University		5,220	5,220	
Maryland, University of		12,650	12,650	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		182,679	182,679	
Michigan State University		14,479	14,479	
Michigan, University of		59,583	59,583	
Minnesota, University of		31,806	31,806	
New Mexico, University of		9,700	9,700	
New York, State University of, Research Foundation		26,895	26,520	375
New York University		6,620	6,620	
North Carolina, University of		9,951	9,951	
Northwestern University		12,920	12,920	
Oregon, University of		3,402	3,402	
Pennsylvania State University		15,509	15,509	
Pennsylvania, University of		68,969	68,969	
Pittsburgh, University of		26,322	26,322	
Princeton University		25,340	25,340	
Purdue University		41,533	41,533	
Rice University		14,374	14,374	
Rochester, University of		15,736	15,736	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Southern California, University of		7,224	7,224	
Southern Methodist University		6,700	6,700	
Stanford University		155,297	155,297	
Texas, University of		8,784	8,784	
Virginia, University of		6,772	6,772	
Washington University		20,072	20,072	
Washington, University of		18,689	18,689	
Wayne State University		6,236	6,236	
Wisconsin, University of		18,213	18,213	
Yale University		41,045	41,045	
Problems of the Aging				
Social studies in employment and housing of the aged				
National Council on the Aging	120,000		100,000	20,000
United Fund and Community Council of Houston and Harris County		(15,980)	(15,980)	
University College London	32,500		15,000	17,500
Training of professional personnel				
American Public Welfare Association	280,000		130,000	150,000
Council on Social Work Education	32,000		32,000	
Russell Sage Foundation	215,000		125,000	90,000
Totals—Economic Development and Administration	<u>\$8,065,864</u>	<u>\$19,189,645</u>	<u>\$22,020,254</u>	<u>\$5,235,255</u>

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Population

Family Planning in the United States

American Public Health Association				
Professional training in population and public health		\$250,000	\$50,000	\$200,000
National Urban League				
Family-planning education for low-income communities		25,000	25,000	
Planned Parenthood Federation of America				
Advisory assistance to local family-planning agencies		400,000		400,000
Wake Forest College				
Research to improve clinic programs		370,000	85,000	285,000

Population Studies

Centers for training and research in population and family planning

Chicago, University of		750,000		750,000
Georgetown University		700,000	200,000	500,000
Harvard University	\$180,000		120,000	60,000
Johns Hopkins University	400,000			400,000
Michigan, University of	2,300,000			2,300,000
North Carolina, University of	800,000	700,000	800,000	700,000
Population Council	3,470,000		1,350,000	2,120,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Michigan, University of				
Evaluation of family planning in Asia and North Africa		22,500		22,500
Population Reference Bureau				
Dissemination of information on population	277,750		100,250	177,500
Training and research in demography				
Brown University	30,000	106,000	41,500	94,500
Chicago, University of	246,943		168,078	78,865
Cornell University	102,000		102,000	
London School of Economics and Political Science	194,400		12,200	182,200
Michigan, University of	124,305	(1,598)	(1,598)	124,305
Pennsylvania, University of	40,000		40,000	
Pittsburgh, University of	115,492		115,492	
Reproductive Biology				
Population Council				
Research program of Weizmann Institute (Israel)		630,000	95,000	535,000
Research and advanced training				
Basel, University of		37,000	37,000	
Beth Israel Hospital (Boston)		(34,333)	(34,333)	
Birmingham, University of	71,000		24,000	47,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	69,300		34,650	34,650
Cambridge, University of	40,000		20,000	20,000
Catholic University of Louvain		290,000	121,000	169,000
Colorado, University of	70,000		40,000	30,000
Columbia University	103,364	8,500,000	1,103,364	7,500,000
Geneva, University of	380,000		90,000	290,000
Harvard University	1,500,000	34,333	34,333	1,500,000
Hawaii, University of		500,000	223,000	277,000
Johns Hopkins University	152,420			152,420
Kansas, University of	208,000		52,000	156,000
Karolinska Institute	110,000		75,000	35,000
Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital	31,177	798,000	330,140	499,037
Lund, University of	49,800		22,050	27,750
Manchester, University of	87,000			87,000
Medical Research Council (London)		265,000		265,000
National Institute for Research in Dairying (England)	13,300		6,450	6,850
Pennsylvania, University of	88,550	(81,081)	7,469	
Philipps University (Marburg/Lahn, Germany)		100,000	50,000	50,000
Population Council, Bio-Medical Laboratories		6,000,000	250,000	5,750,000
State Serum Institute (Copenhagen)	165,000		15,000	150,000
Sydney, University of		225,000	70,000	155,000
Texas, University of		81,081	34,201	46,880
United Birmingham Hospitals (England)	75,000			75,000
Vanderbilt University	80,000		35,000	45,000
Washington, University of	263,300		87,900	175,400
Wisconsin, University of	1,107,500		200,000	907,500
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	1,344,950		286,580	1,058,370
Medical-student research in reproductive biology				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		24,000	8,000	16,000
Chicago, University of	20,000			20,000
Colorado, University of		18,000	6,000	12,000
Columbia University	18,800			18,800

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Cornell University		26,000	8,000	18,000
Harvard University	22,000		11,000	11,000
Illinois, University of	9,000			9,000
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	12,000			12,000
Johns Hopkins University	10,000	30,000	20,000	20,000
Kansas, University of		18,000	6,000	12,000
Michigan, University of		26,000	8,000	18,000
Vanderbilt University		30,000	10,000	20,000
Washington University	10,000			10,000
Washington, University of	7,000		7,000	
Wisconsin, University of	20,000		20,000	
Yale University	10,000			10,000
Research on primate reproduction				
Pennsylvania, University of	150,000		150,000	
Uppsala, University of		400,000		400,000
Study of effects of oral contraceptives				
Harvard University		147,000		147,000
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology		220,000	110,000	110,000
Totals—Population	<u>\$14,579,351</u>	<u>\$21,605,902</u>	<u>\$6,881,726</u>	<u>\$29,303,527</u>

International Affairs

Atlantic Cooperation

Advanced studies in social science				
Clare College (Cambridge University)	\$125,000			\$125,000
Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research (Vienna)		\$250,000	\$250,000	
Marc Bloch Association (European Center of Sociology, Paris)	30,000		30,000	
Social Science Research Council		400,000	150,000	250,000
American studies in European universities				
American Council of Learned Societies	3,100,000		620,000	2,480,000
Free University of Berlin		350,000	150,000	200,000
Athens Technological Organization				
Strengthening of Center of Ekistics	700,000		200,000	500,000
Canadian studies of international relations				
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	80,000		40,000	40,000
Humanities Research Council of Canada	42,000			42,000
Private Planning Association of Canada	90,000		90,000	
Social Science Research Council	42,000			42,000
English-language teaching in Italy and Spain				
Cornell University		160,000	160,000	
Georgetown University		275,000	175,000	100,000
European Institute of Business Administration				
Research on international business management		150,000	75,000	75,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Harvard University				
Athens Center of Planning and Economic Research		530,000		530,000
International Schools Examination Syndicate (Geneva)				
Uniform curricula and examination standards for university student acceptance		300,000	150,000	150,000
94 International-studies centers				
Center of Human Sciences		180,000	180,000	
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)	120,000		80,000	40,000
Institute for Strategic Studies (London)	367,000			367,000
Institute of International Affairs (Rome)		300,000	150,000	150,000
Johns Hopkins University (School for Advanced International Studies, Bologna)	117,000	50,000	117,000	50,000
London School of Economics and Political Science				
Study on British higher education and manpower	100,000			100,000
London, University of				
Research on Pitman Initial Teaching Alphabet	100,000		100,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Collaboration with Technical University of Berlin	400,000			400,000
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris)				
Training program in human resource development	240,000		240,000	
Oxford University				
Endowment of Wolfson College		4,500,000		4,500,000
Research and education in Atlantic cooperation and European integration				
Atlantic Institute	300,000		100,000	200,000
Buffalo, University of		(1,894)	(1,894)	
Council on Foreign Relations	27,548		27,548	
European Community Institute for University Studies (Belgium)	100,000		100,000	
National Foundation of Political Science (Paris)	80,000			80,000
Political and Economic Planning		120,000	60,000	60,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs		180,000	90,000	90,000
Research on national economies				
Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy (Rome)	170,000		85,000	85,000
Institute of Research and Publications (Madrid)	165,000			165,000
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)				
Expansion of graduate studies in contemporary foreign affairs		3,000,000	1,250,000	1,750,000
United States-German educational cooperation				
Association of American Universities		14,022	14,022	
Educational Testing Service		25,000	25,000	
Yale University				
Conference on balance of payments		23,000	23,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
The Pacific Area				
Institute of International Education				
Travel and study by Japanese teachers in the United States		525,000	525,000	
Japan Economic Research Center				
Conference on Japan's economic growth		10,000	10,000	
New Zealand Institute of International Affairs				
Conference on New Zealand's role in southeast Asian development		9,500	9,500	
University international-studies centers				
International Christian University (Tokyo)	71,334		71,334	
Kyoto University	47,000		13,449	33,551
Urban planning in Japan				
Japan Center for Area Development Research		550,000		550,000
Kyoto University		20,000	20,000	
Resources for Less-Developed Areas				
Advancement of foreign journalism				
Columbia University (American Press Institute)	278,000			278,000
Inter-American Press Association Technical Center		450,000	225,000	225,000
International Press Institute	140,000		140,000	
Education in less-developed areas				
International African Institute (London)	23,660		23,660	
Manchester, University of	45,000		45,000	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	200,000			200,000
Franklin Book Programs				
Advisory services for publishing abroad	200,000		200,000	
Institute of Race Relations (London)				
Studies of race relations in Britain and elsewhere		275,000	150,000	125,000
Research and training in economic growth				
London, University of	5,000		5,000	
Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council (Paris)	37,500			37,500
Research, training, and conferences to aid less-developed areas				
Bon Echo Foundation (Overseas Institute of Canada)	75,000		75,000	
Modern Language Association of America		(1,203)	(1,203)	
Overseas Development Institute (London)	200,000			200,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs	73,775		17,360	56,415
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)	208,000		52,640	155,360
Swiss Foundation for the Study of International Relations	130,000		90,000	40,000
Western Relations with Eastern Europe				
Institute of International Education				
East-West program of scholarly exchange		723,300		723,300
International Economic Association (Paris)				
Conference on economic systems		25,000	25,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
International Cultural Affairs				
American National Theatre and Academy International Theatre Institute congress		90,000	90,000	
American School of Classical Studies at Athens Excavation of the Athenian Agora		1,000,000	1,000,000	
International musical studies and research				
Carnegie Hall International	90,000		90,000	
International Institute for Comparative Music Studies (Berlin)		125,000	50,000	75,000
International Musicological Society	50,000			50,000
P.E.N. American Center International congress of literary figures		75,000	75,000	
International Understanding				
American community education in world affairs				
Cincinnati Council on World Affairs		37,000	37,000	
Council on Foreign Relations	1,000,000			1,000,000
Council on World Affairs (Cleveland)		60,000	60,000	
World Affairs Council of Northern California		97,000	45,500	51,500
World Affairs Council of Philadelphia		80,000	29,000	51,000
Brookings Institution Studies of United States relations with Latin America		(25,275)	(25,275)	
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Planning study for United Nations area in New York City		25,000	25,000	
Western Hemisphere conferences on emerging problems	75,000			75,000
Committee for Economic Development Foreign economic policy research	450,000		175,000	275,000
Congress for Cultural Freedom General support		1,500,000		1,500,000
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) Study of the world Boy Scout movement		50,000	50,000	
International legal-studies programs				
British Institute of International and Comparative Law	174,000		58,000	116,000
Hague Academy of International Law	200,000		100,000	100,000
Leyden, University of	57,000		19,000	38,000
Planning Foundation of America Visits of foreign experts in environmental problems		20,000	20,000	
Travel and study awards for American and foreign scholars and leaders				
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships		60,000	60,000	
Governmental Affairs Institute		50,000	50,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
United Nations				
Construction of United Nations International School, New York		7,500,000	7,500,000	
United Nations Association of the United States of America				
Expansion and policy research programs		450,000	300,000	150,000
Totals—International Affairs	\$10,325,817	\$24,585,450	\$16,234,641	\$18,676,626

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Overseas Development

Agricultural education and conferences				
Agricultural Development Council	\$70,000		\$70,000	
Fund for the International Conference of Agricultural Economists		\$20,000		\$20,000
Council for International Progress in Management				
International business internships	64,000	40,000	104,000	
Institute of International Education				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study	548,500	625,000	548,500	625,000
Port development study in less-developed countries		2,250	2,250	
Princeton testing workshops for foreign scholars		(14,338)	(14,338)	
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)				
Study of church-sponsored educational programs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America	125,000		125,000	
International Secretariat for Volunteer Service				
Planning of 1967 New Delhi conference		77,900		77,900
North Wales, University College of				
Development of English as a second language abroad		(8,126)	(8,126)	
Society for International Development				
Professional activities for development specialists	39,000	25,600	64,600	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Brookings Institution				
Research on regional economics and government	90,140		90,140	
Cornell University				
Cornell Latin American Year Conference		60,000	60,000	
Harvard University				
Scholarships for Latin Americans to study abroad		95,500	95,500	
Study of educational development in Latin America		500,000		500,000
Institute of International Education				
Council on Higher Education in the American Republics	150,000		150,000	
International Center for Higher Studies in Journalism for Latin America				
Improvement of journalistic standards	31,400		19,900	11,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Inter-American Program in engineering		250,000	250,000	
National Academy of Sciences Mathematics-education conference in Lima		32,000	32,000	
Tufts University Teaching fellowships in Latin America for young U.S. instructors		100,000	100,000	
Argentina				
Advisory services and training in agriculture				
Institute of International Education	240,000	405,000	575,000	70,000
National University of the South	385,000		45,000	340,000
Buenos Aires, University of				
Science library, equipment, closed-circuit television	120,000			120,000
Development of School of Economics	81,350		80,500	850
Development of science curricula and research				
Argentine Chemical Association	8,500		5,000	3,500
Argentine Institute for Standardization of Materials		150,000	40,000	110,000
Bariloche Foundation	21,082	200,000		221,082
Buenos Aires, University of	110,000		36,000	74,000
Metallurgical Chamber of Argentine				
Manufacturing Industries	80,000		22,500	57,500
National Atomic Energy Commission	100,000		100,000	
El Salvador, University of				
Research in reproductive biology	13,300		10,000	3,300
Franklin Book Programs				
Technical assistance to publishers and libraries	83,000		83,000	
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research				
Fellowships for advanced study abroad	400,000		150,000	250,000
Science teaching in secondary schools	250,000			250,000
Strengthening research centers in economics, business, and public administration				
Córdoba, National University of	34,558		15,000	19,558
Foundation for Latin American Economic Research	300,000		103,333	196,667
Harvard University	96,000		96,000	
Institute for Development of Executives in Argentina	188,700		85,900	102,800
Torcuato Di Tella Institute	223,000	330,000	199,157	353,843
Tucumán, National University of	22,811		22,811	
Brazil				
Bahia, Federal University of				
Research on government administration	66,200		31,500	34,700
Training and studies in reproductive biology		476,500	177,540	298,960
Brasília, University of				
Development of library and university press	114,700		114,700	
Brazil, Government of				
Training fellowships for development of São Francisco River Basin	51,000		51,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Carlos Chagas Foundation				
Testing for university admission		122,000		122,000
Federal Technical School of Guanabara				
Center for vocational-technical education	800,000		230,000	570,000
Getúlio Vargas Foundation				
São Paulo School of Business Education	370,000		120,000	250,000
Teaching materials in business and public administration	80,500		29,000	51,500
Research and teaching in the social sciences				
Ceará, Federal University of	264,000			264,000
Guanabara, University of the State of		485,000	10,000	475,000
Minas Gerais, Federal University of		657,000	114,500	542,500
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of	32,209		32,209	
São Paulo, University of	433,000		92,800	340,200
São Paulo, University of				
Chemistry-laboratory equipment	200,000		100,000	100,000
Establishment of closed-circuit television	20,000			20,000
Marine and fisheries research and training	492,500		78,500	414,000
Teaching and research in the sciences				
Brazilian Academy of Sciences	72,000			72,000
Ceará, Federal University of	143,190		78,440	64,750
National Council for Advanced Training of University-Level Personnel	930,000		311,000	619,000
Pernambuco, Federal University of	52,500		19,500	33,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro	95,000		95,000	
Training and research in agriculture				
IRI Research Institute	80,000		80,000	
Minas Gerais, State of	218,000		157,800	60,200
Paraná, Federal University of		1,100,000		1,100,000
Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais	595,000		250,000	345,000
Caribbean				
Action for Education and Culture, Inc.				
Postsecondary training for Dominican commerce		185,000	125,000	60,000
Advisory services, teaching, and research in Dominican Republic agriculture				
Association for Development	319,100	361,000	37,300	642,800
Autonomous University of Santo Domingo	497,000			497,000
Catholic University "Mother and Teacher"	44,400			44,400
Texas A & M University	361,894		240,232	121,662
Antigua, Government of				
Planning and experiments in secondary education	23,700		23,700	
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	86,000		60,000	26,000
West Indies, University of the				
Academic development of university centers, experimental textbooks, and graduate programs	253,283		26,267	227,016

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Assistance to Eastern Caribbean economic planning and public administration	352,300		60,739	291,561
Demographic research and Barbados fertility study	103,500		31,092	72,408
Institute of Education	264,000		78,410	185,590
Institute of Social and Economic Research		292,000		292,000
School of Agriculture		500,000	187,625	312,375
Team-teaching experiment in Barbados	203,390		41,146	162,244
Central America				
American School of Guatemala				
University admissions and achievement testing	14,600		14,600	
Costa Rica, University of				
Teacher-education programs	455,200		131,476	323,724
Development of basic university programs				
Costa Rica, University of	71,200		71,200	
El Salvador, University of	20,000			20,000
Higher Council of Central American Universities	81,000	4,925	4,925	81,000
National Autonomous University of Honduras	189,834		80,000	109,834
National University of Nicaragua	35,500		35,500	
Harvard University				
Evaluation and development of education		(2,225)	(2,225)	
Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies				
Course on problems of Central American integration		25,000	25,000	
Chile				
Catholic University of Valparaiso				
Business school development		350,000		350,000
Chile, University of				
Development of a system of regional colleges	585,000		185,000	400,000
Graduate training in economics, business, and public administration	207,115	527,000	274,975	459,140
Research and teaching in reproductive biology	49,400		49,400	
Community-development assistance				
Harvard University	43,250	(61,134)	(17,884)	
Institute of International Education	33,500	115,000	33,500	115,000
Rice University	74,200		55,000	19,200
Institute of International Education				
Comprehensive development of University of Chile	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
School curriculum development, teacher training, and teaching materials	579,650		275,000	304,650
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning				
Training and research in human resources development		(12,887)	(12,887)	
Minnesota, University of				
Agricultural extension and education	368,100		189,900	178,200
University of Concepcion academic development	522,600		256,600	266,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile				
Center for educational research and economics teaching	224,200		51,100	173,100
Center for urban development		100,000	100,000	
Development of physical and mathematical sciences	640,928		217,801	423,127
Office of Planning and Development		50,000		50,000
Teaching and research at School of Sociology	365,400		113,000	252,400

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute				
Technical education at Federico Santa María Technical University	124,000		124,000	
Colombia				
Andes, University of the				
Academic development, planning, and fund raising	232,000		110,000	122,000
Undergraduate program at School of Engineering	500,000		132,500	367,500
Antioquia, University of				
General development and teacher training	335,701		250,501	85,200
Colombian Institute of Agriculture				
Agricultural teaching, research, and extension	210,000	800,000	294,252	715,748
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine				
Research and experiments in population and demography	177,600		157,600	20,000
Harvard University				
Training of Colombians in development planning	141,275	150,000	291,275	
Institute of International Education				
Fellowships for Colombian business professors	72,750			72,750
National University of Colombia				
Faculty of Sociology	12,680			12,680
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University				
Basic-sciences program and teacher education	134,250			134,250
Valley, University of the				
Graduate program in industrial management	380,000		265,335	114,665
Office of Planning and Development	294,547		187,069	107,478
Reorganization of Faculty of Engineering	72,496		(4,000)	76,496
Mexico				
Agricultural education, extension, and research				
Coahuila, University of	30,000			30,000
Iowa State University	495,000			495,000
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies	12,666		12,666	
National School of Agriculture	323,752		122,824	200,928
Texas A & M University	32,000			32,000
United Mexican States	1,396,063		846,719	549,344
Autonomous University of Guadalajara				
Preparation of plan for university reform	94,846		94,846	
Case Institute of Technology				
Technological manpower training		(40,050)	(40,050)	
Faculty training in science and engineering				
National Association of Faculties and Schools of Engineering		82,000	30,000	52,000
Research and Advanced Studies Center of the National Polytechnic Institute	125,000		125,000	
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies				
Development of educational television	3,999			3,999
Graduate School of Management	267,000		267,000	
Graduate science and engineering fellowships		847,500	226,000	621,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
National Autonomous University of Mexico				
Development of language laboratory	11,309			11,309
Graduate training in civil engineering	37,000		37,000	
Nuevo León, University of				
Economic training and research	109,422		40,000	69,422
Research and training in reproductive biology and family planning				
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases		225,000		225,000
Mexican Institute of Social Security		180,000	120,000	60,000
Mexican Institute of Social Studies		220,000	150,300	69,700
Mexico, College of		53,000		53,000
Woman's Hospital		200,000		200,000
Trust Fund of the Inter-American Center of Scholarly Books				
Establishment of center in Mexico City	95,000			95,000
Peru				
Agrarian University				
Agricultural economics and rural sociology	160,899	360,000	131,305	389,594
Strengthening of Faculty of Sciences		618,000	197,166	420,834
American School of Lima				
Architectural advisory services	6,140	(796)	5,344	
Center of Studies on Population and Development				
Research and training in demography	282,000		155,000	127,000
Congregation of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate				
High school training for industrial work		178,000	151,600	26,400
National Engineering University				
Improvement of curriculum, staff, and equipment	355,000		201,000	154,000
Regional mathematics training course		62,500	62,500	
National University of San Marcos				
Establishment of language-teaching service	184,200		54,000	130,200
Graduate teaching and research in basic sciences	113,000			113,000
Modernization of university administration	176,000			176,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru				
Campus planning; language department equipment		76,200		76,200
General development	567,700		399,709	167,991
Venezuela				
Andes, University of the				
Economics faculty; photogrammetry laboratory	11,000	210,000	22,225	198,775
Catholic University Andrés Bello				
Faculty of Economics	45,200		24,000	21,200
Faculty of Engineering; School of Social Sciences	67,600			67,600
Council for Rural Welfare				
Study of Venezuelan agriculture		33,000	26,400	6,600
Research and training in science and engineering				
Central University of Venezuela		300,000	215,000	85,000
Kansas, University of	400,000		400,000	
Oriente, University of	120,170			120,170
Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research		170,000	85,000	85,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Venezuela, Republic of				
Organization of School of Public Administration	50,000			50,000
Voluntary Dividend for the Community				
Prevocational teacher-training program		80,000	40,000	40,000
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning				
Research activities and library development		364,000	79,229	284,771
Chinese University of Hong Kong				
Faculty development and research equipment	295,000		295,000	
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration				
Seminars, research, and general support	121,839		53,323	68,516
India				
Agricultural research and education				
Agricultural Sciences, University of Allahabad Agricultural Institute	142,564	331,500 (17,385)	77,011 53,770	254,489 71,409
Louisiana State University		345,000	170,000	175,000
North Carolina State (with Indian Institute of Technology)	280,000		80,000	200,000
Ohio State University (with Punjab Agricultural University)	512,000		130,000	382,000
Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University	199,193		20,262	178,931
Association for Service to Indian Scholars and Technicians				
Job placement for Indians trained abroad		350,000		350,000
Electronic computing centers				
Bombay, University of	106,648		88,356	18,292
Delhi, University of	55,001		45,000	10,001
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	56,781		49,700	7,081
Programme Evaluation Organization	54,111		52,707	1,404
Home economics training				
Baroda, University of	696,000		317,500	378,500
India, Government of		(31,956)	(31,956)	
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council				
Fellowships for outstanding students		356,000	8,645	347,355
Improvement of legal education				
Banaras Hindu University	170,000		11,032	158,968
Indian Law Institute	173,680		112,977	60,703
India, Government of				
Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industry				
Small industries extension and training	58,000			58,000
Ministry of Education				
English-language teaching and general education	270,296	357,000	145,300	481,996
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development, and Cooperation				
Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development	99,899		53,238	46,661
Demonstration program in food production	4,054,438	(1,980,500)	1,547,324	526,614
Strengthening role of village schoolteachers	250,000			250,000
Training centers for village crafts			(57,750)	57,750
Village work for university students and teachers	131,501		34,000	97,501

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Ministry of Health				
Health education training centers		(37,981)	(37,981)	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
Educational-television experiment in Delhi schools	77,015		25,502	51,513
Ministry of Labour and Employment				
Job service research and staff training	275,793	(138,000)	15,751	122,042
Ministry of Works, Housing, and Supply				
Centers in village housing and planning	120,000			120,000
Industrial training and research				
National Institute for Industrial Design	350,000			350,000
Small Industry Extension Training Institute	586,337		217,954	368,383
National family-planning program development				
American Public Health Association	85,000			85,000
Gandhigram	164,900			164,900
India, Government of (Ministry of Health)	1,372,883	1,736,769	567,006	2,542,646
Institute of International Education		45,000	45,000	
Public administration training				
Indian Institute of Public Administration		291,000	342	290,658
National Academy of Administration	19,500		10,000	9,500
Research in reproductive biology				
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	194,582		69,562	125,020
Banaras Hindu University	39,500		11,062	28,438
Central Drug Research Institute	81,370		34,756	46,614
Delhi, University of	148,237		1,000	147,237
Indian Institute of Science	30,700		10,264	20,436
Institute of Agriculture (Anand)	83,404		11,532	71,872
Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology	182,000			182,000
Kerala, University of	58,000		15,336	42,664
Mysore, University of	4,500		296	4,204
Rajasthan, University of	82,000		9,476	72,524
Topiwala National Medical College	85,000	(64,000)	1,000	20,000
Research and training in economics and the social sciences				
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	208,750		89,684	119,066
Indian Statistical Institute	7,000	(14,608)	(7,608)	
Institute of Applied Manpower Research	100,000		92,000	8,000
National Council of Applied Economic Research	48,463		48,463	
Research and training in industrial relations and business management				
Administrative Staff College of India	675,019		116,787	558,232
All-India Management Association	10,000			10,000
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	540,703	960,000	595,000	905,703
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta)	942,500		220,500	722,000
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations	157,023		46,751	110,272
Research and training in planning and economic development				
Bombay, University of	151,968		37,905	114,063
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	177,269		71,497	105,772
Harvard University		64,000	64,000	
India, Government of	857,005		160,571	696,434
Indian Statistical Institute	85,000			85,000
Institute of Economic Growth	154,940		30,750	124,190
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	216,775		100,000	116,775
National Council of Applied Economic Research	90,105			90,105

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
School improvement and teacher-training				
Indian School of International Studies	2,637		2,637	
University Grants Commission	100,000		100,000	
Southern Languages Book Trust				
Publication in South Indian languages	28,450			28,450
University development				
Birla Institute of Technology and Science	38,930	(30,554)	8,376	
Calcutta, University of	351,000		62,065	288,935
Cornell University (University of Delhi)	143,000			143,000
Delhi, University of	311,400		8,400	303,000
India, Government of		(5,653)	(5,653)	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Birla Institute of Technology and Science)	1,450,000		550,000	900,000
Urban development				
Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	120,640			120,640
West Bengal, Government of	1,131,927	106,000	476,256	761,671
Indonesia				
Cornell University				
Publication of English-Indonesian dictionary	71,000		50,000	21,000
Economics education and research				
California, University of (University of Indonesia)	145,000		145,000	
Harvard University (National Economic and Social Research Institute)	155,000		155,000	
National Lutheran Council (Nommensen University)	85,315			85,315
Wisconsin, University of (Gadjah Mada University)	29,666		29,666	
Indiana University				
Development of clerical-training center	170,000		170,000	
Statistics teaching at Indonesian institutions	332,000			332,000
Indonesia, Government of				
English-language teaching materials	34,499		5,237	29,262
Institute of Social Studies				
Planning for survey of Indonesian agriculture		60,000	56,000	4,000
New York, State University of, Research Foundation				
Curriculum work at Indonesian teacher colleges	795,000			795,000
Malaysia and Singapore				
Educational Testing Service				
Examination reform and educational research	397,000		300,000	97,000
Family Planning Association of Singapore				
Research, training, and model-clinic facilities	90,000			90,000
Harvard University				
Development planning assistance in Malaysia		740,000	370,000	370,000
Institute of International Education				
Advanced training in the United States for Malaysian agricultural officers	204,000		204,000	
Fellowships in management training and research		120,000	120,000	
Louisiana State University				
Development of College of Agriculture at Serdang		522,500		522,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Malaya, University of				
Establishment of School of Education	155,000			155,000
Michigan, University of				
Assistance for Malaysia's family-planning program		189,000	189,000	
Singapore Institute of Management				
Management programs in Malaysia and Singapore		234,000	80,770	153,230
Singapore, University of				
Center for economic research	397,500		144,222	253,278
Development of library resources and staff	180,000		60,000	120,000
Faculty and research at Department of Law	132,500			132,500
Stanford Research Institute				
Rural and Industrial Development Authority		(3,489)	(3,489)	
Wisconsin, University of				
Development of Singapore Polytechnic		590,000	290,000	300,000
Nepal				
National 4-H Club Foundation of America				
International Farm Youth Exchange		(3,049)	(3,049)	
Nepal, Government of				
Training assistance for Nepal Planning Board	539,865		141,340	398,525
Pakistan				
East Pakistan, Government of				
Education extension center and pilot schools	45,000			45,000
Educational Equipment Development Bureau	236,299		28,278	208,021
Establishment of educational testing unit	40,500		2,017	38,483
Pilot program in cooperative agriculture	110,000		110,000	
Educational extension and student-teacher centers				
Chicago, University of	375,000		250,000	125,000
Dacca, University of	35,532		35,532	
Panjab, University of the	100,000			100,000
Indiana University				
Business education at University of Dacca		543,000		543,000
Development of Islamabad University		348,000		348,000
International Marketing Institute				
Training in export marketing		334,000	180,000	154,000
International Rice Research Institute				
Program to increase rice production in Pakistan		626,000	133,875	492,125
Michigan State University				
Academies for village-development administrators	471,393		236,000	235,393
Oklahoma State University				
Technical education and home-economics training	1,038,237	483,000	482,757	1,038,480
Pakistan, Government of				
National educational development	266,141	(265,795)	346	
Research and training in Pakistani family planning				
California, University of (Berkeley)	390,000		390,000	
Johns Hopkins University	362,000		181,000	181,000
Population Council	612,500			612,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Stanford Research Institute				
Small-industry development in Pakistan	296,000		270,000	26,000
Strengthening of Institute of Development Economics at Karachi				
Stanford University	564,884	(583,605)	(18,721)	
Yale University	481,500			481,500
Syracuse University				
Administrative Staff College of Pakistan	190,750	148,000	99,000	239,750
West Pakistan, Government of				
Agricultural extension service training	575,000			575,000
Education extension center and pilot schools	202,500		18,000	184,500
Educational Equipment Technical Assistance Center	201,099		53,527	147,572
Training in urban planning and development	208,500		144,860	63,640
Wheat production in West Pakistan				
International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement United Mexican States	300,000	319,000	300,000	319,000
Philippines				
Ateneo de Manila University				
Books and equipment for university library	354,000		150,000	204,000
Educational television for Manila schools		150,000	150,000	
Carnegie Institute of Technology				
Program development at Mindanao State University	711,000		197,981	513,019
Cornell University				
Agriculture program at University of the Philippines	1,161,500			1,161,500
Harvard University				
Graduate business studies at three Manila institutions		1,200,000		1,200,000
Institute for Services to Education				
Graduate engineering at the University of the Philippines		552,000	60,000	492,000
International Rice Research Institute				
Research and training in rice culture	4,266,400		690,000	3,576,400
Notre Dame Educational Association				
Teacher training at three Mindanao colleges		230,000		230,000
Philippine Normal College				
Research and training in languages and linguistics	187,550		65,366	122,184
Philippine Society of Endocrinology and Metabolism				
Asia and Oceania Congress of Endocrinology		14,500		14,500
Philippines, University of the				
College of Business Administration graduate program	21,550	(8,550)	13,000	
Curriculum improvement and teaching materials in science	182,647	265,000	115,981	331,666
Development of College of Agriculture	912,191		426,600	485,591
Establishment of Population Institute	134,767		74,428	60,339
Graduate School of Public Administration	265,225			265,225
Library-resources development in the social sciences	227,500		9,400	218,100
Wisconsin, University of				
School of Economics at University of the Philippines	536,000		188,700	347,300

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
Thailand				
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities				
Technical assistance to National Institute of Development Administration in Thailand	928,000		355,000	573,000
TROPICAL AFRICA				
Data International				
Technical information service in underdeveloped areas		56,000	56,000	
East Africa, University of				
Staff exchange program in African universities		25,000		25,000
Education and World Affairs				
Placement of American professors at African universities		250,000	250,000	
Educational Services, Incorporated				
African institute for educational research and development		296,000		296,000
Teacher-training in mathematics		372,000	272,000	100,000
Institute of International Education				
Development of African legal education	191,000			191,000
International Alliance of Women				
Seminar on women's role in African development		20,500	20,500	
Michigan, University of				
Research on economic development projects	200,000		200,000	
Rhodes National Gallery (Southern Rhodesia)				
International Congress of African Culture		(13,090)	(13,090)	
West African Examinations Council				
Testing and statistical-analysis unit	156,200		156,200	
Cameroun				
Cameroun, Federal Republic of the				
Analysis of research on cocoa production	50,000		50,000	
Congo				
Lovanium University				
Pre-university training programs	85,000		85,000	
Research on Congolese development problems	85,000		85,000	
National School of Law and Administration				
Training institute in law and administration	45,316	426,850	232,689	239,477
East Africa				
Business development in Kenya				
Institute of Community Studies (London)	73,000		24,333	48,667
Strathmore College of Arts and Sciences (Nairobi)		201,450	201,450	
University College, Nairobi		27,000	27,000	
East Africa, University of				
Laboratory-technician training at Makerere University College	100,000			100,000
Labor-force research at Dar es Salaam		(2,747)	(2,747)	
Over-all development of the university	252,000		128,000	124,000
Training program in diplomacy			(3,022)	3,022

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
East African Common Services Organization				
Development of economic policies and planning	20,778	(23,472)	(2,694)	
Ecological research on wildlife in East Africa				
East Africa, University of	262,500		171,670	90,830
Kenya, Republic of	130,534			130,534
Tanzania National Parks	268,000		115,000	153,000
Elementary, secondary, and pre-university education				
National Museum (Tanzania)	31,249		31,249	
Strathmore College of Arts and Sciences (Kenya)	15,250	(17,379)	(2,129)	
Kenya, Republic of				
Research on English-language teaching	128,500		45,000	83,500
Library development at Nairobi Polytechnic		(16,791)	(16,791)	
Makerere University College (Uganda)				
Seminars on public policy in East Africa		(6,149)	(6,149)	
Training of laboratory technicians	140,000		105,000	35,000
Syracuse University				
Research on village resettlement problems		35,500	35,500	
Tanzania, United Republic of				
Establishment of civil service training center	2,303	147,000		149,303
University College, Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)				
Conference on local African courts			(4,194)	4,194
Pre-law school training program		(1,691)	(1,691)	
Ethiopia				
American Library Association				
Library development at Haile Selassie I University	172,500			172,500
Haile Selassie I University				
Development of law faculty	128,250	519,000	128,250	519,000
Ghana				
Ghana, Government of				
Consultants for productivity center	161,724			161,724
Guinea				
Guinea, Government of				
National Institute of Research and Documentation	31,973		5,052	26,921
Ivory Coast				
Ivory Coast, Republic of the				
Field training of agricultural agents	62,000			62,000
Liberia				
Associated Colleges of the Midwest				
Strengthening of Cuttington College	50,000	279,000	70,000	259,000
Nigeria				
Ahmadu Bello University				
Conference center and housing for visiting scholars at Institute of Administration	50,000		50,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Research and training in rural economics; Center for Islamic Studies	155,400			155,400
Council of Legal Education				
Advanced training for Nigerian lawyers	91,500			91,500
Eastern Nigeria, Government of				
Development of Institute of Administration	267,598		79,649	187,949
Pilot project in rural development	700,511		247,547	452,964
Franklin Book Programs				
Establishment of publishing industry	115,000		115,000	
Ibadan, University of				
General university and faculty development	944,497		628,898	315,599
Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research		225,000	125,000	100,000
Lagos Medical School, University of				
Program in maternal and child health		380,000	210,000	170,000
Midwestern Nigeria, Government of				
Training for farm and extension leaders	224,460		100,000	124,460
National Universities Commission				
Coordination of Nigerian university development	99,894		87,019	12,875
Nigeria, Government of				
Consultants and assistance to manpower board	75,570	122,000		197,570
Development of Nigerian technical education	410,000		263,070	146,930
Technical library at Yaba College of Technology	73,000		6,658	66,342
Nigeria, University of				
Economic Development Institute	164,500		82,000	82,500
Improvement of academic programs		497,000	183,000	314,000
Technical-education project; Faculty of Education	110,000			110,000
Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation				
Expansion of school broadcasts	54,389		30,110	24,279
Northern Nigeria, Government of				
Apprentice-training for trades	26,965		13,485	13,480
Establishment of a credit institution	327,963		47,232	280,731
Expansion of Staff Development Centre	431,054		96,943	334,111
Teacher-training programs at seven colleges	997,250	525,000	997,250	525,000
Southern Illinois University				
English-language training in Nigeria		384,000	210,000	174,000
Training, research, and publication on Nigerian affairs				
Eastern Nigeria Library Board	20,160		3,500	16,660
Ife, University of	50,000			50,000
Nigerian Economic Society	2,100			2,100
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs	118,000			118,000
Nigerian Institute of Management	67,000		67,000	
Western Nigeria, Government of	275,000		275,000	
West African Linguistic Society				
Expansion of language research programs		140,000	60,000	80,000
Senegal				
Dakar, University of				
Faculty exchange and research on African law	19,574			19,574
Linguistic research and language training	125,000		30,000	95,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Preparation of West African atlas	140,000		35,000	105,000
West African Languages Council	25,000		25,000	
Institute of Applied Economics (Paris)				
Research on investment and public finance	50,000		50,000	
Southern Rhodesia				
University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland				
College preparatory courses	90,020		45,150	44,870
Development of law faculty	28,000		28,000	
Sudan				
Khartoum, University of				
Economic and social development research		86,000		86,000
Institute for secondary-school teachers	55,000	(91,969)	(36,969)	
Research in agricultural economics	23,000	47,000	48,000	22,000
Zambia				
Zambia, University of				
Teaching materials and American staff		300,000		300,000
MIDDLE EAST				
American University of Beirut				
Regional economic-development seminars		40,000	40,000	
Wisconsin, University of				
Science education in Arab countries	104,360	57,000	51,434	109,926
Algeria				
Algiers, University of				
Library facilities and materials	132,500		132,500	
Civil Service Commission				
Algerian National School of Administration	258,700		150,000	108,700
Ministry of the Interior				
Secretarial and accountancy training	44,975			44,975
Iraq				
Baghdad, University of				
Public administration and economics programs		306,000		306,000
Training of library staff	106,600		40,000	66,600
Ministry of Education				
English language teaching in public schools		67,000	15,000	52,000
Israel				
Israel Foundations Trustees				
Research projects on Israeli development	750,000		750,000	
Jordan				
Arab Development Society				
Expansion of agricultural and dairy projects		430,000		430,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Cooperative Institute				
Expansion of rural cooperative services	25,620	5,000	22,290	8,330
Jordan, Government of				
Development of Institute of Public Administration		125,000		125,000
Establishment of junior college for business	269,500		19,500	250,000
Teacher-training at Statistical Training Center	8,792	12,500	4,300	16,992
Jordan, University of				
Over-all academic development	29,896	185,000	19,000	195,896
Lebanon				
Association for Social Action				
Strengthening of Amilyah Vocational Institute		24,000	24,000	
Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations (United Presbyterian Church)				
Beirut College for Women	150,000			150,000
Industry Institute				
Training of professional staff	200,000			200,000
International Statistical Institute				
International Statistical Education Center	20,000		10,000	10,000
Lebanon, Government of				
Regional training center in foreign affairs		260,000	70,000	190,000
Training of professional civil service staff		175,000	50,000	125,000
National Council for Secondary Education				
Grants-in-aid and studies to improve schools	70,000			70,000
St. Joseph University				
Development of Oriental Library	35,000		35,000	
Morocco				
Morocco, Kingdom of				
National family-planning program		322,000	200,000	122,000
Syria				
Aleppo, University of				
Faculties of Agriculture and Science	410,550	450,000	118,424	742,126
Syria, Government of				
Agricultural extension program	38,987		8,296	30,691
Agricultural laboratory at Aleppo	81,883		39,776	42,107
Economic development and planning consultants	18,000	(18,000)		
Rural-teacher training	30,132			30,132
Tunisia				
National School of Administration				
Training and research in public administration	300,000		185,000	115,000
Tunis, University of				
Center of Economic and Social Research		195,000	55,000	140,000
Tunisia, Republic of				
English-language teaching program at Bourguiba				
Institute of Languages	234,600		145,150	89,450
National family-planning program		324,400	200,000	124,400
Secretarial and accountancy school	3,189		3,189	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966	
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)		
Turkey					
Aid for the National Science Lise					
Florida State University		95,324	75,324	20,000	
Turkey, Government of	321,124	265,000	302,614	283,510	
Development of business and industry					
Economic Development Foundation of Turkey		211,000		211,000	
Turkish Management Association	74,200	459,000	63,069	470,131	113
Economic and Social Studies Conference Board					
Conference program among Turkish leaders	198,946		44,755	154,191	
Translation facilities and staff-training	11,780		11,780		
Middle East Technical University					
Establishment of a computing center	70,000			70,000	
Training in restoration of historic monuments	151,000		63,000	88,000	
Graduate mathematics and science programs	1,038,064		339,838	698,226	
Preparation of English-language materials					
Robert College		115,000	75,000	40,000	
United Church Board for World Ministries		30,000	30,000		
Strengthening scientific scholarship					
Scientific and Technical Research Council	200,000			200,000	
Turkish Society for Pure and Applied Mathematics		10,000		10,000	
United Arab Republic					
American University in Cairo					
English-language teaching program	308,000		87,000	221,000	
United Arab Republic, Government of					
Conference program for government officials	79,000			79,000	
Economic and social development of Aswan	399,748		200,000	199,748	
Graduate education in business administration at Alexandria University	93,000		93,000		
Institute of Land Reclamation	57,243		57,243		
Institute of National Physical Environment Planning		93,000		93,000	
Institute of National Planning	26,640			26,640	
Institute of Public Administration		4,860	4,860		
Institute of Statistical Studies and Researches	30,000			30,000	
Research on improved corn production	136,900		75,000	61,900	
Teaching of English as a second language	55,200			55,200	
Training in family planning and reproductive biology	229,000	243,000	373,072	98,928	
Vocational-training center in aquatic resources	218,000		104,000	114,000	
Totals—Overseas Development	<u>\$82,916,446</u>	<u>\$34,432,559</u>	<u>\$43,225,567</u>	<u>\$74,123,438</u>	

Miscellaneous

Reductions and refunds

Miscellaneous reductions and refunds, of less than \$1,000 each, from thirty-two grants made under various programs in past years		(\$12,741)	(\$12,741)		
Detroit area community activities					
Detroit Symphony Orchestra	\$740,268	30,000	26,424	\$743,844	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1966
Merrill-Palmer Institute United Foundation	20,000	1,350,000	20,000 450,000	900,000
Greater New York Fund Revised retirement program for employees	100,000		100,000	
Jewish Theological Seminary of America Restoration of library collection damaged by fire		100,000	100,000	
National Urban League Purchase of new headquarters building		600,000	600,000	
Rochester, University of Analysis of the social and behavioral sciences		(17,896)	(17,896)	
Concluded Programs*				
Medical schools program National Fund for Medical Education New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry (technical transfer)	800,000	1,035,064	426,510 800,000	608,554
Research in mental health Cambridge, University of Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry	50,904	(7,892)	(7,892)	50,904
Totals—Miscellaneous Grants	\$1,711,172	\$3,076,535	\$2,484,405	\$2,303,302
Totals—Grants	<u>\$378,359,113</u>	<u>\$341,627,172</u> †	<u>\$304,844,442</u>	<u>\$415,141,843</u>

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

†This amount consists of \$165,419,364 for grants approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$176,207,808 for grants from appropriations approved by the Board in 1966 and previous years.

Statement of Projects for the year ended September 30, 1966

(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 1966. The column in color shows total 1966 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1966 or earlier.)

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept, 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPEN- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966
Special Programs				
Study of satellite use for domestic television		\$150,000	\$149,750	\$250
Public Affairs				
Comprehensive urban neighborhood development and evaluation	\$35,134		26,232	8,902
Evaluations of national defender program and other grant-supported projects	343,744		24,378	319,366
Education				
Conferences and seminars on teacher education	24,939		12,808	12,131
Conferences on urban community colleges		25,000		25,000
Consultants and evaluation for technical and comprehensive education programs	56,045		50,222	5,823
Improvement of instructional television	64,574		15,172	49,402
Science and Engineering				
Discontinuous national park study		28,000	12,000	16,000
Residencies in industry for engineering professors	203,720	734,409	76,510	861,619
Humanities and the Arts				
Administration of grants-in-aid to artists	12,140	120,000	21,669	110,471
Commissions for new American opera and music	15,036	23,664	36,500	2,200
Planning for Henry Ford Memorial Library	16,398	(398)		16,000
Purchase of works by American artists	41,716	(41,716)		
Resident theater program for playwrights	313,429		36,612	276,817
Training of fine-arts museum personnel	359,957		78,793	281,164
Economic Development and Administration				
Evaluation of business education program	23,945		2,956	20,989
Publication of doctoral dissertations on business	3,924	(3,738)	186	
Population				
Specialists to encourage population research	103,680		81,204	22,476
Symposium on physiology of human reproduction	40,000		27,829	12,171
International Affairs				
Administration of aid to institutions in Berlin	52,226		47,970	4,256
Conferences on European higher education	20,891			20,891
Evaluation of Athens Technological Organization	4,251	(4,251)		

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966
		PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	
German-American cultural conferences		14,000		14,000
Japanese-American roundtable discussions		40,000		40,000
Seminar on the press in developing countries	2,616		659	1,957
Overseas Development				
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for consultants and other professional staff engaged in Foundation projects overseas	293,705	6,066,013	6,018,246	341,472
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	249,988	350,000	437,148	162,840
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Architectural services and consultants for the Chapingo, Mexico, agricultural center	76,453		60,747	15,706
Consultants for Argentina on public administration, soil science, technical education, and urban planning	49,483	(13,450)	6,555	29,478
Consultants for Brazil on school architecture		162,500		162,500
Consultants for Chile on agriculture, community and rural housing, and education	114,263	495,000	169,850	439,413
Consultants for Foundation offices in Latin America and the Caribbean	482,912		515,478	(32,566)
Consultants for Venezuela on education and public administration	111,836		61,945	49,891
Latin American regional conferences	97,390		27,937	69,453
Regional consultants	63,399	200,000	311,234	(47,835)
Support for Argentine professors teaching in other Latin American countries		200,000		200,000
Training for Overseas Development program personnel	62,898		59,874	3,024
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Consultants for the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization	211,624		107,862	103,762
Consultants for Foundation offices in South and Southeast Asia	315,910	415,000	430,413	300,497
Consultants for India on food production	82,789	1,980,500	378,555	1,684,734
Consultants for the Institute of Applied Manpower Research in India		70,000	27,081	42,919
Consultants for Malaysia on economic planning	138,213		74,752	63,461
Consultants for Pakistan on agriculture and advanced management training	181,000	134,000	90,652	224,348
Regional consultants	115,706	(115,783)	(77)	
Study tours for Indian agricultural officials	14,751	(13,938)	813	
Training for Overseas Development program personnel	171,165		85,998	85,167
TROPICAL AFRICA				
Consultants for the Congo on economic planning	135,929		52,739	83,190
Consultants for Ghana on manpower	45,692	(45,692)		
Consultants for Ghana and Nigeria on economic planning and public-service training	99,763	750,000	398,376	451,387

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965	Changes during the fiscal year		UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1966
		PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	
Consultants for Nigeria in linguistics, English-teaching, and urban planning		255,000	65,080	189,920
Consultants for Tanzania on public-service training	114,490		77,773	36,717
Development of job training in Uganda	36,512	(24,704)	11,808	
Exchange program at agricultural and scientific research centers in West Africa	80,000		3,868	76,132
Regional consultants on economic development and planning, education, public administration, science, and vocational training	645,055	1,006,000	544,348	1,106,707
Strengthening library services in Nigeria	25,500	250,000	56,794	218,706
Training workshops for East and West Africans	161,815		79,566	82,249
MIDDLE EAST				
Consultants for Algeria on demography and public administration	101,287		75,333	25,954
Consultants for University of Baghdad, Iraq, library	87,446		17,594	69,852
Consultants for Lebanon on agriculture, education, and public administration	147,348		60,056	87,292
Consultants for Saudi Arabia on public administration	39,739		39,739	
Consultants for Syria on agriculture	9,970	(9,970)		
Consultants for Tunisia on economics, language teaching, public administration, and social research, and manpower planning	187,295	300,500	92,233	395,562
Consultants for Turkey on business development and the social sciences	25,326	180,000	57,017	148,309
Consultants for the United Arab Republic in economic development of the Aswan area; environmental and physical planning; agricultural, business, and management development; family planning and reproductive biology; public administration, statistics, and water resources	855,882	874,000	462,239	1,267,643
Regional consultants on agriculture, education, fiscal and public administration, language training, and economic, industrial, rural, and university development; conferences and workshops	1,179,212	215,580	684,282	710,510
Miscellaneous				
Planning and evaluation of Foundation programs		126,981	34,000	92,981
Total—Projects	<u>\$8,550,111</u>	<u>\$14,892,507†</u>	<u>\$12,379,358</u>	<u>\$11,063,260</u>

†Of this amount, \$914,351 was approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$13,978,156 was authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

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(Organizations and institutions listed *without* an asterisk are recipients of grants. Others [*] are directly associated with, or otherwise cooperating in, grant activities. Italicized pages refer to the financial section of the report.)

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