

The Ford Foundation

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1952

THE FORD FOUNDATION
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952



STRENGTHENING EDUCATION IS A MAJOR FOUNDATION GOAL

The Ford Foundation

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1952

DECEMBER 31, 1952

THE TRUSTEES

HENRY FORD II
Chairman of the Trustees
President, Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

FRANK W. ABRAMS
Chairman of the Board
Standard Oil Company (N.J.)
New York, New York

PAUL G. HOFFMAN *
President and Director
The Ford Foundation
Pasadena, California

JOHN COWLES
President, Minneapolis Star
and Tribune Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

JAMES E. WEBBER, JR.
Vice President
J. L. Hudson Company
Detroit, Michigan

DONALD K. DAVID
Dean, Harvard Graduate School
of Business Administration
Boston, Massachusetts

CHARLES E. WILSON
Chairman of the Executive Committee
W. R. Grace and Company
New York, New York

BENSON FORD
Vice President, Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR.
Judge, United States District Court
Boston, Massachusetts

* Mr. Hoffman resigned as President, Director and Trustee
on March 1, 1953.

CONTENTS

PREFACE	9
FOREWORD	11
REPORT	15
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	53
STATEMENT OF GRANTS	57
FOUNDATION OFFICERS	65
INDEPENDENT FUNDS	66

P R E F A C E

IN 1950 the Trustees named five general areas to which Ford Foundation activities would be directed for the public welfare:

1. The support of activities that promise significant contributions to world peace and the establishment of a world order of law and justice.
2. The support of activities designed to secure greater allegiance to the basic principles of freedom and democracy in the solution of the insistent problems of an ever-changing society.
3. The support of activities designed to advance the economic well-being of people everywhere and to improve economic institutions for the better realization of democratic goals.
4. The support of activities to strengthen, expand, and improve educational facilities and methods to enable individuals more fully to realize their intellectual, civic, and spiritual potentialities; to promote greater equality of educational opportunity; and to conserve and increase knowledge and enrich our culture.
5. The support of scientific activities designed to increase knowledge of factors which influence or determine human conduct, and to extend such knowledge for the maximum benefit of individuals and of society.

During 1952, the Foundation undertook a number of new programs and continued some of those started in 1951, all designed to work toward these goals. In some areas the Foundation has been able to set programs in motion almost immediately. In others the efforts of the Foundation have had to be largely exploratory. But a pattern of activity is taking form. Toward this activity, the Trustees and officers of the Foundation take the long view. We

hope that the Foundation, by contributing what it can wisely, may add in time to the progress of our people and our nation toward a better world.

Much has been accomplished during the two years in which Mr. Paul G. Hoffman has served as the Foundation's President. A working organization has been achieved, bringing to bear on the task of the Foundation the talents and experience of scores of America's leading citizens. Procedures have been established for analysis of the thousands of requests received for Foundation support. A program is moving ahead toward the general purposes announced by the Trustees in 1950.

For his imaginative leadership and his energies in helping to bring these things to pass, Mr. Hoffman has the grateful appreciation of his fellow Trustees.

HENRY FORD II, *Chairman*

April 30, 1953

FOREWORD

A NUMBER of the most important activities undertaken or continued in 1952 by The Ford Foundation are discussed in the following pages under the five areas selected by the Trustees in 1950. The aim is to give, by example, a sense of the method by which the organization is seeking to accomplish its goals.

In actual practice, of course, programs discussed here in one area may be equally relevant to another. The list of grants beginning on Page 57 is, therefore, in alphabetical order.

Financial statements appear on Pages 53 through 56.

It has been a general policy of the Foundation to seek new approaches to what are actually old problems of human welfare. We have sought out, or selected, meritorious projects that could not be undertaken at all or so well without such assistance. In this process, we have attached great value to the likelihood that a project might inspire other efforts in the same direction and earn future support from other sources.

Whenever possible, we have chosen to support established organizations, sometimes by enabling them to expand present activities, sometimes by helping them to launch new ones. When we have found no existing mechanisms through which programs necessary to the Foundation's objectives could be developed, we have sponsored the establishment of new organizations under the direction of independent boards. A list of these appears at the end of this report.

To the officers and directors of these organizations, and to the many others who have in a variety of ways helped the Foundation along the road, we are all deeply grateful. I wish also to thank the associate directors and the staff of the Foundation for the splendid part they have played in giving concrete expression to the general aims established by the Trustees.

Finally, on behalf of the associate directors and members of the staff, I want to express a great debt to the Trustees of the Foundation. They have given generously of their time and counsel during a two-year period of organization, planning, and action.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN, *President*

December 31, 1952

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952

EFFORTS TOWARD PEACE

WHILE recognizing that the establishment of peace is a problem that any private agency can approach only with very modest expectations, the Foundation has sought to fulfill its intention of supporting "activities that promise significant contributions to world peace" by a number of projects.

In 1952 these projects were devoted to helping establish the conditions under which any permanent peace will have to be constructed, through assistance to free nations now striving for stability and a better standard of living, and through the increase of understanding among the peoples of the world.

Assistance to nations in the process of developing economic stability and better living conditions was largely concentrated in India and Pakistan and the Near East. These are regions of newly emergent nations, whose orderly development is important to world peace, and which offer unusual opportunities for service in solving critical economic and social problems. They are also regions about which America knows very little, and which know very little about America. The Foundation's activities relating to these areas were conducted along three interrelated lines: to help these new nations make fuller and wiser use of their human and natural resources; to enable their nationals to develop the knowledge and understanding necessary to this end by studying and training in other lands; and to increase the number of competent Americans who have achieved sympathetic insight into the culture, history, institutions, aspirations, and current problems of the peoples and governments of these regions.

The peoples of these areas have the will and the ability to evolve their own permanent solution to their problems, and aid was given only to programs through which a country or an institution has undertaken to help itself. The Foundation's funds thus supplemented, rather than supplanted, those of government and local institutions.

Overseas Development Programs

Geographically, extensive programs were supported in India and Pakistan. Limited activities were undertaken in Indonesia and Burma, and a program of smaller grants of regional and country significance was initiated in the Near East, including Turkey and Egypt.

In India and Pakistan, the Foundation continued primarily to assist projects that will help to increase production, train technicians and administrators, and improve living conditions and health. These projects are carried out by the cooperative efforts of governments, private institutions, and community leaders in the two countries.

In India, the principal objective of the Foundation is to aid the general program of rural development, the aims of which are to increase agricultural production, improve health, and advance education. The Government of India undertook the mobilization of the available human and material resources on a large scale in a nationwide village development program. The Foundation made grants in India in 1952 totaling approximately \$2,193,235, covering, on a decreasing scale, a three- to four-year period. Of this amount, \$1,873,485 was to help establish and operate, for three years, village development projects and training centers for village extension workers.

Through the village development projects, the villagers learn improved methods in agriculture, public health, and social education, and are assisted in adapting better practices to their own situation. Fifty more village development projects of somewhat larger scope were established by the Indian Government with the help of the United States Technical Cooperation Administration. The number will be multiplied by the Indian Government as the program progresses.

The success of the village development projects depends upon a corps of trained and dedicated extension workers to stimulate the adoption of improved practices by the villagers. To train these workers, the Indian Government, with the assistance of the Foundation and the Technical Cooperation Admin-



HELPING PEOPLE IN INDIA TO HELP THEMSELVES

India is trying to increase crops by a rural extension program. An extension worker explains to a farmer (*above*) how he can plow more efficiently by changing his woodenhead plow to a steelhead (*right*). The Foundation aids the program as a step toward strengthening free nations.



MODERNIZING FARM TOOLS

THE FORD FOUNDATION

istration, operates thirty centers, each of which can handle some one hundred trainees a year.

To lend impetus to the rural development program, a mission of twenty-three leading agricultural officials of India visited the United States and Japan with Foundation assistance. Through this visit they gained first-hand understanding of agricultural and extension practices which can be adapted to the conditions in their own country.

In Pakistan, one of the principal needs is training in the mechanical skills. Consultations with the Government there revealed that the Foundation could be of service by supporting a program to train industrial workers and supervisory personnel. During 1952 considerable progress was made toward the establishment of a combined Polytechnic Institute and Industrial Training Center in Karachi. A curriculum was drawn up, equipment purchased, and plans for the construction completed. Two officials of the Pakistan Ministry of Education visited the Wentworth Institute of Boston to observe an American polytechnic school and its methods of vocational training. The Women's College of Home Economics at Karachi was also brought nearer to operation. It will provide the instruction and the trained women workers necessary to improve the conditions of family living in Pakistan. Grants totaling \$1,600,000 have been made in Pakistan for these purposes.

In 1952 a mission from the Foundation visited the countries of the Near East. It advised the Foundation to concentrate its support on economic and social research, vocational education, village development, and leadership training. In these fields, the Foundation cooperated with local institutions, which showed clear promise of giving continuing leadership and direction to the projects. Possibilities for Foundation action in Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Turkey were examined at first hand. In each case the Foundation sought to furnish not merely temporary relief but enduring strength to local leadership and institutions in projects of permanent usefulness. Grants in 1952 from the Foundation to develop the program in the Near East totaled \$1,692,607.

Among the grants \$200,000 was for the creation and support of an economic Research Institute at the American University of Beirut, some of whose tasks will be to provide a fundamental economic study necessary to the development of the area, to assemble research material relating to the economic growth of the Near East, and to train researchers. Support was also given to rural development, including grants of \$272,000 to The Near East Foundation.

During the past year, a mission also visited Indonesia and Burma to survey areas in which Foundation action might make a significant contribution. As a result the Foundation is now assisting Indonesia, in cooperation with the Institute of International Education, in the training of Indonesian teachers of English, which the Government has made the second language of the country. Plans for assistance in the training of Indonesian teachers for the Government's vocational training program were discussed with Indonesian officials. In Burma proposed Foundation action includes the development of means to increase cultural understanding between the East and West, and to strengthen the cultural and spiritual elements of Burmese life.

Appraisal of Technical Assistance Programs

The new climate of international relations has fostered the growth of programs of technical assistance under the United Nations, the United States, and private organizations. Among the areas of the world having the longest history in such programs is Latin America.

Aware of a widespread feeling that a great deal of practical value in the formulation and analysis of these programs might be gained by a study of those already undertaken, the Trustees of the Foundation approved an appropriation of \$40,000 for planning an evaluation of technical assistance in Latin America. Subsequently, the Foundation invited Dr. Lowry Nelson, Professor of Sociology, University of Minnesota, and Dr. Ralph H. Allee, Director of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, to develop this plan.

Early in October they presented their report, which contained a recommendation that a grant be made in 1953 to the National Planning Association

to carry out a study based on the plan contained in the report. Authority was given to the National Planning Association to carry out the preliminary work necessary for the organization of this project.

Dr. Theodore W. Schultz, University of Chicago, has agreed to serve as Director of the project, and planning, which is in the hands of Mr. John Miller of the National Planning Association, has reached an advanced stage.

Exchange of Persons

As the Foundation's program developed in 1952, it became evident that exchange-of-persons projects could make a significant contribution to its purposes. In addition to supporting projects directly related to its programs, the Foundation made grants to institutions that provide assistance to foreign students and leaders visiting the United States.

One-fourth of total appropriations of \$2,566,607 was allocated to strengthening national organizations such as the Institute of International Education, the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers, and the YMCA's Committee on Friendly Relations. The remainder enabled students and leaders from many countries to visit the United States, and Americans to go abroad, in connection with projects related to the Foundation's programs.

Since 1947 there has been a progressive expansion of governmental and private exchange programs. To determine how exchange experiences are shaped by the varying circumstances of length of stay, the age of the participants, and the type of program, the Foundation joined with the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations in sponsoring a three-year study of exchange programs by The Social Science Research Council. The study is designed to provide systematically organized scientific data which will be used to improve methods of handling exchange programs both in this country and abroad.

Exchange of persons is not considered to be an end in itself. Its connection with the Foundation's general programs may be illustrated by the visit, already mentioned, of the Indian agricultural officials to the United States and Japan.

The purpose of this project was directly related to the Foundation-supported plan of the Indian Government to increase the production of food in India. The work schedule in the United States was arranged by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the land grant colleges in the states visited. The program was aided by the administrative management of the Institute of International Education and the guidance of the Director of the United States Extension Service, Dr. M. L. Wilson. To further the educational work in India of the participants, the Foundation made available to each participant pamphlets and books selected by them and a motion picture record of the whole tour.

The Foundation supported the 4-H Clubs in a program which enabled over a hundred young farmers from forty different countries to come to the United States to live and work on American farms, and young American farmers to go abroad for similar visits. With the participation of the Turkish Ministry of Education, the Foundation has sponsored jointly with the Rockefeller Foundation the visit of twenty-five young Turkish teachers for an extended course of study at the University of Florida, which will be followed by a tour of the United States to observe rural education work.

Training and Research

The growing international obligations of the United States have revealed a need for an increase in this country's knowledge about foreign areas and in the numbers of Americans trained for service in government, education, and business both at home and abroad.

The Trustees, in February, 1952, approved the establishment of a Foreign Study and Research Fellowship Program. Shortly thereafter, a Board on Overseas Training and Research was created to advise on the administration of programs of training and research. The members of the Board are: Dr. Gordon Gray (Chairman), President of the University of North Carolina; Dr. John S. Dickey, President of Dartmouth College; Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, Vice President of The Fund for the Advancement of Education; Mr. John Gardner,

THE FORD FOUNDATION

Vice President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York; Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Counselor on Public Affairs to the Columbia Broadcasting System; Mr. Milo R. Perkins, consultant; and Dr. Carl B. Spaeth, Director of the Division of Overseas Activities of The Ford Foundation.

In addition to giving advice on programs of training and research, the Board was asked to investigate the requirements for trained Americans for service in relation to foreign affairs; to learn whether educational facilities are adequate for the required training; to appraise the principal needs for basic research and the facilities for conducting it; and to advise the Foundation upon ways to strengthen such research and educational facilities.

In 1952, upon the recommendation of the Board on Overseas Training and Research, the Foundation granted eighty-three Foreign Study and Research Fellowships to young Americans for studies relating to Asia, including the Near East. In the first year of the program, forty-seven Fellows will study overseas in a total of sixteen Asiatic countries, and approximately half of the remaining thirty-six fellowship-holders received awards which will take them overseas in their second year. Their study programs cover a wide range of investigations on such questions as village problems, small-scale industries, political and social movements, industrial relations, and public administration. The Foundation, through the Board on Overseas Training and Research, intends to follow very closely the training and research activities of the Fellows, as a basis for its future activities in this field.

In October, 1952, the Trustees authorized an additional \$500,000 for continuation of the Foreign Study and Research Fellowship Program relating to Asia and the Near East, for which awards are to be announced in the spring of 1953. The Trustees also appropriated \$150,000 for a modest program of fellowships and grants to increase the small corps of Americans who are informed about Africa and its problems.

As a further support of research and training on a wide range of economic, social, and political problems relating to Asia, including the Near East, the Trustees appropriated \$1,000,000 in 1952 for specific projects, to be selected



THE VICTIMS OF WAR ARE GIVEN A CHANCE FOR USEFUL LIVES

As an integral part of its program to help improve conditions for world peace, the Foundation supports American voluntary agencies working to rehabilitate refugees in Western Europe. One of the agencies is the National Catholic Welfare Conference, which helps the Meinwerk Institute in Paderborn, Germany, to train young German girls, made homeless orphans by the war, in household economics.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

upon recommendation of the Board on Overseas Training and Research. In 1952 four projects totaling \$441,000 were approved. One of these was concerned with basic problems of research on Japan. The other three were related primarily to strengthening research and training facilities in the United States and abroad. They took the form both of institutional grants, such as \$100,000 to the University of Michigan for its Near Eastern Studies Program, and of aid to programs designed to produce greatly needed research and training tools. An example of the latter was \$250,000 to the American Council of Learned Societies for the support of a three-year program to produce basic language tools, such as textbooks and English-Asian language dictionaries, for study in relation to Asia.

Refugees in Western Europe

The sum of \$2,900,000 was made available in 1952 to help find permanent solutions to the problems of more than 10,000,000 refugees in Western Europe. This work will be carried out by private agencies and administered through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The East European Fund, Inc.

Another major interest of the Foundation in 1952 was the orientation to American life of refugees from the Soviet Union who have recently arrived in the United States. Here the Foundation's activities consisted primarily of supporting the East European Fund, Inc. The grants in 1952 amounted to \$1,588,500. With regard to these emigrés, the Fund reports that its purpose has been to help them to make reasonable economic, social, and cultural adjustment. This has resulted not only in facilitating their integration into American life but in making the best use of the talents and achievements of the individual emigrés, many of whom have scholastic or technical backgrounds of a high order. The Fund conducted surveys, with the aid of the principal local social service, educational, and employment agencies, in ten leading American cities, to determine the basis for a constructive program for

its future work. Meanwhile grantee organizations of the Fund have helped in the initial problems of settling refugees in jobs and homes and in educating the younger refugees in the English language and in American values and institutions.

Refugees to the United States can advance our understanding and knowledge of Russia. Many of them have had extensive experience with the conditions of Soviet life. A Research Program on the U.S.S.R. was therefore established in 1951.

Some of the emigrés are capable scholars and scientists and received grants during 1952 for work in their fields. These grants were made with the aid of some seventy consultants from American and Canadian universities, research institutes, and learned organizations, who interviewed applicants and appraised their projects.

To meet the twofold need for providing reading materials to Russian-speaking emigrés and for giving publishing opportunity to Russian writer-emigrés, the East European Fund sponsored the program of the Chekhov Publishing House, established in 1951. This organization is publishing reprints of Russian classics suppressed in the Soviet Union, translations of Western books representative of democratic thought, books by contemporary Soviet authors whose works are banned in the Soviet, and books by Soviet exiles. By the end of 1952, Chekhov had published forty-two titles.

A more detailed account of the East European Fund can be obtained in its own annual report, which includes a specification of grants.

Intercultural Publications, Inc.

Another attempt to increase understanding among the peoples of the world, particularly to advance mutual appreciation of differing cultural and intellectual backgrounds, is carried on by Intercultural Publications, Inc. This organization was established in April, 1952, and was granted \$504,350 by the Foundation. Its first project was the publication of a quarterly magazine, *Perspectives USA*, published in English, French, German, and Italian lan-



REFUGEES FROM TYRANNY ARE ORIENTED TO A NEW WORLD

The Foundation, through the work of the East European Fund, Inc., has been giving support to American community agencies which are helping refugees from the Soviet to take up their new lives in the United States. Here a group in Detroit is given advice and instruction in the process of qualifying for American citizenship. The Fund also aids organizations that find suitable housing and employment for refugees, thus accelerating their immediate adjustment to a new country.

guage editions, the purpose of which is to furnish intellectual leaders abroad with a sampling of America's contemporary cultural achievement. The magazine does not carry propaganda or participate in political controversy. In order to achieve editorial diversity and wide representation of American intellectual materials, the magazine is edited by a different guest editor for each issue. Intercultural has also inaugurated a program which sends representative cultural magazines to libraries and educational institutions throughout the world.

Flow of the News

The newspapers and news-gathering agencies of the world obviously are a major factor in international understanding. The Foundation has granted \$225,000 to the International Press Institute to support a study of ways and means to increase and improve the flow of the news into and out of the United States. This project is conducted under the auspices of the International Press Institute and the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and is receiving the cooperation of the American Press Institute and the Associated Press Managing Editors Association.

International Organization

The Foundation has sought opportunities to contribute in a practical way to the strengthening of the United Nations. The Fiscal Division of the United Nations has been confronted by growing demands from various countries in Asia, the Middle East, and South America, for assistance in tax research and in technical advice and training for fiscal administration. With the approval of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Secretary General, the Fiscal Division worked out a cooperative arrangement with Harvard University to strengthen and supplement its own resources in organization and personnel to help meet these requests. The Foundation approved a grant of \$200,000 to Harvard University to conduct, in association with the Fiscal Division of the United Nations, a cooperative project of research and

training relating to tax laws and administration in underdeveloped areas and to the comparative study of tax laws and administration.

The Foundation has been mindful of the interest of the United States and the free world in the development of a growing sense of community in Western Europe and the development of appropriate institutions to reflect it. Under the sponsorship of distinguished Europeans, an "*ad hoc* assembly" was planned to consider the possibilities and problems of federation among the countries which participate in the European Coal and Steel Community and which are considering participation in a European Defense Community. The Europeans requested the assistance of experienced Americans in an analysis of the problems of federalism in the light of American historical experience. Through the American Committee on United Europe, a request was made for financial support for research toward this end, to be conducted by a highly qualified group at Harvard University. The Foundation made a grant of \$50,000 in support of this project.

General Survey

During the year Mr. John J. McCloy was asked by the Foundation to inquire into the possibilities for a better general understanding of the conditions of peace. With his associates, Mr. McCloy has discussed the problem with leading representatives of both the outgoing and incoming administrations in Washington; with representatives of foreign countries; and with leading American professional and business men. Mr. McCloy and his staff hope to submit their report to the Trustees sometime during 1953.

For all the above and allied efforts undertaken primarily to improve the conditions for world peace, the Foundation made grants in 1952 totaling \$11,537,361, including fellowships of \$980,000.

STRENGTHENING FREE INSTITUTIONS

DURING 1952 the Foundation has worked to strengthen free institutions by supporting efforts to protect and clarify basic rights and to improve the processes of self-government.

The Fund for the Republic

In 1950 the Trustees expressed the following intention:

“The Foundation will support activities directed toward the elimination of restrictions on freedom of thought, inquiry, and expression in the United States, and the development of policies and procedures best adapted to protect these rights.”

The Foundation concluded that the importance of this area requires the attention of an organization devoted to no other activity. In 1952, therefore, a group of able and distinguished men and women were asked by the Foundation to form such an organization. In December this group formed the Fund for the Republic, the immediate purpose of which is to appraise the status of basic rights in America today and to develop a program that might contribute to the solution or alleviation of major problems in this area.

The Foundation indicated that, when the Fund for the Republic completed its organization and program plans early in 1953, a substantial grant would be made to enable it to carry on its work over a period of years. Meanwhile a grant of \$200,000, out of an initial appropriation of \$1,000,000, was approved in 1952 for organizing and study expenses.

Improving Political Processes

Here the Foundation has assisted existing organizations which are already staffed and equipped to undertake promising programs. Major grants in 1952



SELF-GOVERNMENT REQUIRES WATCHFUL, ACTIVE CITIZENS

Fundamental to a democracy is citizen concern about how government works and how to improve its procedures. The Foundation is interested in non-political citizen groups which make studies and conduct programs to help improve such aspects of government as personnel practices. The National Civil Service League received aid to expand its activities in this field.

were made to three organizations: the National Municipal League, the National Civil Service League, and the Public Administration Clearing House.

The National Municipal League was granted \$175,000 to expand its program of assisting citizens and citizen organizations to achieve better local governments.

A grant of \$150,000 was made to the National Civil Service League for its work in helping citizen groups to discover and correct deficiencies in personnel systems.

A grant of \$675,000 was made to the Public Administration Clearing House, an organization concerned with improving government administration at the executive level. Its staff facilitates the interchange and dissemination of information about administrative techniques; brings together operating officials, technical experts, and researchers in order that practitioners and theorists can benefit from one another's approach; provides independent advice to federal and international officials; stimulates and coordinates studies in public administration; and serves as a national center in governmental methodology for professional organizations.

For projects undertaken primarily to strengthen free institutions, the Foundation made grants in 1952 totaling \$1,289,000.

STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY

EVER since the First World War, it has been apparent to historians and economists that a problem of increasing importance to the American people is the wiser use of resources. Aware of the relative lack of substantial groundwork in this field and of any existing agency through which it could act immediately, the Foundation in 1952 supported studies by various organizations to prepare for an eventual program of action.

A Resources Program Development Committee was asked by the Foundation to advise it on "whether and how The Ford Foundation might contribute something worthwhile to the development of private, state, and federal performance that will insure access to the resources required for the nation's growth, welfare, and security."

The members of the Development Committee, to whom the Foundation is indebted for the promptness and thoroughness of their inquiry, were Mr. Horace M. Albright, President of the United States Potash Company, who served as chairman; Mr. Edward J. Condon, Vice President of Sears, Roebuck and Company; Mr. Charles W. Eliot, former Director of the National Resources Planning Board; Mr. E. B. MacNaughton, formerly President of Reed College and now Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon; Mr. Leslie A. Miller, former Governor of Wyoming and Chairman of the Resources Task Force of the Hoover Commission; Mr. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, Director of Education and Research, Congress of Industrial Organizations; and Dr. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. This group organized as Resources for the Future, Inc., a list of the Directors of which is appended to this report.

A grant of \$150,000 made to Resources for the Future, Inc., was for its initial work. At the year's end it was planning a national citizens' conference on the development and conservation of resources, the purpose of which

would be to provide a forum for the discussion of resources by both governmental and private agencies and individuals. Meanwhile the professional staff is continuing, with the aid of qualified outside agencies, an investigation into the extent and nature of present activities in the field to determine the direction that future aid from the Foundation might take.

Grants have been made to Harvard University and the University of Chicago in support of seminars on conservation problems.

In addition, the Foundation has supported studies of special aspects of the use of resources and related economic matters. It has made two grants totaling \$225,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The first was for a research program in economic development and political stability, and the second for study in economics and U. S. foreign policy.

The Foundation is supporting three other studies by agencies concerned with the growing complexity of the world's economic life. A grant of \$60,000 to the National Bureau of Economic Research was made to aid its inquiry into the growth of governmental economic activities in western Europe and the United States, particularly the expanded use of resources by governments and present systems of transfer payments. A three-year grant was also approved to help the Population Reference Bureau gather and correlate facts on population changes and trends.

For activities undertaken primarily to strengthen the economy, the Foundation made grants in 1952 totaling \$627,463.



TEACHER TRAINING IS ONE APPROACH TO BETTER EDUCATION

Several experiments undertaken by American educational institutions to improve the training of teachers are supported by the Foundation. At Harvard the teacher trainees serve internships in nearby schools, working with the students.

EDUCATION IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

EDUCATION is essential to self-government and the welfare of a free people. The Foundation has made its largest total appropriation for activities to improve education in America.

The Foundation supports two funds to assist experimental activities and to support promising programs in American education. One is The Fund for the Advancement of Education, which is concerned with institutional education. The other is The Fund for Adult Education, which is concerned with opportunities and facilities for the voluntary continuance of education after formal schooling is over. The Foundation also sponsors the TV-Radio Workshop for the production of radio and television programs that will, by experiment and example, aid those media in advancing the quality and breadth of their general educational content.

THE FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION

The methods by which The Fund for the Advancement of Education works in the field of institutional education were defined by its Board of Directors, a list of whom is appended to this report: first, "seeking, appraising, and supporting improvements and experiments in education which promise to have some general application and which are not being adequately supported by existing private or public funds," and, second, "providing aid which may be required for putting into effect practices which experimentation or other proven experience has demonstrated to be sound."

The Fund also selected five problems on which it would concentrate for the present: "(1) clarification of educational philosophy; (2) clarification of the function of the various parts of the educational system and the improvement of the articulation of these parts; (3) improvement of the preparation

of teachers at all levels of the educational system; (4) improvement of opportunities for education in the armed services of the country; and (5) development of financial support for educational institutions.”

Clarifying Educational Philosophy

To help bring about a better understanding of the role of education, the Fund provided support for twenty-one liberal arts colleges who are re-examining their educational philosophies, and, in the light of them, appraising their present practices. From their findings, the Fund's Advisory Committee on Self-Studies by Liberal Arts Colleges hopes to prepare a comprehensive statement on the place of liberal education in today's society.

A more fundamental and long-range approach to clarifying the philosophical questions basic to education in the United States is being made by the Institute of Philosophical Research, supported jointly by the Fund and the Old Dominion Foundation. The Institute is undertaking, with the counsel and participation of leading thinkers, to clarify the whole body of Western thought. It hopes, thereby, to foster a community of understanding that will make discussion about fundamental issues more intelligible.

Functions and Relationships of Parts of the Educational System

Because the several parts of the American educational system developed independently of each other, there are duplication, waste, and lack of continuity. Military requirements, which have interrupted the normal educational pattern of most college men, have made these faults more apparent. The Fund for the Advancement of Education has consequently sought and supported efforts aimed at better articulation of the parts of the educational system and experiments designed to correct some of the deficiencies. After discussing the problem with university and secondary school representatives, the Fund made grants to twelve colleges and universities to provide scholarships for qualified young men and women no older than sixteen and a half years and, in most cases, without high school diplomas.

Other approaches to a sounder relationship between secondary and collegiate education attracted the Fund's support. Three preparatory schools, Andover, Exeter, and Lawrenceville, joined with Yale, Harvard, and Princeton in studying the possibilities of an integrated curriculum for the eleventh to fourteenth grades — covering the last two years of secondary and the first two of collegiate study — in order to avoid duplication, fill important gaps, and better integrate the continuing educational experience of the student. Near the close of 1952, the report of the joint group was published. It offers a plan for integrating the four years' work and for shortening the eight years of secondary and collegiate education, in the cases of able students, to seven years.

A project with a different approach to the same problem was undertaken by twelve colleges and twenty-two high schools to enrich the last years of high school and give promising students admission to college with advanced standing. The possibilities of better opportunities for gifted students are also being investigated, with Fund support, by the public schools of Portland, Oregon, in cooperation with Reed College. Here the purpose is to create a program within a large public school system to meet the exceptional student's needs for more rapid intellectual progress.

Improvement of Teaching

The shortage of skilled teachers in this country makes mandatory better training and better use of teaching personnel. Four experiments in this direction received support from The Fund for the Advancement of Education.

A project to establish a state-wide program in Arkansas, by which future teachers would receive four years of undergraduate liberal education and then a year of carefully directed internship experience and study, was undertaken with grants of \$559,600 from the Fund. The project is the result of discussions by representatives of the public schools of Arkansas, the State Department of Education, the State University, and the colleges of the state.

The Harvard Graduate School of Education, aided by the Fund, admits

selected graduates from twenty-nine colleges for a year's professional training, a substantial part of which is spent in internship at public schools. Similar programs were supported by the Fund through the University of Louisville and Cornell University.

To improve the use of teachers, the Fund supported the Central Michigan College of Education in a five-year experiment with the public schools of Bay City and other Michigan communities. The first phase of this program is a detailed analysis of the teacher's job today to determine what elements of the job could be done by available lay people and to appraise instructional resources and present teaching methods. As steps toward the improvement of teachers now in service, the Fund awarded some two hundred and fifty fellowships for further study by college teachers and, in 1952, expanded its fellowship program to high school teachers.

Education in the Armed Forces

The Department of Defense asked The Fund for the Advancement of Education to make a study and recommendations concerning the educational programs used to instruct men about the reasons for military service. The Fund established an advisory committee for this purpose and sponsored an analysis of the educational methods and materials now employed by the services. Since the competence of the officers conducting the educational program is clearly a determining factor in its effectiveness, the Fund plans to support pilot projects to prepare officers to assume responsibility for this kind of education. Such projects will be conducted in connection with existing ROTC units and will draw upon the college and university resources where the units are located.

Financing Private Education

A constant concern to the Fund, in common with other foundations that aid schools and colleges, is the increasing difficulty of financing private education, particularly higher education. In an age of steadily increasing costs, there



EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTS TEST PRESENT TEACHING METHODS

It may be possible to alleviate the acute teacher shortage by making better use of the time of teachers. In Bay City, Michigan, how much time the teacher spends in instructing and how much time in other duties are checked by an engineer. The project is supported by a grant from The Fund for the Advancement of Education.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

is a steadily declining likelihood of large gifts. It has been necessary, therefore, for institutions to depend more and more upon a larger number of small gifts and on support from corporations.

In the Fund's judgment, there are two ways in which it can best contribute to a solution of this continuing problem: first, by supporting the attempt, already initiated by many groups of colleges, to secure financial aid by cooperative efforts and, second, by helping the colleges themselves to put their present resources to more efficient use. The Fund is consequently assisting a national Council for Aid to Education, Inc., in its program to open up new sources of financing. Several institutions, with a variety of organizational and administrative problems, are making surveys of their own costs and methods under grants from the Fund. Many of these surveys have resulted in immediate savings, and it is the hope of the Fund that from them a blueprint may be drawn for general alleviation of the problems of financing education.

The total grants of The Ford Foundation to The Fund for the Advancement of Education in 1952 were \$12,596,580, details of which are published in the separate reports of the Fund.

THE FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION

The Foundation's interest in opportunities for adults to continue liberal education beyond formal schooling was reflected in its grants to The Fund for Adult Education. The Fund construes, as the purpose of such activity, "the ability to think independently and clearly about fundamental human values and common human needs," and the encouragement of "habits of critical thought rather than passive acceptance of ready-made opinions." In today's world such a program, in the Fund's judgment, should lead to a fuller comprehension of responsible citizenship, which should operate toward the strengthening of a free society. The principal efforts of the Fund are being put into the areas of international, political, and economic understanding and into the humanities, with emphasis on the process of stimulating discussion.

Fact-Finding

In 1952 the Fund rounded out its fact-finding studies with grants to such organizations as the American Library Association, the National Education Association, and the National University Extension Association, to determine the scope, nature, and gaps of adult educational programs. However, this problem, which was a major one at the Fund's inception, was largely met in 1951.

Programs and Materials

The Fund continued to support projects to develop programs and materials, for both mass media and discussion groups. A 1951 grant of \$300,000 was augmented by \$150,000 in 1952 to produce several series of radio programs for the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. Among these were: "The Jeffersonian Heritage," portraying the life and philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, and "The Ways of Mankind," a series of individual dramatic presentations in social anthropology. Both these series, produced with high-ranking professional talent and in consultation with eminent scholars, gained wide acclaim and have been made available for rebroadcast.

Following the allocation of 242 television channels for educational purposes, The Fund for Adult Education received appropriations from the Foundation for aid in the construction of educational television stations, on a matching basis with local groups, and to assist in the development of program material. For these projects in educational television and radio the Fund received grants of \$4,100,000 in 1952.

During the year the Fund granted \$50,000 to the American Council on Education to support the National Citizens' Committee for Educational Television. The purpose of this Committee is to stimulate lay interest in educational television and cooperation with educational institutions in using these channels. The Fund also made substantial grants to the Educational Television and Radio Center, a facility for program assistance, development, and exchange.



FREE DISCUSSION GROUPS ARE BASIC TO ADULT EDUCATION



TELEVISION PLAYS AN EDUCATIONAL ROLE IN COMMUNITY LIFE

Improving programs and materials for discussion groups and developing the educational use of television are major concerns of The Fund for Adult Education. The Fund receives support from the Foundation to carry out its general purpose of furthering educational opportunities for those whose formal schooling is over.

The Fund also supported during the year a variety of "face-to-face" discussion programs and materials. The American Foundation for Political Education, the American Library Association, the Committee for Economic Development, and the Great Books Foundation, for example, received Fund aid to expand discussion and study programs in world politics, the American heritage, economics, and the great ideas of the Western world. Internally, the Fund conducted experimental projects to develop new discussion materials, which will later be made generally available through established outside agencies.

Coordination

The Adult Education Association of the U. S. A. was given support in forming a Council of National Organizations, through which bodies concerned with adult educational activities can collaborate more closely. The Adult Education Association also received grants to publish the new A. E. A. magazine, *Adult Leadership*, and for regional meetings. The local community is, of course, the ultimate focal point of all adult education programs. In a limited number of smaller cities and in one region, therefore, the Fund is supporting a "Test Cities" project in order to determine the best methods for coordinating adult education activities through various types of local councils and full-time professional workers.

Leadership

Advised by two national committees representing adult education and mass media, the Fund is developing a program of internships, fellowships, and scholarships for professional and lay leaders in adult education. Meanwhile, many of the other grants of the Fund have indirectly supported the training of leaders in the independent grantee organizations.

In all, the Foundation granted The Fund for Adult Education in 1952 a total of \$8,600,000, the details of which are published by the Fund in its own report.

THE TV-RADIO WORKSHOP

The TV-Radio Workshop was conceived by James Webb Young, consultant to the Foundation, as an agency for improving the educational use of television and radio within the normal practices of commercial broadcasting. Originally administered by The Fund for Adult Education, it was transferred in July, 1952, to the direct supervision and responsibility of The Ford Foundation.

In 1952 the Workshop, directed by Robert Saudek, produced two television and one radio series for broadcast over commercial stations. The radio program, "The People Act," was presented over the national network of the Columbia Broadcasting System for the first twenty-six weeks of 1952. The television series, "Assembly VI," brought weekly film reports on the Paris meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to the American people in late 1951 and early 1952. It was telecast over the network of The National Broadcasting Company. In November, 1952, the more ambitious series, "Omnibus," began regular telecasts and acquired commercial sponsorship.

The purpose of "Omnibus" is to offer—through commercial stations—programs of literary, musical, artistic, historical, and scientific material that will advance standards of television production and programming today and will be sufficiently attractive to compete for audience attention with other television entertainment.

To achieve this purpose, the TV-Radio Workshop introduced new techniques, new artists, and new patterns of programming. At the same time, however, it sought to demonstrate the effectiveness of commercial television as a cultural and educational medium for a very large percentage of the American people. "Omnibus" has, therefore, striven to adopt a variety and pace in its content that can hold a national audience's attention for ninety minutes, which is the longest time segment in current television programming. The series is now being telecast over the network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.



The use of commercial television for cultural and educational purposes has been advanced by the Foundation's TV-Radio Workshop. Strauss' *Die Fledermaus* (left) was produced by the Metropolitan Opera Company, and *Mr. Lincoln* by Richard de Rochemont, for the 1952-3 series of Omnibus.

OPERA FOR NEW AUDIENCES



LINCOLN STORY COMES TO LIFE FOR MILLIONS OF VIEWERS

The wide critical and popular success of the initial "Omnibus" programs has gone some distance toward confirming the Foundation's belief that quality and acceptance are not mutually contradictory in commercial television.



The grants undertaken primarily for educational purposes, including those to The Fund for the Advancement of Education and The Fund for Adult Education, and payments to the TV-Radio Workshop, totaled \$22,065,232 in 1952.

HUMAN BEHAVIOR

THE FOUNDATION is supporting the development of a program with the two-fold objective of increasing man's knowledge about himself and of bringing that knowledge to bear upon critical social problems. The scope of the program includes study of such subjects as political behavior, communication, values and belief, individual development and adjustment, and the processes of social change.

The needs of society to meet these problems are great, and technical resources of the behavioral sciences are inadequate. Techniques for the scientific study of human behavior need to be improved, more well-trained scientists are needed, and the scientific knowledge we already have must be applied more directly to present social problems.

While it supported some research dealing with specific social problems, the Foundation concentrated in 1952 on projects aimed at advancing the state of the behavioral sciences.

Improvement of Personnel, Content, and Methods

The shortage of highly qualified people in the behavioral sciences presents problems both of recruitment and selection and of training. Programs of summer research apprenticeships (under the administration of The Social Science Research Council) and of fellowships for students of other disciplines were supported in order to provide opportunities for qualified students wishing to pursue careers in this field. In addition, a research project was authorized to evaluate these and other programs in recruiting and selecting personnel for the behavioral sciences. Two programs of special training were begun: an interdisciplinary research and study program on the relationship of the behavioral sciences to other disciplines, and a program, also under the administration of The Social Science Research Council, for the mathematical

training of behavioral scientists. A grant was made to the University of Michigan to support a summer seminar on the application of mathematical methods to the study of human behavior.

Plans were developed for the establishment of a Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences on the basis of recommendations made by an advisory committee of scholars and academic administrators appointed by the Foundation in the spring of 1952. This committee consisted of: Dr. Ralph W. Tyler (Chairman), Dean, Division of the Social Sciences, University of Chicago; Dr. Thomas H. Carroll, Dean, School of Business Administration, University of North Carolina; Dr. Harold D. Lasswell, Professor of Law and Political Science, Yale University; Dr. Donald G. Marquis, Chairman, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan; Dr. Douglas McGregor, President, Antioch College; Dr. Robert K. Merton, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Columbia University; and Dr. Samuel A. Stouffer, Director, Laboratory of Social Relations, Harvard University. The Center, to which leading scientists and promising younger scholars will come for periods of concentrated study, is designed to advance the scientific study of man by increasing the number of well-trained people in the field and by encouraging research and scholarship. The sum of \$3,500,000 was made available for one year of planning for the Center and for five years of operation.

In addition, fifty of the most capable and productive behavioral scientists in this country and abroad were given small grants-in-aid to improve their research programs; and a grant of \$93,000 was made to the Institute for Social Research, Oslo, to enable it to direct a common research program in seven European countries. This program has among its purposes the improvement of training facilities for sociologists and psychologists in Europe in the newer techniques of scientific and quantitative research on human problems.

The principal project directed toward improving the content and methods used in the scientific study of human behavior consisted of grants totaling \$185,000 to five universities to support a series of systematic inventories of the state of knowledge in six major fields: the Carnegie Institute of Technol-



RESEARCH CAN PROVIDE NEW UNDERSTANDING OF MAN'S BEHAVIOR

Recognizing that the welfare of mankind can be advanced if man's knowledge of himself is improved, the Foundation is supporting several studies of various aspects of human behavior. A program to inquire into the relationship of legal institutions and behavior is being conducted at the Law School of the University of Chicago, whose Dean (*center, above*) is here discussing the study with associates of the University faculty.

ogy, organization and management; Columbia University, political behavior; Harvard University, child development; the University of Chicago, social structure, and economic development and cultural change; and the University of Minnesota, communications.

These inventories will bring together the results of research already done and provide a starting point for planning further research.

Research on Practical Problems

Three research projects directed toward applying scientific knowledge of human behavior to practical affairs were given support in 1952.

A grant of \$400,000 was made to the Law School of the University of Chicago to support a program of research in law and the behavioral sciences. Legal scholars, psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, economists, and others in the behavioral sciences group are conducting joint research on legal problems in the fields of law observance and infringement, social institutions, and the administration of justice. Research will be concentrated on specific situations, such as the operation of the jury system. This exploratory project is expected to provide a basis for developing broader plans for cooperative study by lawyers and behavioral scientists and to contribute to the advancement of both fields.

A four-year grant of \$200,000 was made to the Harvard Law School to support the continuation of the work of Drs. Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck in the field of juvenile delinquency. The Gluecks have collected during several years of research a sizable body of data on a group of persistent delinquents and a control group of non-delinquents. By evaluating the factors that cause juvenile delinquency, they hope to contribute to the perfecting of methods for detecting probable future delinquents and for helping potential delinquents to become useful, law-abiding citizens.

The third project in practical research grew out of the Foundation's interest in international affairs and is concerned with the United States' problem of understanding, and being understood by, people in other countries. A grant

THE FORD FOUNDATION

of \$875,000 was made to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to support for four years a research program in international communications at its Center for International Studies. Research will be done by a group of analysts with different professional backgrounds, including anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, historians, economists, lawyers, political scientists, and natural scientists. They will concentrate initially on studies of what information and ideas reach various kinds of people in foreign countries; the channels by which the information and ideas are conveyed; and the effect of psychological, institutional, political, economic, and philosophical factors on the ways in which people interpret, and react to, the information and ideas.

To advance knowledge of human behavior, the Foundation made grants in 1952 totaling \$2,094,800.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

(a Michigan nonprofit corporation)

OPINION OF
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
THE FORD FOUNDATION

IN our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets, liabilities and fund balance of The Ford Foundation as at December 31, 1952 and its income, grants and expenses for the year then ended. Our examination of such statements and the underlying records was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

February 19, 1953

THE FORD FOUNDATION

(a Michigan nonprofit corporation)

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

DECEMBER 31, 1952

ASSETS

CASH	\$ 2,435,541
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at amortized cost including accrued interest of \$204,201 (market value \$95,327,000)	95,541,689
FORD MOTOR COMPANY NONVOTING CLASS "A" STOCK 3,089,908 shares of a par value of \$5 a share — (carried at \$135 per share, being the value for estate tax purposes of the last block of shares received by the Foundation)	417,137,580
OTHER SECURITIES	284,054
REAL ESTATE (at cost or appraised value)	2,823,945
MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS	199,260
	<u>\$518,422,069</u>

NOTE — Of the fund balance at December 31, 1952 the Board of Trustees has determined the value of the assets for stated purposes on final determination by the officers of the Foundation.

FOUNDATION

(corporation)

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

December 31, 1952

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

UNPAID GRANTS		\$ 24,343,826
OTHER LIABILITIES		<u>259,465</u>
		\$ 24,603,291
FUND BALANCE:—		
Balance, December 31, 1951	\$502,587,957	
<i>Deduct:</i>		
Excess of grants and expenses over income for the year 1952	\$8,660,070	
Adjustments in 1952 of assets acquired from the Estates of Henry and Edsel B. Ford	<u>109,109</u>	<u>8,769,179</u>
Balance, December 31, 1952 (Note)		<u>493,818,778</u>
		<u><u>\$518,422,069</u></u>

has appropriated \$14,621,714 for grants which may be made in and \$1,496,010 for specific Foundation administered programs.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

(a Michigan nonprofit corporation)

STATEMENT OF INCOME, GRANTS AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1952

INCOME:

Dividends	\$30,911,658
Interest	1,652,508
Other	48,811
	<u>\$32,612,977</u>

GRANTS AND EXPENSES:

Grants	\$37,865,235
------------------	--------------

Expenses:

Program expenses —

TV-Radio workshop (less income from sponsors — \$187,850)	\$ 670,802
Overseas activities	629,799
Economics and conservation	106,001
Behavioral sciences	86,853
Other	196,013

General administrative expenses —

Compensation and employee benefits	\$991,898
Furniture, equipment and lease- hold improvements	179,045
Travel	105,067
Legal and accounting	88,364
Rent	70,020
Postage, telephone, telegraph, printing and other	283,950
	<u>1,718,344</u>

3,407,812

\$41,273,047

Excess of grants and expenses over income	\$ 8,660,070
---	--------------

THE FORD FOUNDATION

(a Michigan nonprofit corporation)

STATEMENT OF GRANTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1952

	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Unpaid grants at December 31, 1952</i>
Agricultural Missions, Inc.			
To promote activities and rural programs in underdeveloped areas	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	
Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals, Inc.			
For a study of the problem of refugee Chinese intellectuals	5,000	5,000	
American Committee on United Europe			
For research on a European constitution	50,000	50,000	
American Council of Learned Societies			
For basic language tools for study and research in relation to Asia and the Middle East	250,000	250,000	
American Friends Board of Missions			
Friends Boys' School at Ramallah— For scholarships and laboratory equipment	13,400	13,400	
Friends Girls' School at Ramallah— For scholarships and library equipment	20,000	20,000	
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.			
For international understanding and race relations programs	79,000	79,000	
For support of international seminars in the Far East	30,000	30,000	
To support its community relations program	25,000	25,000	
American Hospital of Istanbul, Incorporated			
For support of a program for training nurses at the Admiral Bristol Hospital in Istanbul	45,000	15,000	\$ 30,000
American Red Cross, The Detroit Chapter			
For tornado and flood relief	5,000	5,000	
American University of Beirut			
To strengthen its liberal arts college	350,000	150,000	200,000
For establishment of a Research Institute of Economic Development	200,000	60,000	140,000
American University at Cairo, The			
For establishment of a Social Research Institute	85,000	29,270	55,730
Arab National Hospital, The			
For the purchase of hospital equipment	35,000		35,000

	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Unpaid grants at December 31, 1952</u>
Associated Students of the University of California at Berkeley			
Visit of Indonesian student leader	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	
Association Catholique pour les Ecoles d'Egypte			
To help establish a rural village vocational school in arts and crafts	112,000		\$ 112,000
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America			
For enlargement of a program in home economics at the American Women's College at Beirut	100,000	100,000	
Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, The			
For a livestock improvement and agricultural extension program at Assiut College, Assiut, Egypt	154,707	99,635	55,072
Carnegie Institute of Technology			
For preparation of an inventory of knowledge in the field of organization theory	30,000	30,000	
Chicago, University of			
For preparation of an inventory of knowledge on social stratification	30,000	30,000	
To support a program of research in law and the behavioral sciences	400,000	400,000	
To support a program for the co-ordination of the humanities and the social sciences	7,000	7,000	
For preparation of an inventory of research in the field of economic development and cultural change	35,000	35,000	
For research at four universities in the comparison of the use of human resources in various countries	80,000	80,000	
For special study of exchange-of-persons programs of U. S. organizations	5,000	5,000	
Columbia University			
For preparation of an inventory of knowledge on political behavior	30,000	30,000	
For completion of the study on the 1948 Presidential Election	9,000	9,000	
For the exchange of professors between Columbia University and the Free University of Berlin	64,500	64,500	
Common Council for American Unity, Inc.			
To strengthen its administration and support its program	150,000	75,000	75,000
Conservation Foundation, Inc., The			
To support activities to further the conservation, development, and wise use of our natural resources	12,500	12,500	
Cornell University			
Research on the Turkish-speaking Moslems of the Soviet Union	4,500	4,500	

	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Unpaid grants at December 31, 1952</u>
East European Fund, Inc.			
For research on the U.S.S.R. and to assist in the orientation within the U. S. of recent emigrés from the Soviet Union	\$ 1,588,500	\$ 785,000	\$ 803,500
Experiment in International Living, Inc., The			
To support its Community Ambassador program	18,200	18,200	
Fund for Adult Education, The			
For adult education programs	4,500,000	3,815,027	684,973
For its educational television program	4,100,000	500,000	3,600,000
Fund for the Advancement of Education, The			
For programs in the field of institutional education	12,596,580	2,081,604	10,514,976
Fund for the Republic			
To support its activities in the field of civil liberties and civil rights	200,000	100,000	100,000
Harvard University			
To support the conservation seminar at The Littauer Center	25,000	25,000	
For a study in economic theory	7,963	7,963	
For research and training in world tax laws and administration in cooperation with the U. N. Fiscal Division	200,000	200,000	
For preparation of an inventory of knowledge on child development	30,000	2,000	28,000
To support a research program in the field of juvenile delinquency	200,000	200,000	
Hawaii, University of			
For a proposed Institute on Race Relations in World Perspectives to be held in Honolulu in 1954	69,000		69,000
India, Government of			
To assist in establishing 25 additional training centers	1,873,485	662,968	1,210,517
For evaluation of and providing information as to the rural development program	231,000	34,224	196,776
Institute for Creative Research, Inc.			
For a study of the fundamentals, workings, and problems of democratic society	50,000	50,000	
Institute of International Education, Inc.			
For strengthening its organization	445,000	445,000	
To continue and expand its program of scholarships and emergency aid for African students	79,000	79,000	
Scholarship program in connection with Fulbright travel grants for individuals from the Far and Middle East:			
For the academic year 1952-53	300,000	300,000	
For the academic year 1953-54	317,000	317,000	
Study of Turkish rural educators at University of Florida	38,933	38,933	
To finance a study tour of extension directors from India in the U. S.	135,000	135,000	

	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Unpaid grants at December 31, 1952</u>
Institute of International Education, Inc. (Continued)			
To send teachers to Indonesia to establish English language institutes	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	
For the establishment of a central index of educational exchanges	130,000	80,000	\$ 50,000
Visit of Pakistan agricultural leaders to India and Japan to study village extension work	45,000	45,000	
For participation by specialists from the United States and other countries in the Sixth International Conference of Social Work at Madras, India	16,250	16,250	
Visit of American leaders to India to engage in activities related to The Ford Foundation program and interests	65,000	65,000	
For special exchange-of-persons projects	50,559	48,059	2,500
Institute for Social Research, Oslo			
For an international social research and training project	93,000	93,000	
Intercultural Publications, Inc.			
For the publication of <i>Perspectives USA</i>	300,000	200,000	100,000
To assist the international exchange of cultural knowledge	204,350	54,350	150,000
International Press Institute			
For a study of the flow of foreign news	225,000	100,000	125,000
International Social Service, Inc., The American Branch of the			
For support of the American Branch and International headquarters	150,000	150,000	
To support its program for 1953	150,000	150,000	
Jordan Educational and Cultural Association, The			
For support of the activities of Bir-Zeit College and development of junior college studies	37,500		37,500
Jordan, Government of, Ministry of Education			
For the purchase of laboratory equipment and library materials for primary and secondary schools	36,000		36,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology			
To support research on international communications	875,000	125,000	750,000
To support a research program in economic development and political stability	125,000	125,000	
To support a research project in the field of U. S. foreign economic policy	100,000		100,000
Merrill-Palmer School, The			
Terminal grant for three-year period	300,000	300,000	
Michigan, University of			
For a summer seminar on the application of mathematical methods to the behavioral sciences	25,800	25,800	
To support its program of study on the Near East	100,000	100,000	

	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Unpaid grants at December 31, 1952</u>
Middle East Institute, The			
For support of the <i>Middle East Journal</i>	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	
Minnesota, University of			
For preparation of an inventory of knowledge on communications	30,000	30,000	
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.			
For preparation of a publication appraising the progress of the Negro in our society	4,800	4,800	
National Association of Foreign Student Advisers			
To strengthen and expand its activities during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1952	26,625	26,625	
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.			
For a study into the growth of governmental economic activities in Western Europe and the U. S.	60,000	60,000	
National Catholic Rural Life Conference			
To promote its activities and rural programs in underdeveloped areas	25,000	25,000	
National Citizens' Committee for United Nations Day			
For a special program on U. N. Day 1952	8,562	8,562	
For support of its program for 1953	30,000		\$ 30,000
National Civil Service League			
To support expansion of its activities through 1955	150,000	35,000	115,000
National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Incorporated, The			
For expansion of its International Farm Youth Exchange program:			
For its 1952 program	150,000	150,000	
For its 1953 program	200,000	200,000	
National Lutheran Council			
For a program of assimilation of Volksdeutsche refugee farm families in France	40,000	10,000	30,000
National Municipal League			
To support expansion of its activities through 1955	175,000	20,000	155,000
National Travelers' Aid Association			
For continuation of reception and resettlement work with German ethnic refugees	10,000	10,000	
Near East Foundation, The			
For continuation of the Near East Foundation Village Development Program in Syria	150,000	50,000	100,000
To expand the training program of the Village Training School at Varamin, Iran	122,000	60,260	61,740

	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Unpaid grants at December 31, 1952</u>
Oregon State College			
To assist in preparation of the Resources Atlas of the Pacific Northwest and related activities	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	
Pacific University			
To assist in financing the publication of the 1952 Hillman lectures by Dr. Norris E. Dodd on World Food Supplies	1,000	1,000	
Population Reference Bureau			
For assistance in expanding its services	60,000	25,000	\$ 35,000
Public Administration Clearing House			
For national and international activities and general support for the years 1953-55	675,000	125,000	550,000
Pusa Agriculture Institute, New Delhi, India			
To assist in the establishment of a department of extension	88,750		88,750
Rand Corporation, The			
To strengthen its organization and to aid its research activities	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Resources for the Future, Inc.			
For support of a citizens' conference on the conservation and development of natural resources	150,000	50,000	100,000
Albert Schweitzer Fellowship of America, The			
To assist Dr. Schweitzer in continuing his philosophical and literary work	10,000	10,000	
Social Science Research Council, The			
For evaluation of the experience of foreign students who are studying or have studied in the U. S.	75,000	75,000	
South African Institute of Race Relations			
To support its educational and research activities	50,000	50,000	
Southern California, University of			
For a research program on "The Russian Impact on Contemporary Japan"	61,000		61,000
Syria, Government of			
To equip four operating rooms at Syrian hospitals	125,000		125,000
Temple University			
For a study of the Executive branch of the Federal Government	10,000	10,000	
Trustees of Donations for Education in the Near East			
To assist the operations of Aleppo College	107,000	107,000	
Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.			
For support of its program in Germany including the Education and Child Care Institutes and the Bremen Neighborhood House	170,000	170,000	

	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Unpaid grants at December 31, 1952</i>
United Foundation, Inc.			
For a study of its purposes and its administration	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	
Contribution to its 1952 fund	100,000	100,000	
University Religious Conference			
For travel expenses of UCLA students and advisers in connection with visit to Indian universities	2,500	2,500	
War Relief Services — National Catholic Welfare Conference			
For a refugee program of visa procurement and resettlement work in Latin America	80,000	40,000	\$ 40,000
World Federation of YMHA's and Jewish Community Centers, The			
For community organization training in the U. S. of staff leaders from Europe and North Africa	15,000	7,500	7,500
Young Men's Christian Associations, National Board of			
For leadership training program of YMCA staff and lay workers from the Middle East and Asia	87,500	87,500	
To contribute toward strengthening activities of the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students	20,040	20,040	
To support a program of aid to refugees, primarily those in Europe	50,000	50,000	
Young Women's Christian Associations, National Council of			
For leadership training program of YWCA staff and lay workers from the Middle East and Asia	98,500	98,500	
Fellowships for foreign study and research in Asia and the Middle East:			
For the academic year 1952-53	480,000	99,327	380,673
For the academic year 1953-54	500,000		500,000
Grants-in-aid to prominent and promising scientists	300,000	265,007	34,993
Grants approved in 1952	\$38,186,004	\$16,509,804	\$21,676,200
Less adjustments of prior years' grants Payments in 1952 on grants approved in prior years (less refunds of \$40,469)	320,769	7,507,782	
Grants approved in prior years unpaid at December 31, 1952			2,667,626
Totals	\$37,865,235	\$24,017,586	\$24,343,826

THE FORD FOUNDATION

*OFFICERS**

PAUL G. HOFFMAN

President and Director

CHESTER C. DAVIS

Associate Director

H. ROWAN GAITHER, JR.

Associate Director

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS

Associate Director

MILTON KATZ

Associate Director

OLIVER MAY

Secretary and Treasurer

JOSEPH M. McDANIEL, JR.

Assistant to Director

BERNARD L. GLADIEUX

Assistant to President

* The above list of officers of the Foundation is as of the close of the year 1952. When Mr. Hoffman resigned as President, Director, and Trustee, effective March 1, 1953, Mr. Gaither was elected to hold the same positions, and Mr. Dyke Brown was elected an Associate Director, and Mr. McDaniel, Secretary.

OFFICES: BUHL BUILDING, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
655 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK
914 EAST GREEN STREET, PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA

THE FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PAUL H. HELMS, *Chairman* *

President and Director
Helms Bakeries, Los Angeles, California

C. SCOTT FLETCHER, *President*

Pasadena, California

SARAH GIBSON BLANDING

President, Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York

HOWARD BRUCE

Vice-Chairman of the Board
Baltimore National Bank
Baltimore, Maryland

REV. JOHN J. CAVANAUGH

Former President, Notre Dame University
South Bend, Indiana

JOHN L. COLLYER

Chairman of the Board and President
B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio

CLARENCE H. FAUST

President, The Fund for the
Advancement of Education
Pasadena, California

CLARENCE FRANCIS

Chairman of the Board
General Foods Corporation
New York, New York

CLINTON S. GOLDEN

Lecturer on Labor Problems
Harvard Graduate School of
Business Administration
Boston, Massachusetts

GEORGE M. HUMPHREY †

President, M. A. Hanna Company
Cleveland, Ohio

ALLAN B. KLINE

President
American Farm Bureau Federation
Chicago, Illinois

CHARLES H. PERCY

President, Bell and Howell Co.
Chicago, Illinois

ANNA LORD STRAUSS

Former President
National League of Women Voters;
Delegate, Sixth General Assembly
United Nations
New York, New York

* Mr. Helms succeeded Mr. Alexander Fraser, who resigned in 1952.

† Mr. Humphrey resigned from the Board on being named Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICES: 914 EAST GREEN STREET, PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA
595 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

THE FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FRANK W. ABRAMS, *Chairman* *

Chairman of the Board, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
New York, New York

CLARENCE H. FAUST, *President*

Pasadena, California

BARRY BINGHAM

President, The Courier-Journal
and Louisville Times Company
Louisville, Kentucky

MRS. DOUGLAS HORTON

Former President, Wellesley College;
Former Commander of the Waves
New York, New York

RALPH J. BUNCHE

Director, Division of Trusteeship
United Nations, New York, New York

ROY E. LARSEN

President, TIME, Inc., New York, New York

CHARLES D. DICKEY

Director and Vice-President
J. P. Morgan & Company, Inc.
New York, New York

WALTER LIPPMANN

Author and Journalist, Washington, D. C.

JAMES H. DOUGLAS, JR.

Gardner, Carton and Douglas, Chicago, Illinois

PAUL MELLON

President, Old Dominion Foundation
Upperville, Virginia

ALVIN C. EURICH

Vice-President, The Fund for
the Advancement of Education
New York, New York

WALTER P. PAEPCKE

Chairman of the Board
Container Corporation of America
Chicago, Illinois

C. SCOTT FLETCHER

President, The Fund for Adult Education
Pasadena, California

PHILIP D. REED

Chairman of the Board
General Electric Company
New York, New York

OWEN J. ROBERTS

Former Associate Justice
Supreme Court of the United States
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

* On being elected a Trustee of The Ford Foundation, Mr. Abrams resigned as Chairman of The Fund for the Advancement of Education. Mr. Roberts was elected to succeed him on April 6, 1953.

OFFICES: 980 SAN PASQUAL STREET, PASADENA 5, CALIFORNIA
575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

EAST EUROPEAN FUND, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PHILIP E. MOSELY, *President*

Director, Russian Institute
Columbia University
New York, New York

FRANK ALTSCHUL

Chairman of the Board, General American
Investors Company, Inc., New York, New York

MERLE FAINSOD

Professor, Department of Government
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

PAUL B. ANDERSON

Associate Executive Secretary
International Committee, YMCA
New York, New York

R. GORDON WASSON

Vice-President
J. P. Morgan & Company, Inc.
New York, New York

JOHN E. F. WOOD

Partner, Root, Ballantine,
Harlan, Bushby & Palmer
New York, New York

***OFFICE:* 10 EAST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK**

INTERCULTURAL PUBLICATIONS, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JAMES LAUGHLIN, *President*

Intercultural Publications, Inc.
New York, New York

WILLIAM J. CASEY

President, Business Reports, Inc.
New York, New York

H. J. HEINZ II

President, H. J. Heinz Company
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

CHARLES GARSIDE

President
Associated Hospital Service of N. Y.
New York, New York

ALFRED A. KNOPF

President, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.
New York, New York

JOSEPH W. HAMBUECHEN

Director, First Boston Corporation
New York, New York

RICHARD WEIL, JR.

Consultant
New York, New York

OFFICE: 2 EAST SIXTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, *President*

President, United States Potash Co.
New York, New York

E. J. CONDON

Vice-President, Sears Roebuck and Co.
Chicago, Illinois

REUBEN G. GUSTAVSON

Chancellor, University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

E. B. MACNAUGHTON

Chairman of the Board
First National Bank
Portland, Oregon

LESLIE A. MILLER

Former Governor of Wyoming
Cheyenne, Wyoming

FAIRFIELD OSBORN

President, The Conservation Foundation
New York, New York

WILLIAM S. PALEY

Chairman of the Board
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

BEARDSLEY RUMI

Consultant
New York, New York

STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG

Director, Department of
Education and Research
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Washington, D. C.

M. L. WILSON

Director of Extension Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Frontispiece — “Life” photograph by Larry Burrows