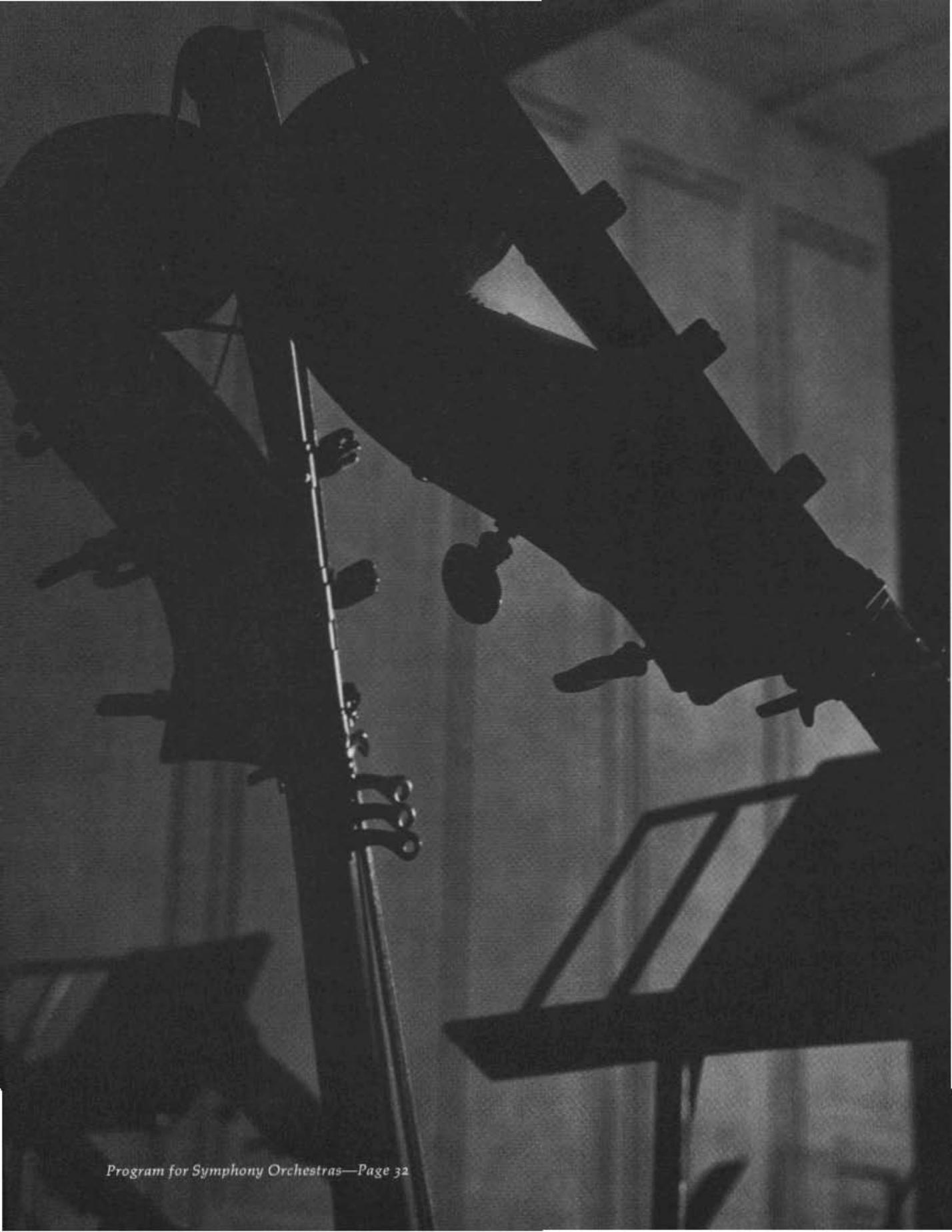


The Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution whose purpose is to serve the public welfare. It seeks to strengthen American society by identifying problems of national importance and by underwriting efforts—by institutions, talented individuals, and communities—toward their solution. The Foundation grants funds for experimental, demonstration, and developmental programs designed to achieve advances 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 nationwide philanthropy, and virtually all of its grants have been made since then.

Including the fiscal year 1965, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$2.65 billion, including grants to 5,352 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and seventy-seven foreign countries. About 90 per cent of the funds granted by the Foundation have gone to institutions in the United States—principally colleges, universities, schools, and community organizations.

The Ford Foundation is independent of other institutions, commercial and noncommercial. It neither controls, nor is controlled by, any business enterprise.



THE FORD FOUNDATION

“...to advance human welfare”

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Contents

	Text	Financial
The President's Review	1	
Cumulative and Annual Record	10	
Program Reviews		
Education	11	110
School Improvement; Teaching and Administration; Early Childhood Education; Individual Educational Opportunity; Vocational Education; Curriculum and Teaching Technology		
Special Programs	14	115
College and University Development; Noncommercial Television; Journalism Education		
Public Affairs	16	116
Research on Governmental Effectiveness; Urban and Regional Affairs; Administration of Justice; Community Development; Legal Education; Leadership in Public Affairs		
Economic Development and Administration	28	121
Research on Economic Problems; Careers for Minorities; International Economics; Business Education; Fellowships		
Science and Engineering	30	126
Engineering Curricula and Teaching; Scientific Education; Resources and Environment		
Humanities and the Arts	32	128
Symphony Orchestras; Other Developmental Programs; Individual Awards; The Humanities		
International Training and Research	34	132
Resources for International Programs; Latin American Studies; Area and International Research; International Legal Studies; Languages and Linguistics; Fellowships		
Population	45	135
Centers for Research and Training; Reproductive Biology; Demographic Research and Conferences		
International Affairs	47	137
Atlantic Cooperation; International Education and Culture; Resources for Less-Developed Areas; The Pacific Area; International Urban Affairs; International Law and Understanding; Western Relations with Eastern Europe		
Overseas Development	50	141
South and Southeast Asia; Tropical Africa; Middle East; Latin America and the Caribbean		
Fellowships	69	
Financial Statements	75	
Index	166	

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To Secure the Blessings . . .

As if to remind us of private philanthropy in a year when the Federal government stretched public philanthropy to vast new proportions, the bicentenary of James Smithson's birth was commemorated in 1965. The establishment of the Smithsonian Institution with a \$500,000 bequest from an English chemist provides an instructive contrast to the rapid-fire legislation in education and the host of measures known as the war on poverty.

For Smithson's act of private philanthropy was accepted by Congress only after strenuous controversy. The opposition stemmed in part from the fear that it would be the opening wedge to a tax-supported national university, for which Washington, Jefferson, and other founding fathers had cherished hopes.

John Adams argued that to refrain from using the government's power and resources in behalf of a national university would be "to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge . . . treachery to the most sacred of trusts."

But the idea was stillborn, mainly because the new republic reflected strong beliefs in decentralized government and a mistrust of monarchical rule and its excesses. Yet the premise of passive government began to be reshaped almost from the beginning, with active Federal promotion of agriculture. Agriculture in turn was the forerunner of government's role in science, which burgeoned during both world wars and further accelerated after the second. Seeds of Federal social-welfare programs were planted even before the Depression of the 1930s. And many regarded Federal aid to education as an inevitable necessity for at least a decade before the first direct stride (apart from land grants for education) was taken under the politically palatable label of the National Defense Education Act in 1958.

All these activities fit broad definitions of philanthropy—giving to advance the general good, or social investment.

The Dimensions of Philanthropy

Private philanthropy once dominated fields that are now taken for granted as major government responsibilities—public health and scientific research, for example. (In the 1900s, the new Carnegie Institution of Washington was a giant compared to the government-supported Smithsonian.)

But in terms of sheer dollars, public philanthropy outstripped private philanthropy long before the New Frontier or the Great Society—at least as early as 1929, according to analyses by the National Bureau of Economic Research. In the next thirty years, public philanthropy increased more than tenfold, to \$50 billion, or more than 10 per cent of the Gross National Product.

The private sector of philanthropy—ranging from individual charitable

contributions to organized giving by the nation's private foundations—has not multiplied at nearly the same rate, though it has risen to \$10 billion annually, about 2 per cent of G.N.P.

While the growth of the public sector of philanthropy is nothing new, the order of magnitude is unprecedented. The Federal net has now spread so widely as to touch almost every major field of health, education, and welfare.

The enlargement of government largesse has profound—and quite positive—implications for private philanthropy. It constitutes a challenge and opportunity for the private sector to enrich and refine its contribution. For one thing, new Federal programs often confirm some of the objectives of modern organized philanthropy. Private foundations, for example, seek to provide the cutting edge for social advances by such means as calling wider attention to important problems, and supporting experiments and testing ideas that may be applied on a national scale if proven effective.

In field after field, private effort has broken ground for governmental initiative—from such elemental humanitarian work as care of the blind and the indigent to the sophisticated programs of development and support of social insurance, public health, scientific research, the arts, and education. Thus philanthropic foundations may take as much satisfaction in the 1960s in growing Federal support for preschool education, antipoverty programs, and the arts as they did in the first part of the century in governmental assumption of responsibility for libraries, rural health, and medical research.

American society is dedicated to diversity and pluralism not simply because of the abstract value of private initiative but because of the proven advantages of actions and decisions taken at many points throughout the spectrum of American life. The American pattern of public philanthropy therefore assumes the growth and improvement of private instruments. Many new government programs, for instance, work through a range of private institutions, from neighborhood settlement houses to independent colleges and universities.

Last February, the government itself, in a Treasury Department report, commented on "the distinctive value of private philanthropy."

"Such philanthropy," it said, "plays a special and vital role in our society; government services cannot provide a satisfactory substitute. . . ."

"Private philanthropic organizations can possess important characteristics which modern government necessarily lacks. They may be many-centered, free of administrative superstructure, subject to the readily exercised control of individuals with widely diversified views and interests. Such characteristics give these organizations great opportunity to initiate thought and action, to experiment with new and untried ventures, to dissent from prevailing attitudes, and to act quickly and flexibly . . ."

Of private foundations, the government report said they "have enriched

and strengthened the pluralism of our social order . . . [and] provided impetus for change within the structure of American philanthropy.”

Diversity in a Welfare State

While American society has shifted from the belief that government is best that governs least, private institutions can do much to assure that the American version of the welfare state remains free of the bleak connotations of that term—a supine citizenry, an overweening bureaucracy, and an erosion of individual initiative. Private institutions do not deserve to be sustained merely as symbolic reminders of an earlier day. Rather, they must serve society—independently or in creative interplay with government efforts, depending on the circumstances—as productive centers of ideas and action. The existence of *meaningful* choices is the essence of pluralism.

The private philanthropic foundation remains particularly well-suited to this role. The size of foundation funds (less than a tenth of private philanthropy) long ceased to be the true measure of the foundation contributions to society. The foundations’ great advantages are flexibility (which includes the ability to persist in an objective as well as to shift priorities), experience, independence, and the freedom to innovate, experiment, and concentrate on highly selective efforts.

Emerging Principles

Effective foundations continually reassess policies, programs, and objectives in the light of changing conditions. They have been taking the rising curve of public philanthropy into account as one of the most significant changes of our time, and certain principles have emerged or are evolving:

1. It is inappropriate to pick leftovers off the government table. In their July, 1962 “Statement on Policies, Programs, and Operations,” the Ford Foundation trustees said,

In fields for which public institutions and agencies bear the main responsibility, the Foundation should encourage new approaches and improved effectiveness of governmental operations. But Foundation funds should not be used merely to supplement legislative appropriations in activities for which government is mainly responsible.

2. The independence and detachment of foundations are more significant assets than ever. All too often, government acts under the pressure of events more than on the basis of objective analysis of long-term needs. This is not to say that government inaction is preferable to action under pressure, despite the disadvantages of haste, especially when it is long overdue because of political trepidation.

3. Private foundations are freer to experiment and risk failure. Since it depends on public sanction, a government program is under close scrutiny. Often launched in an atmosphere of publicity, its failures are more likely to

attract attention than its successes. Such an atmosphere, placing a high premium on quick results and a low tolerance on failure, discourages the use of government as a laboratory. Yet new ventures against economic and social defects in an era of swift and basic change should experiment to determine the most effective solutions.

To be sure—at the risk of being trite—foundations need to be bolder in the face of growing public philanthropy. But while a changing society certainly must feed on new ideas, they are not so plentiful as many speeches about 1984—or the year 2000—would suggest. And some excited calls for innovation assume that yesterday's innovation—though barely affirmed on a pilot basis and hardly impressed on the whole of a given field—is an accomplished fact. A vast amount of social change consists of skillful, painstaking introduction and perfection of ideas already articulated—processes that do not attract brilliant spotlights. Foundations need to resist ventures that are exciting at the surface but hollow at the core.

4. Short of duplication, overlapping of governmental and foundation interests should not necessarily signal a foundation departure from a given field. The onset of government support for, say, preschool education, may actually heighten the importance of a foundation role. By supporting models of quality, foundation efforts may point the way to wiser use of government funds. Government support often consists of amplifying existing approaches to problems and needs, which may not be the most effective. The greater the government resources, the more essential it is that foundations question and test the relevance of the *status quo*, lest ineffective methods and institutions become so deeply impacted by government funds that society actually loses.

For example, despite substantial Federal assistance since 1917, vocational and technical training does not adequately prepare American youth for productive jobs in a rapidly changing labor market or motivate them to greater educational accomplishment. One of the most imaginative approaches to relevant vocational education was pioneered by a small West Coast philanthropy, the Rosenberg Foundation, and over the last three years the Ford Foundation has supported a number of efforts that give promise of advancing the effectiveness of vocational education and bringing it into the mainstream of school improvement.

Familiar and Changing Roles

Private foundations can serve a major function in assisting evaluation, research, and monitoring of government efforts. Many public officials themselves agree that the government is not the best judge of its own performance. Ultimately, of course, the electorate passes judgment, but the painstaking job of investigation and analysis can be done only by the scholar and his institutions. In recent years, the Ford Foundation has financed significant evaluations of Federal job retraining and area redevelop-

ment programs, for example, and grants for other evaluations were made this year (see page 28).

The improvement of the public service itself is a fertile area for private effort. For many years, the Brookings Institution, which is supported by private foundations, has made valuable studies of government organization, manpower, and performance. The Ford Foundation, among others, has supported experimental programs to improve the quality of government personnel at the Federal, state, and local levels. It has also assisted basic research on the processes of government as well as on discrete matters like state constitutional amendment, legislative reapportionment, municipal finance, and public-policy formation on a range of economic, social, and international issues.

There are, in addition, areas—the arts, for example, and population problems—in which substantial Federal underwriting is only beginning. There are important aspects of such fields in which foundations and other private institutions can be more effective than tax-supported agencies.

Government programs, imposing as they are, should be placed in perspective. In qualitative terms, they sometimes emerge as compromises between multiple viewpoints and lose some of their definition and impact in the process of debate. Quantitatively, they do not constitute a comprehensive, final response to the total of American society's current needs, to say nothing of tomorrow's. On the problems of minority groups in the nation's urban slums, for example, all public and private efforts combined have hardly made more than a dent. Private philanthropy, far from working in narrow interstices of government programs, has ample avenues for imaginative, strategic work.

There are separate and significant roles for private philanthropy distinct from the use of public funds.

One, surely, is to support promising ideas and institutions on a highly selective basis with sufficient funds, over a sufficiently long time, to make a real difference; by political circumstance, government programs generally cannot discriminate geographically regardless of the competence or mediocrity in any given area. Much the same is true in programs aimed at the development of individual men and women.

The origins of private philanthropy lay in spiritual impulses, and modern philanthropy may, along with other urgent tasks, have a new obligation to explore that realm that deals with the purpose and quality of life. Assuming that greater public and private efforts with a pragmatic, problem-solving bent produce more widespread material well-being, the more insistent will be the need to confront questions of human values and purpose. Less than ever can they be left to professional philosophers and moralists alone. Such matters must increasingly influence the behavior and decisions of technicians, officials, and citizens of a highly interdependent nation and world.

Finally, although private foundations are not altogether isolated from

public opinion (and private pressures) they have the advantages of time to reflect and analyze before acting, rather than to act just for the sake of doing something in the face of political pressure.

While much of the foregoing applies mainly to large, national, general-purpose foundations, smaller foundations have their own advantages in an age of expanding public philanthropy. Being close to local conditions, community or regionally-based foundations can judge local needs accurately, act on them quickly, and observe the effect of their grants closely.

The extended Federal arm is a vital support for the massive needs of a mass society. At the same time, individual citizens in a highly complex system sooner or later strain against conformity—not merely in products and physical surroundings but also in thought and the tone of a society's institutions. The remarkable institution of American government, no matter how benevolent and democratically based, could, if diversity disappears under its wings, stifle the personal search for fulfillment—the fundamental rationale for representative government itself. The path to preservation of pluralism—and the originality and energy it fosters—lies not so much in rolling back government as in the maintenance and strengthening of independent, private institutions.

Summary of the Year

That private foundations continue to serve society significantly on a range of important needs and problems may be evident in the Ford Foundation's activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1965, which are described on the pages that follow. New program commitments and administrative expenses totaled \$359.5 million. New program commitments—mainly grants and appropriations for future grants—totaled \$352.2 million. Expenses were \$7.3 million. The total of grants approved and expenditures on projects administered by the Foundation in fiscal 1965 was \$292.3 million, and income was \$145.4 million. Thus, the Foundation, as it has in previous years, committed more funds than it received in income. The balance came from capital, bringing the total invasion of capital for grants, projects, and expenses since the establishment of the Foundation to \$847.5 million and, together with funds set aside for future grants and projects, to a total of \$1 billion.

The year's activities embraced both efforts related to present or prospective government programs and ventures dependent entirely on private support. Among the latter are the symphony orchestra program (page 32) and other activities in the arts, noncommercial television (page 15), and the special program for development of private universities and colleges (page 14), which is a substantial counterbalance to Federal emphasis on science in higher education. In the population field (page 45) the Foundation supported work that can ill afford to wait for emerging govern-

ment assistance. Programs to strengthen state government (page 16) may prove highly significant in the coming decades of expanding public services. Continuing school improvement efforts (page 11), particularly for disadvantaged students, are aimed at insuring that expanding aid is not used simply for more educational business as usual. Major efforts were directed to expanding opportunities for Negroes.

Support was also given (page 28) to independent efforts to produce a firm base of knowledge on which economic decisions, private and governmental, may be based. Despite signs of heightened government interest in problems of pollution and natural beauty, conservation and other needs in the human environment are so pressing that the Foundation embarked on a new effort in that field (page 31). Even in international affairs, where government relations predominate, special opportunities open to a private institution were pursued. For example, government cannot interfere in the affairs of another country, but private organizations can exchange ideas and share insights that may serve to assist informed governmental decisions. This is the basis of our assistance in the field of European integration and Atlantic cooperation (page 47). And in assisting the development of poor countries (page 50), our flexibility and growing experience in education and other aspects of technical assistance complement governmental programs significantly and sometimes uniquely.

Since I have announced my intention to leave the Foundation effective December 31, 1965, this is my final Annual Report. John J. McCloy, chairman of the Board of Trustees, is also retiring on December 31. His service to the Foundation, as a member of the Board since 1953 and as chairman since 1959, constitutes a rich addition to his notable record of civic and public service in the United States and abroad. To replace Mr. McCloy, Julius A. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a trustee of the Foundation since 1955, has been elected chairman.

When I accepted the responsibility of president in 1956, the Ford Foundation was not only the largest foundation, but also one of the youngest. In the succeeding years its new commitments for philanthropic purposes have totaled \$1.7 billion. But its size has not encumbered its flexibility or dulled its insights into the needs of American society and the opportunities for the Foundation to help meet them. Experience has seasoned the Foundation's sense of the limits as well as the potentialities of a single institution in advancing human welfare, and its staff has developed a high degree of professional competence.

Modern foundation staffs are far more anonymous than the hardy individual philanthropists of earlier generations. The latter may also loom larger in the mind because there were so few of them and because today's philanthropic efforts—dealing with the intricate, long-range needs in a complex world—are apt to appear less dramatic than assaults on the prob-

lems of a simpler age. But if less prominent, today's foundation staff member is no less dedicated and imaginative. He may be more skeptical, but he is still a practical idealist. Charged with using power to exert a constructive force in various avenues of human affairs, he must use power responsibly and with an ample respect for the contributions of the men and institutions with whom a foundation deals.

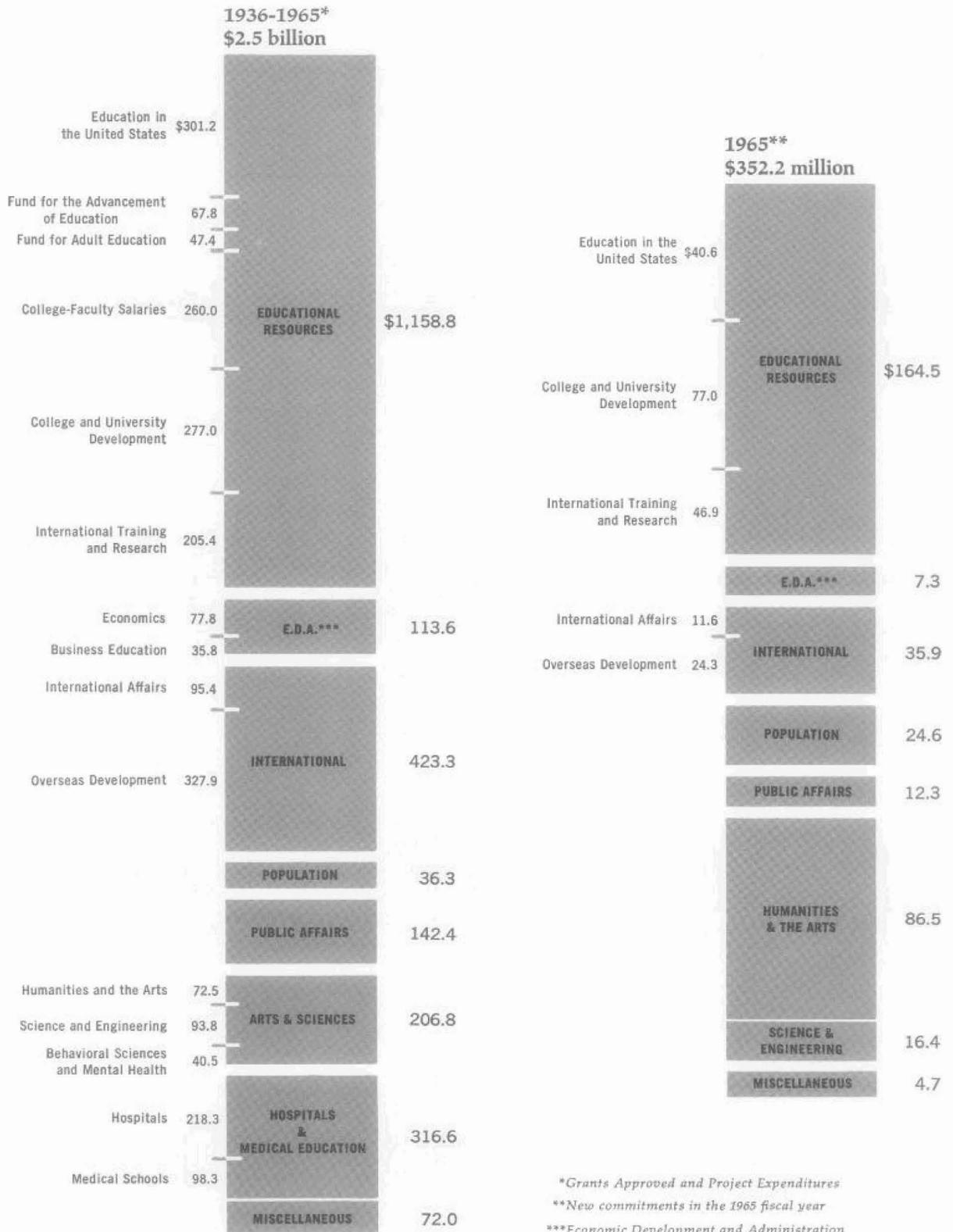
The Ford Foundation will no doubt be different ten years from now, but I trust it will still serve as tangible evidence that the confidence American society expresses in organized private philanthropy is well placed.

Henry T. Heald

Program Reviews

Cumulative and Annual Record by Fields of Interest

(grants and other commitments in millions of dollars)



*Grants Approved and Project Expenditures
 **New commitments in the 1965 fiscal year
 ***Economic Development and Administration

Education

In a year of historic expansion of governmental support to education, the Foundation assisted selected experimental programs, ideas, and innovating institutions that remain as essential to educational advancement as growing financial support. Grants for the improvement of school systems and the training of teachers and administrators placed particular emphasis on assuring full educational opportunity to economically or otherwise disadvantaged pupils. Intensive planning began for future Foundation efforts to meet problems attending the rapid growth and spread of two-year colleges, which already serve more than one million students. (Programs for various other aspects of higher education are discussed elsewhere in this report as well as in the Education section.)

The Fund for the Advancement of Education, which the Foundation established in 1951, received a \$2 million grant for independent exploratory work that may later be expanded by the Foundation.

School Improvement

The Pittsburgh public-school system was granted \$2,485,000 for citywide educational improvement. Like programs for which the Foundation had made grants in the previous three years to seventeen local and state school systems, the Pittsburgh effort is comprehensive in that it embraces school organization, curriculum, and teaching innovations. Unlike the others, however, Pittsburgh's is not confined to selected neighborhoods. Although a third of the city's students are regarded as disadvantaged, the program is designed to affect all students. Thus it seeks to solve a predicament of most large cities—the retreat of middle-class families from the city or at least from its public schools. Among the features are extension of team teaching, which Pittsburgh

pioneered with earlier Foundation support; preschool classes leading to ungraded schools up to age eight; reading clinics for individual pupils; a system-wide center to train teachers of reading; and incorporation of improved vocational and technical curricula into all high schools. The school system will contribute more than \$2 million to the three-year program.

The Foundation expanded to two more cities—Atlanta and Durham—the Southern school improvement centers it helped begin last year in Nashville. Through the centers, schools and neighboring colleges and universities join forces to overcome the educational handicaps of white and Negro children from poverty-ridden families.

The Atlanta program, financed through a \$3,084,900 grant, will test new preschool and grade-school curricula, and teachers and other specialists will be trained to work more effectively with disadvantaged pupils. Emory and Atlanta Universities will help the schools.

The aim in Durham is a model program of early education for nursery, preschool, and grade-school children. The center, established with a \$2,945,000 grant, will also offer educational programs for parents and counseling for high-school students who may eventually marry and raise families in the poor neighborhoods around the project schools. Cooperating with the public schools are Duke University, North Carolina College, and private and public antipoverty agencies.

The Nashville Education Improvement Project, first in the series, received an additional grant of \$2,514,800 to expand coverage to more than 4,000 pupils and 100 teachers. The project includes an ungraded curriculum from kindergarten through primary school, new methods of teaching reading, improved guidance services, and increased use of films, tape recorders, and programmed instruction.

To report the progress of these and other Southern school improvement efforts, a new bimonthly magazine, *Southern Education Report*, was established with a \$456,000 grant. It is published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, which the Foundation has supported since the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision. In that period, S.E.R.S. served as the principal source of reliable information on educational outgrowths of the court ruling. The Service began its new publishing venture because data on school desegregation are now available from other sources.

With grants totaling \$771,000, the Foundation extended for three additional years the Western States Small Schools Project, which has helped improve education in rural schools through cooperative arrangements among five states. The new funds will be used for such experimental programs as nongraded instruction and vocational education using local business and industry intimately.

Teaching and Administration

Better learning depends on strengthening the competence of those responsible for education as well as on overcoming the handicaps of students, and the Foundation continued efforts to improve teaching and school administration.

Including grants this year, the Foundation since 1959 has made grants totaling \$32.8 million to fifty-one colleges, universities, and departments of education to help improve teacher education and attract better students to teaching careers. The experiments emphasize advanced preparation in subject matter, graduate professional training built around internships in schools, and experience with the host of new developments in education.

These elements are being adopted nationally as the regular teacher-training pattern. In a recent survey of forty-two participating colleges and universities, all but one indicated continuation of the programs with their own

funds as the grants expire. A number of non-participating institutions are also adopting the approach. Continuing the program's later emphasis on training urban teachers, the Foundation this year granted \$431,000 for a cooperative effort among the Baltimore city schools and three area colleges, Morgan State, Coppin State, and Towson State. The aims are to recruit and prepare talented teachers for schools in depressed neighborhoods and to train current teachers in working with disadvantaged students.

In Alaska, where Eskimo, Indian, and Aleutian children also face educational handicaps, the Foundation made a grant for an experiment in recruiting and training teachers for remote rural schools. And in Puerto Rico, where many teachers have little more than a high-school education, grants were made for the Commonwealth Department of Education curriculum centers for teacher improvement and for an in-service teacher-training program at the Catholic University in Ponce.

In an expanded effort to help meet a shortage of talented principals and other school officers, the Foundation granted \$750,000 for administrative internships. Under a program conducted by the secondary-school affiliate of the National Education Association, promising young administrators in 100 junior and senior high schools will serve internships with some of the country's most skilled school principals. Fifty colleges and universities will supervise their graduate training. Most of the participating schools have adopted such educational advances as team teaching, flexible scheduling, and ungraded classes.

Continuing a national effort to strengthen the preparation of college teachers, the Foundation granted \$367,500 for a cooperative three-year master's degree program between the University of New Hampshire and five colleges in Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. Like most of the college-teacher

experiments the Foundation has assisted nationally since 1960 with grants totaling \$9.8 million, it identifies outstanding undergraduates who are interested in teaching careers and accelerates their progress toward the doctorate. Spanning the last two years of college and the first year of graduate school, the program includes independent study, a special interdisciplinary colloquium, and apprentice teaching.

Early Childhood Education

Awareness of the critical nature of children's early schooling is reflected in urban-neighborhood development activities of the Foundation's Public Affairs program (see page 26) and in comprehensive school-improvement programs. (The Durham program, for example, includes experiments in the education of very young children and evaluation—by psychologists, pediatricians, and other university specialists—of the development of infants from culturally deprived backgrounds.)

The Bank Street College of Education, a small graduate-level New York institution with an ample record of pioneering in early childhood education, received a \$1 million grant for strengthening its national role in training teachers attuned to the needs of children in large-city schools. For while preschool programs are expanding greatly (under Federal aid and earlier Foundation programs), they need to be improved, through better knowledge of how children learn, more teachers alert to disadvantaged pupils' needs, and experiments to improve teaching. The college will use its grant for faculty expansion, program development, and new quarters. It plans also to double its enrollment, extend its laboratory school through the elementary grades, and continue experiments with curricula, texts, and other teaching materials.

For basic research on the language problems of disadvantaged children, the University of London's Institute of Education received a

grant of \$175,000. Comparing the speech of low-income and middle-class children and their parents, the study is intended to identify the differences as a basis for programs to improve language proficiency and ability to conceptualize among disadvantaged children.

Individual Educational Opportunity

Beginning a five-year program for which the Foundation granted \$7 million the previous year, the National Merit Scholarship Corporation made its first awards of National Achievement Scholarships for outstanding Negro students. The 224 recipients of the four-year college scholarships were selected from candidates nominated by 1,300 secondary schools; corporate sponsors added funds to finance twenty-three of the scholarships. N.M.S.C. circulated to colleges the names of 2,100 runners-up as a pool of able Negro students considered likely candidates for admission. While the Achievement Scholarships are limited to Negro students in an effort to compensate for their general competitive disadvantage, the regular Merit Scholarships (of which 2,006 were awarded this year) are open to all students without regard to race.

To help motivate and prepare disadvantaged Negro and white high-school students with college potential, the Foundation granted \$623,000 for summer institutes for 2,300 high-school students in North Carolina, Mississippi, and five Northern cities. As a side effect of similar institutes the Foundation financed in 1964, a number of colleges have begun summer programs for entering freshmen from disadvantaged backgrounds.

To expand and help assure greater educational opportunity for another type of student—the exceptionally prepared high-school graduate—the Foundation implemented with grants two experiments for which it had earlier set aside funds. One, a Cornell University program enabling 160 selected students to

earn a Ph.D. degree six years after entering college, is financed by a \$2,217,000 grant and \$1 million of the university's own funds. The other is a joint experiment in which twenty-five students each from Allegheny, Colorado, and Lake Forest Colleges will study on their own under the guidance of a faculty adviser. They will undergo searching examinations by outside educators at the end of their sophomore and senior years.

Vocational Education

Three grants totaling \$1,436,000 were made to enable colleges and universities to work with schools in advancing the quality of vocational and technical education and their relevance to the modern economy.

Central Michigan University and San Francisco State College received funds to develop curricula and train teachers. The aim is to discover and develop technical abilities (both of students entering the job market and of those going on to higher education) rather than to prepare vocational students for specific employment. Central Michigan will work with fourteen school systems and three community colleges. San Francisco State will assist forty California schools in adapting pretechnology programs developed in Bay Area high schools under earlier grants. In a fundamentally new approach to vocational education, the programs give students college-preparatory courses in an applied manner in which, for example, shop work, English, physics, and other subjects reinforce each other.

Western Washington State College received a grant to develop a comprehensive curriculum

in the graphic arts, ranging from the secondary school through the community-college level. Through liberal and technical studies, the program seeks to equip technicians not only in printing, but also in such fields as photography, commercial art, packaging, television production, and cartography. Using faculty from all departments, the college will also train graphic-arts teachers.

Curriculum and Teaching Technology

A further grant, \$246,000, was made for a new social-sciences curriculum being developed by Educational Services Incorporated, successor to the group of teachers and scientists that produced the modern physics course widely used in the nation's high schools. Since Foundation grants beginning in 1962, E.S.I. has completed several elementary- and secondary-school instructional units in the social sciences, and is testing them in various localities.

Having for ten years supported the development of classroom television, the Foundation in 1963 decided that its effectiveness had been sufficiently demonstrated as to require no further large-scale support. This year \$600,000 from the last major funds appropriated prior to the decision was granted to the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. Through teams of expert consultants, regional seminars, and other programs, the N.A.E.B. will help schools and colleges, improve the quality of instructional television.

A complete list of 1965 grants in the Education program begins on page 110; projects, page 162; appropriations, page 106.

Special Programs

Under the Foundation's program of unrestricted grants for the development of selected private colleges and universities, matching

grants this year reached the \$277 million mark. Since it began in 1960, therefore, the program has generated more than \$1 billion in

Foundation grants and required matching funds for thirteen universities and fifty-seven colleges. Although the Foundation originally set a \$100 million ceiling on the college phase of the program, it decided in 1965 to consider additional institutions on the basis of merit beyond that level.

Other Special Programs this year dealt with community-supported noncommercial television and advanced training for journalists.

College and University Development

Recipients this year were six universities, four liberal-arts colleges, and the six colleges that comprise California's Claremont Colleges. All are required to raise additional sums from other private sources.

The University of Chicago received a \$25 million grant that is to be matched three-for-one over the next five years. The university will use the funds to help advance its position as an international academic center.

Two universities in St. Louis—Washington University and St. Louis University—received grants of \$15 million and \$5 million respectively, on a three-to-one matching basis.

Three institutions that successfully matched earlier Special Programs grants received second grants—the University of Southern California, \$7.5 million; Brandeis, \$6 million; and Brown, \$5 million.

The college recipients in 1965—Davidson, Franklin and Marshall, Southwestern at Memphis, Trinity College (Hartford), and the Claremont group (Pomona, Scripps, Claremont Men's, Harvey Mudd, and Pitzer Colleges, and the Claremont Graduate School and University Center)—received grants totaling \$13.5 million, with total matching requirements of \$37.5 million over three years.

The program seeks to help selected institutions to attain new levels of academic quality, administrative effectiveness, and financial support. Participating institutions are free to use

their grants for salaries, buildings, fellowships, and other purposes that will advance their educational progress.

Educational observers believe the special college and university program has helped to stimulate long-range planning by educational institutions, as well as to underscore the vast financial requirements for expanding quality teaching and research. The matching fund requirements have helped many institutions attract a flow of funds that might not otherwise have been drawn to the campuses. All matching schedules have so far been met.

Noncommercial Television

To step up the pace of financial aid for the nation's approximately thirty community-supported educational-television stations, the Foundation established a new series of matching fund grants.

(Community stations are operated by non-profit groups supported by the general public. Unlike educational stations that are licensed to school systems, public colleges and universities, or state agencies, they lack regular sources of income.)

Over the next four years grants ranging from \$50,000 to \$500,000 will be made to help the stations overcome their precarious financial condition, improve operations, retain first-rate staff, and sustain quality programs. The size of each grant will be based on the amount of financial aid the stations raise from individuals, corporations, and others. The Foundation appropriated \$10 million for the grants.

In addition, a third annual grant of \$6 million was made to the National Educational Television and Radio Center, which was established with Foundation funds in the 1950s. The center provides five hours of informational, cultural, and educational programs weekly to about 100 affiliated noncommercial television stations.

Journalism Education

The Foundation this year began a series of selected grants to assist advanced training of newsmen. The objective is to help broaden the insights of journalists in dealing with developments of growing complexity and sophistication, particularly in such fields as science, urban problems, education, international affairs, and economics.

Harvard University received \$1.2 million for an expansion of its Nieman Fellowship Program, which each year offers practicing journalists a full year of unrestricted study away from their jobs. Columbia University was granted \$1.6 million for its school of journalism, the oldest graduate institution of its kind in the nation. Besides strengthening all its programs, the school will expand courses and facilities in television and radio and continue experiments in education for working journalists. Both grants require the recipients to match them with equal amounts raised from other private sources.

A \$975,000 grant was made to Stanford University, primarily for non-degree programs for working journalists over the next three

years. Practicing journalists will receive fellowships for three months or more of academic work or for summer workshops on topics of major current interest. The university will also conduct seminars for publishers, editors, and broadcasting managers whose employees receive fellowships. Through more fellowships for its master's degree program in journalism, the university will also seek to attract more talented first-year graduate students to careers in the print or broadcast media.

The Southern Regional Education Board was granted \$700,000 to provide advanced study for Southern journalists at one of several universities, including Duke, Emory, North Carolina, Texas, Vanderbilt, and Virginia. The funds will provide fellowships for up to forty-five working newsmen in the next three years. In addition, about 450 newsmen will participate in short seminars on aspects of the liberal arts and on social, economic, and political questions.

A complete list of 1965 grants in the Special Programs begins on page 115; appropriations, page 106.

Public Affairs

Research on Governmental Effectiveness

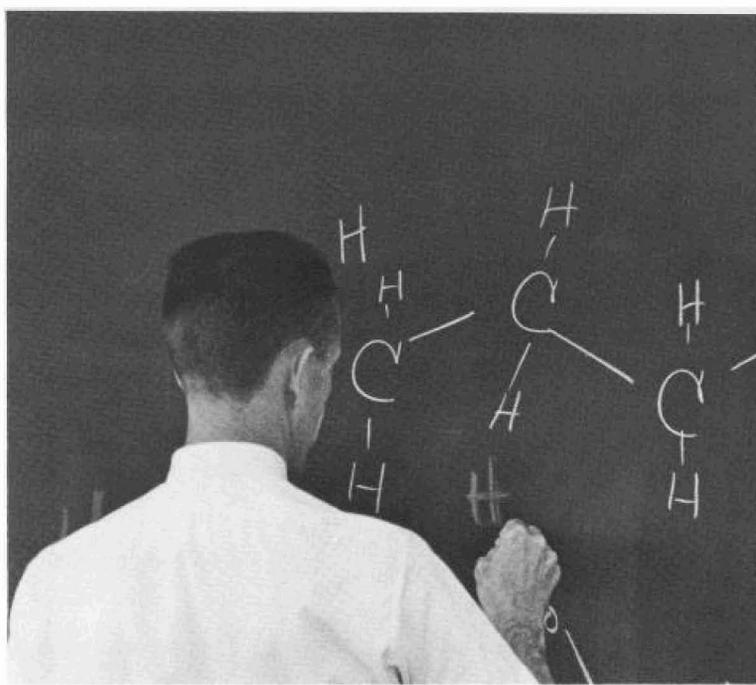
Two grants reflected the resurgent concern with state government in an era of expanding local, as well as Federal, responsibilities for education, welfare, and other functions.

One, to the National Municipal League, deals mainly with the far-reaching implications of legislative reapportionment. Under the other grant, which was made to Duke University, former Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina will direct a study by university scholars and public officials on the future course of state government, including relations with the Federal government, regional

cooperation, and development of new revenue sources.

With a \$918,500 grant, the National Municipal League will commission state-by-state studies of the changes likely to result from the court decisions on reapportionment of voting districts for state legislatures. (Previously, on the heels of the historic 1962 Supreme Court decision giving Federal courts review over the constitutionality of state legislative reapportionment, the League received an emergency grant to establish an information center on reapportionment. Its services have been widely utilized by the Department of Justice, Federal

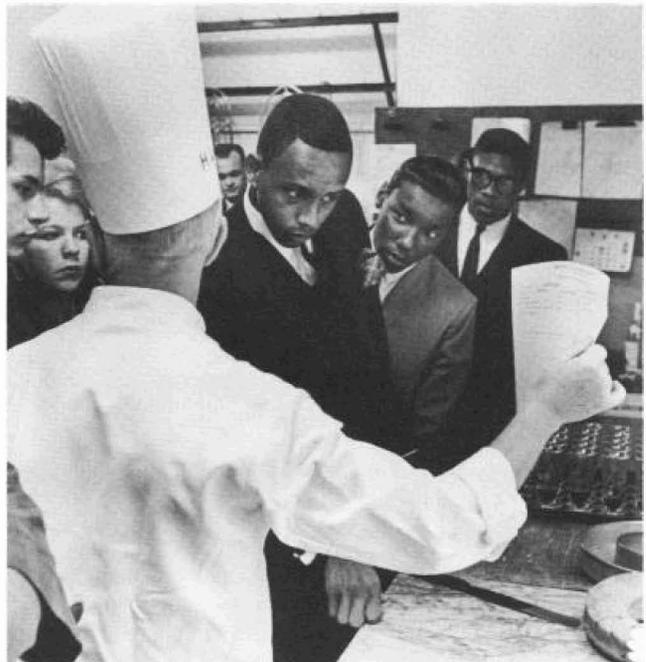
**Education in the United States
Special Programs**



Vocational Education: Model programs in California high schools relate academic to vocational studies. *Above*, chemistry lesson precedes student visit to oil refinery.



Instructor shows filmstrip on banking to class in which mathematics is oriented to modern business uses.



Students preparing for skilled hotel and restaurant jobs in another Foundation-supported experiment get pointers from chef in San Francisco hotel.



Teacher Improvement: At Foundation-aided center in Puerto Rico, high-school teachers listen to university biology specialist. Five centers on island aim to upgrade teaching and curricula.



Continuing Education: Restoring art in Radcliffe College's program of adult study and research for women.

Teaching Team of thirteen, including subject specialists, stands before pupils in its charge. Team teaching is one feature of varied Pittsburgh school-improvement program that received grant.





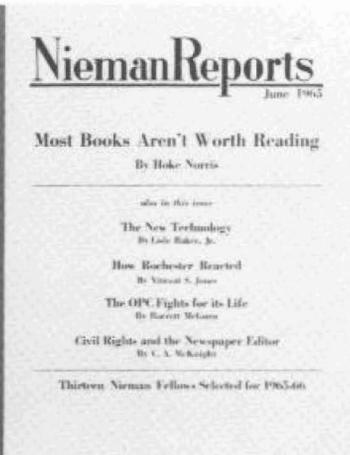
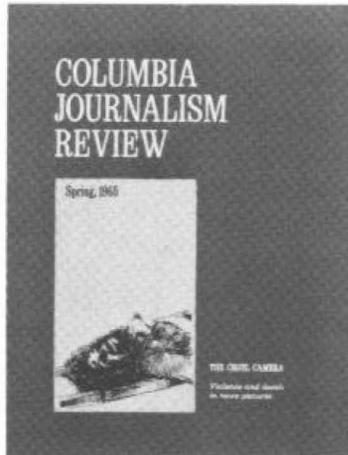
Special Program: 1965 recipients include North Carolina's Davidson College (*top*) . . .

. . . and Washington and St. Louis Universities, headed by Thomas H. Eliot and Father Reinert.

Thirteen universities and fifty-seven colleges have now received matching development funds.



Journalism: For advanced study by newsmen, Columbia and Nieman programs were aided.





School Improvement: Nashville program includes such innovations as reading instruction with new alphabet.

On New England

NEW-ENGLANDS PLANTATION.

OR,

A SHORT AND TRVE DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMODITIES AND DISCOMMODITIES of that Country.

Written by Mr. *Hicorius*, a reverend Divine
some other realme.

Where

Printed
at _____

Questions to Think Your Thinking

Directions: These questions are designed to help you think about the materials you have been reading. Write out your ideas first. Then you should be ready for a general class discussion.

1. What is the meaning of: **Plantation:** _____
2. What kind of ones would have been influenced by Morisco's image of the New World? _____
3. Which of Raleigh's reasons for planting colonies would have impressed the Queen? Why? _____
4. Raleigh, the great promoter for colonization, actually did not seem to plant colonies. To whom is he speaking besides the Queen? _____
5. How does the Virginia Company hope to attract Planters? _____
6. What kind of men did the Virginia Company find they wanted as Planters? _____
7. What offer is it making to those Administrators that adventure their money and go out in 1607? _____

Curriculum Revision: Unit on colonial America is among first completed in Foundation-assisted social-studies project by Educational Services Inc.

THE COURSE OF THE EMERGENCY OF THE 1600'S

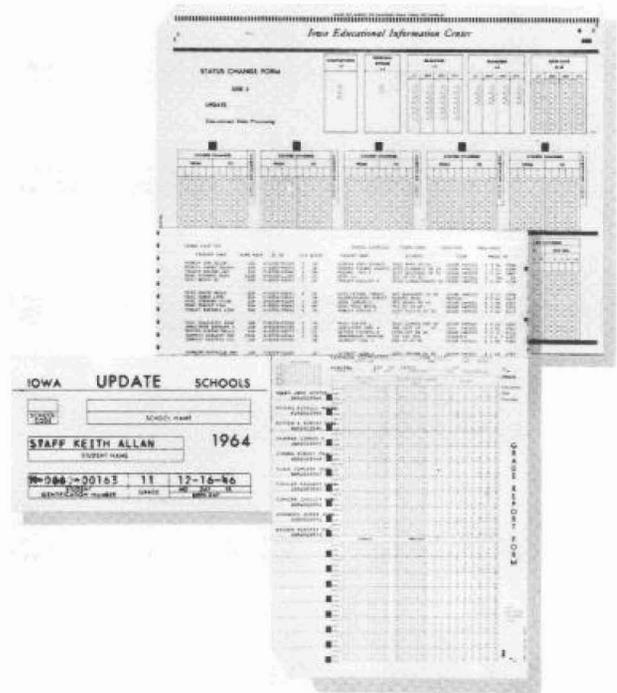
PART IA

What motivated Englishmen to plant colonies in America?

SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES INC.



Teachers in Training at Bank Street College. Pioneer in early childhood education, school has grant to expand, stressing needs of deprived pupils.



Improved Records: Computer-processed forms are part of statewide Iowa effort to insure rapid and thorough system of records on students in face of paperwork explosion.

Twin Winners: Branham sisters of Memphis and 222 other talented Negro students won first National Achievement Scholarships.



Humanities and the Arts



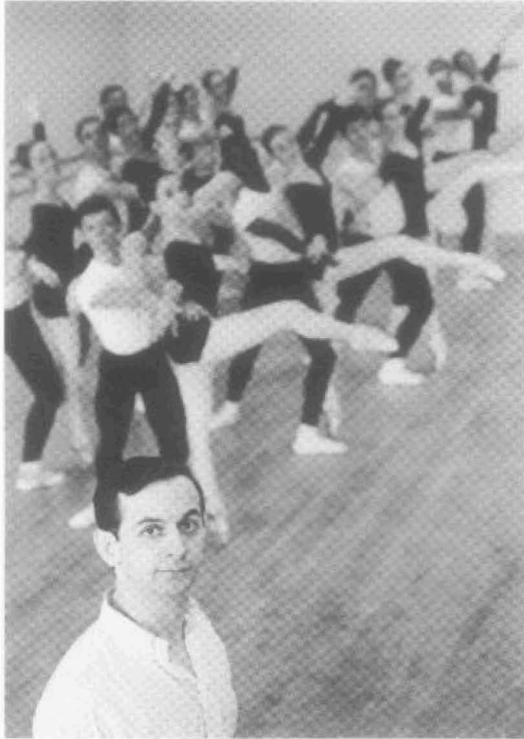
Playwrights, like William Goyen (*right*), try out their scripts at American Place Theatre. Here, actress and director rehearse Goyen's "Christy."



Professional Training: Teacher guides students at Manhattan School of Music, which received funds to expand graduate and undergraduate work.

Lithography: Artists and printers collaborating at Foundation-assisted Tamarind workshop have raised original prints to prime American art form.

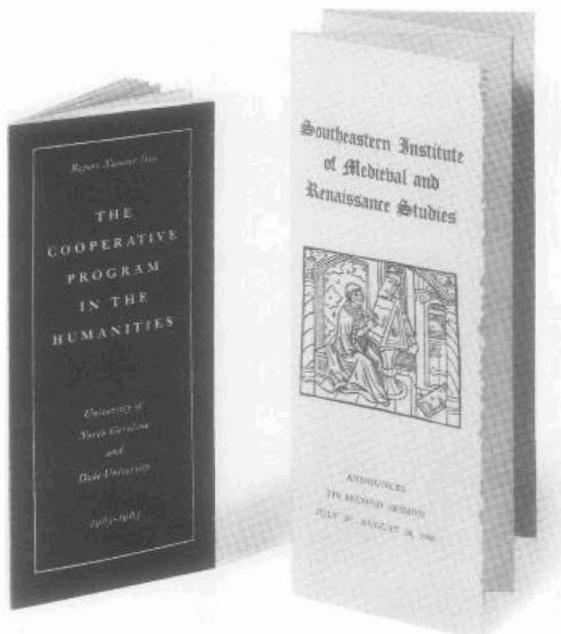




Ballet: Robert Joffrey Company is latest assisted in national effort to strengthen ballet performing and training resources.



Visiting Artist Fletcher Martin, at New Mexico museum, is one of some eighty aided in a month's residency at art centers outside major cities.



Regional Humanities Effort engages University of North Carolina, Duke, and liberal-arts colleges in fellowships, exchanges, and seminars on teaching.

continued from page 16

judges, Congressmen, and private groups. In the subsequent one-man, one-vote decision, *Reynolds v. Sims*, the court ruled that both houses of legislatures must be based on population alone.) Universities and independent research organizations will collaborate in analyzing the effects on political leadership and parties, new patterns of legislative activity, state-constitutional revision, and the states' role in such problems as urbanization and race relations. The League will also continue research on the use of computers in mapping nonpartisan redistricting plans.

Subjects in the Duke-centered study include the relation of the states to each other and the Federal government and ways in which state government can deal with such issues as population growth, the demand for expanded rural and suburban services, and interstate competition for industry.

For studies aimed at improving interstate cooperation, the New England Economic Research Foundation was assisted. Although states already act jointly on highways and water supply, the study will explore means of cooperation in welfare, police administration, civil service, and corrections, as well as Federal aid for interstate ventures.

The American Public Works Association was granted \$126,000 for programs to stimulate broader application of research and technology to improve the quality and reduce the cost of state and local services in transportation, water supply, sanitation, and building construction.

To analyze the impact of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and its related anti-poverty programs, a grant was made for a two-year study by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research in Washington, D.C. The project will be completed in 1967, when Congress will be reviewing the legislation. A related study was supported through a grant to Syracuse University, which will

analyze the many attempts to improve the opportunities and conditions of the poor and disadvantaged groups in the 1960s, and chart alternate future social-welfare activities by private and public agencies.

Urban and Regional Affairs

To help strengthen urban research and training resources in two large cities in conjunction with major universities, the Foundation made grants to the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies and to Detroit's Metropolitan Fund. In the capital, the program will focus on the relations of central city and suburbs, and on problems of urban design and related environmental, economic, and social issues. The grant in Detroit will enable evaluation of regional antipoverty efforts and assistance to communities on mutual problems.

The University of Puerto Rico received \$500,000 to help establish a graduate school of planning. Besides research and training the school will conduct exchanges with institutions in the United States, Europe, and Latin America.

Administration of Justice

For continued assistance to experiments in the defense of indigent persons accused of crimes, the Foundation granted \$1.8 million to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association. The association will expand experiments in legal services for low-income criminal-case defendants that it has conducted mainly in large cities since 1963. With the new grant, models of assigned-lawyer systems will be developed in about twenty cities and counties under 400,000 in population. An experienced criminal lawyer will be appointed as "defense administrator" in each area. He will have his own staff, maintain a library of legal material for the use of lawyers assigned by the court to defend indigent persons, and offer judges a roster of qualified lawyers. Experimental law-

school programs will be set up in five localities to augment investigatory and other necessary services that assigned (often unpaid) counsel need in planning cases and can seldom afford.

Criminal law, a once neglected field, has taken on increasing importance in the wake of recent Supreme Court decisions and national crime problems. This year the Foundation made grants to help set up two new institutes of criminal justice, which will draw upon law-school resources and community agencies in experiments to improve practice and procedures. Georgetown University and the University of Chicago received \$1 million each for such institutes.

Among several projects planned by Georgetown is a pretrial psychiatric clinic in which selected defendants will undergo mental examinations without having to be committed for several weeks, as presently required. Georgetown will also conduct a project in which rehabilitation specialists will work with defendants to submit rehabilitation plans to a probation officer or judge if the accused is found guilty, or to help him meet personal problems if he is acquitted.

The University of Chicago will use its grant mainly for research and advanced training, especially in social-science research techniques relevant to the law. Among planned projects are the standardization of police, judicial, and correctional statistics; a study of juvenile courts' role in reconciling conflicts between child welfare standards and delinquency control; and research on the administration of correctional institutions.

A \$680,000 grant was made to the American Bar Foundation for national studies of the cost of criminal-law administration, the disposition of chronic-drunk cases (which consume an extraordinary amount of law-enforcement time, expense, and energy), problems of legal representation in criminal cases, and the organization of prosecutors' offices.

Paralleling the Foundation's concern with individual rights in the administration of justice is support of research and educational efforts to combat crime, reflected this year in a \$1,250,000 grant in continued aid to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. With previous assistance, the council has organized seventeen state citizen-action groups and 130 community committees that work to rally public support for better prevention, treatment, and control of delinquency and crime. It has also conducted research on probation and parole services and courts, and compiled policy and guide books for judges on narcotics violations and youth-court procedure.

Community Development

The Foundation's role in attacking the human problems of the nation's rapidly changing large cities followed two main lines this year.

First, grants were made that are aimed, over the next five years, at consolidating experimental programs that have become part of the effort known as the "war on poverty." Second, the Foundation gave support to the expanding efforts by church groups to confront urban social problems.

The Foundation-supported community development (or "gray area") programs began in 1962 as outgrowths of earlier grants to ten large-city school systems for projects tailored to the needs of children in deprived areas. Featured in the new experiments was a comprehensive attack (involving other public and private agencies as well as the schools) on the roots of economic and social deprivation and hopelessness. A variety of projects dealing with jobs, housing, education, health, delinquency prevention, legal services, and recreation were supported. They had a substantial influence on the design of subsequent Federal antipoverty measures. As experiments in which concepts of community action were tested—against traditional barriers to oppor-

tunity and in the dynamics of the civil-rights movement—they provided cases of success and failure. As such, they constitute a fund of experience for the hundreds of communities now embarking on similar efforts with Federal support.

The Foundation's objective in making further grants is to assure that they continue innovations and experiments not possible under Federal support. In New Haven, for example, Community Progress, Inc. received \$2,550,000 for some forty projects. Grants were also made this year for the United Planning Organization of Washington, D.C., \$3.1 million; the City of Oakland's Economic Development Council, \$1.2 million; and Action for Boston Community Development, \$300,000.

Two other community efforts in New York and Kansas City also received additional support. The Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations, which comprises five private philanthropies that support projects with schools, city departments, and other agencies, was granted \$1,250,000. Mobilization for Youth—an experimental effort to combat delinquency on New York City's Lower East Side—received \$651,000 for projects in job preparation for disadvantaged youth, homework tutorial assistance for school children, and a low-cost housing experiment. Although M.F.Y. has been funded primarily by government from the outset, its education, work-training, and legal-aid programs were assisted mainly by an earlier Foundation grant.

Two grants were made to assist urban churches in their increasingly active part along with other private and governmental efforts against poverty. The emphasis is on the churches' role in giving realistic effect to the concept that the poor themselves have a voice and part in community development. The Urban Training Center for Christian Mission was granted \$600,000 to enable clergymen to attend seminars on urban problems and serve

internships with antipoverty agencies; and to bring in expert consultants in education, employment, legal aid, and other fields to assist the center's work. The National Council of Churches received a grant for a series of national conferences of church leaders on significant urban work.

Legal Education

A \$1,250,000 grant was made to Yale University for its new law-school program on urban affairs. The program will involve graduate and undergraduate studies, faculty research, and field-service projects for law students, especially those planning to serve in antipoverty programs. Among the subjects are urban political systems; family life, delinquency, and social-welfare legislation; the legal rights of minorities, particularly Negroes, with regard to schools, voting, public accommodations, and employment; and problems of planning, urban land use, traffic, and taxation.

The University of Mississippi received \$437,000 to strengthen its law school, mainly along lines of current social problems and needs. The funds will be used for curriculum expansion in such fields as civil rights and the administration of justice, and to provide about ninety scholarships in the next five years to both white and Negro college graduates. Assistance was also given for institutes and conferences to be attended by members of the Mississippi bar and community leaders.

A grant of \$500,000 was made to the University of Pennsylvania for an experimental fellowship program that will help train graduate law students in the handling of criminal cases, including work with the Defender Association of Philadelphia.

Leadership in Public Affairs

The Foundation made a \$2 million grant to help establish the John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics, which will be located at Harvard

University, the site chosen for a library to house the papers of the late president. The center will conduct research on government policy and key political issues. Its plans include programs to assist studies by leaders of thought and public affairs, scholars, political journalists, and government officials.

Massachusetts became the thirteenth state in which the Foundation has enabled graduate

students in law, political science, and other fields to serve internships in offices of state legislatures. Since 1956, the Foundation has granted a total of \$1,883,028 for legislative internships.

A complete list of 1965 grants in the Public Affairs program begins on page 116; projects, page 162; appropriations, page 106.

Economic Development and Administration

Research on Economic Problems

Manpower problems, fiscal crises of the states and municipalities, labor-management conflict, and other major national issues were the subjects of research for which grants were made.

Meanwhile, related work supported under earlier grants matured this year. For example, the University of California (Berkeley) readied for publication in 1966 wide-ranging studies of displaced workers, Negro job opportunities, and the impact of unemployment on family life. An evaluation of the Area Redevelopment Administration was conducted at George Washington University and was utilized by Congress before renewal of legislation for aid to depressed areas. And a series of studies in West Virginia on the effectiveness of Federal retraining programs for the unemployed has been widely discussed in Congressional and professional circles.

For research to help local governments develop improved techniques for projecting revenues and expenditures, the Foundation granted \$325,000 to George Washington University. Several states and municipalities will participate with the university in intensive trials of newly developed methods for fiscal planning. The aim is to supplant primitive fiscal estimating that often aggravates local-government budgeting crises.

A series of grants was made in the field of

labor-management relations. To analyze the impact, operation, and effectiveness of Federal legislation in this field, Brown University received \$130,000. The University of Wisconsin was granted funds for studies of the labor market and the factors that affect decisions by individuals to seek work and by producers to hire. The American Arbitration Association was assisted in its study of the novel approach to labor-management relations known as "continuous dialogue." With this technique, labor and management, guided by a neutral third party, meet regularly outside formal collective bargaining sessions to resolve conflicts. The association is conducting research seminars for leading arbitrators and plans to publish case histories.

For a study of the effect of the armed forces' educational programs, Columbia University received a grant of \$108,300. The research will explore the relationship between military vocational training and civilian employment of veterans, their occupational choices, and their income.

For intensive efforts to improve teaching of economics in the nation's high schools, the Joint Council on Economic Education was granted \$300,000. Included are dissemination of the televised course, "The American Economy," and development and evaluation of model teaching programs.

Careers for Minorities

To help prepare more Negroes for business and management opportunities now opening more widely to them, the Foundation made a series of grants totaling \$1,160,000. The need was underscored by publication in 1965 of the first part of a Foundation-assisted study by the National Industrial Conference Board on management policies and practices involving minorities. (The report found that while restrictive practices still remained at certain levels, a shortage of qualified Negroes continues for available business positions.)

The National Urban League received funds to improve contacts between Negro educators and the business world. The League will enable teachers and administrators from predominantly Negro colleges and universities to visit corporations and obtain up-to-date knowledge on employment practices in business and industry. Similarly aided was a program by College Placement Services, a nonprofit group, to help establish career guidance and placement centers at Negro campuses. And a grant was made to the Advertising Council for a national campaign to stimulate Negro interest in education and business through public service messages in television, newspapers, billboards, magazines, and radio. The Foundation assisted a program of the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity, which enlists the voluntary services of several hundred Negro and white entrepreneurs in counseling persons from minority groups seeking to open and operate their own firms.

Texas Southern University, the first predominantly Negro business school to seek accreditation by the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, received \$600,000 to improve training for managerial and executive positions in business and industry. The funds will be used for new faculty, released time for research, curriculum revision, scholarships, cooperation with neigh-

boring high schools and colleges, and library resources. Indiana University was granted funds to provide instructors for faculty-student seminars and advisers for the program at Texas Southern.

To improve opportunities in the skilled trades, the National Urban League received a grant to conduct a program to prepare Negroes for labor union membership and qualifying apprenticeship tests. Its Trade Union Advisory Council—composed of officials from labor, business, and government—will help to set up the program in five regions.

International Economics

The Foundation granted \$400,000 to the University of Chicago for a new graduate program to help meet the growing need for economists in this country and throughout the hemisphere who are competent to deal with Latin American economic problems. The funds will finance faculty research, fellowships for Latin American students, and exchanges of United States and Latin American professors.

For the preparation of bibliographies of business-teaching materials to be used by educators in less-developed nations, Harvard University received a grant. The university also received assistance for a research program on business organizations whose ownership, management, and mission are multinational.

Business Education

Further rounding out its twelve-year effort to improve business teaching and curricula, the Foundation made matching grants totaling \$425,000 this year to support research in business administration at the University of Pittsburgh, Purdue, the University of Washington, and Yale. The funds will be used for such purposes as doctoral fellowships, released time for faculty research, staff additions, or visiting scholars. The Foundation also supported additional summer seminars for faculty members

on aspects of business education it has long stressed, such as the use of mathematics (including computer technology) and statistics in management and greater knowledge of social and political influences on the environment for business.

Fellowships

Recipients of the tenth annual Foundation faculty research and graduate-student fellow-

ships in business administration and economics are listed on pages 71 to 74. Since establishing the competitive program in 1956, the Foundation has made over 1500 awards totaling \$11 million.

A complete list of 1965 grants in the Economic Development and Administration program begins on page 121; projects, page 162; and appropriations, page 107.

Science and Engineering

Besides continued support for education in engineering and the sciences, studies and action were undertaken in the field of resources and the environment, beginning with efforts to preserve for public use land of scenic, scientific, or wildlife importance.

Engineering Curricula and Teaching

With a final round of grants to the colleges and universities listed on page 126, the Foundation completed a program of forgivable loans to help talented doctoral students in a "high-need" category become engineering teachers. Since 1962, the Foundation has granted a total of \$6.8 million to forty-two universities which, by the time the funds are used up, will have made loans—forgivable in annual installments for full-time teaching—to some 1,500 students. Of these, at least 1,000 are expected to earn the doctorate and elect teaching careers—a number equal to more than one quarter of the full-time engineering faculty holding the doctorate when the program began. Most of the recipients have been heads of young families whose entry into teaching was blocked or materially delayed by the previous level of financial aid. Although an \$8 million forgivable-loan program was originally planned, the Foundation tapered it off because such students may now

qualify for assistance under expanding Federal programs which include dependency allowances and partial forgiveness features for college teaching.

Four institutions—Harvey Mudd College and Tufts, Ohio State, and Stanford Universities—received grants totaling \$497,000 in a continuing Foundation effort to encourage engineering colleges to experiment with new or improved courses in engineering design. These courses stress the use of technical, scientific, mathematical, and social knowledge sensitive to the cost and feasibility requirements of the civilian economy. Harvey Mudd College will use its grant for an undergraduate engineering clinic in which students work on projects from industry and government. Tufts University will strengthen its undergraduate work in engineering graphics and prepare new courses for a master's program. Ohio State will develop a master's program in metallurgical engineering focusing on industrial problems. Stanford's grant will help establish a program of internships in Federal agencies for advanced graduate students in the design of engineering systems.

In another effort to strengthen American education in engineering design, the Foundation appropriated funds to assist a young professor at the Technical University of Denmark

who specializes in the use of computers in the design of electric-power machines and systems. He will make his course and research material available to faculty members here through summer workshops.

A grant was made to the American Society for Engineering Education for training twenty-five faculty members to prepare materials for programmed instruction in engineering. Funds are being used to train the faculty members in programming techniques.

In soil mechanics, a division of civil engineering where university professors generally lack practical experience, the Foundation made funds available for up to thirty professors to attend a one-term program at Harvard, featuring lectures by leading practitioners seldom available for teaching.

Scientific Education

Continuing its effort to help increase the number of first-class scientific institutions, the Foundation granted \$4.4 million to Cornell University for development of the biological sciences. Cornell, which recently established a unified biology division including the zoology department in the College of Arts and Sciences and the botany and biochemistry departments of the College of Agriculture, will use the grant for staff additions, postdoctoral teaching fellowships, development of new curricula, and equipment.

The Foundation granted \$550,000 to extend for eight years a program under which twenty-six scientists from Oak Ridge National Laboratory teach part-time in the departments of physics, chemistry, mathematics, and chemical, metallurgical, and nuclear engineering at the nearby University of Tennessee; six posts will be added.

The International Council of Scientific Unions, representing private groups of scientists and sixty-three national academies, received a grant for planning of future programs. The

council has previously sponsored the International Geophysical Year and oceanographic, Antarctic, and space research.

Resources and Environment

Among possible future activities on which the trustees requested recommendations in their 1962 report *The Ford Foundation in the 1960s* was "potential Foundation activities in the field of conservation, including its economic, ecological, cultural and aesthetic, leisure-time, and recreational aspects." This year the first actions based on a resulting exploration were taken.

To determine what role the Foundation can play in a field where governmental bodies are increasingly active, an advisory committee is assembling the facts of land preservation needs and the agencies attempting to meet them. The committee will recommend priorities for Foundation action to help preserve the quality of the environment—either to protect land reserves needed to play in, look at, or study, or to safeguard resources that man needs now or may need later.

In the meantime, a \$1.1 million grant was made to Resources for the Future, an independent national research agency established with Foundation assistance in 1952, for an expanded program of research on the environment. The funds will enable R.F.F. to round out current studies of water pollution, apply its research to case studies of river basins, and adapt its research pattern to air pollution and rural ecology problems.

The Foundation also granted \$1.5 million to the Save-the-Redwoods League in California, to assist in the purchase and preservation of the Gold Bluffs seacoast area and to stimulate the League's fund-raising by offering matching sums.

A complete list of 1965 grants in the Science and Engineering program begins on page 126; projects, page 162; appropriations, page 107.

Humanities and the Arts

Symphony Orchestras

In the largest single action in the history of organized philanthropic support of the arts, the Foundation appropriated \$85 million for symphony orchestras throughout the United States. By placing the nation's rich orchestral resources on a sounder financial footing, the program seeks to insure continued quality, extend fine music to a greater audience, and attract future generations of musicians by raising the income of orchestra players.

The Foundation expects to grant funds for orchestras in some fifty communities.

The program reflects the fact that, while American orchestras are unparalleled in number and quality, conditions limit the range of their services and raise uncertainties about the future of talented players.

Although financial support for many orchestras is increasing, so are costs. Even among the twenty-five leading orchestras in 1964, the average contract salary for musicians was only \$5,267. For most professional players, other jobs (often non-musical) are the major source of income. Few orchestras cover more than half their budgets with the proceeds from ticket sales; the balance comes from annual fund drives, special events, endowment income to a smaller extent, and to an even lesser degree from government funds. Only four orchestras offer their players full-year contracts, and most symphonies offer thirty weeks or less.

The objectives of the Foundation's program, therefore, are:

- to advance performing quality by enabling more musicians to devote their major energies to orchestral employment.

- to increase the audience for orchestral music by enabling many orchestras to increase their seasons; tour more; and play more school, neighborhood, and suburban concerts,

either as full orchestras or smaller ensembles.

- to attract more talented young people to professional careers by raising the income and prestige of orchestra members.

- to attract additional financial support for all symphony orchestras.

Grants to the largest orchestras will help them meet the costs of transition to year-round employment or such special needs as summer festivals. Other orchestras in the over-\$500,000-budget category will be enabled to lengthen their seasons.

Many of the remaining symphony orchestras are staffed by musicians who could not play greatly extended seasons because of teaching and other commitments. The grants to these groups, therefore, are intended to support more modest seasonal expansion, to shore up their financial condition, and to enable them to provide additional services to their communities. The size of the grants will also vary according to the circumstances and needs of each orchestra. Additional developmental funds, for example, will enable a few orchestras to hold or attract individual players they might otherwise lose to wealthier communities.

One-fourth of the funds will be granted without matching provisions. The rest will be set aside in a trust fund which the orchestras will be required to match in varying proportions with funds raised from other sources. Each orchestra will receive its portion of the income from the trust fund annually; after ten years, the capital will be transferred to the orchestras.

Other Developmental Programs

The symphony orchestra program was the latest in a series of large-scale Foundation efforts to strengthen both institutional resources and individual talent in various art fields. Pro-

grams were previously undertaken in professional noncommercial theater, ballet performance and training, and civic opera.

Professional training is one common denominator to these efforts, and in 1965 two leading centers of musical training—the Manhattan School of Music and the Peabody Institute in Baltimore—were assisted. The Manhattan School received a \$2 million matching grant toward expansion of its undergraduate and graduate divisions and for such special programs as master classes by outstanding instrumentalists and singers. The Peabody Institute received a \$500,000 matching grant for scholarships and faculty salaries.

With a \$155,000 grant for the reorganized Robert Joffrey Ballet, the Foundation brought to nine the number of ballet companies it has assisted across the country. The Joffrey company, which emphasizes experimental choreography, is known abroad as well as in the United States. Its reappearance in August received critical acclaim.

The New York City Center of Music and Drama, which conducts an extensive program of opera, theater, and ballet at popular prices, received a \$3.2 million grant, partly on a matching basis. The grant parallels earlier Foundation assistance to other constituents of the Lincoln Center cultural complex—the Metropolitan Opera, the New York Philharmonic, and the Juilliard School of Music. The funds are to cover City Center's costs of transition and expansion at its new location over a ten-year period.

The Tamarind Lithography Workshop, which since 1959 has helped restore printmaking to a leading art, received a \$900,000 grant. Established with Foundation assistance, Tamarind has developed a group of skilled artisan-printers and fostered collaboration with leading artists. Under its expanded program, it will continue to train specialists, including art-gallery personnel, and will also experiment

in the use of new metals and papers for original prints and conduct exhibits and lectures.

Individual Awards

Eight advanced students of art history received fellowships, the first in a five-year series, to intern in fine-arts museums in a program aimed at increasing the number of trained curators. The Foundation made the second of a two-year series of awards to critics, reporters, and editors in the visual and performing arts; and for the fourth year a group of administrative interns in the performing arts received fellowships. The recipients, together with participants in the Foundation's continuing art-purchase program, are listed on pages 69 to 71.

The Humanities

The Foundation is reassessing its role in the humanities, and one outgrowth this year was the establishment of a \$500,000 fund for flexible small-to-medium grants through universities earmarked for individual humanistic scholars. Such grants are intended to complement the American Council of Learned Societies fellowships and grants, which the Foundation has financed with large-scale assistance for nearly a decade.

Among other likely aspects of a new Foundation approach to the humanities will be support of work on basic intellectual currents in the humanities. For example, the questioning of established doctrines on the nature of knowledge was the subject of a Foundation-sponsored conference that scientists, philosophers, and humanists attended at Bowdoin College in August.

Implementing a program authorized in 1964, the Foundation this year granted \$750,000 for establishment of a national translation center, located at the University of Texas. Governed by a national advisory board of leading writers, editors, and scholars, the

center is intended to increase the quality and extent of translations of foreign literary and cultural works in the United States. Besides maintaining an agenda of needed translations and a roster of professional translators, the center will help talented translators carry out

specific projects and sponsor critical reviews of translations.

A complete list of 1965 grants in the Humanities and the Arts program begins on page 128; projects, page 162; appropriations, page 107.

International Training and Research

Resources for International Programs

The Foundation made a new series of major grants in its fourteen-year effort to strengthen both American universities' teaching and research on international subjects and their capacity for service overseas. They stressed the expansion of comparative research on various developing societies, world-affairs aspects of professional-school training, and programs dealing with Latin America and Western Europe.

Principal recipients were Harvard, \$12.5 million; Columbia, \$10.9 million; and the University of California, \$7 million, for programs at its Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses.

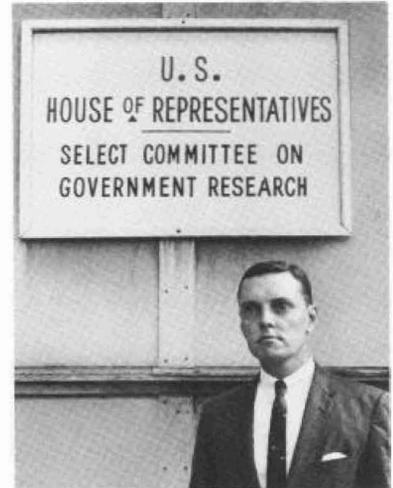
At Harvard and Columbia, the grants will help endow professorships and assist construction of central buildings to house international-studies programs now located in widely scattered quarters. The programs assisted at Harvard include world-affairs training and research in foreign policy, law, public administration, education, economics, government, and social relations. Columbia's grant will aid studies in international affairs, education, law, and journalism. In addition to building up international training in professional fields, California's Berkeley campus will strengthen research on Communist societies and training on other foreign areas. At Los Angeles, the funds will assist comparative studies in the arts (particularly ethnomusicology), language and linguistics, and the politi-

cal, economic, and social problems of less-developed nations.

The Foundation also continued support for international programs that are in earlier stages of development at other universities. Grants totaling \$3,975,000 to Duke and Northwestern Universities and the Universities of Denver and Notre Dame brought to twenty-four the institutions that have received such assistance. The universities are using the funds for foreign-area programs, international aspects of graduate and professional school programs, new staff with international competence, faculty overseas travel, and research by American and foreign students.

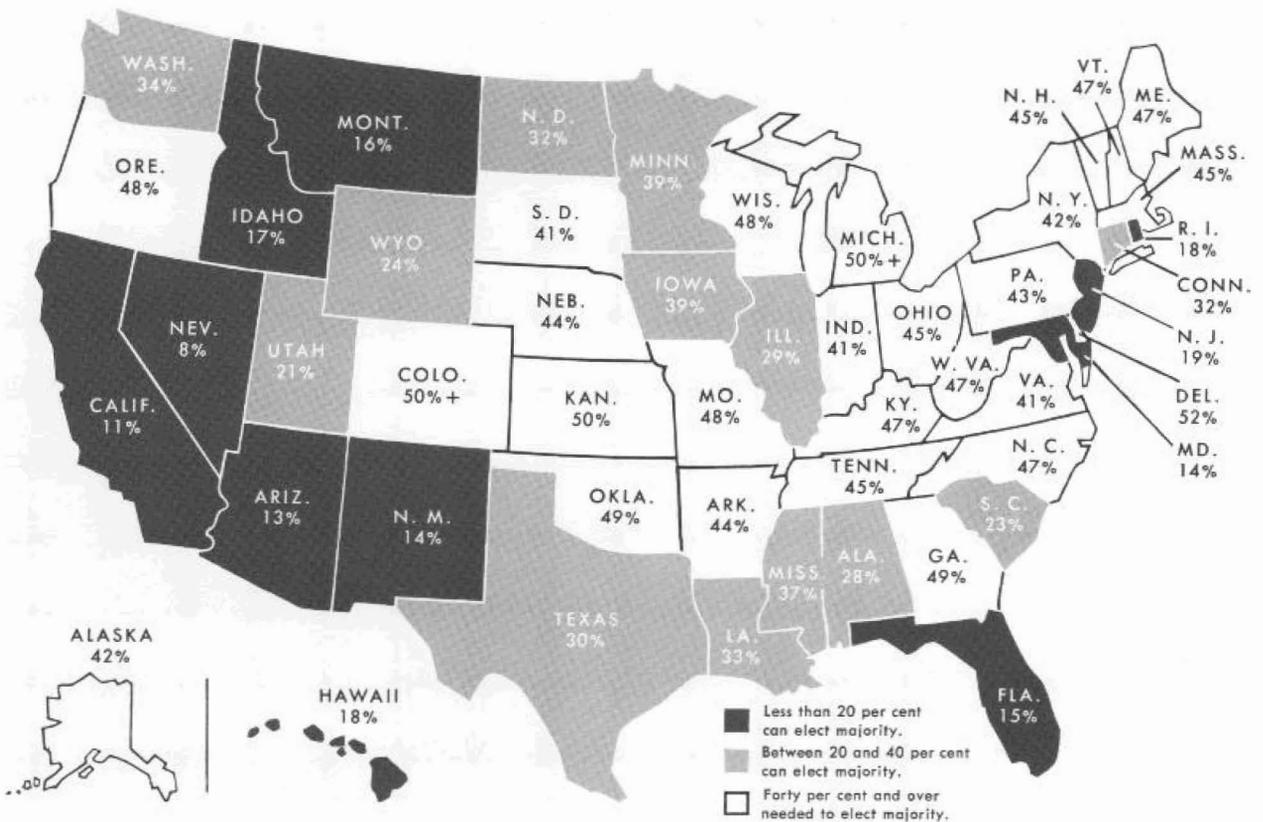
Liberal-arts colleges are also stepping up international activities to insure that undergraduates get at least an introductory acquaintance with some culture other than their own. These efforts have been aided with Foundation funds at more than 135 colleges in the last six years. In most cases the colleges are working together to retrain faculty in world-affairs fields, to revise curricula, and to enlarge library resources, and this year the Foundation assisted three such cooperative efforts. The Associated Colleges of the Midwest received \$450,000 to enable teachers from its ten undergraduate member institutions in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to study at major university foreign-area centers, travel abroad and do research; the colleges will also exchange specialists in non-Western areas. The Southern

Public Affairs



Strengthening Government Service: Congressional committee staff member Steven Strickland, on leave for advanced study at Johns Hopkins University, discusses work with faculty adviser (left). Foundation assists programs enabling legislative aides and career employees in the administrative branch of government to do research.

Reapportionment: Foundation is assisting analyses of impact of Supreme Court ruling that voting districts for state legislatures be based on population alone. Map shows imbalance of state-senate districts. In eleven states less than 20 per cent of voters can elect majority of upper houses, and in thirteen others, 20 to 40 per cent.





Urban Poverty: Help to tenants is one service of United Planning Organization, Washington, D.C., one of community agencies receiving grants.



Housing: Foundation-assisted Action, Inc. provides technical advice to nonprofit groups planning low- and moderate-income housing.

Appalachian Development: Adult education is one focus of Council of the Southern Mountains effort to improve the region's economic conditions.





Legal Training: Dean C. Clyde Ferguson of Howard University Law School, which received funds to help financially pressed Negro law students.



Urban Practice: Dean Louis H. Pollak of Yale Law School. Its urban-affairs program stresses role of law in community efforts on social problems.

Youth and Courts: Among subjects of Foundation grants in delinquency and youth development are improved court handling of neglected children and provision of counsel for young offenders.



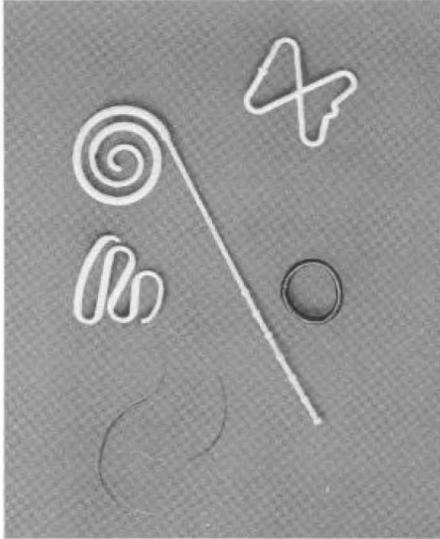


Urban Research: Books produced by scholars at the Harvard-M.I.T. Joint Center for Urban Studies, which was established with a Foundation grant.

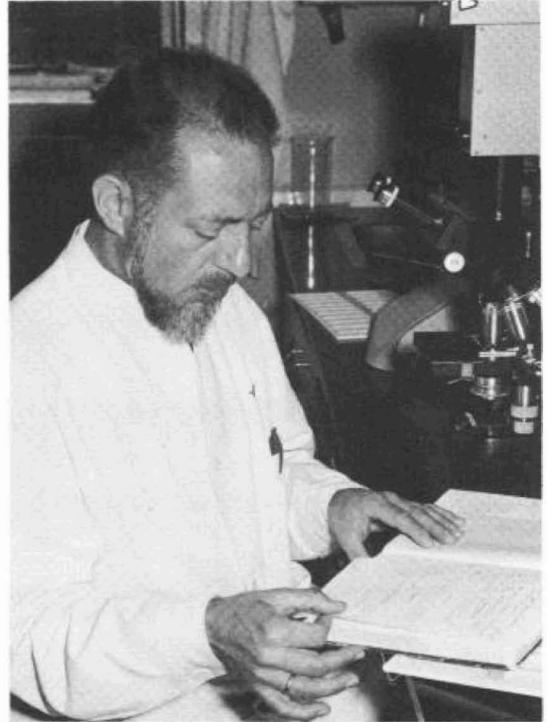


Pretrial Experiment: Petty offense suspects under the Manhattan Summons Project get summons pending trial instead of arrest and jail. *Right*, law student questions suspect to determine if he is a prospect for release.

Population



Intrauterine Devices, effective method of contraception, are subject of Foundation-aided research. (Shown at one-third size.)



Fertility Research: Svend Johnsen directs hormone department of Denmark's State Serum Institute, one of several European laboratories being assisted.

Population Conferences sponsored by Notre Dame University with Foundation support engage social scientists, moral philosophers, theologians, and other scholars in discussions.

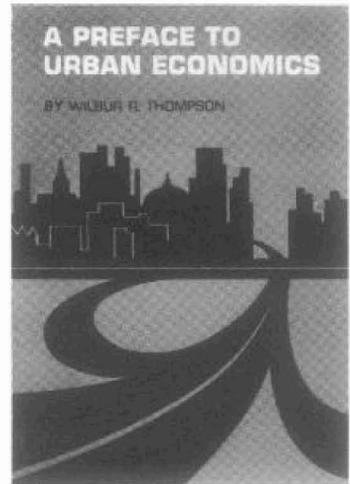


Primates are used extensively in fertility research at Universities of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania.

Economic Development and Administration

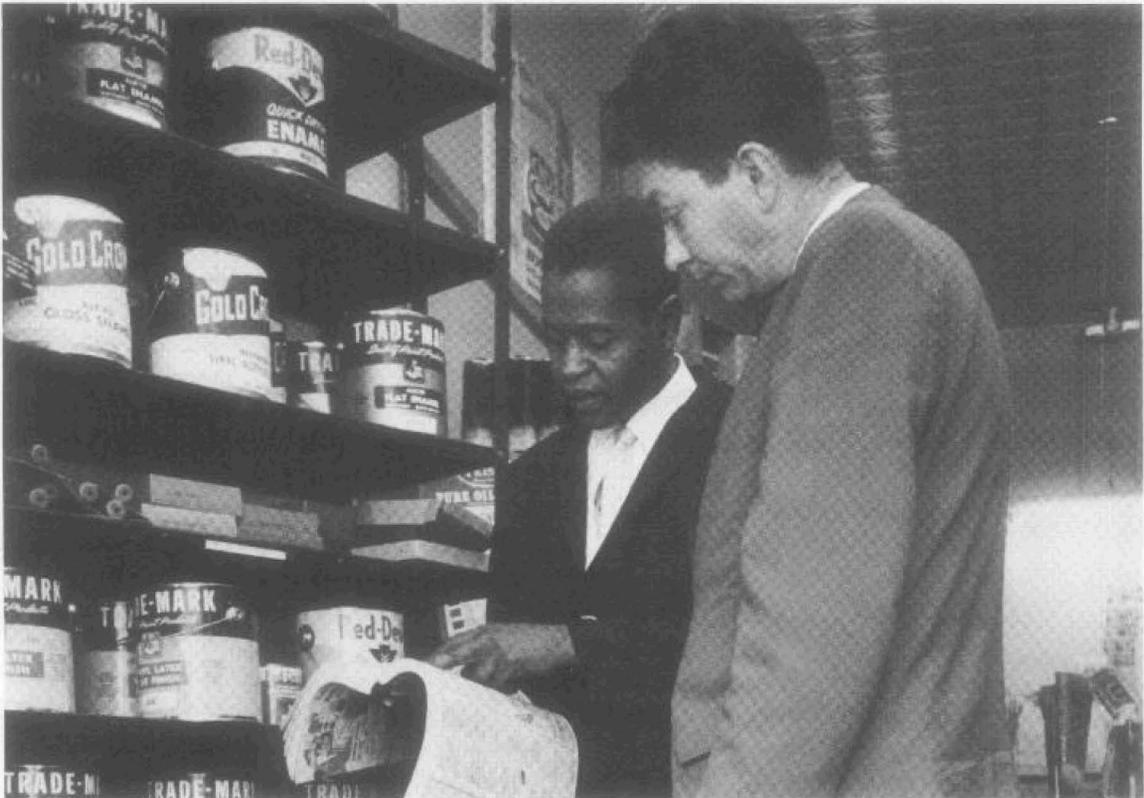


Business Education: Purdue's Krannert Graduate School of Industrial Administration, one of several institutions receiving funds to strengthen business research.



Economic Aspects of city growth is focus of studies by special unit of Resources for the Future.

Negro Entrepreneurship: Volunteer consultant for Interracial Council for Business Opportunity discusses inventory with businessman. Grant to council seeks to strengthen and increase number of Negro firms.





Skills: Relation of technical training received in armed forces on veterans' job careers is subject of Columbia University research.



Labor Relations: University experts discuss case histories. American Arbitration Association received grant for study of "continuous dialogue" method for settling labor disputes.

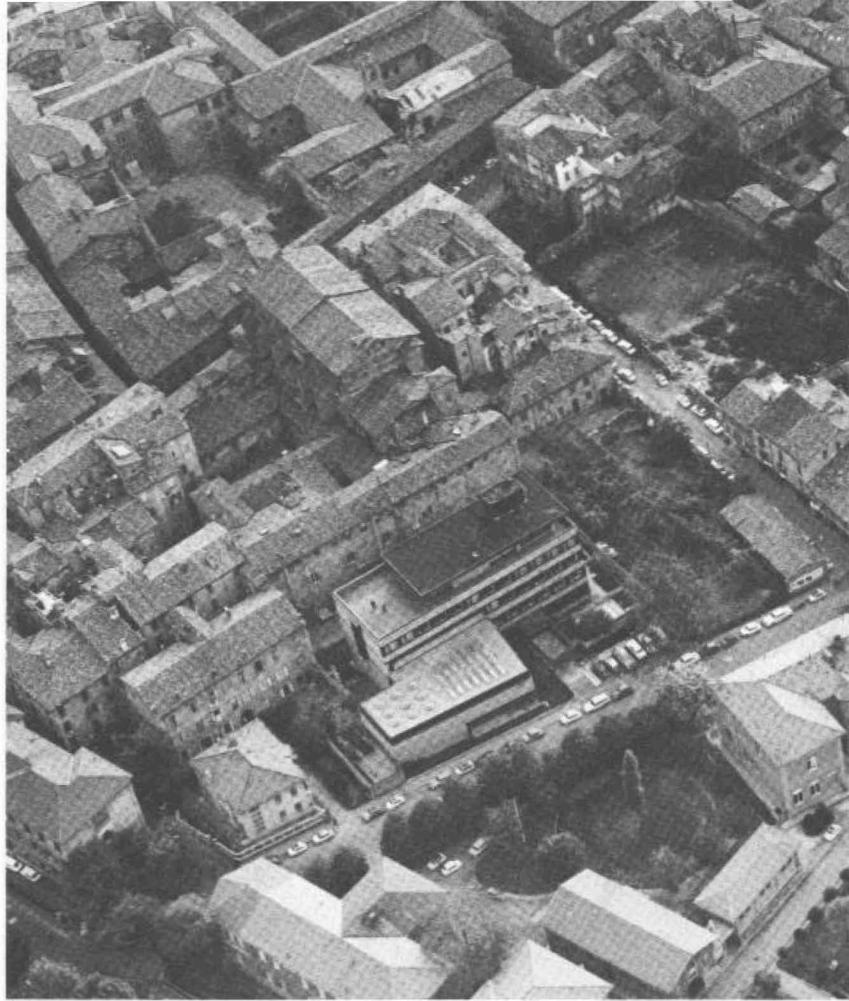
Technological Change: Foundation assists studies of automation, its pace, and effect on the economy and specific industries. *Below, automatic machinery and controls in aircraft production.*



International Affairs



Worldwide Urban Studies: Athens center founded by Constantine A. Doxiadis was assisted.



Graduate Research Centers aided by Foundation include Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies at Bologna, Italy.

Strengthening the Press: Publications, seminars, and other services by inter-American group seek to advance free flow of news. Foundation supports similar efforts in Africa, Asia, and Europe.





Japanese Aid to Developing Areas: Specialists in small-scale business management from nine countries visit Japanese factory as part of Foundation-supported course conducted by Asian Productivity Organization.

European Crossroads: Institute for Advanced Studies, in Vienna, receives assistance as intellectual center and meeting place of scholars in Central Europe.

Salzburg Seminars for European scholars and leaders focus on contemporary American culture and institutions.



continued from page 34

Regional Education Board received \$115,000 for summer seminars on Asia and Latin America for about sixty faculty members from sixteen Southern states. And in Atlanta, Spelman College, an earlier recipient, received assistance to continue international programs in cooperation with four other predominantly Negro institutions.

Latin American Studies

Carrying forward its special effort to help revitalize university Latin American studies, the Foundation made grants totaling \$2,650,000 to the Universities of Florida, New Mexico, and Wisconsin, and to Stanford and Tulane. Centered on Latin American aspects of the social sciences and professional fields, the assistance is for additions to faculty, research leaves, graduate fellowships, and visiting professors from Latin America.

For studies of political development, the Brookings Institution was granted \$200,000. In cooperation with South American scholars and political figures, detailed studies will be made of institutions and leadership in Chile and Colombia. Other research will cover Latin American efforts to improve political systems and the role of mass media.

The Foundation granted funds to the Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies to stimulate training and research on economic development at institutions throughout the hemisphere. The institute, which is composed of law professors, will conduct research on the Central American Common Market, the Latin American Free Trade Association, and private foreign investment.

For continuation of a series of postdoctoral fellowships enabling young North American faculty members to conduct research in Latin America, the Social Science Research Council was granted \$600,000. The American Historical Association received a grant for preparation of research and teaching materials for use

by university scholars and for planning of a multi-volume history of Latin America.

Area and International Research

To advance American knowledge of modern China, the Social Science Research Council received \$1 million. The funds are for grants-in-aid to about seventy-five scholars for research on China and neighboring areas, and for conferences on Chinese political organization, literature, and Chinese Communist law. Under previous support, the S.S.R.C.'s Joint Committee on Contemporary China has awarded grants-in-aid over the past five years to forty-seven scholars from thirty-five universities. With the new grant, efforts will also be made to strengthen cooperative work between foreign and American scholars, and to increase research in Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The American Universities Field Staff received a two-year grant in support of its research and reporting program on foreign areas. After research overseas, the organization's scholar-specialists lecture at the campuses of eleven member universities and prepare research reports that are widely distributed to public libraries, government agencies, foreign affairs groups, and business firms.

International Legal Studies

A \$600,000 grant was made to the American Society of International Law for expansion over the next ten years of its research, publications, and conferences. The funds will support studies of the legal aspects of internal wars, peace-keeping operations, international investment disputes, and the operations of international organizations.

Languages and Linguistics

The Center for Applied Linguistics, which has become a major force in foreign-language teaching since it was established with Foundation assistance in 1958, received an addi-

tional \$3 million. The center plans to expand its information, coordinating, and research efforts in critical foreign languages, teaching of English abroad as a second language, and new teaching techniques and materials. Among its efforts will be the application of recent findings in psychology, linguistics, and foreign-language teaching to English instruction in the United States, particularly in urban schools with disadvantaged students.

For a statewide effort to improve language teaching, especially at the high-school level, the University of Washington received a \$600,000 grant. Similar to an earlier Foundation-assisted effort in Indiana, the program seeks to coordinate school and college language programs, and clarify objectives and standards in language teaching. Among the elements are pilot teaching programs in Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Norwegian, and Swedish, and overseas study for teachers.

Fellowships

For three-year continuation of the Foreign Area Fellowship Program, \$4.2 million was

granted. Since the awards were established by the Foundation in 1952, some 1,400 advanced students have received fellowships for Ph.D. work or overseas research training. The program is now administered by a joint committee representing the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Under a program authorized the previous year, five universities in 1965 received grants totaling \$2.5 million to provide up to two years of overseas professional service opportunities for young professional-school graduates. Cornell, Purdue, New Mexico, Syracuse, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will select recent degree holders in law, education, agriculture, business, management, public administration, and engineering to work and learn in private and public institutions in less-developed countries.

A complete list of 1965 grants in the International Training and Research program begins on page 132; projects, page 163; appropriations, page 108.

Population

Centers for Research and Training

With a \$14.5 million appropriation, the Foundation took the first step toward development in New York City of a major international research complex in fertility control. The funds will be granted over the next several years for an International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and for large-scale expansion of the Population Council's Bio-Medical Laboratories. The two centers, which will collaborate closely, will be concerned with determining the practical consequences of clinical and laboratory studies in

reproductive biology—the middle ground between basic research and the refinement of contraceptives for general use.

The International Institute will be housed in its own building and will have an advisory council of medical and other leaders from Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, Japan, and the United States and will provide medical guidance to family-planning programs on a worldwide basis. Social scientists will collaborate in the program. The institute will emphasize the application of basic research to clinical problems; the Population Council will stress basic research in its Bio-Medical Labo-

ratories, but, by cooperation with the Columbia group and other university hospitals, will have ready access to clinical facilities.

Staff expansion at the Population Council laboratories will cover protein biochemistry, steroid chemistry, and population genetics. To attract them to careers in fertility-control research, up to ten medical students will be invited yearly to take part in the laboratory program.

Both centers will advise physicians and scientists abroad on family planning and fertility research. The centers will hold symposia, provide short courses and clinical experience in modern contraceptive technology, and act as clearinghouses of information.

The Foundation also assisted expanding population efforts at the University of Michigan and the University of North Carolina. Michigan received \$3 million for a program focusing the resources of diverse departments—for example sociology, public health, psychology, education, obstetrics, and economics—in a coordinated approach to problems of population growth. The university will expand its Center for Population Studies, which conducts social research and training on population problems, provides fellowships for American and foreign students, and helps less-developed countries with fertility regulation. Two new centers will also be established. One, at the medical school, will concentrate on exploring new possibilities in contraception (an immunological approach, for example), training new researchers in reproductive biology, and expanding teaching on reproduction. The other, at the School of Public Health, will develop family-planning teaching programs, conduct research on hospital services in family planning, and study cultural factors affecting the acceptance of intrauterine devices.

The University of North Carolina's Population Center was granted \$800,000 for a new program of fertility research, consultation,

and teaching. Using the whole state as a research and demonstration laboratory, the center will study such problems as patterns of fertility change and the effects of family spacing on health. To meet the needs of institutions overseas in developing their own family-planning training and research, the center will prepare case studies of administrative problems in family planning, provide technical assistance, and strengthen doctoral studies.

Reproductive Biology

Domestic and foreign research in reproductive biology directed towards the development of effective, safe, and inexpensive contraceptive techniques received continued support.

As one method of intensifying studies of fertility control, the Foundation made grants to the Universities of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania for research on primate reproduction. (Present research relies largely on the use of rodents. However, only primates—the most useful of which are rhesus monkeys—have menstrual cycles similar to women. Thus studies with primates are important to the understanding of such subjects as sperm transport, the biochemistry of ovum implantation, and the action mechanism of intrauterine contraceptive devices.) With its grant, the University of Pittsburgh is setting up a colony of about 600 rhesus monkeys to be available to researchers from several institutions. The grant to the University of Pennsylvania will help support a new division of reproductive biology and provide equipment and facilities for a colony of about 150 monkeys.

Further assistance was given for basic research that might lead to practical techniques of ovulation prediction. The Foundation made a grant to Johns Hopkins University for clinical study of such aspects as hormonal secretion and menstrual changes. Beth Israel Hospital in Boston received assistance for a joint research project with Emmanuel College, a

Roman Catholic institution, on physiological and biochemical characteristics of the menstrual cycle; some 500 married alumnae of the college are cooperating in the project.

The University of Kansas received a grant for addition of specialists in male reproductive physiology and experimental embryology and for postdoctoral and predoctoral trainees at its medical center. The Foundation granted \$1.5 million to Harvard University for about one-third of the construction costs of a Center on Human Reproduction which will conduct basic research on fertility control.

The Foundation supported a third major European program of fertility research with a grant of \$250,000 to the State Serum Institute in Copenhagen. (The others are at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm and the Hôpital Cantonal in Geneva.) The institute, with three cooperating hospitals, is conducting research on hormonal contraception and the function of the pituitary gland.

The study of the factors that regulate ovulation and prevent implantation is also being conducted with funds granted to the United Birmingham Hospitals. Another British research center, the University of Manchester, received assistance for research on organic compounds that inhibit sperm production.

Demographic Research and Conferences

Two grants totaling \$450,000 were made to help increase the number and competence of

specialists in the analysis of population growth and composition as they relate to national economic development efforts. One went to the University of Pittsburgh to enable about twenty staff members of economic planning agencies and universities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to spend a year's study at the university. The other recipient was Princeton University's Office of Population Research, which also publishes a bibliography of population literature from all parts of the world.

For further regional population conferences and preparation of monographs on population issues, a \$100,000 grant was made to the University of Notre Dame. The deliberations of two earlier Foundation-assisted conferences have now been summarized and published.

A conference sponsored jointly by the Foundation and the Population Council, held in Geneva in August, reviewed family-planning programs throughout the world, with emphasis on achievements in various countries and the problems of administration, research, and evaluation. Experts from thirty-six countries attended.

Population grants made under the Overseas Development program are described on pages 60, 65, and 68. A complete list of 1965 grants under the Population program begins on page 135; projects, page 163; and appropriations, page 108.

International Affairs

Atlantic Cooperation

The Foundation intensified its assistance to key institutions and leaders directing their attention to mutual problems of the countries of the Atlantic area.

The Atlantic Institute—the only non-governmental agency working on world affairs

from an Atlantic viewpoint—received \$500,000 for reorganization of its programs. The new funds will enable the institute to expand discussion, policy research, and clearinghouse activities considered important by leaders on both sides of the Atlantic.

A further grant was made to the Center of

Documentation of Jean Monnet's Action Committee for the United States of Europe for its studies of problems of European integration and their Atlantic-wide implications.

These grants fit into a pattern of Foundation support over the past ten years to institutions working to advance Atlantic cooperation. Other grants, for example, have been made to the British organization, Political and Economic Planning, for studies of British relations with Europe; to the Council on Foreign Relations for publications on American policy in the Atlantic area; and to the European Organization for Nuclear Research and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for Atlantic educational and scientific cooperation.

The Institute for Strategic Studies, in London, which is concerned with the impact of modern weapons and technology on international relations, received a grant of \$550,000 for further internationalization and for expansion of research, conferences, publications, translations, and library resources.

Canada's role in Atlantic affairs was the focus of a grant to the Private Planning Association, in Montreal, and, in the United States, the National Planning Association received funds to review public and private planning in the Atlantic area. The review will include studies of the effect of European integration and planning on the United States and on Atlantic economic relations with the Communist nations and the developing countries.

For research and seminars on Spanish economic and social developments, the Foundation granted \$365,000 to the Institute of Research and Publications, a private organization in Madrid that brings together businessmen, economists, sociologists, writers, educators, and other leaders. These experts are concerned with Spain's economic, agricultural, industrial, and educational growth and her role in Atlantic cooperation.

Efforts to increase cooperation between Greece and Turkey in such fields as tourism, irrigation and land reclamation, fishing, and joint marketing of fruit and vegetables in Western Europe were supported through a grant to the Governmental Affairs Institute in Washington, D.C. An international commission of private and public experts will assist the project.

International Education and Culture

With a \$3.1 million grant, the Foundation further supported the American Council of Learned Societies program to strengthen American studies in Europe, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. About 200 university scholars from these areas will study government, history, and literature in the United States. Under a similar grant made in 1961, eighty-five European scholars completed studies in the United States and thirty are here currently. The returning fellows have expanded teaching and writing devoted to American subjects.

Another effort to improve European knowledge of American life and institutions was supported by a grant to the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies. The seminar, established in Salzburg in 1947, has brought together more than 4,500 young European leaders in law, business, diplomacy, and education.

In Britain, the Foundation made two grants at Cambridge University—for the Scott Polar Research Institute and for a program of advanced studies at Clare College, to help the university increase its graduate programs.

For an analysis of British higher education in relation to manpower requirements, the London School of Economics and Political Science received \$150,000. And to continue evaluation of the Pitman Initial Teaching Alphabet, now in use in 900 British schools and many in the United States, the University of London's Institute for Education was granted additional funds.

Resources for Less-Developed Areas

The Overseas Development Institute, established in Britain with Foundation assistance in 1960, received a \$400,000 grant for research and publications in development assistance. The institute will identify areas of private investment, training, and research to which Britain can make a contribution, and will further public understanding of development issues through conferences of business, academic, and governmental leaders.

Four other grants were made to help mobilize the resources of industrialized nations in the service of less-developed areas. Research on educational planning and financing will be conducted under a \$340,000 grant for the International Institute for Educational Planning, established by UNESCO, the World Bank, and the Foundation. Assistance to the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, a nongovernmental body with headquarters in Brussels, is designed to improve the training of administrators in emerging countries. The institute will use part of its grant for preparation and distribution of teaching kits, readers, and handbooks. A grant went to the German Development Institute in Berlin to supply North American experts for its research and training program. The Overseas Institute of Canada received assistance for its work in mobilizing Canadian support for educational and technical programs in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The Pacific Area

For joint research with centers in the United States and Europe, and to encourage Japanese cooperation with U. S. and European foreign assistance programs, a grant was made to the Japan Economic Research Institute.

The Foundation further assisted the English Language Education Council, which retrains Japanese teachers of English, conducts courses for businessmen and administrators needing

English in their work, and helps increase Japan's contribution to Asian development.

About twenty-four young Japanese artists will work, study artistic developments, and become acquainted with their counterparts in the United States through a grant made to the Japan Society. The visitors, mainly in the fields of music, the visual arts, and literature, will spend up to a year in this country. American artists will visit Japan under the program.

International Urban Affairs

As part of a new emphasis on international cooperation on problems of rapid urbanization, the Foundation granted \$1 million to the Athens Technological Organization to strengthen its Center of Ekistics. The center combines studies of architecture, sociology, economics, and engineering in an effort to attain a unified insight into human settlements. Part of the center's research is a project entitled "The City of the Future," begun under a previous Foundation grant to generalize the planning techniques used for Islamabad, the new capital of Pakistan, for possible application to other cities. The study has been expanded to compare 100 past and present cities.

An international seminar on urban problems, attended by American, British, Dutch, and Japanese experts, was held at Churchill College, Cambridge, with Foundation support. Participants discussed research and planning needs and the establishment of a British institute of urban studies which would work with similar bodies in other countries.

The Institute of Social Studies in The Hague received funds to evaluate its curriculum and chart new activities, including urban and regional planning.

International Law and Understanding

A series of grants was made to strengthen research in international law, as part of the Foundation's objective of advancing the rule

of law and the peaceful settlements of international disputes. The Hague Academy of International Law received additional assistance for its program of seminars and lectures, and for extension of its training and research programs. The Institute of Advanced Legal Studies at the University of London was given support to strengthen its library and teaching resources in American law and for research by students from developing countries. The World Peace Through Law Foundation received a grant for a meeting of Supreme Court justices from many countries to consider future means of cooperation and communication. And for research preparatory to United States participation in the international unification of private law, a grant was made to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

To help foster American understanding of international issues, a further \$1 million was granted to enable the Foreign Policy Association to strengthen its national program.

In the field of international scientific cooperation, the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the National Academy of Sciences, which advises the U. S. Government, helps strengthen American participation in scientific confer-

ences, and facilitates the exchange of scientists between the United States and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Western Relations with Eastern Europe

Under its program of East-West exchange begun in 1957, the Foundation this year supported travel and study by Hungarian and Yugoslav scholars and leaders in the United States and Europe. Funds also enabled American scholars to lecture and take part in seminars in Hungary and Yugoslavia, and provided English-language training and scholarly materials.

Thirty-six Hungarians, under the first year of the program with that country, came to the United States. Half of the award recipients were in the natural sciences and half in the social sciences, humanities, and arts.

The International Economic Association received a grant for a conference on economic organization in Eastern Europe, in response to increasing interest in that area's methods of combining Western market-economy techniques with central planning.

A complete list of 1965 International Affairs grants begins on page 137; projects, page 163; and appropriations, page 108.

Overseas Development

The Foundation continued to support institutions concerned with national and regional development in South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Grants were made to help these institutions improve their capacity to train the skilled manpower needed in agriculture, education, business and public administration, science and engineering, population, and economic planning. Assistance consisted chiefly of graduate training for nationals of the host countries, provision of consultants and

visiting professors, and improvement of library, laboratory, and other facilities.

South and Southeast Asia

Assistance was concentrated in India, Pakistan, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Because of operating difficulties, the office in Indonesia was closed. The Foundation will, however, support projects currently planned and the training of Indonesians connected with them. Since 1952, the Foundation has granted \$15.3 million in Indonesia, mainly to

International Training and Research



Comparative Research: Grant to University of Oregon assists studies of small democracies by scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. *Above*, Dutch Parliament in The Hague.



Posts Abroad: Recent American public administration graduate helps draft Malaysian development plans.



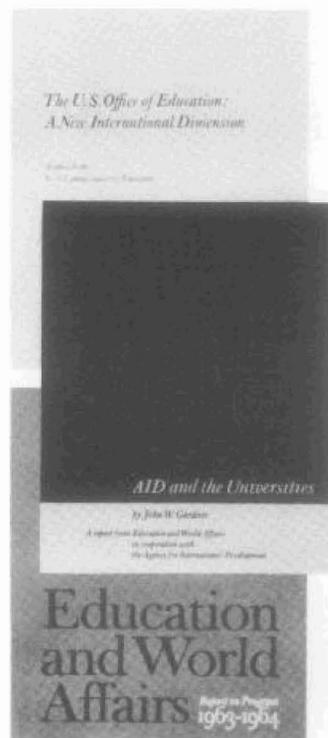
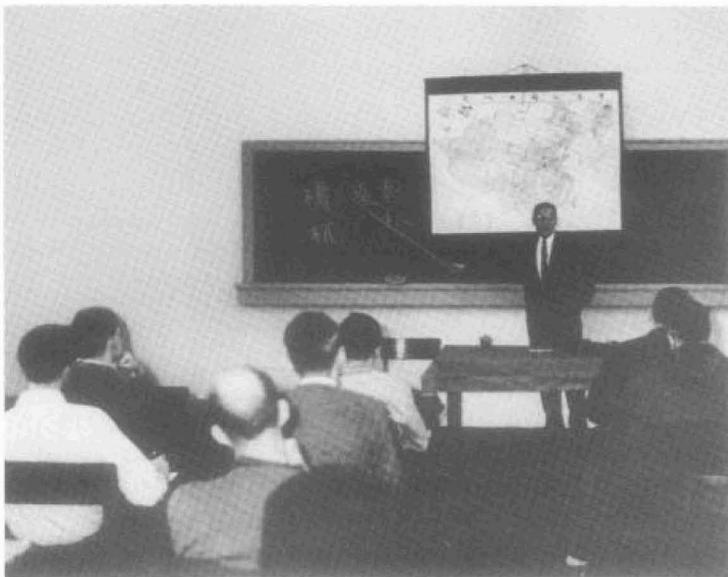
Research in Latin America, by United States graduate students and faculty is assisted. Here two North American scholars meet with Brazilian economic officials.



Foreign Law Graduates: Summer training in American legal procedure for lawyers from abroad is assisted, under program of Association of American Law Schools. *Above*, a seminar at Princeton University.

Education and World Affairs, agency assisted by Foundation, prepares reports on policy aspects of American universities' international role.

Chinese Language Training: *Below*, Interuniversity program of advanced courses in Chinese is given in Taiwan for American graduate students. Foundation assists similar Japanese-language training in Tokyo.



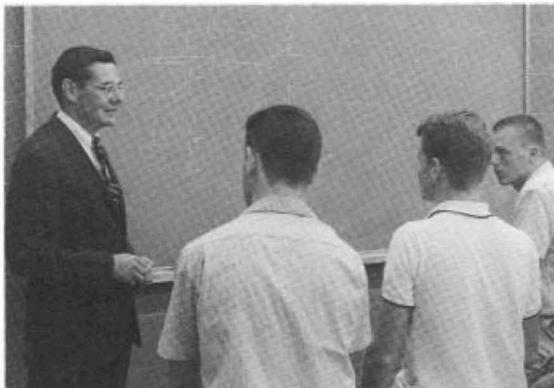
Science and Engineering



Education for Science and Technology: Illinois Institute of Technology, one of several aided in effort to advance academic training and research.

Engineering Residencies: Barrett Hazeltine was one of first group of young professors to spend year in industry (*right*) on Foundation grant.

After experience in high-level decision-making on meeting demands of consumer economy, he returned to Brown University, where he teaches electrical engineering (*below*).





Programmed Materials for teaching engineering are being prepared by group of professors under Foundation grant.

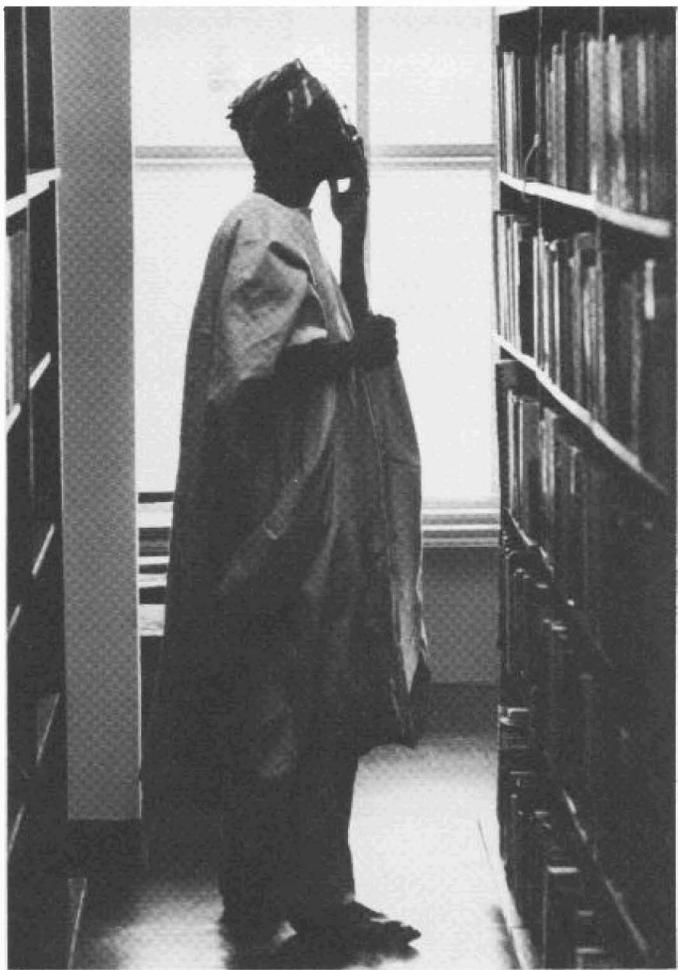


Quality of Environment: Conservation of natural resources is aim of intensified Foundation effort. *Above*, fish are attracted to purified water returned to source after use.

Curriculum Revision to meet modern engineering demands is supported at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and elsewhere. Here, R.P.I. professor and pupil study engineering problem.



Overseas Development



Library Development is often part of assistance in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Here, researcher works in stacks at National Library of Nigeria in Lagos.

Haile Selassie I University, in Ethiopia, has received Foundation grants for faculty development at its law school and for strengthening of central library resources.



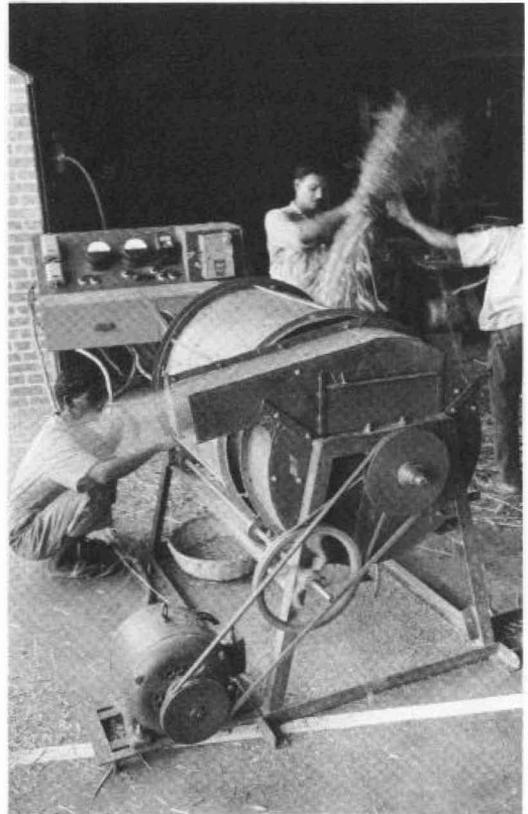
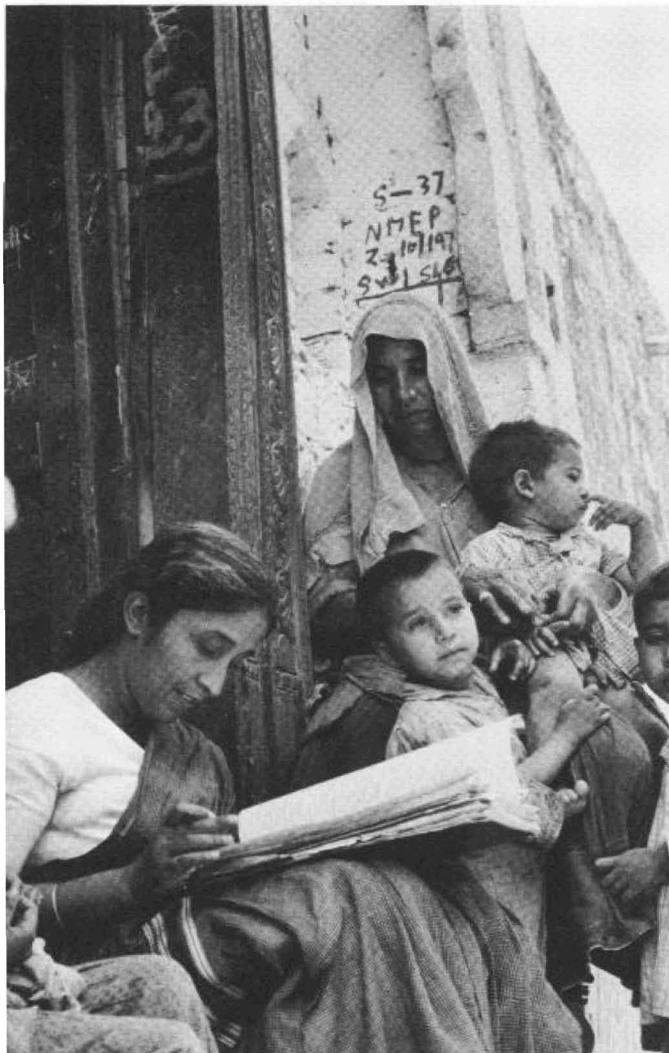
Home-Economics Training in Pakistan is aided at three colleges by grants to Oklahoma State University, which provides advisers and training.



University of the Philippines (shown in part here) has received grants in agriculture, public administration, business, and other fields.



Improved Irrigation is feature of Pakistan's Third Five Year Plan under which Foundation will support agricultural research and extension.



Better Equipment for use on Indian farms is objective of Foundation-assisted agricultural implements center at Allahabad.

Fertility Survey by Foundation-aided Central Family Planning Institute is part of Indian effort to obtain data on population change.



Ancient Monuments: Training of specialists in preservation techniques is aim of grant to Middle East Technical University in Turkey.



Education in Jordan has been aided through grants for junior colleges and teacher-training. *Above*, college for rural teachers.

Middle Eastern Agriculture: Young agricultural graduate stands in field of corn grown on reclaimed land in United Arab Republic. Improvement of food yield is a major objective of Foundation assistance in that country.



Municipal Self-Help: Aid for housing is provided by private Venezuelan agency for municipal community development. Foundation provides technical and planning assistance.



Technical Training as well as academic instruction is part of curriculum in Foundation-assisted system of regional colleges established by University of Chile.



continued from page 50

strengthen three teacher-training colleges, to improve the teaching of English as Indonesia's principal foreign language, and to develop economics faculties in three key universities.

Agriculture. The International Rice Research Institute, a center designed to help bring rice-producing areas closer to their maximum potentials, received \$4.9 million from the Foundation for research, staff expansion, and publication over the next seven years. Established in the Philippines in 1960 with support from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the institute has made significant progress in developing higher-yielding varieties of rice that mature earlier, resist insects and disease, and flourish in areas with long hours of daylight. The institute also trains young scientists from rice-growing countries, organizes conferences, and publishes a bibliography of rice literature. In addition to a staff of eighteen senior scientists from five Asian countries, Australia, and the United States, forty-five research scholars and fellows are currently studying at the institute.

For continued support of the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture, Southeast Asia's leading center of agricultural training and research, the Foundation granted \$2.8 million. Most of the funds will be used for doctoral training for more faculty members, visiting staff from Cornell University, and library improvement. The college will also continue its agricultural-extension program and strengthen collaboration with the seventeen other college-level agricultural institutions in the Philippines.

In India, technical consultants continued to assist agricultural development, mainly through an intensive program to raise food production in selected areas. Although India suffered a severe food crisis in the past year, the program has registered gains through use of pesticides and fertilizer. Recent Foundation

grants in agriculture are emphasizing research on technological problems.

The Foundation continued to help Malaysia diversify its agriculture through a grant enabling twelve agricultural officers to undertake advanced training in the United States.

In West Pakistan, which plans to increase crop production by 50 per cent in the next five years through intensified use of fertilizer and water resources, the Foundation granted \$575,000 to help extend this technology and the results of research programs to farmers. The funds will support West Pakistan's in-service training institutes for extension workers. To improve wheat production, the Foundation granted \$300,000, enabling research institutions to undertake an accelerated program of crossbreeding the best Pakistani varieties with high-yielding dwarf Mexican strains under the guidance of the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement in Mexico City.

Pakistan's academies of village development at Comilla in East Pakistan and Peshawar in West Pakistan, assisted by the Foundation since 1957, received further support through a grant to Michigan State University. The two academies, the country's principal resources for training government officials for work in rural areas, have university-level faculties. Comilla has trained some 5,000 officials in local government, public works, rural education, and agricultural programs. At the Peshawar academy last year 1,500 officials and community leaders attended courses.

Family Planning. The Foundation, which supports family planning in India and Pakistan under their Five Year Plans, granted a further \$1.2 million for training and research in Pakistan. The grants will enable Johns Hopkins University, the Population Council, and the University of California (Berkeley) to supply advisers and equipment to help implement

the Third Plan's family-planning provisions, for which the government will increase expenditures twelve-fold (to \$60 million) over the Second Plan. Advisers in demography, social science, and contraceptive and public-health research will be supplied to a national institute in Karachi for cooperative research with universities, medical schools, and government agencies. Provincial centers at Lahore and Dacca, drawing upon experience in pilot projects financed by the Foundation and the Swedish government, will train doctors, district supervisors, and midwives, and evaluate the program.

Management. Continuing its effort to help India train managers for industry, government, and agriculture, the Foundation gave further support to the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta. In cooperation with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the institute is developing postgraduate research and training in business and industrial management, and has now inaugurated its own two-year master's program. A grant was also made to the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, a private center for research on improved labor-management practices.

Support in the urban-planning field continued with a \$960,000 grant for training and research by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization. Since its establishment in 1961, the C.M.P.O. has prepared plans for massive slum clearance, land-use control, water supply, and sanitation. It is now preparing legislation for establishment of a permanent metropolitan planning body. A seven-year improvement program, detailed in twenty-one volumes of documentation, has become the basis for a request to the central government by the state of West Bengal for \$200 million for Calcutta projects under the next Five Year Plan.

The Foundation also turned to the field of

business management in Pakistan, now that a previously supported system of technical institutes is satisfactorily established. A grant will enable consultants from Indiana University to help the University of Dacca plan a graduate institute of business administration.

In Thailand, the Foundation provided consultants and training in public administration, business management, statistics, and economic development to the National Institute of Development Administration through a grant to the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (composed of the Universities of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, and Michigan State University).

The University of the Philippines received funds for its new Philippine Executive Academy, which trains senior executives in advanced management, and provides research and training in local government.

Economic Planning and Research. The Institute of Development Economics in Karachi, Pakistan's major facility for economic research and postgraduate training, received further support to develop its staff and research program and to provide doctoral training overseas. Yale University provides professional assistance under the grant.

In Nepal, the Foundation provided assistance for economic planning and training of planners; previous grants assisted in the drafting of a three-year development plan.

A grant to strengthen the University of the Philippines School of Economics, through research and in-service training of economic planners and government development officers, was made to the University of Wisconsin.

Education. The International Association of Universities, which with Foundation support has been cooperating with UNESCO in an assessment of the role of higher education in Southeast Asia, published its report. It recommended the establishment of a South-East

Asian Institute of Education and Development to assay continuously the place of higher education in economic and social development and to foster cooperation among institutions of higher education in the region.

With a grant of \$1,450,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Foundation supported the development of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, one of India's few private universities. M.I.T. will provide visiting professors and advisers, and the funds will also be used for books, equipment, and overseas training of the Birla staff.

The University of Calcutta, which enrolls one out of every ten Indian students, received a grant to help implement a reorganization recommended by a team of Foundation consultants. Other assistance was given for improvement of legal education at Banaras Hindu University, training at the University of Delhi for linguists who will train English-language teachers (under a grant to Cornell University), and further postgraduate training and research in home science at the University of Baroda.

A grant was made to help East Pakistan improve its educational testing program and train its teachers to administer new measurement techniques.

In Malaysia, which this year undertook to provide at least three years of secondary education for all children, the Foundation provided support for nationwide examination reform and for educational research through a grant to Educational Testing Service. Funds will be used for consultants, foreign training of Malaysians, and data-processing equipment.

To assist in the expansion of Mindanao State University, in the Philippines, the Foundation granted \$711,000 for improved programs in physics, chemistry, mathematics, and biology. The grant was made to Carnegie Institute of Technology, which will supply teachers, consultants, and equipment. To pro-

vide books and periodicals for the library at the Ateneo de Manila University, a grant of \$354,000 was made.

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, formed in 1963 through an amalgamation of three colleges, received assistance for strengthening its graduate program through faculty study, visiting staff from the University of California, and recruitment of Chinese professors from various countries.

Tropical Africa

Grants in Africa continued to be mainly directed toward improvement of higher education, legal training, and public administration. In addition, the Foundation assisted agricultural development, technical training, and business expansion.

Law and Administration. With a grant of \$991,000, the Foundation expanded its assistance to legal education in Africa through the SAILER program (Staffing of African Institutions of Legal Education and Research), which since 1962 has sent thirty-five American law-school deans and professors to teach in law schools in nine African countries. The new grant will provide staff, graduate fellowships, library services, and equipment to leading African law schools.

To aid development of the Nigerian bar, a grant was made to the Council of Legal Education for advanced training of practicing lawyers in and around the country's principal cities. Featured are lectures, panel discussions, and visits by Nigerian legal leaders to observe legal practices in the United States.

The Foundation continued to provide consultants in Nigeria in public administration, and gave further support to the Institute of Administration at the University of Ife, which trains high-level civil servants for the Government of Western Nigeria. The Institute of Administration in the Northern Region received

assistance for a conference center and housing, through a grant to Ahmadu Bello University.

The National School of Law and Administration in the Congo, established with Foundation assistance in 1960, graduated its first four-year classes, totaling approximately 200 students. They have now taken up intermediate and senior posts as civil servants or magistrates. The school, which has an enrollment of 600 students in regular or short-term programs, received further aid from the Foundation this year.

In Zambia, which became independent in October, 1964, the Foundation made a grant for local-government training.

Higher Education. Assistance again centered on the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, which received grants totaling over \$1 million for its postgraduate program. Funds will be used for visiting professors, postdoctoral research and study in Britain or the United States by young Nigerians who will later take university teaching posts, and a biological-sciences building.

The National Universities Commission, the key planning body for Nigerian university development, received a grant for the services of a consultant on financing, research on methods of contracting and recording university expenditures, and study of the preuniversity curriculum.

A grant to the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, an independent research and information agency, provided assistance for studies of relations of African states with each other and with the major powers.

Two grants were made to the University of Dakar. One, for teaching and research on African languages and the teaching of French and English, will help the university's Center for Linguistics develop further as a major West African base in linguistic research and language training. The second grant was for preparation of a West African atlas.

In the Congo, the Foundation provided further support to Lovanium University for its junior-college program, under which more than 300 students in five centers are preparing for university entrance.

The University of East Africa received a grant for the training of research laboratory technicians at Makerere University College in Uganda. Most of them will later work at the university's other colleges at Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. Another grant will be used to employ students in a labor-force survey being undertaken in Tanzania with Foundation help.

In Ethiopia, Haile Selassie I University (where previous Foundation aid has centered on law-faculty development) received assistance for development of its library through a grant to the American Library Association.

Technical Education and Business. As a further step in its efforts to help Nigeria modernize its technical education, the Foundation granted \$410,000 for a study tour of Sweden, the Netherlands, Britain, and the United States by twenty senior Nigerian technical-education officers, followed by a three-year series of conferences to develop technical education courses. Regional ministries of education will then conduct pilot projects to test different approaches and materials. Yaba College of Technology, Nigeria's largest subprofessional training institution, received assistance for the training of a librarian and purchase of 12,000 volumes.

To help Nigeria promote small-scale industrial enterprise, the Foundation made a grant in Northern Nigeria for a new credit institution that will make business loans; the grant will mainly be used to supply the services of three credit advisers.

In Kenya, the Foundation supported a three-year study which will investigate the psychological and cultural factors which impede the development of African business.

Agriculture. The establishment of an International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, to be built at Ibadan and supported by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, has been approved by the Nigerian government. The institute, for which the Ford Foundation this year provided initial planning funds, will undertake basic and applied research designed to increase the output and improve the quality of such tropical food crops as cassava, yams, corn, peanuts, beans, and sorghum. The institute will also provide advanced training for agricultural specialists from tropical countries.

The Foundation gave further support to a rural development project in Eastern Nigeria, designed to help shift the pattern of traditional subsistence agriculture to modern farming. The program, in which such agencies as the Peace Corps are also taking part, seeks to help communities that have undeveloped land and surplus labor. Projects include rice-growing, the planting of tree crops such as palm oil, and intensive cultivation of other staple crops.

In the Ivory Coast, where research in farm technology has significantly raised rural living standards, a grant was made to train agricultural agents for rural extension services.

Wildlife Preservation. Having previously made small grants in East Africa for wildlife preservation, the Foundation this year granted \$726,300 for ecological research in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. The research is designed to provide more knowledge about the environment needed to preserve the wild game in East Africa's national parks, which constitute one of the world's natural assets.

Middle East

Grants in the Middle East and North Africa centered on education (especially in the sciences), family planning, food production, business management, and public administration.

Education. The Foundation continued to support science and mathematics education in Turkey through grants for the Middle East Technical University and the National Science High School. The university, which received previous assistance for its graduate programs in mathematics and the physical sciences, will use a new \$1,003,200 grant for research and teaching by visiting scientists, library materials, and equipment. Having trebled its student body to nearly 3,000 in the last four years, it is seeking to strengthen both its undergraduate and graduate programs in the natural sciences and to train future faculty. The science high school, which opened in October, 1964, will use its grant for equipment, teacher training, selection of talented students from rural schools, and summer institutes for some 350 Turkish science teachers over two years. Of thirty science teachers selected under the project, half are now assigned to the high school and half are taking part in training and course-writing.

Another grant was made to the Middle East Technical University to establish a graduate department of restoration and preservation in an effort to preserve Turkey's historical monuments. Dating from the Bronze Age through the Ottoman period, they are important intrinsically and as a stimulus to tourism.

In Jordan, the Foundation helped establish a new college to teach business skills, as part of an effort to strengthen the country's junior-college system. In higher education, a grant for academic planning was made to the University of Jordan, which will add colleges of economics and science to the present college of arts.

For continued work on Israeli development problems, the Foundation granted \$750,000. Funds will support studies in agriculture and the natural and social sciences, with particular emphasis on affording junior scholars research experience.

The Foundation continued to support training in English as a second language—a vital tool in providing access to Western development skills—through assistance to Baghdad College in Iraq, the American University in Cairo, and the Bourguiba Institute of Languages in Tunisia.

Family Planning. The Foundation made its first grant for family planning in the United Arab Republic, to support clinical research at Cairo and Alexandria Universities on the use of contraceptives and training for physicians, nurses, midwives, administrators, and medical students. Short courses will be conducted for medical practitioners and for health and social workers in reproductive biology, contraceptive technology, demography, and mass communication. Pilot programs will be conducted in rural areas and near Cairo and Alexandria.

In Algeria, the Foundation provided consultants to help reorganize the national system of recording vital statistics as a basis for a family-planning policy.

Food Production. Two grants in the U.A.R. were directed to the improvement of food production. One seeks to improve the fish supply by setting up a center to train 600 young men as crews for fishing fleets and by enabling Alexandria University to establish an institute for applied research on fish production and the use of fish products. The other grant will help improve production of corn, which is planted on one-third of the country's six million cultivatable acres. A team of Egyptian experts will direct research efforts to improve yields and make new techniques available to farmers. The grant will be used for training of team members in Latin America, India, and the United States, and for equipment. In cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Foundation will provide a senior adviser and consultants.

Business Management. For the establishment of a center to train executives and provide consulting services to business and industry, the Turkish Management Association received a \$350,000 grant. Directed mainly to the needs of small and medium-sized firms, the center will offer short courses and in-service training.

In the U.A.R., the University of Alexandria received assistance to strengthen graduate business education. The Foundation will provide consultants to assist in curriculum development and extra staff is being provided by the National Institute of Management Development, which was established with previous grants to conduct courses for executives.

Public Administration. The Foundation continued to supply consultants in the training of government employees in the Middle East and North Africa, and assisted development of the National School of Administration in Tunis. The school, which trains personnel for the civil service and conducts research needed for reform of the administrative system, will use the grant for lecturers in law, economics, and finance, and for the preparation of training manuals and research on administration.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Assistance centered on education, to help schools and universities cope with the growing demand for the knowledge and skills indispensable to economic and social progress.

Education. The University of Chile, which with a student body of some 20,000 is the country's largest single source of trained manpower for government and the professions, has begun a ten-year program of collaboration with the University of California, toward which the Foundation made a grant of \$1.5 million. The universities will exchange faculty members and students at the graduate level. Foundation funds will also be used for library

services, laboratory equipment, and language training. The Foundation is also helping the university develop a department of educational testing.

With a \$770,000 grant, the Foundation also continued to help the University of Chile to expand its system of regional colleges at which students qualify either for a variety of careers ranging from elementary-school teacher to laboratory technician or for entrance to the university's full academic program in Santiago. Five colleges are now open, all employing full-time staff and supplementing the traditional lecture system with laboratory work.

Assistance totaling \$1,075,000 was given to Chile's largest private university, the Pontifical Catholic University, for its faculty of physical and mathematical sciences, for a special program in economics for students who have done their previous studies outside Chile, and for research in educational development.

At the primary- and secondary-school level, the Foundation is assisting the Chilean government in a major effort to improve educational quality. After supplying consultants in the natural sciences, mathematics, languages, and social studies, the Foundation is now providing continuing specialist services, fellowships abroad for Chilean educators, publications, and equipment to help train teachers and to develop curricula.

In Argentina, the Foundation assisted secondary-school science teaching through a grant to the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research for curriculum development, production of prototype low-cost scientific equipment, and teacher training.

In Colombia, the Foundation continued to support university development through grants to two universities. One is the University of Antioquia, which reorganized its curriculum and management and has more than doubled its income from public and private sources to meet the cost of rising enrollments.

It received assistance for faculty support, laboratory equipment and books, study by key administrators in the United States, and a teacher-training program for law graduates. The other recipient, the Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University, is engaged in a ten-year plan to improve curricula, career training for development, fund raising, and staffing with full-time faculty. The grant will enable it to reorganize its basic sciences program and expand secondary-school teacher training.

The Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, the country's main private university, received a \$567,700 grant to improve its academic, administrative, and fiscal programs in cooperation with the University of Notre Dame. Funds will help the university strengthen the basic sciences, reform curriculum, and provide full-time faculty.

To strengthen the school of science at the University of Oriente in Venezuela, the Foundation made a grant to the University of Kansas for graduate fellowships and visiting professors. The science school will cooperate with the school of education in training high-school science teachers. It will also undertake research on resource development.

In Central America, a grant was made to help the University of Costa Rica strengthen teacher education, especially in sciences and mathematics, and increase the output of qualified teachers for secondary schools.

In the Caribbean, the University of the West Indies received assistance for an experiment in the use of team teaching in Barbados, with the help of Harvard University.

To provide Latin American university faculties and advanced scholars with better access to specialized books outside the textbook field, the Foundation helped establish the new Inter-American Center of Scholarly Books, in Mexico City, set up in cooperation with the American Association of University Presses and the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

The center will develop a catalogue of scholarly books and stimulate distribution through libraries, university book stores, book dealers, and mail-order services. It will also provide counsel to Latin American university presses, and help publishers to obtain rights to books they want to publish in translation.

Science and Technology. Grants were made to help Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico increase their supply of technicians and engineers needed for industrial expansion.

The Foundation granted \$800,000 to the Federal Technical School of Guanabara, for a model technical-education training center. Funds will be used for training of Brazilian staff in the United States, visiting professors from Oklahoma State University, and books and equipment. Particularly concerned with the training of technicians who form the vital link between the engineer and the skilled industrial worker, the center will offer courses in mechanical and electrical engineering, electronics, drafting, and refrigeration. Also, by training teachers and preparing teaching materials, the center seeks to improve training at technical high schools throughout the country.

In Argentina, the Foundation gave further support to the University of Buenos Aires for development of the semiconductors laboratory in the Faculty of Engineering. The laboratory is a center of teaching, research, and extension service to the electronics industry.

In Colombia, the University of the Andes received \$500,000 to help establish a five-year undergraduate program in civil, electrical, industrial, and mechanical engineering. The grant will be used for visiting professors and for graduate training and study tours for faculty members in the United States.

Agriculture. In Mexico, the Foundation granted \$750,000 for an intensive effort to make the results of agricultural research avail-

able to farmers to assist them in increasing production of such basic crops as wheat, corn, beans, potatoes, and cotton. A new approach to agricultural extension will be centered on five research stations operating under the National Agricultural Research Institute at Chapingo. Each station will have a team of experts who will conduct courses for extension staff, and work with them and farmers on production problems. To test the most effective use of manpower, agricultural extension workers in three regions will be deployed in different patterns—for example, with variations in the number of farmers each worker serves.

A \$640,000 grant was made to enable Iowa State University to provide consultants to Chapingo's National School of Agriculture for master's degree programs in agricultural economics, farm management, marketing, and statistics. Iowa State will also assist the University of Nuevo León in setting up an undergraduate program in agricultural economics. The objective is to supply the trained manpower needed in public and private agencies concerned with credit, marketing, farm management, land tenure, and policies on such issues as price supports and the marketing of agricultural products abroad. A grant to the National School of Agriculture will provide fellowships to develop future teachers of agricultural management, marketing, and economics for Chapingo and five provincial universities.

The Foundation continued to finance fellowships for Mexican graduate students to study agricultural extension, agricultural economics, and related fields in the United States. In addition, a further grant was made for subprofessional agricultural training for rural students at the University of Coahuila. A new program, with consultants from Texas A & M University, prepares students either to study agronomy at the university level or to work as assistants to agricultural extension agents.

In Brazil, the Foundation granted \$995,000

to help the Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais (which manages the state's nine agricultural-experiment stations) reorganize its undergraduate teaching, improve research, and train extension workers. Funds will be used for faculty fellowships, a visiting professor from Iowa State University, expansion of science laboratories, equipment of a field research center, and library development.

In the Dominican Republic, support was continued for the Association for Development, a private organization of business and agricultural leaders. Now that the association's agricultural high school and research center are in full operation, the grant will be used for a research project to adapt high-yield varieties of the rice plant to national use.

Social Sciences. To help provide more trained planners and managers needed in both the private and public sectors of Latin American economies, the Foundation continued to support efforts to train economists and sociologists in development skills. In Argentina, a grant to develop a core of such specialists was made to the Foundation for Latin American Economic Research, which is sponsored by industrial and agricultural organizations. (Previous recipients were national universities and the privately supported Torcuato Di Tella Institute.) The grant, to be matched by private sources, will provide a staff of economists who will study industrial problems and provide information needed for trade expansion.

To give Brazilian economists mastery of modern analytical and statistical methods, the Foundation helped the University of São Paulo develop its graduate economics center.

Grants in business management were made in Brazil and Mexico. One, to the Getulio Vargas Foundation, will help the São Paulo School of Business Administration (also supported by

the local business community) expand its program. The other was to assist Mexico's Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies, whose graduate management-education program emphasizes modern techniques of decision-making.

In public administration, the Foundation provided further fellowships, consultants, and other technical assistance through the Institute of Public Administration, in New York, to Venezuela's Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Improvement. The Venezuelan agency helps localities throughout the country in such fields as budgeting and accounting, taxation administration, and public-works planning through seminars, training centers, and correspondence courses.

Population. In Colombia, the Foundation granted funds for population research and seminars initiated by the new Division of Population Studies of the Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine. Eight leading institutions will receive aid for family-planning demonstrations and research in demography and reproductive biology.

In Peru, the Foundation assisted the new government Center of Studies on Population and Development by providing research support, consultants, and fellowships in the United States and other countries.

Other grants were made for research on steroid formation, at the University of El Salvador, a Jesuit institution in Argentina; and for establishment of Mexico's first government-level research unit on human reproduction, at the National Institute of Nutrition.

A complete list of 1965 grants in the Overseas Development program begins on page 141; projects, page 163; appropriations, page 108.

Fellowships

Engineering Education

Eighteen residencies in industry were awarded in fiscal 1965 to enable young engineering teachers to spend a year to fifteen months gaining experience at high levels of industrial decision-making. The recipients, their universities, and the companies and agencies in which they will serve residencies are:

William D. Baasel, <i>Ohio University</i> Dow Chemical Company	Che-Yu Li, <i>Cornell University</i> United States Steel Corporation
James W. Baldwin, Jr., <i>University of Missouri</i> Rust Engineering Company	Robert E. Lindsay, <i>University of Washington</i> General Motors Corporation
Charles W. Beadle, <i>University of California (Davis)</i> Ford Motor Company	John B. Miles, <i>University of Missouri</i> General Electric Company
Wilfried Brutsaert, <i>Cornell University</i> Tippetts-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton	James E. Monson, <i>Harvey Mudd College</i> Western Electric Company
Neil D. Cox, <i>University of Arizona</i> Du Pont Company	William D. Nix, <i>Stanford University</i> Union Carbide Corporation
G. Ronald Dalton, <i>University of Florida</i> Westinghouse Electric Corporation	Anthony J. Pennington, <i>University of Michigan</i> Detroit Edison Company
I. T. Frisch, <i>University of California (Berkeley)</i> Bell Telephone Laboratories	John W. Prados, <i>University of Tennessee</i> Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Bobby O. Hardin, <i>University of Kentucky</i> Tennessee Valley Authority	Gene E. Smith, <i>University of Michigan</i> General Motors Corporation
Donald E. Jost, <i>University of Pennsylvania</i> Sun Oil Company	Omar Wing, <i>Columbia University</i> International Business Machines Corporation

The Arts

The following recipients of fellowships during fiscal 1965 were nominated at the invitation of the Foundation by persons professionally engaged in the field concerned. Selections were made with the assistance of panels of judges.

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

Recipient	Place of Internship
Martin Bard, <i>New York, N.Y.</i>	Minnesota Theater Company, <i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>
Joanne C. Combs, <i>Kettering, Ohio</i>	Charles Playhouse, <i>Boston, Mass.</i>
Robert C. Feingold, <i>Chicago, Ill.</i>	Alley Theatre, <i>Houston, Texas</i>
William Hairston, <i>New York, N.Y.</i>	Arena Stage, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>
Stephen E. Hays, <i>Waltham, Mass.</i>	Play House, <i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>
Herbert L. Hecsh, <i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, <i>Pittsburgh, Pa.</i>
Edward R. Kupperstein, <i>Boston, Mass.</i>	Detroit Symphony Orchestra, <i>Detroit, Mich.</i>
Warren Logan, <i>New York, N.Y.</i>	Seattle Repertory Theatre, <i>Seattle, Wash.</i>
JoAnn E. Magill, <i>Little Neck, N.Y.</i>	Arena Stage, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>
Thomas W. Morris, <i>Rochester, N.Y.</i>	Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, <i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i>
William R. Pogue, <i>Phoenix, Ariz.</i>	Arena Stage, <i>Washington, D.C.</i>
Donald H. Schoenbaum, <i>New York, N.Y.</i>	Minnesota Theater Company, <i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>

Museum Interns: *Fellowships to advanced students of art to receive training and experience as curators at fine-arts museums.*

Recipient

Frederick den Broeder, *Detroit, Mich.*
 John W. Keefe, *Katonah, N.Y.*
 Robert M. Murdock, *New York, N.Y.*
 William B. Stevens, Jr., *Brookline, Mass.*
 Richard S. Teitz, *Newport, R.I.*
 Nancy G. Thompson, *New York, N.Y.*
 Richard V. West, *Berkeley, Calif.*
 Eunice Williams, *New Orleans, La.*

Place of Internship

Cleveland Museum of Art, *Cleveland, Ohio*
 Toledo Museum of Art, *Toledo, Ohio*
 Walker Art Center, *Minneapolis, Minn.*
 Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, *New York, N.Y.*
 Worcester Art Museum, *Worcester, Mass.*
 Nelson Gallery of Art, *Kansas City, Mo.*
 Cleveland Museum of Art, *Cleveland, Ohio*
 Wadsworth Atheneum, *Hartford, Conn.*

The following program was conducted by application rather than by nomination. Candidates were selected with the assistance of a panel composed of professionals in the arts.

Reporters, Editors, and Critics: *Fellowships to enable the following to extend their professional experience in the visual and performing arts.*

Jean Reeves Allan, *Buffalo, N.Y.*, reporter and art critic
 Renee Renouf Hall, *San Francisco, Calif.*, dance critic
 Ann H. Holmes, *Houston, Texas*, fine-arts editor
 Edward T. Kelly, *Rome, Italy*, editor
 Robert C. Marsh, *Chicago, Ill.*, music critic

Richard O. Martin, *Salt Lake City, Utah*, editor and writer
 Mary Fuller McChesney, *Petaluma, Calif.*, writer
 Julius Novick, *New Haven, Conn.*, writer and instructor
 Gordon Rogoff, *New York, N.Y.*, drama critic and editor
 Claire Wolfe, *Pacific Palisades, Calif.*, writer

Contemporary-Art Purchases: *The Foundation purchased twenty-nine works by the following artists from exhibitions at the Seattle Art Museum and the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, which together retained up to half the value of the purchases. The rest were presented to institutions chosen by the artist. Recipients of each work are shown after the artists' names.*

Ronald Ahlstrom, *Tacoma, Wash.*, painter
 Dean T. Andersen, *Seattle, Wash.*, sculptor
 Thomas Attridge, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, sculptor
 Charles Biederman, *Red Wing, Minn.*, sculptor
 Louis Bunce, *Portland, Ore.*, painter
 Byron Burford, *Iowa City, Iowa*, painter
 John N. Colt, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, painter
 Thomas Cowette, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, painter
 Jan Evans, *Seattle, Wash.*, painter
 Stephen French, *Madison, Wis.*, painter
 John H. Geise, *Seattle, Wash.*, sculptor
 Richard Haas, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, painter
 Paul Hapke, *Mankato, Minn.*, painter
 Robert Hurdelbrink, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, sculptor
 Raymond Jacobson, *Northfield, Minn.*, sculptor
 R. Allen Jensen, *Stanwood, Wash.*, painter
 Charles G. Kelly, *Molalla, Ore.*, painter
 Lee Kelly, *Portland, Ore.*, sculptor
 LaVerne Krause, *Portland, Ore.*, painter
 R. J. Kreznar, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, painter
 Brian Leo, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, sculptor

Art Institute of Chicago
 Seattle Art Museum
 Minneapolis Institute of Arts
 Walker Art Center
 Seattle Art Museum
 Walker Art Center
 Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute
 Walker Art Center
 Seattle Art Museum
 San Francisco Museum of Art
 University of Washington
 Minneapolis Institute of Arts
 Minneapolis Institute of Arts
 Walker Art Center
 Minneapolis Institute of Arts
 University of Nebraska, Sheldon Gallery
 Seattle Art Museum
 Mt. Angel College
 Salt Lake City Art Center
 Walker Art Center
 Marquette University

Philip Livingston, *Madison, Wis.*, sculptor
 Spencer Moseley, *Seattle, Wash.*, painter
 Freddy Munoz, *Duluth, Minn.*, painter
 Signe Nelson, *Boise, Idaho*, painter
 Frank Sampson, *Boulder, Colo.*, painter
 Donald Schule, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, sculptor
 G. Alan Wright, *Renton, Wash.*, sculptor
 Vicki Yiannias, *Dubuque, Iowa*, painter

Walker Art Center
 Seattle Art Museum
 Santa Barbara Museum of Art
 Tacoma Art Museum
 Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center
 University of Notre Dame Art Gallery
 Seattle Art Museum
 Music and Arts Institute of San Francisco

Business Administration and Economics

The following were recipients of three types of fellowships in business administration and economics during fiscal 1965. 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 \$1,458,471 to forty-three universities, under which the 178 recipients are listed. Included were supplemental funds totaling \$278,000 to twenty-nine 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)
 Patricia P. Bragg, *Two Dot, Mont.*
 Gerald A. Feltham, *Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada*
 Itzhak Friedman, *Ramat-Aviv, Israel*
 James Y. Henderson, *Ferryden Park, S.A., Australia*
 Yu-Ku Li, *Taipei, Taiwan*
 Edwin H. Neave, *Victoria, B.C., Canada*
 Gerald L. Rose, *Berkeley, Calif.*
 John L. Stromberg, *Piedmont, Calif.*
 Peter Tryfos, *Athens, Greece*
 (Nominated by the State University of New York)

Chicago, University of
 Harvey Babiak, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Marshall E. Blume, *Northbrook, Ill.*
 Philip R. Brown, *Marrickville, N.S.W., Australia*
 Joel S. Demski, *Pinconning, Mich.*
 David T. Duvel, *Port Washington, N.Y.*
 Melvin N. Greenball, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Francis J. Nourie, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Allan H. Perlman, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Donald E. Sexton, Jr., *Wethersfield, Conn.*
 Robert L. Winkler, *Blue Island, Ill.*

California, University of (Los Angeles)
 John M. Burke, *Santa Monica, Calif.*
 Nils H. Hakansson, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
 William A. Jordan, *Los Angeles, Calif.*
 Laurence I. Press, *Los Angeles, Calif.*

Columbia University
 Richard C. Aspinwall, *New York, N.Y.*
 Paul E. Carlson, *Westfield, N.J.*
 George S. Day, *Edmonton, Alb., Canada*
 Stephen R. Helpern, *New York, N.Y.*
 Anees Ahmed Hussain, *Karachi, Pakistan*
 Parthasarathy Iyengar, *Mysore, India*
 Anthony O. Kelly, *Dublin, Ireland*

Carnegie Institute of Technology
 David M. Ahlers, *Eaton, Ohio*
 Robert L. Hayes, *Johnson City, N.Y.*
 David Klahr, *Stamford, Conn.*
 James E. Matthews, *Nahant, Mass.*
 Howard W. Pifer III, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
 Jerry A. Pogue, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*
 Raymond H. Radosevich, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
 L. Winston Ring, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Cornell University
 Peter B. Burlison, *Castile, N.Y.*
 James V. Davis, *Three Rivers, Mich.*
 Ronald J. Huefner, *Lancaster, N.Y.*

Florida, University of
 Frank S. McLaughlin, *Jacksonville, Fla.*

Harvard University

- O. Lee Bodenhamer, *Fayetteville, Ark.*
 Joseph M. Boyd, Jr., *Elmhurst, N.Y.*
 (Nominated by University of Pennsylvania)
 John A. Cunitz, *Lake Success, N.Y.*
 John S. Hammond III, *Waltham, Mass.*
 Balasundaram Mrityunjayan, *Madras, India*
 (Nominated by Stanford University)
 Dean A. Paxson, *Cedar Rapids, Iowa*
 Howard H. Stevenson, *Salt Lake City, Utah*
 Robert B. Stobaugh, *Houston, Texas*
 (Nominated by University of Houston)
 John M. Stopford, *London, England*
 (Nominated by University of Pennsylvania)
 Richard F. Tozer, *Akron, Ohio*

Indiana University

- Norman L. Chervany, *Bloomington, Ind.*
 Gilbert A. Churchill, Jr., *Delphi, Ind.*
 John M. Munro, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada*
 John A. F. Nicholls, *Bloomington, Ind.*
 Urban B. Ozanne, Jr., *Bloomington, Ind.*
 Shannon P. Pratt, *Portland, Ore.*
 Lee A. Tavis, *Bloomington, Ind.*

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

- Gary L. Bergstrom, *Chicago, Ill.*
 Michael M. Gold, *Newport, R.I.*
 John R. M. Gordon, *Calgary, Alb., Canada*
 Douglas T. Hall, *Chatham, N.J.*
 Robert S. Hamada, *Brighton, Mass.*
 Lalit S. Kanodia, *Cambridge, Mass.*
 George E. Klein, *Cleveland, Texas*
 Lewis G. Pringle, *Calgary, Alb., Canada*
 William D. Putt, *Atherton, Calif.*
 Irwin M. Rubin, *Tampa, Fla.*
 James A. F. Stoner, *Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*

Michigan State University

- Victor M. Cushing, *Beaver Falls, N.Y.*
 Allan D. Dale, *East Lansing, Mich.*
 Lennis M. Knighton, *Provo, Utah*
 Thomas R. Webb, *East Lansing, Mich.*

Michigan, University of

- Arthur X. Deegan II, *Livonia, Mich.*
 Leonard G. Eckel, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Minnesota, University of

- Edward M. Currie, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

Mississippi State University

- Dora R. Herring, *Starkville, Miss.*

North Carolina, University of

- Ronnie N. Anderson, *Winston-Salem, N.C.*
 Robert H. Eagle, *Chapel Hill, N.C.*

Pennsylvania, University of

- Douglas D. Peters, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Pittsburgh, University of

- Harry A. Clampett, Jr., *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
 Richard T. Karpinen, *Haddonfield, N.J.*

Purdue University

- Carl R. Adams, *Calumet, Mich.*
 Charles E. Gearing, *Lafayette, Ind.*
 Keith V. Smith, *West Lafayette, Ind.*

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

- Eugene E. Kaczka, *Lackawanna, N.Y.*

Southern California, University of

- William K. Hall, Jr., *Los Angeles, Calif.*
 (Nominated by San Diego State College)

Stanford University

- Gary M. Broemser, *Stanford, Calif.*
 Paul M. Frishkoff, *Stanford, Calif.*
 Charles W. Haley, *Florence, Ala.*
 Daniel L. McDonald, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada*
 John G. McDonald, *Palo Alto, Calif.*
 Hal H. McKinney, Jr., *Dallas, Texas*
 Stewart C. Myers, *Greensboro, N.C.*
 Murray I. Silverman, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
 (Nominated by Purdue University)

Washington, University of

- Reginald S. Gynther, *St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia*

Wisconsin, University of

- Richard T. Garrigan, *Madison, Wis.*

Yale University

- Lee G. Bolman, *New Haven, Conn.*

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

Brown University

- Victor A. Bonomo, *Providence, R.I.*
 Georg Rich, *Zurich, Switzerland*

California, University of (Berkeley)

- David H. Nissen, *Berkeley, Calif.*
 Kunio Yoshihara, *Hiroshima-ken, Japan*

Carnegie Institute of Technology
Edward C. Prescott, *Glens Falls, N.Y.*

Chicago, University of
Joseph M. Burns, *New York, N.Y.*
Kosaraju L. Krishna, *Gudivada, India*
William E. Vickery, *Chicago, Ill.*

Columbia University
Reuben Gronau, *Tel-Aviv, Israel*
Richard H. Meyer, *Reading, Pa.*
Elinor B. Yudin, *Bronxville, N.Y.*

Cornell University
Peter H. Lindert, *Homewood, Ill.*

Harvard University
Robert W. Baguley, *Ontario, Canada*
Yoram Ben-Porath, *Tel-Aviv, Israel*
Vijaya L. Duggal, *Folsom, Pa.*
Arthur MacEwan, *Cambridge, Mass.*
Daniel M. Schydrowsky, *Lima, Peru*

Indiana University
Ann R. Horowitz, *Bloomington, Ind.*

Johns Hopkins University
James J. Sullivan, *Alameda, Calif.*

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
David W. Conklin, *Kingsville, Ont., Canada*
Terence J. Wales, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada*

Michigan State University
Michael R. Edgmand, *East Lansing, Mich.*

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

Alberta, University of
Wahidul Haque, *Edmonton, Alb., Canada*

California, University of (Berkeley)
Sidney G. Winter, Jr., *Berkeley, Calif.*

California, University of (Los Angeles)
Eugene F. Brigham, *Los Angeles, Calif.*

Carnegie Institute of Technology
Alfred A. Kuehn, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
Leonard A. Rapping, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Chicago, University of
Albert E. Rees, *Chicago, Ill.*

Michigan, University of
Dennis R. Appleyard, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Minnesota, University of
Kadiyala K. Rao, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

North Carolina, University of
Ben W. Bolch, *Jacksonville, Fla.*

Pennsylvania, University of
Jared J. Enzler, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Rice University
Byron G. Spencer, *Calgary, Alb., Canada*

Rochester, University of
Hartley V. Lewis, *Bowmanville, Ont., Canada*
Yasuo Uekawa, *Rochester, N.Y.*

Stanford University
Michael J. Farrell, *South Gate, Calif.*
Norman M. Linke, *Menlo Park, Calif.*
Alexander R. Maurizi, *Skokie, Ill.*

Texas, University of
Larry J. Kimbell, *Austin, Texas*

Washington, University of
Gary M. Walton, *Sacramento, Calif.*

Wisconsin, University of
Robert A. Eisenbeis, *Conklin, N.Y.*

Yale University
Frank S. Levy, *Hastings, N.Y.*
Edwin M. Truman, *New York, N.Y.*

Columbia University
Jon Cunyngnam, *New York, N.Y.*

Cornell University
Alan K. McAdams, *Brooktondale, N.Y.*

Dartmouth College
Richard S. Bower, *Hanover, N.H.*

Florida, University of
Milton Z. Kafoglis, *Gainesville, Fla.*

Illinois, University of
Hirohide Hinomoto, *Champaign, Ill.*

Indiana University

Ira Horowitz, *Bloomington, Ind.*

Johns Hopkins University

Irma Adelman, *Baltimore, Md.*

Maryland, University of

Harley H. Hinrichs, *Potomac, Md.*

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Paul H. Cootner, *Boston, Mass.*Richard S. Eckaus, *West Newton, Mass.*

Massachusetts, University of

Frank A. Singer, *Bowling Green, Ohio*

Michigan State University

Boris P. Pesek, *East Lansing, Mich.*

Michigan, University of

Ronald L. Teigen, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Minnesota, University of

George W. England, *Minneapolis, Minn.*Herbert D. Mohring, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

Missouri, University of

Frederick E. May, *Columbia, Mo.*

North Carolina, University of

Clifton H. Kreps, Jr., *Chapel Hill, N.C.*Edward F. Renshaw, *Chapel Hill, N.C.*

Northwestern University

Jerome Rothenberg, *Evanston, Ill.*

Pennsylvania State University

Max D. Richards, *State College, Pa.*

Pennsylvania, University of

Richard A. Easterlin, *Devon, Pa.*Arthur B. Shostak, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Pittsburgh, University of

James A. Vaughan, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Princeton University

William J. Baumol, *Princeton, N.J.*

Purdue University

Miriam J. Flanders, *West Lafayette, Ind.*Edgar A. Pessemier, *West Lafayette, Ind.*

San Diego State College

Morris J. Daniels, *San Diego, Calif.*

Stanford University

Ronald I. McKinnon, *Palo Alto, Calif.*William R. Scott, *Stanford, Calif.*

Toronto, University of

Robert C. Joyner, *Toronto, Ont., Canada*

Virginia, University of

Gordon Tullock, *Charlottesville, Va.*

Washington University

Edward Greenberg, *St. Louis, Mo.*

Washington, University of

Charles M. Tiebout, *Seattle, Wash.*

Wayne State University

Henry P. Gray, *Franklin, Mich.*

Wisconsin, University of

Peter O. Steiner, *Madison, Wis.*

Yale University

Stanley H. Udy, Jr., *Hamden, Conn.*

Financial Statements

Financial Review	76
Balance Sheet	80
Income Fund	82
Principal Fund	83
Summary of Fund Balances	83
Investments	84
Summary of Investments	105
Appropriations	106
Grants	110
Projects	162

Financial Review

The financial statements of the Ford Foundation, a Michigan nonprofit corporation, begin on page 80.

The fiscal year ended September 30, 1965 was highlighted by policy decisions (described in detail under Net Worth and Ford Stock Dispositions) that resulted in procedures for further disposition of the Foundation's principal asset, its holding of stock in the Ford Motor Company.

Income

The Foundation's income was \$145,406,691 in fiscal 1965, compared to \$146,943,393 in fiscal 1964. The decrease was due mainly to dispositions of securities in order to provide for the payment of grants which exceeded income; investment income declined accordingly. Dividends from Ford Motor Company stock were \$88,812,112, or 61.1 per cent of income.

Expenses

Administrative expenses totaled \$7,271,027.

Investment expenses, totaling \$279,310, 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 \$292,292,597 in fiscal 1965, or \$154,156,933 more than net income after expenses. The cumulative excess of expenses, grants, and project expenditures over income since the establishment of the Foundation in 1936 thus increased to \$847,535,598, as shown in the table below.

Sources and Application of Funds

Financial data in this report are based upon 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

Income, Expenses, Grants, and Project Expenditures 1936-1965 (in millions)

Fiscal Years	Income	Grants Approved, Project Expenditures, and Administrative Expenses	Excess (Deficiency) of Income
1936-1950	\$116.2	\$ 37.6	\$ 78.6
1951-1955	303.8	257.5	46.3
1956-1960	573.4	1,091.8	(518.4)
1961	130.5	152.7	(22.2)
1962	136.6	233.4	(96.8)
1963	140.3	226.6	(86.3)
1964	147.0	241.6	(94.6)
1965	145.4	299.5	(154.1)
Totals	<u>\$1,693.2</u>	<u>\$2,540.7</u>	<u>(\$847.5)</u>

scheduled for payment over varying periods in future years. To depict the sources and use of funds, the table below summarizes the movements of cash during fiscal 1965.

<i>Sources of funds</i>	<i>(in millions)</i>
Investment income, less investment expenses	\$142.9
Excess of proceeds of sales and maturities of securities over cost of other securities purchased	120.5
Decrease in cash balances	.5
	<u>\$263.9</u>
<i>Application of funds</i>	
Payments related to program activities:	
Grant recipients	\$244.0
Foundation-administered projects	10.7
Partial costs of new premises	2.0
Administrative expenses	7.2
	<u>\$263.9</u>

Since payments in cash for grants and other expenditures were greater by \$121.0 million than investment income, the difference was made up mainly by disposing of securities. Obligations totaling \$8,900,000 to certain grant recipients were met by delivery to them of 162,434 shares of Ford Motor Company stock. This brought the total of program payments since 1936 to \$2.1 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 appro-

priations of previous years are not included in new commitments.) New commitments during fiscal 1965 totaled \$352,234,147. This amount consisted of grants, \$194,542,742; projects, \$182,912; and appropriations, \$155,058,938, all net after \$2,449,555 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 \$183,295,700 at September 30, 1965, as shown in the balance sheet on page 81. The Foundation maintains short-term securities in its portfolio 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 \$2,428,550,457 at book value compared with \$2,400,762,144 the previous year.

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

Decreases:

— \$154,156,933 representing the excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income.

— \$57,491,995 added to the Reserve for Appropriations for future grants and projects.

— \$2,354,023 net loss on the disposition of securities in the non-Ford portion of the portfolio, including \$4,775,469 for the write-off of investments in Atlantic Acceptance Corp. (Canada).

Increases:

— \$118,084,395 due to an adjustment in carrying value of Ford Motor Company stock held by the Foundation from \$33 to \$36 per

share.* (The Foundation held 39,361,465 shares of Ford Motor Company Class A non-voting stock at the end of the 1965 fiscal year.)

— \$104,960,693 resulting from sale to a group of underwriters at \$50.594 a share, of 6,000,000 shares of Class A nonvoting Ford stock, carried at \$33 per share, which were converted into common stock for sale by the underwriters to the public. The first of seven public offerings was sold in 1956. Barring unexpected developments, the Foundation does not contemplate any further public offering of Ford stock. Hereafter, Foundation dispositions of Ford stock will be in such forms as private sale, exchanges with private investors, or grants. Two examples follow:

— \$3,533,282 resulting from the delivery to grantees of 162,434 shares of Ford stock at market values higher than the \$33 per share carrying value. These were the Foundation's first payments of grants in the form of stock.

— \$15,212,894 resulting from the sales of 759,857 shares of Ford stock to the trustee of the Savings and Stock Investment Program for Salaried Employees of Ford Motor Company. In February, 1965, under an agreement made this year, the trustee began buying monthly from the Foundation substantially all the Ford stock required for the program. The agreement will remain in effect indefinitely unless cancelled by either party.

The Foundation's Ford stock holdings have been reduced to 35.5 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, 1965 consisted of the following:

	Cost	Market Value
U. S. Government and U. S. Government Agency obligations	\$451,029,122	\$447,086,161
Other bonds and notes	522,019,476	522,632,296
Obligations of banks in the U. S.	242,381,924	241,667,334
Common stocks	350,308,367	427,206,174
Preferred stocks	8,270,353	8,934,775
Total	<u>\$1,574,009,242</u>	<u>\$1,647,526,740</u>

The book cost of the portfolio increased by \$242,000,711 during the fiscal year, representing \$65,578,032 in common stock and \$176,422,679 in fixed-income securities. The increases reflect the Foundation's continuing program of diversification and reinvestment of the proceeds from the disposition of Ford stock.

Included in the portfolio, mainly in "Other bonds and notes," are approximately \$385 million in securities purchased directly by the Foundation from corporate borrowers. At September 30, 1965, the Foundation had commitments for future direct placements totaling approximately \$15 million.

Maturities of fixed-income securities which cost \$1,215,430,522, were as follows:

Years	Face Amounts
1965-1966	\$409,814,000
1967	188,053,000
1968	107,309,000
1969	65,318,000
1970	64,050,000
1971-1975	246,096,000
1976-1985	97,843,000
1986 and later	40,196,000
Total	<u>\$1,218,679,000</u>

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

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

Foundation Premises

Of the amount shown in the balance sheet under this title, \$6,345,379 is the cost to September 30, 1965 of site acquisition and

preparation, planning, and construction of the building being erected in New York City to serve as Foundation headquarters; \$7,200 partial architectural costs for Foundation offices to be constructed in New Delhi, India; and \$57,797 the cost of residences purchased in Nairobi, Kenya.

Thomas H. Lenagh

Opinion of Independent Accountants

*To the Board of Trustees of
The Ford Foundation*

In our opinion, the statements appearing on pages 80 through 165 of this report present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1965 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, 1965 by correspondence with the depositaries.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

New York, N.Y.
November 19, 1965

The Ford Foundation

Balance Sheet

September 30, 1965

Assets

Cash		\$2,798,400
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable		14,339,773
Investments (at cost) (pages 84-105)		
Bonds and notes	\$973,048,598	
Obligations of banks in U. S.	242,381,924	
Common and preferred stocks	358,578,720	
Total (estimated market value \$1,647,526,740*)	<u>1,574,009,242</u>	
Ford Motor Company Nonvoting Class A Stock		
39,361,465 shares carried at \$36 per share**		1,417,012,740
Receivables and Other Assets		485,362
Foundation Premises (at cost)		6,410,376
		<u><u>\$3,015,055,893</u></u>

*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 \$423,529,399.

**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 \$33 to \$36 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 55 $\frac{7}{8}$ on September 30, 1965.

Liabilities, Reserves, and Fund Balances

Unpaid Grants (pages 110-161)		\$378,359,113
Accounts Payable		
For securities purchased but not received	\$23,685,100	
Other	<u>1,165,523</u>	24,850,623
Reserves		
Appropriations for grants and projects (pages 106-109)	\$174,745,589	
Unexpended balance of projects (pages 162-165)	<u>8,550,111</u>	183,295,700
Fund Balances (page 83)		<u>2,428,550,457</u>
		<u><u>\$3,015,055,893</u></u>

Income Fund Statement

for the year ended September 30, 1965

Income

Dividends, including \$88,812,112 on Ford Motor Company Class A Stock	\$99,269,293	
Interest	46,416,708	
	<u>\$145,686,001</u>	
Less — Investment expenses	279,310	
Total — Income		<u>\$145,406,691</u>

Grants and Project Expenditures

Grants approved (pages 110-161)	\$281,588,729	
Project expenditures (pages 162-165)	10,703,868	\$292,292,597
	<u>10,703,868</u>	

Administrative Expenses

Program administration	\$3,783,342	
General administration	3,487,685	7,271,027
	<u>3,487,685</u>	
Total — Grants, projects, and expenses		<u>\$299,563,624</u>

Excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income

Current year	(\$154,156,933)
Prior years	(693,378,665)
	<u>(847,535,598)</u>

Cumulative excess of grants, projects, and expenses over

income from establishment (1936) to September 30, 1965	<u><u>(\$847,535,598)</u></u>
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Principal Fund Statement

for the year ended September 30, 1965

Principal Fund Balance at beginning of year		\$3,219,944,514
Excess of net proceeds of sale of 6,759,857 shares of Ford Motor Company stock over the carrying value at September 30, 1964	\$120,173,587	
Excess of market value over carrying value of 162,434 shares of Ford Motor Company stock transferred to grantees in payment of grants, less related expenses	3,533,282	
Increase arising from adjustment in the carrying value of Ford Motor Company Class A Stock (See footnote page 80)	118,084,395	
Net loss on dispositions of other securities	(2,354,023)	239,437,241
Principal Fund Balance at end of year		<u>\$3,459,381,755</u>

Summary of Fund Balances

Principal Fund Balance, as above	\$3,459,381,755
Cumulative excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to September 30, 1965 (page 82)	<u>(847,535,598)</u>
Appropriations reserved for future grants and projects	<u>\$2,611,846,157</u> <u>(183,295,700)</u>
Fund Balances at September 30, 1965	<u>\$2,428,550,457</u>

Investments

at September 30, 1965

(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, 1965.)

Bonds and Notes

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST (see note above)	MARKET (estimated)
U. S. Government			
Treasury Notes			
Series B 3½%, Feb. 15, 1966	\$10,000	\$10,006,757	\$9,975,000
Series A 3¾%, Aug. 15, 1967	15,000	14,971,875	14,850,000
Treasury Bonds			
3¾%, Aug. 15, 1968	15,000	15,000,000	14,760,938
4%, Oct. 1, 1969	10,500	10,488,624	10,378,594
4%, Feb. 15, 1970	10,000	9,934,375	9,868,750
4%, Aug. 15, 1970	2,000	1,990,000	1,973,125
3½%, Nov. 15, 1971	33,000	32,904,063	32,113,125
4%, Feb. 15, 1972	20,000	20,065,582	19,606,250
4%, Aug. 15, 1972	15,000	14,943,750	14,681,250
4%, Aug. 15, 1973	21,000	20,805,156	20,494,688
4½%, Nov. 15, 1973	15,000	14,906,657	14,756,250
4½%, Feb. 15, 1974	15,000	14,899,219	14,760,938
4%, Feb. 15, 1993-88	5,000	4,936,250	4,765,625
	<u>\$186,500</u>	<u>\$185,852,308</u>	<u>\$182,984,533</u>
U. S. Government Agencies			
The Thirteen Banks for Cooperatives			
Consolidated Collateral Trust Debentures 4.35%, Apr. 4, 1966	\$5,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,995,313
The Federal Home Loan Banks			
Consolidated Bonds and Notes			
Series I 4.10%, Oct. 15, 1965	4,000	4,000,000	3,997,500
Series B 4.30%, Feb. 25, 1966	8,000	8,000,000	7,987,500
Series D 4.35%, Mar. 25, 1966	17,000	17,000,000	16,978,750
Series C 4.30%, Apr. 25, 1966	15,000	15,000,000	14,976,563
Series E 4.35%, May 25, 1966	2,500	2,500,908	2,496,875
Series H 4.40%, June 24, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,995,313
Series G 4.35%, July 25, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,992,188
Series A 4½%, Aug. 15, 1966	4,000	4,000,000	3,983,750
Series B 4¼%, Nov. 15, 1966	10,800	10,804,419	10,769,625
Series A 4¾%, Mar. 1, 1968	20,000	19,981,250	19,906,250

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
The Twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks			
Consolidated Collateral Trust Debentures			
4.20%, Oct. 4, 1965	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
4.30%, Feb. 1, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,995,313
4.30%, Mar. 1, 1966	15,000	15,000,000	14,985,938
The Twelve Federal Land Banks			
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan Bonds			
4.35%, May 2, 1966	15,000	15,000,000	14,981,250
4%, May 22, 1967	10,000	10,020,702	9,925,000
4½%, Oct. 23, 1967	11,500	11,513,114	11,428,125
4¼%, Mar. 20, 1968	2,000	1,997,984	1,987,500
4%, June 20, 1968	3,000	3,003,971	2,958,750
4¼%, Aug. 20, 1968	5,000	4,987,500	4,968,750
5½%, Feb. 20, 1970	4,250	4,268,448	4,345,625
4¾%, Apr. 21, 1975	10,000	9,984,375	9,850,000
4½%, Feb. 20, 1978-73	5,000	4,997,000	4,775,000
Federal National Mortgage Association			
Secondary Market Operations Debentures			
Series B 3¾%, Mar. 10, 1966	8,500	8,501,341	8,468,125
Series A 4½%, Dec. 12, 1966	8,000	7,989,330	7,970,000
Series A, 4½%, Oct. 11, 1967	10,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Series A 4¾%, Apr. 10, 1970	2,000	2,031,864	2,005,000
Series B 4½%, Sept. 10, 1971	10,000	9,987,500	9,925,000
Series A 5½%, Feb. 10, 1972	4,000	3,985,000	4,120,000
Series B 4¾%, June 12, 1972	9,000	9,000,000	8,887,500
Participation in Government Mortgage Liquidation Trusts			
4½%, Nov. 1, 1966	2,500	2,500,000	2,490,625
4¾%, Nov. 1, 1971	4,600	4,605,972	4,548,250
Participation Certificates Series B			
4½%, due annually, July 1, 1968-73	19,500	19,516,136	19,406,250
	<u>\$265,150</u>	<u>\$265,176,814</u>	<u>\$264,101,628</u>
Transportation			
ACF Industries			
Equipment Trust Series A 4.20%, due annually, Apr. 15, 1966-68†	\$1,200	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000*
American Locomotive & Equipment Corp.			
Secured Note 5½%, due quarterly, Oct. 1, 1965-July 1, 1973†	1,424	1,446,526	1,446,526*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.			
Conditional Sale Agreement 4.30%, due annually, Mar. 1, 1967-72†	16,429	16,428,742	16,428,742*
Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.			
Conditional Sale Agreement 3%, due monthly, Oct. 19, 1965-67 (guaranteed by Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.)†	55	53,483	53,483*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

86	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. and Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. Conditional Sale Agreement 3%, due monthly, Oct. 19, 1965-67†	137	133,532	133,532*
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. and Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (operating Clinchfield Railroad Co.) Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement 4½%, due quarterly, Sept. 1, 1967-June 1, 1973†	2,010	2,010,000	2,010,000*
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement 5%, due annually, Dec. 1, 1965-76†	4,800	4,800,000	4,800,000*
Continental Air Lines Series C Notes 6½%, due semi-annually, Dec. 31, 1965-72† 6¼%, due semi-annually, Dec. 31, 1967-72†	1,750 1,000	1,749,920 1,000,000	1,749,920* 1,000,000*
Fruit Growers Express Co. Equipment Trust of 1955 Series T 3.40%, due annually, Aug. 1, 1966-70† Equipment Trust of 1964 Series GG 4.35%, due annually, Mar. 15, 1966-69†	500 1,992	483,326 1,992,000	483,326* 1,992,000*
Great Northern Railway Second Equipment Trust of 1960 4⅞%, due semi-annually, Mar. 1, 1966-Sept. 1, 1969	799	795,505	800,893
Kanawha-Ohio Corp. Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement 4.40%, due annually, June 1, 1966-72 (guaranteed by Chesapeake & Ohio Railway)†	2,800	2,800,000	2,800,000*
Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co. Conditional Sale Agreement 4⅝%, due semi-annually, Jan. 15, 1966-69†	3,521	3,521,015	3,521,015*
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. Equipment Trust Series CC 4%, due annually, July 1, 1966-67 Conditional Sale Agreements 3.20%, due quarterly, Dec. 15, 1965-Sept. 15, 1966† 3.35%, due monthly, Oct. 19, 1965-Apr. 19, 1971†	611 102 482	610,534 100,692 468,793	606,639 100,692* 468,793*
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. Equipment Trust of 1960 5½%, due annually, June 1, 1966-75 (guaranteed by U. S. Government)†	2,667	2,666,667	2,666,667*
North American Car Corp. Equipment Trust 1963 Series 4.30%, Sept. 1, 1966† 4.35%, Sept. 1, 1967† 4.40%, Sept. 1, 1968†	500 500 500	500,000 500,000 500,000	500,000* 500,000* 500,000*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Serial Equipment Trust 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due annually,
June 14, 1966-68

722	716,183	712,073
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Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Participation in Conditional Sale Agreements

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due semi-annually, Apr. 1, 1966-67†

1,884	1,884,043	1,884,043*
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4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due semi-annually, Mar. 1, 1968-Sept. 1, 1969†

2,554	2,554,291	2,554,291*
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4.60%, due semi-annually, Apr. 1, 1968-70†

2,826	2,826,064	2,826,064*
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4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due semi-annually, Mar. 1, 1970-Sept. 1, 1972†

3,831	3,831,436	3,831,436*
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Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co.

Equipment Trust Series P 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, Nov. 1, 1965

437	415,059	435,361
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Southern Pacific Co.

Participation in Conditional Sale Agreements

4.35%, due annually, Feb. 1, 1966-69†

6,667	6,666,667	6,666,667*
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3.25%-3.30%, due annually, Apr. 1, 1966-71†

2,996	2,995,596	2,995,596*
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Equipment Trust Series 11 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, due annually,
Feb. 1, 1966-70

2,500	2,483,435	2,472,500
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Trailer Train Co.

Equipment Trust Series 4 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Dec. 1, 1968

324	320,754	318,330
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Participation in Conditional Sale Agreement

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due annually, Dec. 15, 1965-69†

3,075	3,075,000	3,075,000*
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Equipment Trust Series 5 4.60%, due annually,
May 15, 1966-70†

4,575	4,575,000	4,575,000*
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Union Pacific Railroad Co.

Conditional Sale Agreement 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, due semi-annually,
Dec. 1, 1965-June 1, 1970†

8,105	8,105,074	8,105,074*
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<u>\$84,275</u>	<u>\$84,209,337</u>	<u>\$84,213,663</u>
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Public Utility**American & Foreign Power Co.**

Junior Debentures 4.80%, Jan. 1, 1987

\$1,500	\$1,295,233	\$1,252,500
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American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Debentures

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, Feb. 1, 1971

1,200	1,093,263	1,092,000
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3 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, July 1, 1990

6,900	7,038,319	6,184,125
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Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp.

First Mortgage 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, Nov. 1, 1975

850	731,000	722,500
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Detroit Edison Co.

General and Refunding Mortgage Series L

3.20%, Jan. 15, 1973

1,500	1,488,750	1,366,875
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Duke Power Co.

First and Refunding Mortgage Series

2.65%, Sept. 1, 1977†

3,000	2,796,476	2,796,476*
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*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

88	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
El Paso Natural Gas Co.			
Promissory Notes 3¾%, due annually, May 4, 1966-69†	4,000	3,582,047	3,582,047*
First Mortgage Pipe Line Bond 5½%, due semi-annually, Dec. 1, 1965-Apr. 1, 1980†	1,917	1,917,000	1,917,000*
Mississippi Power Co.			
First Mortgage 3½%, Sept. 1, 1971	2,000	1,967,500	1,840,000
Northern Natural Gas Co.			
Sinking Fund Debentures 4¾%, Nov. 1, 1977	762	762,000	746,760
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.			
First and Refunding Mortgage Series E 3¼%, Aug. 1, 1966	2,000	1,965,150	1,975,000
Public Service Electric & Gas Co.			
First and Refunding Mortgage 3½%, Oct. 1, 1965	6,000	5,723,584	6,000,000
Southern California Gas Co.			
First Mortgage Series B 3¾%, June 1, 1981	1,750	1,772,109	1,592,500
United Gas Corp.			
First Mortgage & Collateral Trust Bonds 4½%, Mar. 1, 1977	1,424	1,444,277	1,384,840
West Shore Pipe Line Co.			
Promissory Note Series B 5%, due semi-annually, Jan. 1, 1969-July 1, 1987†	7,600	7,600,000	7,600,000*
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.			
First Mortgage 3¾%, Apr. 15, 1986	2,000	2,025,712	1,772,500
	<u>\$44,403</u>	<u>\$43,202,420</u>	<u>\$41,825,123</u>
Industrial			
Babcock & Wilcox Co.			
Promissory Note 3¾%, due annually, June 1, 1967-74†	\$1,763	\$1,763,000	\$1,763,000*
Brown Engineering Co.			
Senior Notes 6%, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1966-74 (with warrants to purchase 21,000 shares common stock)†	1,063	1,062,500	1,062,500*
6%, due semi-annually, Aug. 1, 1974-Feb. 1, 1977†	784	750,000	750,000*
Capital Cities Broadcasting Corp.			
Promissory Note 5¾%, due semi-annually, Apr. 1, 1971-Oct. 1, 1972 (with warrants to purchase 75,000 shares common stock)†	7,500	7,500,000	7,500,000*
Chesebrough-Pond's			
Promissory Note 5%, due annually, Aug. 1, 1967-76†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
Chris-Craft Industries and Chris-Craft Corp.			
Joint and Several Promissory Note 5¾%, due annually, Oct. 10, 1967-78 (with warrants to purchase 36,176 shares Chris-Craft Industries common stock)†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

89	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Cities Service Co.			
Sinking Fund Debentures 3%, Jan. 1, 1977	2,000	1,737,500	1,700,000
Clark Equipment Co.			
Note, Oct. 11, 1965	2,000	1,997,639	1,997,639*
Coastal States Gas Producing Co.			
Sinking Fund Debentures 5½%, Mar. 1, 1980 (with warrants to purchase 60,000 shares common stock)†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
DeLaval Turbine			
Subordinated Note 6%, due annually, May 1, 1969-77†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
Ethyl Corp.			
Subordinated Promissory Note 5¾%, due annually, Nov. 1, 1979-82†	3,000	2,332,436	2,332,436*
Hilton Hotels Corp.			
Mortgage Note 6¾%, due semi-annually, Oct. 1, 1965-80†	762	761,678	761,678*
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.			
First Mortgage 4¼%, due annually, Apr. 1, 1966-81†	1,520	1,520,000	1,520,000*
J. J. Newberry Co.			
Subordinated Note 5¼%, due annually, Oct. 1, 1967-81 (with warrants to purchase 25,000 shares common stock)†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
Rapid-American Corp.			
Secured Note 5¾%, due annually, June 1, 1967-76 (with warrants to purchase 50,000 shares common stock)†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co.			
Bonds 4%, due semi-annually, Jan. 1, 1966-Oct. 1, 1968†	845	798,525	798,525*
Southern Nitrogen Co.			
Subordinated Note 6%, due annually, July 1, 1967-Jan. 1, 1979†	2,700	2,700,000	2,700,000*
Southwest Forest Industries			
General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond 6¼%, due annually, Jan. 1, 1966-July 1, 1980 (with warrants to purchase 23,210 shares common stock)†	3,860	3,860,000	3,860,000*
Superior Oil Co.			
Debentures 3¾%, July 1, 1981	1,600	1,600,000	1,456,000
Tidewater Oil Co.			
Sinking Fund Debentures 3½%, Apr. 1, 1986	1,500	1,500,000	1,275,000
United Artists Corp.			
Subordinated Note 6%, due annually, Feb. 1, 1967-76 (with warrants to purchase 33,943 shares common stock)†	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

90	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
White Motor Co.			
Promissory Note 5¼%, Feb. 1, 1966†	150	150,000	150,000*
	<u>\$52,047</u>	<u>\$51,033,278</u>	<u>\$50,626,778</u>
Financial			
Algonquin Realty			
Secured Note 5¾%, due semi-annually, Jan. 1, 1966-July 1, 1982†	\$6,952	\$6,952,000	\$6,952,000*
American Acceptance Corp.			
Subordinated Note 6¼%, due annually, July 1, 1966-72†	790	774,200	774,200*
American Investment Co.			
Senior Note 4.65%, July 1, 1970†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Approved Bancredit Corp.			
Senior Subordinated Note 6%, due semi-annually, Nov. 1, 1965-73 (guaranteed by Albee Homes, with warrants to purchase 73,486 shares Albee Homes common stock)†	2,550	2,550,000	2,550,000*
Artina Corp.			
Participation in Note 4½%, June 1, 1966†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Associates Investment Co.			
Notes			
Oct. 4, 1965	1,000	999,646	999,646*
4½%, May 26, 1966	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
4½%, May 27, 1966	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Avco Delta Corp.			
Senior Note 6½%, due semi-annually, Nov. 15, 1965-May 15, 1967†	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*
Broadstock Fixture Corp.			
Promissory Note 6%, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1966-Aug. 1, 1976†	4,647	4,647,398	4,647,398*
Brooks Properties			
Promissory Notes			
5½%, due quarterly, Oct. 12, 1965-Apr. 12, 1976†	1,035	1,034,693	1,034,693*
5½%, due quarterly, Oct. 12, 1965-Apr. 12, 1976†	2,006	1,993,904	1,993,904*
C.I.T. Financial Corp.			
Promissory Note 4½%, Nov. 1, 1965†	10,000	10,001,875	10,001,875*
Capital Finance Corp.			
Senior Note 4.70%, July 1, 1968†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Computer 309			
Secured Note 4½%, due monthly, Nov. 1, 1965-Dec. 1, 1967†	495	494,523	494,523*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

91	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Dial Finance Corp.			
Senior Notes			
4.65%, July 1, 1970†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
5¾%, due annually, July 1, 1966-75†	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*
Family Finance Corp.			
Senior Promissory Note 5%, Feb. 1, 1969†	4,500	4,500,000	4,500,000*
Financial General Corp.			
Collateral Trust Bond 6%, due annually, June 1, 1966-76†	2,760	2,760,000	2,760,000*
General Acceptance Corp.			
Senior Note 4⅞%, Oct. 1, 1968†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
General Development Corp.			
Promissory Note 6%, due annually, Aug. 15, 1966-73 (with warrants to purchase 65,000 shares common stock)†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
General Finance Corp.			
Senior Promissory Notes			
5%, due annually, July 1, 1966-67†	4,000	4,000,000	4,000,000*
5%, Feb. 1, 1968†	4,500	4,500,000	4,500,000*
Giant Realty			
First Mortgage 6%, due semi-annually, Nov. 1, 1965-May 1, 1987†	3,063	3,062,615	3,062,615*
Greatamerica Corp.			
Collateral Note 5¼%, Oct. 1, 1979†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Greyhound Leasing & Financial Corp.			
Senior Secured Note 6%, due semi-annually, Oct. 1, 1966-Apr. 1, 1971†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
ITT Aetna Finance Co.			
Senior Promissory Note 4¾%, Dec. 1, 1969†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
International Housing Capital Corp.			
Promissory Notes, Series A			
5%, due semi-annually, Dec. 10, 1965-79†	114	114,061	114,061*
5%, due semi-annually, Dec. 10, 1965-June 10, 1980†	344	343,291	343,291*
Interstate Finance Corp.			
Senior Promissory Note 5⅞%, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1966-Aug. 1, 1968†	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*
Interstate Securities Co.			
Note 4⅞%, July 1, 1966†	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*
Senior Note 5%, Feb. 1, 1967†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Promissory Note 5%, Mar. 8, 1970†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Junior Subordinated Note 6¼%, due annually, May 1, 1969-78†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
Local Loan Co.			
Senior Promissory Note 5¾%, Dec. 1, 1965†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Marine Midland Properties Corp.			
Promissory Note Series A 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due semi-annually, Jan. 1, 1966-July 1, 1971†	1,653	1,652,906	1,652,906*
Montgomery Ward Credit Corp.			
Note, Oct. 11, 1965	3,000	2,996,458	2,996,458*
Newcount Corp.			
Senior Promissory Note 6%, due quarterly, Dec. 1, 1965-June 1, 1980†	4,316	4,315,596	4,315,596*
Parktown Corp.			
Promissory Note 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, due quarterly, Jan. 1, 1966-75†	3,757	3,757,084	3,757,084*
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles			
Secured Note 4%, due annually, Mar. 22, 1966-67†	400	386,593	386,593*
Rosenthal & Rosenthal			
Senior Note 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, due annually, Apr. 1, 1967-73†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Seaboard Finance Corp.			
Senior Note 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, July 1, 1970†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corp.			
Debentures 5%, July 15, 1982	1,000	979,369	1,015,000
Notes			
Oct. 4, 1965	1,000	999,646	999,646*
Oct. 11, 1965	2,000	1,997,639	1,997,639*
Second Union Properties of Delaware			
Participation in Secured Note 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, June 30, 1966†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Sibarco Corp.			
Participation in Note 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, June 1, 1966†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Singer Credit Corp.			
Promissory Notes			
4.35%, Oct. 1, 1965†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
4.35%, Apr. 1, 1966†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
State Loan & Finance Corp.			
Senior Promissory Note 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, Mar. 15, 1969†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Stonehaven Properties			
Secured Note 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due quarterly, Oct. 11, 1965-Apr. 11, 1967†	451	451,431	451,431*
James Talcott, Inc.			
Notes			
Jan. 25, 1966	5,000	4,929,514	4,929,514*
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, May 9, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, May 12, 1966	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Thorp Finance Corp.			
Promissory Note Series A 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, due annually, July 1, 1966-72†	2,100	2,100,000	2,100,000*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Tri-Continental Corp.			
Debentures 3⅞%, Mar. 1, 1966	1,000	995,620	995,000
West Covina Fixture Corp.			
Note 6%, due semi-annually, Jan. 9, 1966-July 9, 1977†	1,726	1,726,332	1,726,332*
	<u>\$155,159</u>	<u>\$155,016,394</u>	<u>\$155,051,405</u>
Canadian			
Aircraft Properties			
First Mortgage Bond 6½%, due quarterly, Oct. 10, 1965-Jan. 10, 1987†	\$2,397	\$2,397,006	\$2,397,006*
Aluminum Co. of Canada			
Sinking Fund Debentures 4½%, Apr. 1, 1980	489	498,780	473,108
Atlantic Acceptance Corp.			
Note 5%, Dec. 16, 1965†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Bank of Nova Scotia			
Deposit Receipts			
4¾%, Oct. 3, 1966†	2,500	2,500,000	2,500,000*
5¼%, due annually, Mar. 10, 1967-71†	6,500	6,500,000	6,500,000*
Canada, Government of			
Bonds (payable in Canadian funds)			
5½%, Apr. 1, 1976	10,000	9,547,500	9,250,000
5%, June 1, 1988	5,000	4,478,625	4,400,000
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce			
Certificate of Deposit 4 ¹³ / ₁₆ %, Nov. 15, 1965	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.			
Collateral Trust 3½%, Oct. 1, 1966 (payable in Canadian funds)	450	453,316	402,750
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien			
Dollar Promissory Notes			
5¼%, Oct. 1, 1965†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
5¼%, Aug. 1, 1966†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
duPont of Canada			
Promissory Note, Sept. 1, 1967 (payable in Canadian funds)†	3,000	2,774,034	2,774,034*
Export Finance Corp. of Canada			
Notes 5⅛%, July 2, 1967†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Industrial Acceptance Corp.			
Secured Note 5.60%, June 15, 1967†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Montreal, City of			
Sinking Fund Debentures Local Improvements			
5⅜%, June 15, 1980	1,514	1,509,458	1,517,785
5½%, May 15, 1981	1,983	1,983,000	2,002,830

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Montreal Metropolitan Corp.			
Sinking Fund Debentures Boulevard Construction 5½%, Feb. 1, 1985	1,801	1,782,990	1,846,025
New Brunswick, Province of			
Sinking Fund Debentures 5¾%, Feb. 1, 1985	1,198	1,193,807	1,198,000
Ottawa, City of			
Serial Debentures 4¾%, due annually, Aug. 1, 1966-72†	1,810	1,810,000	1,810,000*
Toronto Dominion Bank			
Certificate of Deposit 4.60%, Mar. 8, 1967†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Trafalgar, Ontario, Township of			
Debentures 6¼%, due annually, May 1, 1966-76 (payable in Canadian funds)†	646	654,656	600,522*
	<u>\$55,288</u>	<u>\$54,083,172</u>	<u>\$53,672,060</u>
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			
3¾%, May 15, 1968	\$3,650	\$3,579,199	\$3,558,750
3½%, Jan. 1, 1969	3,000	2,927,406	2,887,500
3½%, Oct. 15, 1971	4,000	3,850,953	3,770,000
4½%, Jan. 1, 1977	3,000	3,000,000	2,970,000
4¼%, May 1, 1978	1,500	1,495,885	1,440,000
4¼%, Jan. 15, 1979	3,000	3,009,290	2,880,000
5%, Feb. 15, 1985	3,000	3,000,000	3,082,500
Participation Certificates in Loans			
Australia, Commonwealth of			
4¼%, due annually, Sept. 1, 1967-68†	4,766	4,491,341	4,491,341*
Belgium, Kingdom of			
4¾%, Aug. 15, 1967†	2,000	1,976,722	1,976,722*
Cassa per Il Mezzogiorno (guaranteed by Republic of Italy)			
5½%, Feb. 15, 1969†	1,441	1,441,000	1,441,000*
5½%, Aug. 15, 1969†	3,107	3,107,000	3,107,000*
Denmark, Kingdom of			
5¼%, Aug. 1, 1966†	202	202,000	202,000*
4¼%, Feb. 1, 1967†	1,516	1,452,934	1,452,934*
5¼%, Feb. 1, 1967†	215	215,000	215,000*
East Africa High Commission (guaranteed by United Kingdom)			
4¾%, due semi-annually, Jan. 15, 1967-July 15, 1969†	4,534	4,400,206	4,400,206*
Électricité et Gaz d'Algérie (guaranteed by Republic of France)			
4¾%, due semi-annually, Mar. 1, 1970-Sept. 1, 1971†	970	933,386	933,386*
Israel, State of			
5%, Feb. 15, 1967†	200	200,000	200,000*
5%, Aug. 15, 1967†	200	200,000	200,000*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

*Carried at maturity value less foreign exchange discount.

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Mifalei Yam Hamelah B.M. (guaranteed by State of Israel)			
5%, Nov. 15, 1966†	350	350,000	350,000*
5%, May 15, 1967†	250	250,000	250,000*
Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy (guaranteed by Republic of Finland)			
5½%, due semi-annually, Apr. 15, 1966-68†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) (guaranteed by United Kingdom)			
4¾%, due semi-annually, Feb. 1, 1967-Aug. 1, 1969†	3,033	2,943,123	2,943,123*
Norway, Kingdom of			
4¾%, Feb. 1, 1966†	685	673,424	673,424*
4¾%, Apr. 15, 1966†	725	712,204	712,204*
4¾%, Aug. 1, 1966†	701	687,751	687,751*
Société Anonyme des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie (guaranteed by Republic of France)			
5½%, due semi-annually, Jan. 1, 1973-July 1, 1975†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Southern Rhodesia (guaranteed by United Kingdom)			
4¾%, May 1, 1967†	667	649,591	649,591*
4¾%, due annually, Nov. 1, 1967-69†	2,000	1,937,531	1,937,531*
	<u>\$54,712</u>	<u>\$53,685,946</u>	<u>\$53,411,963</u>

Foreign

Alabama Trading Co. (Japan) (Affiliate of Taiyo Fishery Co.)			
Secured Note 7½%, Oct. 15, 1965 (with option to purchase 3,676,470 shares Taiyo Fishery Co. capital stock)†	\$3,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000*
Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft (West Germany)			
Senior Dollar Promissory Note 6½%, due annually, Apr. 1, 1966-74†	4,500	4,500,000	4,500,000*
Argentine Republic			
External Loan Bonds 6½%, July 1, 1973	1,000	950,000	805,000
Austria, Republic of			
Promissory Note 6%, due annually, Dec. 1, 1967-69†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Italy)			
Fixed Deposit 5¼%, Jan. 15, 1966†	625	625,000	625,000*
Bank of London and Montreal (Nassau Branch)			
Fixed Deposits			
5¼%, Feb. 4, 1967†	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*
5¼%, Feb. 4, 1968†	1,500	1,500,000	1,500,000*
Belgium, Kingdom of			
External Loan Sinking Fund Bond Series AA 6%, due semi-annually, Oct. 15, 1965-Apr. 15, 1974†	900	886,500	886,500*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

96	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Commercial Bank of Copenhagen			
Dollar Notes 6%, due annually, May 1, 1966-69†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Compagnie Centrale de Financement (France)			
Guaranteed Dollar Promissory Note 6½%, due annually, Feb. 1, 1971-74†	3,700	3,700,000	3,700,000*
Denmark, Kingdom of			
External Loan Bonds 5¼%, Mar. 1, 1978	1,000	987,500	980,000
Finland, Republic of			
External Loan Bonds 6%, Mar. 15, 1973	1,000	987,500	970,000
6%, Dec. 1, 1979	1,000	975,000	955,000
Hitachi, Ltd. (Japan)			
Convertible Debenture 6½%, Sept. 30, 1977†	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Industrias Unidas de Nuevo Laredo, S.A. (Mexico)			
Secured Promissory Note 7%, June 15, 1966†	4,000	4,000,000	4,000,000*
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. (Japan)			
Guaranteed Dollar Notes 6¾%, due semi-annually, Dec. 1, 1965-June 1, 1977†	4,800	4,800,000	4,800,000*
Mitsubishi Electric Corp. (Japan)			
Convertible Debenture 6½%, due semi-annually, Sept. 30, 1972-78†	500	500,000	500,000*
New Zealand, Government of			
Bonds 5¾%, Oct. 15, 1976	897	874,575	901,485
Oy Tampella Ab (Finland)			
Dollar Promissory Note 6½%, Dec. 31, 1968 (guaranteed by Ab Nordiska Foreningsbanken)†	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000*
Rand Selection Corp. (Union of South Africa)			
Debenture 5½%, June 14, 1968 (guaranteed by Barclay's Bank, D.C.O.)†	5,000	5,000,000	5,000,000*
Schering A. G. (West Germany)			
Promissory Notes 5½%, Dec. 31, 1965†	500	496,644	496,644*
5½%, June 30, 1966†	500	496,132	496,132*
State Bank of India (New Delhi)			
Fixed Deposits 5%, Oct. 6, 1965 (Rupees 2,380,000)	500	500,000	500,000*
5%, Oct. 17, 1965 (Rupees 2,300,000)	483	483,000	483,000*
5½%, Feb. 5, 1966 (Rupees 3,600,000)	756	756,000	756,000*
5%, Feb. 6, 1966 (Rupees 4,200,000)	882	882,000	882,000*
Westminster Investing Corp. (England)			
Participation in loan 5%, Mar. 1, 1966 (guaranteed by Martins Bank, England)†	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
	<u>\$48,543</u>	<u>\$48,399,851</u>	<u>\$48,236,761</u>

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

Convertible Debentures and Notes

American Airlines 4%, May 1, 1990	\$1,450	\$1,621,651	\$1,653,000
American Optical Co. 4.40%, Oct. 1, 1980	350	376,564	633,500
Baxter Laboratories 4%, Apr. 1, 1982	410	419,608	506,350
Boeing Airplane Co. 4½%, July 1, 1980	1,000	1,146,652	2,000,000
Celanese Corp. of America 4%, Apr. 1, 1990	2,000	2,192,389	2,190,000
Cerro Corp. 5½%, Jan. 1, 1979	140	147,464	197,400
City Products Corp. 5%, June 1, 1982	1,660	1,900,722	2,884,250
Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp. 4½%, June 1, 1984	300	307,613	376,500
Control Data Corp. 3¾%, Feb. 1, 1989	855	872,388	684,000
Douglas Aircraft Co. 4%, Feb. 1, 1977	450	456,750	461,250
First National Bank of Atlanta 3½%, July 31, 1989	387	386,500	402,480
First National City Bank 4%, July 1, 1990	7,000	7,222,500	7,743,750
General American Oil Co. of Texas 4¾%, May 1, 1984	500	544,470	541,250
General Development Corp. 6%, May 1, 1975	700	763,875	621,250
General Foam Co. 6%, Oct. 1, 1981	300	294,050	316,500
General Telephone & Electronics Corp. 4%, Mar. 15, 1990	1,250	1,276,595	1,428,125
Georgia-Pacific Corp. 4½%, Sept. 1, 1976†	800	800,000	800,000*
W. R. Grace & Co. 4¼%, Mar. 1, 1990	2,000	2,274,523	2,280,000
Greatamerica Corp. 4%, Apr. 1, 1985	1,500	1,500,000	1,395,000
High Voltage Engineering Corp. 4¾%, May 1, 1973†	750	735,000	735,000*

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

98	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Hooker Chemical Co. 5%, Sept. 15, 1984	600	717,255	771,000
Hunt Foods and Industries 4¾%, July 1, 1986	950	1,090,509	910,813
International Silver Co. 4%, May 1, 1985	500	505,019	577,500
Kawecki Chemical Co. 4⅞%, May 1, 1976	350	360,142	322,875
Keystone Steel & Wire Co. 4½%, Oct. 1, 1981	300	304,500	310,500
Pan American World Airways 4½%, Jan. 15, 1984	2,000	2,377,771	2,582,500
Stouffer Foods Corp. 4¼%, Oct. 1, 1981	300	298,788	345,000
United Air Lines 4%, Mar. 1, 1990	1,000	1,090,937	1,382,500
Xerox Corp. 4%, May 1, 1984	300	404,843	542,250
	<u>\$30,102</u>	<u>\$32,389,078</u>	<u>\$35,594,543</u>
Total — Bonds and Notes	<u>\$976,179</u>	<u>\$973,048,598</u>	<u>\$969,718,457</u>

Obligations of Banks in the United States

Certificates of Deposit

American Fletcher National Bank & Trust Co. 4½%, Feb. 21, 1966	\$2,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,998,388
American National Bank of Denver 4½%, Mar. 1, 1966	500	500,000	499,115
4½%, July 15, 1966	500	500,000	498,473
4½%, Aug. 16, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	996,785
Bank of New York 4½%, June 15, 1967	5,000	5,000,000	4,975,596
4½%, July 17, 1967	5,000	5,000,000	4,974,442
Bankers Trust Co. 4½%, Oct. 14, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,985,637
4½%, Jan. 3, 1967	5,000	5,000,000	4,981,616
4½%, Jan. 5, 1967	5,000	5,000,000	4,981,540
4.45%, Jan. 9, 1967	2,000	2,000,000	1,991,795
4½%, Apr. 5, 1967	5,000	5,000,000	4,982,316

	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.			
4.40%, Oct. 26, 1965	1,000	1,000,000	999,940
4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Nov. 8, 1965	1,000	1,000,000	999,885
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Jan. 27, 1967	5,000	5,000,000	4,980,714
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Mar. 29, 1967	5,000	5,000,000	4,978,447
First City National Bank of Houston			
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Aug. 5, 1966	2,000	2,000,000	1,994,500
First National Bank of Atlanta			
4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Oct. 18, 1965	1,000	1,000,000	999,919
4.45%, Jan. 17, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	998,819
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Nov. 3, 1966	2,000	2,000,000	1,990,724
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Dec. 1, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	995,252
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Dec. 5, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	995,230
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, July 20, 1967	1,000	1,000,000	990,873
First National Bank of Boston			
4.40%, Dec. 27, 1965	5,000	5,000,000	4,999,395
4.40%, Jan. 3, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,997,370
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, May 17, 1966	7,000	7,000,000	6,987,898
First National Bank of Memphis			
4%, May 2, 1966	4,000	4,000,000	3,978,524
4%, July 1, 1966	3,750	3,750,000	3,725,164
First National City Bank (New York)			
4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Nov. 22, 1965	2,000	2,000,000	1,999,726
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Sept. 20, 1966	3,000	3,000,000	2,994,196
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Sept. 22, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	998,066
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Oct. 3, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	998,070
Franklin National Bank			
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, June 29, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	997,774
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, July 28, 1966	2,000	2,000,000	1,995,091
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Aug. 30, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	997,288
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Sept. 29, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	997,055
Harris Trust & Savings Bank			
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Jan. 10, 1966	3,000	3,000,000	2,999,146
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Jan. 12, 1966	2,000	2,000,000	1,999,400
Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis			
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, June 29, 1967	2,000	2,000,000	1,981,854
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, June 27, 1968	3,000	3,000,000	2,972,860
Irving Trust Co.			
4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, Jan. 17, 1966	4,000	4,000,000	3,997,430
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Nov. 28, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,987,889
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Dec. 12, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	997,583
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, July 3, 1967	10,000	10,000,000	9,952,037
Marine Midland Trust Co.			
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, July 3, 1967	10,000	10,000,000	9,933,394
Marine Trust Co. of Western New York (Buffalo)			
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Nov. 25, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,977,346
Mellon National Bank			
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Sept. 9, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,990,318
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, May 1, 1967	3,000	3,000,000	2,988,413
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, May 3, 1967	2,000	2,000,000	1,992,251
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Sept. 8, 1967	3,000	3,000,000	2,985,869
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Sept. 12, 1967	2,000	2,000,000	1,990,595

100	FACE AMOUNT (in thousands)	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Mercantile National Bank of Dallas			
4½%, June 15, 1967	1,000	1,000,000	994,267
4½%, July 5, 1967	1,000	1,000,000	994,280
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York			
4½%, July 15, 1966	3,000	3,000,000	2,993,091
4½%, Aug. 25, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	997,589
4½%, Sept. 15, 1966	10,000	10,000,000	9,976,325
Philadelphia National Bank			
4½%, May 20, 1970	2,000	2,000,000	1,963,214
Republic National Bank of Dallas			
4¾%, Jan. 24, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,995,133
Texas National Bank of Commerce			
4½%, Jan. 3, 1967	3,000	3,000,000	2,985,375
Union Bank of Los Angeles			
4¾%, Jan. 24, 1966	2,000	2,000,000	1,998,017
Union Commerce Bank (Cleveland)			
4.40%, Jan. 3, 1966	2,000	2,000,000	1,998,445
	<u>\$183,750</u>	<u>\$183,750,000</u>	<u>\$183,097,744</u>

Notes

Citizens & Southern National Bank

Savings Bonds, Series C, Redeemable
in full at holder's option quarterly

4½%, Apr. 30, 1970/66	\$1,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
4½%, July 7, 1970/66	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
4½%, Sept. 21, 1970/66	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

First National Bank of Boston

4½%, Apr. 28, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	997,787
4½%, Apr. 29, 1966	1,000	1,000,000	997,780
4½%, May 5, 1966	3,000	3,000,000	2,993,220

First National Bank of Chicago

4½%, Sept. 8, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,985,759
4½%, Sept. 9, 1966	5,000	5,000,000	4,985,747

First National Bank of Memphis

May 2, 1966	1,000	963,202	969,683
6%, July 1, 1966	1,250	1,250,000	1,255,618

National Shawmut Bank of Boston

Feb. 11, 1966	5,000	4,918,722	4,911,597
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Republic National Bank of Dallas

4½%, Nov. 4, 1966	6,000	6,000,000	5,997,443
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United California Bank

4½%, Mar. 15, 1966	4,000	4,000,000	3,992,122
4½%, Apr. 7, 1966	3,000	3,000,000	2,993,293
4½%, May 10, 1966	4,000	4,000,000	3,989,541

	<u>\$42,250</u>	<u>\$42,131,924</u>	<u>\$42,069,590</u>
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Special Deposits

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (New York) 4 5/16%, Jan. 4, 1966†	\$500	\$500,000	\$500,000*
Dry Dock Savings Bank	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Greater New York Savings Bank	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo			
4½%, Jan. 17, 1967	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
4½%, Jan. 19, 1967	2,000	2,000,000	2,000,000*
4½%, Mar. 2, 1967	4,000	4,000,000	4,000,000*
New York Bank for Savings	3,000	3,000,000	3,000,000*
	\$16,500	\$16,500,000	\$16,500,000
Total — Obligations of Banks in the United States	\$242,500	\$242,381,924	\$241,667,334

Common Stocks

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Banks and Finance			
American Express Co.	40,000	\$2,023,200	\$2,820,000
American Security & Trust Co. and affiliate, American Security Corp.	30,000	832,803	1,470,000
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.	48,000	2,668,517	2,862,000
Chase Manhattan Bank	35,000	2,384,273	2,471,875
Crocker-Citizens National Bank	55,000	2,498,560	2,351,250
First National Bank of Atlanta	45,000	2,213,313	2,801,250
First National Bank of Chicago	50,000	2,994,866	3,100,000
First National City Bank (New York)	40,000	2,235,301	2,490,000
First National State Bank of New Jersey	37,000	1,603,663	1,443,000
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.	30,000	3,018,089	3,210,000
Trust Co. of Georgia	17,000	2,521,339	2,516,000
United Virginia Bankshares	30,000	1,483,314	1,657,500
Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.	96,000	2,997,517	3,672,000
Western Bancorporation	112,000	3,994,774	4,032,000
Whitney Holding Corp.	28,500	1,495,638	1,781,250
		\$34,965,167	\$38,678,125
Chemicals			
Dow Chemical Co.	51,000	\$3,253,826	\$3,818,625
duPont of Canada	34,500	1,023,910	1,507,346
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.	16,500	2,561,187	3,968,250
Eastman Kodak Co.	59,000	2,951,059	5,944,250
Ethyl Corp.	69,000	636,124	2,751,375
Freeport Sulphur Co.	40,000	2,093,080	2,415,000
Hercules Powder Co.	76,000	3,004,208	3,040,000

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Hooker Chemical Corp.	27,000	1,254,006	1,242,000
International Minerals & Chemical Corp.	32,500	1,727,026	1,925,625
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.	27,000	1,575,544	1,603,125
Monsanto Co.	69,000	4,601,647	5,778,750
Polaroid Corp.	50,000	1,998,692	4,275,000
Union Carbide Corp.	86,000	5,045,737	5,740,500
		<u>\$31,726,046</u>	<u>\$44,009,846</u>
Construction			
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	26,000	\$1,082,338	\$1,215,500
Flintkote Co.	98,000	2,011,979	1,849,750
General Portland Cement Co.	34,000	1,002,820	518,500
Gustin-Bacon Manufacturing Co.	46,500	1,253,196	831,188
Ideal Cement Co.	78,000	2,010,175	1,472,250
Johns-Manville Corp.	52,000	2,728,207	2,762,500
United States Gypsum Co.	27,000	2,385,358	1,795,500
		<u>\$12,474,073</u>	<u>\$10,445,188</u>
Consumer Products			
American Machine & Foundry Corp.	30,000	\$994,585	\$566,250
Avon Products	40,000	1,952,193	2,545,000
Campbell Soup Co.	30,000	905,000	1,053,750
Coca-Cola Co.	36,500	1,584,604	2,865,250
Consolidated Cigar Corp.	27,000	1,369,979	1,191,375
Corn Products Co.	55,000	2,539,600	2,894,375
Corning Glass Works	19,000	3,487,090	3,591,000
General Cigar Co.	42,000	1,522,380	1,212,750
General Foods Corp.	38,500	2,656,461	3,205,125
Gillette Co.	97,000	3,065,633	3,770,875
International Silver Co.	100,000	2,495,870	4,062,500
Owens-Illinois	81,000	3,997,179	4,698,000
Procter & Gamble Co.	31,000	2,217,337	2,224,250
Ralston Purina Co.	64,000	2,160,763	2,648,000
Unilever N.V.	92,000	3,000,516	3,427,000
		<u>\$33,949,190</u>	<u>\$39,955,500</u>
Drugs			
American Hospital Supply Corp.	85,000	\$1,965,576	\$2,890,000
Merck & Co.	55,000	1,556,567	3,368,750
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories	35,500	2,089,055	2,777,875
Sterling Drug	100,000	2,648,067	3,287,500
Upjohn Co.	59,000	2,714,747	3,835,000
		<u>\$10,974,012</u>	<u>\$16,159,125</u>
Electronics, Electrical Equipment, and Business Machines			
Avco Corp.	34,500	\$342,405	\$759,000
Brown Engineering Co.	22,200	148,000	271,950
Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp.	13,000	1,010,012	1,210,625

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (estimated)
General Electric Co.	47,000	3,590,510	5,499,000
International Business Machines Corp.	20,800	7,524,796	10,660,000
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.	84,000	4,424,876	4,620,000
Litton Industries	35,000	2,084,766	3,902,500
Philips' Incandescent Lamp Works Co.	65,000	3,011,041	2,096,250
Schlumberger, Ltd.	32,000	2,017,901	2,228,000
Texas Instruments	14,000	1,842,944	1,932,000
United Aircraft Corp.	68,000	3,652,385	6,154,000
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	68,000	2,676,497	3,816,500
Xerox Corp.	10,000	1,619,827	1,687,500
		<u>\$33,945,960</u>	<u>\$44,837,325</u>
Insurance			
Aetna Life Insurance Co.	75,000	\$3,766,405	\$4,500,000
Federal Insurance Co.	28,500	1,884,111	1,617,375
Georgia International Life Insurance Co.	86,000	981,000	1,741,500
Insurance Co. of North America	40,000	3,703,884	2,955,000
Life Insurance Co. of Virginia	20,000	1,046,239	1,000,000
Travelers Insurance Co.	112,500	3,411,449	4,359,375
		<u>\$14,793,088</u>	<u>\$16,173,250</u>
Metals			
Aluminium Ltd.	350,000	\$10,980,191	\$9,362,500
Aluminum Co. of America	25,000	1,730,854	1,712,500
International Nickel Co. of Canada	75,500	5,004,589	6,946,000
Newmont Mining Corp.	50,000	1,988,008	2,862,500
Republic Steel Corp.	18,000	1,019,767	756,000
United States Steel Corp.	41,500	3,011,159	2,038,688
		<u>\$23,734,568</u>	<u>\$23,678,188</u>
Oil and Gas			
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	52,000	\$2,973,842	\$4,108,000
Barber Oil Corp.	24,000	2,008,578	2,112,000
Continental Oil Co.	25,000	1,435,318	1,959,375
Gulf Oil Corp.	54,000	2,289,726	3,145,500
Louisiana Land & Exploration Co.	21,000	1,069,592	1,110,375
Marathon Oil Co.	51,000	2,243,200	3,142,875
J. Ray McDermott & Co.	22,000	894,172	968,000
Permian Corp.	53,000	1,494,370	755,250
Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.	149,000	5,559,810	6,202,125
Shell Oil Co.	71,500	3,028,969	4,772,625
Sinclair Oil Corp.	35,000	1,747,373	2,226,875
Socony Mobil Oil Co.	43,000	2,774,614	3,784,000
Standard Oil Co. of California	37,500	2,242,787	2,864,063
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.)	33,500	1,418,888	1,603,813
Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)	382,000	23,763,522	29,987,000
Texaco	76,000	4,294,149	6,365,000
		<u>\$59,238,910</u>	<u>\$75,106,876</u>

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Paper			
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	56,000	\$2,843,339	\$2,744,000
International Paper Co.	145,000	4,526,940	4,422,500
Weyerhaeuser Co.	52,000	1,830,219	2,203,500
		<u>\$9,200,498</u>	<u>\$9,370,000</u>
Public Utility			
American Electric Power Co.	67,000	\$2,156,680	\$2,881,000
American & Foreign Power Co.	100,000	1,712,500	1,937,500
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	116,000	6,546,370	7,830,000
Arizona Public Service Co.	88,000	3,015,033	3,168,000
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.	74,000	2,423,335	2,867,500
Central & South West Corp.	35,500	1,444,594	1,704,000
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York	46,000	2,009,900	2,024,000
Delaware Power & Light Co.	44,000	2,008,488	2,596,000
Duke Power Co.	70,000	2,038,260	2,931,250
Florida Power & Light Co.	49,000	3,353,424	3,650,500
Gulf States Utilities Co.	87,500	1,596,165	2,307,813
Houston Lighting & Power Co.	61,500	2,246,285	3,367,125
Kansas Power & Light Co.	90,000	2,037,036	2,486,250
Louisville Gas & Electric Co.	67,000	1,995,701	2,437,125
Northern Illinois Gas Co.	59,000	2,464,865	2,780,375
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	97,000	1,885,884	2,837,250
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	117,000	3,395,826	4,270,500
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.	100,000	3,076,140	3,875,000
Public Service Co. of Colorado	109,000	2,697,153	3,161,000
Southern California Edison Co.	110,000	3,814,971	4,345,000
Southern Co.	53,000	2,781,866	3,696,750
Tampa Electric Co.	82,000	1,765,290	2,265,250
Texas Utilities Co.	33,000	1,525,463	2,140,875
Virginia Electric & Power Co.	58,500	2,118,835	2,749,500
		<u>\$60,110,064</u>	<u>\$74,309,563</u>
Publishing			
Holt, Rinehart & Winston	35,000	\$1,113,788	\$1,373,750
Pocket Books	60,000	744,053	270,000
Prentice-Hall	44,000	1,430,911	1,578,500
		<u>\$3,288,752</u>	<u>\$3,222,250</u>
Retail Trade			
Automatic Retailers of America	37,500	\$1,508,658	\$1,767,188
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	82,000	3,515,839	3,105,750
Montgomery Ward & Co.	30,000	1,117,205	1,057,500
J. C. Penney Co.	48,500	2,179,088	3,261,625
Safeway Stores	102,000	3,142,511	3,327,750
Sears Roebuck & Co.	103,000	3,725,840	6,604,875
		<u>\$15,189,141</u>	<u>\$19,124,688</u>

	SHARES	COST	MARKET (estimated)
Transportation			
ACF Industries	68,000	\$1,468,028	\$2,745,500
American Commercial Lines	54,000	1,522,671	2,511,000
Associated Transport	12,000	292,000	564,000
General Motors Co.	7,500	460,690	787,500
United Air Lines	63,000	2,975,509	5,528,250
		<u>\$6,718,898</u>	<u>\$12,136,250</u>
Total — Common Stocks		<u>\$350,308,367</u>	<u>\$427,206,174</u>

Preferred Stocks

Convertible

Control Data Corp. 4%	18,500	\$989,506	\$823,250
Georgia-Pacific Corp. \$1.64	59,000	1,983,397	2,404,250
H. J. Heinz Co. \$3.50 Second Cumulative	2,500	253,500	242,500
Hercules Powder Co. \$1.65 Cumulative	7,600	1,015,463	959,500
International Telephone & Telegraph Co. 4% Cumulative Series F	10,000	738,236	970,000
Newmont Mining Corp. 4% Cumulative	3,500	334,448	556,500
Southern Nitrogen Co. 5½% Series A†	13,500	1,350,000	1,350,000*
Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. 5½% Subordinated	5,000	492,028	515,000

Nonconvertible

Delta Acceptance Corp. 5½% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preference Shares, Series B†	11,500	1,113,775	1,113,775*
Total — Preferred Stocks		<u>\$8,270,353</u>	<u>\$8,934,775</u>
Total — Investments		<u>\$1,574,009,242</u>	<u>\$1,647,526,740</u>

Summary of Investments

Bonds and Notes	\$973,048,598	\$969,718,457
Obligations of Banks in the United States	242,381,924	241,667,334
Common Stocks	350,308,367	427,206,174
Preferred Stocks	8,270,353	8,934,775
Total — Investments	<u>\$1,574,009,242</u>	<u>\$1,647,526,740</u>

*Shown at cost—market quotation not available.

†Acquired on a direct negotiated basis.

Statement of Appropriations

for the year ended September 30, 1965

(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 1965. The third column shows the total grants and projects approved in 1965 from this year's or previous appropriations.)

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year NEW APPROPRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965
Education				
Activation of television channels and networks; experiments in instructional television	\$1,421,762	(\$2,807)	\$648,955	\$770,000
Comprehensive school-improvement programs	1,864,500		771,000	1,093,500
Higher-education experiments for gifted students	3,000,000		2,542,000	458,000
Strengthening preparation of college teachers	1,770,800		367,500	1,403,300
Strengthening preparation of schoolteachers	550,450		78,000	472,450
Summer programs for deprived students		491,785	491,785	
Teacher-training in adult education	25,000	180,000	164,600	40,400
	<u>\$8,632,512</u>	<u>\$668,978</u>	<u>\$5,063,840</u>	<u>\$4,237,650</u>
Special Programs				
Aid for community educational-television stations		<u>\$10,000,000</u>		<u>\$10,000,000</u>
Public Affairs				
Career education for government officials	\$1,250,000			\$1,250,000
Comprehensive urban neighborhood development	10,525,311	(\$4,744)	\$8,014,256	2,506,311
Experiment in computer use for legal research	150,000		150,000	
Graduate-student internships in state legislatures	70,972		70,972	
John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics		2,000,000	2,000,000	
Metropolitan Fund (Detroit)	350,000		225,000	125,000
National legal-aid and defender program	100,000		100,000	
New York work-study program for school dropouts	36,000	(36,000)		
North Carolina education, anti-poverty program	3,000,000			3,000,000
Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project	185,000			185,000
Research and action on juvenile delinquency	462,000		462,000	
Research and experimentation in legal education	3,500,000		2,000,000	1,500,000
Strengthening police administration and training	40,000		40,000	
Survey of the administration of criminal justice	895,000	(215,000)	680,000	

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965
		NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
Technical assistance in nonprofit housing	2,250,000			2,250,000
Urban extension projects in universities	675,000		7,500	667,500
Urban renewal and public-affairs studies	17,406	(7,301)	(7,301)	17,406
	<u>\$23,506,689</u>	<u>\$1,736,955</u>	<u>\$13,742,427</u>	<u>\$11,501,217</u>

Economic Development and Administration

Analyses of improved economic growth	\$518,372		\$434,858	\$83,514
Economic studies of unexpected changes	500,000			500,000
Faculty and graduate seminars in economics		(\$19,199)	(19,199)	
Fellowships in economics and business research	1,774,929	3,500,000	1,427,313	3,847,616
Health economics and administration	245,000			245,000
International business and economics research	617,000		570,000	47,000
Joint Council on Economic Education	248,750			248,750
Research on manpower and labor problems	93,750	535,000	78,000	550,750
Strengthening of business education	1,357,229	(2,079)	783,193	571,957
Studies of urban-renewal housing displacement	261	(261)		
Training of overseas economists	65,000	(461)	(461)	65,000
	<u>\$5,420,291</u>	<u>\$4,013,000</u>	<u>\$3,273,704</u>	<u>\$6,159,587</u>

Science and Engineering

Computerized design experiments		\$500,000		\$500,000
Evaluation of programmed instruction in engineering education		50,000		50,000
Experimental engineering-design courses	\$1,212,000	(8,834)	\$488,166	715,000
Forgivable loans to doctoral engineering students	1,618,356	(1,163,356)	455,000	
Preservation of scenic, scientific, or wildlife areas		10,000,000	1,500,000	8,500,000
Residencies in industry for engineering professors	60,000			60,000
Summer study for engineering faculty	100,000			100,000
University of Tennessee and Oak Ridge National Laboratory cooperative program	550,000		550,000	
	<u>\$3,540,356</u>	<u>\$9,377,810</u>	<u>\$2,993,166</u>	<u>\$9,925,000</u>

Humanities and the Arts

American resident theater program	\$2,735,700			\$2,735,700
Ballet performance and training	133,250	(\$163)	\$133,087	
Civic opera development	272,375		106,300	166,075
Experiments and demonstrations in the arts	944,600		115,701	828,899
Fellowships and grants-in-aid	1,158,665	(91,774)	23,979	1,042,912
Humanistic research and scholarship		500,000	39,500	460,500
Independent art schools and music conservatories	10,000,000		2,500,000	7,500,000
Monographs on living American artists	325,000			325,000
Production of new American operatic works	300,000			300,000
Publication of American museum catalogues	151,917		76,048	75,869
Research and training in archaeology	2,000,000			2,000,000

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965
Symphony orchestras development program		85,000,000		85,000,000
Training of fine-arts museum personnel	1,000,000			1,000,000
Translations of foreign literature	1,500,000		750,000	750,000
	<u>\$20,521,507</u>	<u>\$85,408,063</u>	<u>\$3,744,615</u>	<u>\$102,184,955</u>

International Training and Research

Exchange of scholars and scientists		(\$75,995)	(\$75,995)	
Foreign Area Training Fellowships		(2,268)	(2,268)	
International studies in undergraduate colleges	\$732,000		697,000	\$35,000
Latin American studies in United States universities	1,450,000	1,175,000	2,417,863	207,137
Overseas professional-service fellowships	3,000,000		2,542,000	458,000
Research on foreign areas and world problems		500,000	383,000	117,000
	<u>\$5,182,000</u>	<u>\$1,596,737</u>	<u>\$5,961,600</u>	<u>\$817,137</u>

Population

Columbia University-Population Council international fertility-research complex		\$14,500,000		\$14,500,000
Evaluation and experimental programs	\$300,000		\$42,500	257,500
Reproductive-biology research and training	755,828	2,500,000	1,248,700	2,007,128
Research on primate reproduction		500,000		500,000
	<u>\$1,055,828</u>	<u>\$17,500,000</u>	<u>\$1,291,200</u>	<u>\$17,264,628</u>

International Affairs

Berlin educational and artistic institutions	\$203,000			\$203,000
Center for Human Sciences, Paris	290,000			290,000
Community world-affairs councils programs		\$300,000		300,000
Cultural-exchange program with Eastern Europe	51,500	1,022,710	\$675,910	398,300
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	120,000		60,000	60,000
Establishment of Atlantic Institute	100,000		100,000	
Foreign Policy Association and World Affairs Center	25,000	(25,000)		
Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research, Vienna	500,000		250,000	250,000
International Press Institute		(5,752)	(5,752)	
Programs in Australia and Japan	537,988	(2,370)	502,630	32,988
Research on Pitman Initial Teaching Alphabet	200,000		200,000	
Strengthening international cooperation	18,011	(6,634)	11,377	
Strengthening the press in Latin America	150,000		150,000	
United Nations International School	7,500,000			7,500,000
	<u>\$9,695,499</u>	<u>\$1,282,954</u>	<u>\$1,944,165</u>	<u>\$9,034,288</u>

Overseas Development

General program	\$32,533,676	\$22,820,421	\$55,348,215	\$5,882
Family-planning and health program in India	1,983,200			1,983,200
	<u>\$34,516,876</u>	<u>\$22,820,421</u>	<u>\$55,348,215</u>	<u>\$1,989,082</u>

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965
		NEW APPROPRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	
Miscellaneous and Concluded Programs				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study	\$555,000	\$190,000	\$555,000	\$190,000
Behavioral sciences and mental health		(25,980)	(25,980)	
Expansion of services of voluntary hospitals		(10,000)	(10,000)	
Local philanthropic services in the Michigan area	80,000	500,000	300,000	280,000
National Fund for Medical Education	1,670,036		634,972	1,035,064
Planning and evaluation of Foundation programs	122,554		(4,427)	126,981
	<u>\$2,427,590</u>	<u>\$654,020</u>	<u>\$1,449,565</u>	<u>\$1,632,045</u>
Totals — Appropriations	<u>\$114,499,148</u>	<u>\$155,058,938</u>	<u>\$94,812,497†</u>	<u>\$174,745,589</u>

†This total includes grants of \$87,045,987 and projects of \$7,766,510. In addition to grants made out of appropriations, other grants made during the year totaled \$194,542,742 net. Thus, the grand total of grants during fiscal 1965 is \$281,588,729, as given on page 161.

Statement of Grants

for the year ended September 30, 1965

(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 1965. The third column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1965 fiscal year.)

Education	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Fund for the Advancement of Education				
Studies and experiments to improve education		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	
School and College Improvement				
Comprehensive improvement programs in individual school systems				
Bennington (Vt.) South Supervisory Union	\$141,000		75,000	\$66,000
Broward County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction	385,000		140,000	245,000
California, University of (Santa Barbara County Schools)	185,000		185,000	
Duke University (Durham, N.C.)		2,945,000	592,000	2,353,000
Emory University (Atlanta, Ga.)		3,084,900	584,900	2,500,000
Englewood (N.J.) Board of Education	166,000		84,500	81,500
George Peabody College for Teachers (Nashville, Tenn.)		2,514,800	714,800	1,800,000
Milton (Pa.) Area Joint Schools	156,000			156,000
Pittsburgh Public Schools		2,485,000	535,000	1,950,000
Puerto Rico Department of Education	226,790		124,000	102,790
Richmond (Va.) School Board	100,000		100,000	
Union Free School District No. 12 (Brentwood, N.Y.)	103,000		103,000	
University City (Mo.) School District	70,000		70,000	
George Peabody College for Teachers				
Publication of <i>Southern Education Report</i> by Southern Education Reporting Service		456,000	456,000	
Hofstra University				
Experiment in liberal-arts education	34,000		34,000	
Maintenance of educational standards in Alaska following 1964 earthquake				
Alaska Department of Education	5,000			5,000
Anchorage Independent School District	145,000		145,000	
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
Michigan State University				
Study to improve planning and use of resources	245,800		107,500	138,300

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Oregon State Department of Education				
Statewide school and teacher improvement	1,330,000		750,000	580,000
Public Education Association				
Program to use laymen as school volunteers	257,000		88,550	168,450
Western States Small Schools Project to improve education in rural schools				
Arizona State Department of Public Instruction		103,900	103,900	
Colorado State Department of Education	64,000	147,400	211,400	
Nevada State Department of Education	32,000	150,000	182,000	
New Mexico State Department of Education	31,000	112,500	143,500	
Utah State Department of Public Instruction	31,000	257,200	288,200	
Teaching and Administration				
Allegheny Conference on Community Development				
Study of University of Pittsburgh management		25,000	25,000	
American Council on Education				
Administrative internships in higher education	4,750,000		433,000	4,317,000
Services to advance higher education	800,000		400,000	400,000
Educational data-processing systems				
Iowa, State University of	600,000			600,000
New England School Development Council	191,000		150,000	41,000
Experiments in criteria for college admission				
Brown University	80,000			80,000
Williams College	100,000			100,000
Greenwood Fund				
John Hay Fellows Program for advanced study by high-school teachers	668,000		668,000	
Harvard University				
Development of Graduate School of Education	450,000		187,016	262,984
Institute of International Education				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study		35,000	35,000	
King College				
Summer study for Negro high-school teachers		25,000	25,000	
National Education Association				
Administrative internships in secondary schools		750,000	750,000	
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for colleges and universities				
Arizona, University of	165,000		85,653	79,347
Brown University	72,000		30,000	42,000
Chicago, University of	525,000		177,142	347,858
Cincinnati, University of	31,000		31,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Colorado, University of	71,000			71,000
Cornell University	176,910			176,910
Denver, University of	105,000		45,000	60,000
Duke University	165,000		55,000	110,000
Emory University	172,000		86,000	86,000
Florida State University	176,600		53,000	123,600
Florida, University of	85,000		46,000	39,000
Georgia, University of	57,500		27,500	30,000
Indiana University	19,000		19,000	
Iowa, State University of	10,000	(430)	9,570	
Louisville, University of	78,000		64,000	14,000
Michigan, University of	60,000		6,500	53,500
Missouri, University of	60,000		35,000	25,000
Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies	96,000		51,000	45,000
Nebraska, University of	240,000		70,000	170,000
New Hampshire, University of		367,500	37,500	330,000
New Mexico, University of	27,000		27,000	
New York University	343,000		28,000	315,000
North Carolina, University of	49,500	(62,941)	(13,441)	
North Carolina, University of (Woman's College)	19,000		19,000	
Rice University	108,000		54,000	54,000
St. Louis University	40,000		40,000	
Southern Methodist University	145,000		26,000	119,000
Stanford University	82,000		50,000	32,000
Stetson University	88,000		18,043	69,957
Tulane University	328,000			328,000
Utah, University of	51,000			51,000
Vanderbilt University	48,000			48,000
Virginia, University of	219,000		50,000	169,000
Washington University	165,000		75,000	90,000
Washington, University of	29,000		19,000	10,000
Wyoming, University of	119,700		45,000	74,700
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for elementary and secondary schools				
Alaska, University of		579,000	170,800	408,200
Baltimore Department of Education		431,000	133,000	298,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	191,100			191,100
California, University of (Los Angeles)	600,000		336,000	264,000
Carnegie Institute of Technology	138,350			138,350
Catholic University of Puerto Rico		78,000	78,000	
Colorado State College	110,000		57,500	52,500
Converse College	250,000			250,000
Emory University	315,000		220,000	95,000
Fairleigh Dickinson University	240,000		90,000	150,000
George Washington University	267,000			267,000
Hawaii, University of	70,000			70,000
Indiana University	747,200		255,000	492,200
Kansas State University			(21,956)	21,956
Miami University (Ohio)	58,150	(58,150)		
Middlebury College		(8,009)	(8,009)	
Missouri, University of	30,000			30,000
Northwestern University	130,000		65,000	65,000
Notre Dame, University of	118,275			118,275
Oberlin College	14,136			14,136
Pittsburgh, University of	75,000		75,000	
Puerto Rico Department of Education		750,000	144,500	605,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Reed College	39,000			39,000
Syracuse University	292,000		98,300	193,700
Vanderbilt University	120,000		60,000	60,000
Webster College	330,000		35,000	295,000
Wisconsin, University of	400,000		200,000	200,000
Teacher-training for adult literacy education				
Fisk University		25,000	25,000	
Maryland, University of		91,500	91,500	
New Mexico, University of		22,500	22,500	
Washington, University of		25,600	25,600	
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation				
Fellowships for prospective college teachers	9,000,000		9,000,000	
Early Childhood Education				
Bank Street College of Education				
Teacher-training for large-city schools		1,000,000	600,000	400,000
London, University of				
Research on language problems of the disadvantaged		175,000	68,000	107,000
Individual Educational Opportunity				
Cornell University				
Six-year Ph.D. program for selected students		2,217,000	237,000	1,980,000
Harvard University				
Research on <i>de facto</i> school segregation	190,000			190,000
Independent study programs for selected students				
Allegheny College		75,000	75,000	
Colorado College		75,000	75,000	
Lake Forest College		175,000	60,000	115,000
National Merit Scholarship Corporation				
Competitive scholarship program	11,500,000		3,900,000	7,600,000
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools				
Counseling for talented disadvantaged youth	150,000		150,000	
Summer programs for deprived students				
Cheyney State College		64,945	64,945	
Cranbrook School		150,000	150,000	
Jackson State College		120,000	120,000	
National Association of Independent Schools	35,000		17,500	17,500
PACE Association		50,000	50,000	
Palmer Memorial Institute		60,000	60,000	
St. Louis City School District		123,000	123,000	
Tougaloo College		35,000	35,000	
Union Settlement Association		20,000	20,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Vocational Education				
American Institute for Research				
Research on vocational and technical education	103,500		103,500	
Central Michigan University				
School-university cooperation in industrial education		496,000	496,000	
City College of San Francisco Hotel and Restaurant Foundation				
High-school studies for food-service work	37,000		37,000	
Cogswell Polytechnical College				
Pretechnical curriculum in high schools in San Francisco area	25,000		25,000	
Frederic Burk Foundation for Education (San Francisco State College)				
Vocational-technical teacher training		450,000	80,000	370,000
Newton (Mass.) Public School System				
Vocational curricula in comprehensive schools	430,000		155,000	275,000
Oklahoma State University				
Vocational experiments for school dropouts	95,000		40,000	55,000
Western Washington State College				
Curriculum development in graphic arts		490,000	65,000	425,000
Wisconsin, University of				
Research center on vocational education	820,000		164,000	656,000
Curriculum and Teaching Technology				
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Improved use of programmed learning	490,000		128,000	362,000
Dade County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction				
English teaching for Spanish-speaking pupils	139,000		139,000	
Educational Services Incorporated				
Revision of school social-science curricula	397,500	246,000	643,500	
Maine Department of Education				
Development of instructional television	6,000		6,000	
National Association of Educational Broadcasters				
Improvement of televised instruction		600,000	100,000	500,000
Ontario Curriculum Institute				
Research on school and university curricula	250,000		100,000	150,000
Totals — Education	<u>\$43,803,011</u>	<u>\$23,954,215</u>	<u>\$31,097,913</u>	<u>\$36,659,313</u>

	UNPAID	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID
	Sept. 30, 1964	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	Sept. 30, 1965

Special Programs

College and University Development

Comprehensive development of selected private universities

Brandeis University	\$4,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,356,359	\$3,643,641*
Brown University	3,277,126	5,000,000	3,231,436	5,045,690*
Chicago, University of		25,000,000		25,000,000*
Denver, University of	777,609			777,609*
New York University	21,000,000			21,000,000*
Notre Dame, University of	6,000,000		4,081,852	1,918,148*
St. Louis University		5,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000*
Southern California, University of	363,767	7,500,000		7,863,767*
Tulane University	4,500,000		1,652,146	2,847,854*
Washington University		15,000,000	1,800,000	13,200,000*

Comprehensive development of selected private liberal-arts colleges

Albion College	1,172,926			1,172,926*
Antioch College	1,140,000		1,140,000	
Austin College	1,268,193		678,129	590,064*
Beloit College	1,250,000		186,795	1,063,205*
Berea College	1,111,145		852,438	258,707*
Bowdoin College	2,200,000		524,583	1,675,417*
Bryn Mawr College	1,837,658		903,863	933,795*
Carleton College	562,800		562,800	
Claremont Graduate School and University Center		5,000,000	1,187,000	3,813,000*
Coe College	1,048,322			1,048,322*
Colby College	665,960		665,960	
Colgate University	1,595,000			1,595,000*
Colorado College	1,006,180		1,006,180	
Cornell College	1,100,000		261,894	838,106*
Davidson College		2,200,000	350,000	1,850,000*
Denison University	1,089,479		582,553	506,926*
Earlham College	566,889			566,889*
Franklin and Marshall College		2,200,000	200,000	2,000,000*
Grinnell College	734,281		734,281	
Hamilton College	410,095		410,095	
Hofstra University	633,207		518,634	114,573*
Kalamazoo College	1,700,000		466,071	1,233,929*
Knox College	1,300,000		87,946	1,212,054*
Lafayette College	1,400,000			1,400,000*
Lake Forest College	1,500,000		489,808	1,010,192*
Lawrence University of Wisconsin	1,204,732		1,204,732	
Middlebury College	1,250,000		940,438	309,562*
Mills College	1,800,000			1,800,000*
Mount Holyoke College	899,508		899,508	
Oberlin College	1,500,000		985,878	514,122*
Occidental College	617,571		617,571	
Oklahoma City University	1,661,178		1,661,178	
Reed College	699,801		696,794	3,007*
St. Catherine, College of	700,000		429,188	270,812*

*Payable on a matching basis. The range of matching provisions varies, with the Foundation matching from one-third to all of the funds raised by grantees from other sources.

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
St. Lawrence University	1,500,000		391,870	1,108,130*
St. Olaf College	2,200,000		600,000	1,600,000*
St. Thomas, College of (Minn.)	1,150,000		657,822	492,178*
St. Xavier College	602,415		602,415	
Smith College	1,950,000		1,950,000	
Southwestern at Memphis		1,900,000	500,000	1,400,000*
Stetson University	1,050,000		875,721	174,279*
Swarthmore College	887,061		887,061	
Trinity College (Conn.)		2,200,000	500,000	1,700,000*
University of the South	1,845,000		395,234	1,449,766*
Vassar College	2,000,000			2,000,000*
Wabash College	143,418		143,418	
Whitman College	1,061,297		1,061,297	
Williams College	1,925,000		1,109,252	815,748*
Wooster, College of	1,600,000		448,079	1,151,921*
United Negro College Fund				
Assistance for member colleges	2,638,653		1,075,131	1,563,522*
Noncommercial Television				
Development of local educational stations				
Community Television of Southern California (KCET, Los Angeles)	500,000		250,000	250,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNDT, New York)		500,000	500,000	
Greater Washington (D.C.) Educational Television Association (WETA)	516,510		516,510	
National Educational Television and Radio Center				
Programming for affiliated stations	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Journalism Education				
Advanced training for newsmen and students				
Columbia University		1,600,000	265,000	1,335,000*
Harvard University		1,200,000	200,000	1,000,000*
Southern Regional Education Board		700,000	170,000	530,000
Stanford University		975,000		975,000
Totals — Special Programs	<u>\$103,112,781</u>	<u>\$87,975,000</u>	<u>\$56,464,920</u>	<u>\$134,622,861</u>

Public Affairs

Research on Governmental Effectiveness

Analyses of antipoverty programs

Syracuse University	\$85,500	\$85,500
W. E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corporation	130,500	130,500

*Payable on a matching basis. The range of matching provisions varies, with the Foundation matching from one-third to all of the funds raised by grantees from other sources.

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Brookings Institution				
Study of the bankruptcy system and its effect on Federal courts and the economy		314,000	314,000	
Citizens Budget Commission				
Study of New York City Administrator's office		18,000	18,000	
Princeton University				
Textbook on state and local government	\$19,000		19,000	
Research on state and local problems				
American Public Works Association		126,000	126,000	
Duke University		215,000	215,000	
National Municipal League		918,500	589,750	\$328,750
New England Economic Research Foundation		187,000	187,000	
Urban and Regional Affairs				
American Law Institute				
Research and model laws for zoning and land use	400,000			400,000
Institute of International Education				
Conference on socially handicapped families		(5,286)	(5,286)	
Institute of Public Administration				
Comparative urban research and training based on Calcutta planning project	230,838		210,379	20,459
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Joint Center for Urban Studies (with Harvard)	400,000		400,000	
Puerto Rico, University of				
Establishment of graduate school of planning		500,000	100,000	400,000
Research, studies, and education on urban and regional problems				
California, University of (Berkeley)	75,000		75,000	
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research	360,000		120,000	240,000
Council of the Southern Mountains	170,000		80,000	90,000
Florida State University	155,000		42,000	113,000
Governmental Affairs Institute		(6,754)	(6,754)	
Indiana University		(5,944)	(5,944)	
Metropolitan Fund (Detroit)		225,000	225,000	
National Association of Counties Research Foundation	120,000		60,000	60,000
National Council of Churches of Christ		5,000	5,000	
North Carolina, University of	34,000			34,000
Pennsylvania, University of	134,879			134,879
Regional Plan Association	514,000		514,000	
Washington (D.C.) Center for Metropolitan Studies	75,000	800,000	475,000	400,000
Wilkes College	35,000		35,000	
Urban extension, research, and education				
ACTION-Housing, Inc. (Pittsburgh)	265,000		265,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)	53,250		53,250	
Kansas, University of		(1,728)	(1,728)	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Administration of Justice				
American Law Institute				
Preparation of a model code on prearrestment	172,000		86,000	86,000
Study of Federal and state court jurisdiction	103,000		47,800	55,200
Departmental Committee for Court Administration, First Judicial Department (New York)				
Production of film on petit jury duty		105,000		105,000
Experiments and research in legal services for indigent persons accused of crimes				
American Bar Foundation	15,000		15,000	
Georgetown University	280,000		140,000	140,000
Institute of Judicial Administration	156,000		156,000	
National Legal Aid and Defender Association	2,780,925	1,800,000		4,580,925
Illinois State Bar Association Foundation				
Study of use of impartial medical testimony	13,000			13,000
National Council on Crime and Delinquency				
National program on prevention of juvenile delinquency and crime	100,000	1,250,000	460,000	890,000
Pittsburgh, University of				
Experiment with computers in legal research	44,614	150,000	194,614	
Police training and administration				
International Association of Chiefs of Police	283,800		91,000	192,800
Louisville, University of	450,000		450,000	
New York City Board of Higher Education		40,000	40,000	
Northwestern University	240,000			240,000
Wisconsin, University of	260,000		26,000	234,000
Projects and studies to improve the administration of justice and practice of criminal law				
American Bar Foundation		680,000		680,000
Chicago, University of		1,000,000	360,000	640,000
Georgetown University		1,000,000	335,000	665,000
National Juvenile Court Foundation	730,000		133,700	596,300
Community Development				
Action, Inc.				
Technical assistance for nonprofit housing	575,000		400,000	175,000
Columbia University				
Study of New York City day-care program		930	930	
Comprehensive efforts to improve life in decaying urban neighborhoods				
Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.	766,775	300,000	724,672	342,103
Community Progress, Inc. (New Haven, Conn.)	199,000	2,550,000	1,826,000	923,000
North Carolina Fund	3,466,200		869,168	2,597,032
Oakland, California, City of	484,000	1,200,000	312,426	1,371,574

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement United Planning Organization (Washington, D.C.)	649,343	3,100,000	649,343 1,332,000	1,768,000
Conferences on school desegregation				
Baltimore Department of Education		(3,932)	(3,932)	
Wisconsin, University of		(3,700)	(3,700)	
Education for clergy in urban problems				
National Council of Churches of Christ		80,000		80,000
Urban Training Center for Christian Mission		600,000		600,000
Local philanthropic support of community research and experiments				
Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations	300,000	1,250,000	300,000	1,250,000
Texas, University of (Hogg Foundation)	375,000		375,000	
Mobilization for Youth, Inc.				
Improvement of opportunities for youth in a New York City neighborhood	470,000	651,000	1,121,000	
New York City Board of Education				
Work-study program to reduce dropouts	170,000		147,000	23,000
Preschool education for disadvantaged children				
Baltimore Department of Education	44,000		44,000	
New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals	372,000		80,000	292,000
Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction	296,000		122,144	173,856
Prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency				
Chicago Boys Clubs	185,435		185,435	
Los Angeles County Probation Department	25,800		25,800	
New Jersey Board of Control, Department of Institutions and Agencies		4,800	4,800	
Rutgers University		3,500	3,500	
Southern California, University of	387,241		129,541	257,700
Syracuse University	460,028		170,555	289,473
United Community Fund of San Francisco	452,000		417,958	34,042
Y.M.C.A. of Metropolitan Chicago	10,000		10,000	
Youth Research, Inc.	155,650		62,700	92,950
School improvement in depressed neighborhoods				
Chicago Board of Education	147,000		147,000	
St. Louis City School District		(4,744)	(4,744)	
Syracuse City School District	16,000		16,000	
United States National Student Association				
Directory of youth opportunities in community service		23,600	23,600	
Legal Education				
Improving the role of law in social problems				
Association of American Law Schools	128,000		128,000	
Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law	429,000		429,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Law-school development and scholarships				
Howard University	1,800,000		350,000	1,450,000
Mississippi, University of		437,000	96,000	341,000
Research and training in law and public affairs				
American Bar Foundation	250,000		100,000	150,000
Law Faculty Fellowships	19,053		17,050	2,003
National Legal Aid and Defender Association	125,000		125,000	
Notre Dame, University of	31,000			31,000
Pennsylvania, University of	114,040	500,000	44,100	569,940
Vanderbilt University	38,000		38,000	
Yale University		1,250,000	1,250,000	
Teacher-training in law schools				
Columbia University	75,000		25,000	50,000
Harvard University	100,000		100,000	
Wisconsin, University of		3,700	3,700	
Minorities and Race Relations				
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Research on conditions of Mexican-Americans	313,000		197,000	116,000
Howard University				
Preparation of Negroes for foreign-affairs careers	572,300		99,168	473,132
Morgan State College				
Development of Negro public leadership	134,000		134,000	
National Urban League				
Placement of young Negroes in career jobs	55,000		55,000	
United States Conference of Mayors				
Community advisory service on racial problems	259,000		129,500	129,500
Vanderbilt University				
Publication of <i>Race Relations Law Reporter</i>		172,600	172,600	
Leadership in Public Affairs				
American Political Science Association				
Fellowships to Congressional staff members for study and research at universities	414,000		125,000	289,000
American Society for Public Administration				
Conference on public-service mobility		24,000	24,000	
Fellowships and internships in public service				
American Political Science Association	119,500		119,500	
Hawaii, University of	45,640		11,410	34,230
Hunter College	20,000		20,000	
Illinois, University of	72,000		24,000	48,000
Indiana University	58,000			58,000
Kansas, University of	76,000			76,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Massachusetts, University of		54,000		54,000
Michigan State University	124,000	10,000	33,500	100,500
Ohio State University	63,000			63,000
Oklahoma State Legislative Council	68,300			68,300
Puerto Rico, University of	60,000			60,000
Texas Legislative Council	72,400		6,080	66,320
Washington, University of	60,200		18,400	41,800
Wisconsin, State of, Legislative Council	180,000		80,000	100,000
Harvard University				
John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics		2,000,000		2,000,000
National Center for Education in Politics				
Education in public affairs for college students	60,000		60,000	
National Institute of Public Affairs				
Career-education program for Federal employees	738,000		242,000	496,000
Research professorships in governmental affairs				
California, University of (Berkeley)	37,500			37,500
Columbia University	75,000		50,000	25,000
Harvard University	8,400			8,400
Princeton University	62,500		28,000	34,500
Yale University	50,000		50,000	
Totals — Public Affairs	\$25,582,611	\$23,732,542	\$20,732,985	\$28,582,168

Economic Development and Administration

Research on Economic Problems

Analyses of economic growth and technology

Cambridge, University of		\$150,000	\$150,000	
Chicago, University of	\$70,000		35,000	\$35,000
Harvard University	55,000		23,000	32,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	162,000	(25,639)	31,000	105,361
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	129,000		41,500	87,500

Brookings Institution

National research program in public finance	400,000		300,000	100,000
Research and education on public issues	1,500,000		450,000	1,050,000

Chicago, University of

Activities in health economics and administration	42,000		42,000	
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	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Columbia University				
Research on economic effect of arms control	46,000		46,000	
Retraining of businessmen for nonprofit fields	50,000		25,000	25,000
Studies of armed-forces educational programs		108,300	108,300	
George Washington University				
Research on fiscal planning in states and localities		325,000	325,000	
National Bureau of Economic Research				
Study of productivity in service industries	122,000		75,000	47,000
Queen's University at Kingston				
Canadian Institute of Economic Research	26,005		26,005	
Research on use of the nation's manpower				
California, University of (Berkeley)	115,000		115,000	
Wisconsin, University of	90,000		90,000	
Resources for the Future, Inc.				
Research and education on natural resources	5,600,000		1,400,000	4,200,000
Research and training in urban economics	900,000		900,000	
Social Science Research Council				
Conference on economic policy		(2,442)	(2,442)	
Studies in labor-management relations				
American Arbitration Association		78,000	78,000	
Brown University		130,000		130,000
Wisconsin, University of				
Research on economics of education		107,000	107,000	
Careers for Minorities				
Advancement and attraction of Negroes to business				
Advertising Council		250,000	125,000	125,000
American Jewish Congress		300,000	100,000	200,000
College Placement Services		310,000	103,334	206,666
National Urban League		300,000	60,000	240,000
Managerial and executive training for Negroes				
Indiana University		150,000	30,000	120,000
Texas Southern University		600,000	140,000	460,000
National Urban League				
Preparation of Negroes for labor-union apprenticeship tests		366,000		366,000
New York University				
Research to improve testing on hiring and promotion		85,000	42,500	42,500
International Economics				
American Economic Association				
Interuniversity service on foreign-student selection	83,000		83,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Chicago, University of				
Latin American economic research and training		400,000	400,000	
Economic-growth studies of advanced nations				
National Institute of Economic and Social Research (London)	28,452		28,452	
Social Science Research Council	175,000		75,000	100,000
Graduate economics education for foreign students				
Institute of International Education	175,000			175,000
Vanderbilt University	281,300		281,300	
Yale University	100,000		50,000	50,000
Harvard University				
Bibliographies of business-teaching materials for less-developed countries		162,769	162,769	
Research on multinational corporations		153,000	153,000	
Princeton University				
Interuniversity study of manpower in poor countries	150,000			150,000
Business Education				
American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business				
Preparation of business-teaching materials	13,000		13,000	
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Study of price formation in food retailing		49,000	49,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles)				
Western Management Science Center	466,000		466,000	
Expansion of business-education research programs				
Pittsburgh, University of		100,000	20,000	80,000
Purdue Research Foundation		100,000	20,000	80,000
Washington, University of		100,000	20,000	80,000
Yale University		125,000	25,000	100,000
Graduate business-school development				
Columbia University	100,000		50,000	50,000
Cornell University		(13,417)	(13,417)	
New York University	250,752		107,175	143,577
North Carolina, University of	27,400			27,400
Pennsylvania, University of	318,000		318,000	
Western Ontario, University of	252,000			252,000
Illinois, University of				
Workshops for research-bureau directors		(1,971)	(1,971)	
Research in finance, management, marketing, and organizational behavior				
California, University of (Berkeley)	496,007		270,660	225,347
Carnegie Institute of Technology	760,000		460,000	300,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Chicago, University of	610,000		610,000	
Harvard University	750,000		150,000	600,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	480,000		140,000	340,000
Stanford University	200,000			200,000
Summer workshops in business administration				
California, University of (Berkeley)		61,200	61,200	
Chicago, University of		32,696	32,696	
New York University		(2,582)	(2,582)	
Toronto, University of		45,250	45,250	
Yale University		(16,062)	(16,062)	
Economic Education				
Clergy Economic Education Foundation				
Regional workshops in economics	50,000		50,000	
Graduate training in economics				
Brown University	145,000		100,000	45,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	100,000			100,000
Indiana University				
Residence program in labor education	22,500			22,500
Joint Council on Economic Education				
Advancement of economic understanding	675,000		150,000	525,000
Teaching materials for high schools	25,000	300,000	325,000	
Summer seminars for teachers of economics in liberal-arts colleges				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		(2,387)	(2,387)	
Duke University		(3,004)	(3,004)	
Minnesota, University of		(4,795)	(4,795)	
Pennsylvania, University of		(6,633)	(6,633)	
Virginia, University of		(2,336)	(2,336)	
Fellowships in Economics and Business Studies				
Doctoral, Dissertation, and Faculty Research Fellowships: 1961-66				
Alberta, University of		9,800	9,800	
Brown University		11,800	11,800	
California, University of (Berkeley)		77,929	77,929	
California, University of (Los Angeles)		32,724	32,724	
Carnegie Institute of Technology		83,277	83,277	
Chicago, University of		111,159	111,159	
Columbia University		81,379	81,379	
Cornell University		40,982	40,982	
Dartmouth College		13,760	13,760	
Florida, University of		15,580	15,580	
Harvard University		74,490	74,490	
Hawaii, University of		940	940	
Illinois, University of		11,063	9,850	1,213
Indiana University		68,868	68,868	
Johns Hopkins University		22,248	22,248	

	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	GRANTS (Reductions)	
Maryland, University of		9,700	9,700
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		117,944	117,944
Massachusetts, University of		16,709	16,709
Michigan State University		48,338	48,338
Michigan, University of		32,590	32,590
Minnesota, University of		41,803	41,803
Mississippi State University		5,820	5,820
Missouri, University of		7,250	7,250
North Carolina, University of		44,278	44,278
Northwestern University		20,369	20,369
Pennsylvania State University		16,138	16,138
Pennsylvania, University of		43,272	43,272
Pittsburgh, University of		23,808	23,808
Princeton University		21,265	21,265
Purdue University		50,030	50,030
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute		7,750	7,750
Rice University		7,032	7,032
Rochester, University of		12,770	12,770
San Diego State College		9,878	9,878
Southern California, University of		6,924	6,924
Stanford University		84,298	84,298
Texas, University of		7,024	7,024
Toronto, University of		6,820	6,820
Virginia, University of		10,364	10,364
Washington University		11,500	11,500
Washington, University of		28,446	28,446
Wayne State University		11,512	11,512
Wisconsin, University of		28,984	28,984
Yale University		40,846	40,846

Problems of the Aging

Economic and social studies of health, unemployment, and housing problems of the aged

Michigan, University of	70,000		70,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	161,246		161,246	
Rochester, University of	25,000		25,000	
University College London	41,000		8,500	32,500

Improvement of local services for the aging

Brandeis University	70,000		70,000	
Community Service Council of Metropolitan Indianapolis		3,630	3,630	
Tri-County Welfare Council (Harrisburg, Pa.)		5,000	5,000	

National Council on the Aging

American Association of Homes for the Aging	75,000		45,000	30,000
General support	160,000		70,000	90,000

Training, curriculum, and teaching materials

American Public Welfare Association	410,000		130,000	280,000
Council on Social Work Education	64,000		32,000	32,000
Russell Sage Foundation	290,000		75,000	215,000

Totals — Economic Development and Administration	<u>\$17,566,962</u>	<u>\$6,452,038</u>	<u>\$11,753,136</u>	<u>\$12,265,864</u>
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Science and Engineering

Engineering Curricula and Teaching

American Society for Engineering Education

Programmed instruction materials		\$170,000	\$170,000	
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Curriculum development and experiments

Cincinnati, University of	\$20,000		20,000	
Harvey Mudd College		200,000	200,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,480,000		1,280,000	\$200,000
McMaster University	138,000		34,500	103,500
Ohio State University		95,000	95,000	
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	50,000		50,000	
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	335,000		335,000	
Stanford University		90,000		90,000
Tufts University		112,000	112,000	

Forgivable loans to doctoral engineering students committed to teaching careers

Illinois, University of		85,000	85,000	
Iowa State University		45,000	45,000	
Iowa, State University of		10,000	10,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		85,000	85,000	
Minnesota, University of		40,000	40,000	
New York University		25,000	25,000	
Pennsylvania State University		35,000	35,000	
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute		30,000	30,000	
Utah, University of		15,000	15,000	
Washington University		25,000	25,000	
Washington, University of		20,000	20,000	
Wisconsin, University of		40,000	40,000	

Harvard University

Soil-mechanics training for engineering teachers		66,000		66,000
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National Academy of Sciences

Study of employment of engineering Ph.D.s		40,000	40,000	
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Strengthening engineering faculties

California, University of (Berkeley)		(22,227)	(22,227)	
California, University of (Los Angeles)	100,000		100,000	
Pennsylvania State University		(7,170)	(7,170)	
Toronto, University of	325,000		325,000	
Wisconsin, University of		(1,664)	(1,664)	

Scientific Education and Research

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (Australia)

Construction of radio heliograph in Australia	203,250		203,250	
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Development of science and technology centers

Case Institute of Technology	223,841		223,841	
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	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Cornell University		4,400,000		4,400,000
Illinois Institute of Technology	5,000,000		1,500,000	3,500,000
Graduate training in atmospheric science and oceanography				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	97,000		46,000	51,000
Columbia University	12,200		12,200	
Harvard University	40,000			40,000
Johns Hopkins University	40,550			40,550
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	42,000		25,000	17,000
International Council of Scientific Unions				
Planning of international scientific programs		125,000		125,000
Marine Biological Laboratory				
Classroom, housing, and research facilities	2,200,000			2,200,000
Postdoctoral training in marine systematics	144,000		48,000	96,000
National Academy of Sciences				
Enlargement of headquarters building	250,000		250,000	
Study of scientific and technological manpower		16,277	16,277	
Princeton University				
Development of astrophysical sciences department	685,000		685,000	
Graduate training in plasma physics	49,823		49,823	
Radiation measurement and standards research				
International Society of Radiology	37,000			37,000
Medical Research Council (London)	130,000			130,000
Tennessee, University of				
Cooperative teaching program with Oak Ridge National Laboratory		550,000	200,000	350,000
United Engineering Trustees				
Construction of center in New York City	31,457		31,457	
Wisconsin, University of				
Biotron for research on plants and animals	1,700,000		1,000,000	700,000
Yale University				
Construction of Southern Hemisphere astrograph	50,000		50,000	
Resources and Environment				
Resources for the Future, Inc.				
Research on the quality of environment		1,100,000	275,000	825,000
Save-the-Redwoods League				
Preservation of California redwood areas		1,500,000		1,500,000
Studies of land-preservation programs				
California, University of (Davis)		25,000	25,000	
Pennsylvania, University of		9,660	9,660	
Totals — Science and Engineering	<u>\$13,384,121</u>	<u>\$8,922,876</u>	<u>\$7,835,947</u>	<u>\$14,471,050</u>

Humanities and the Arts

Developmental Programs in the Arts

Advancement of creative aspects of music in the public schools

Music Educators National Conference	\$956,000		\$247,000	\$709,000
Young Audiences, Inc.	582,000	(\$323)	237,677	344,000

Ballet training and resources

Boston Ballet Company	96,000		48,000	48,000
City Center of Music and Drama (N.Y.)	1,800,000		200,000	1,600,000
Foundation for American Dance (Robert Joffrey Company)		155,000	75,000	80,000
Houston Foundation for Ballet	139,000		34,750	104,250
National Ballet Society (Washington, D.C.)	320,000		320,000	
San Francisco Ballet Company	644,000		128,800	515,200
School of American Ballet	3,600,000		800,000	2,800,000
School of the Pennsylvania Ballet Company	250,000		100,000	150,000
Utah Ballet Society	140,000		35,000	105,000

Civic opera development

Baltimore Civic Opera Co.	96,000		48,000	48,000
Central City Opera House Association (Colo.)	175,000		35,000	140,000
Chautauqua Opera Association (N.Y.)	80,000		20,000	60,000
Cincinnati Summer Opera Association	80,000		40,000	40,000
Connecticut Opera Association		103,000	41,200	61,800
Fort Worth Civic Opera Association	60,000		20,000	40,000
Houston Grand Opera Association	120,000		30,000	90,000
Kansas City Lyric Theatre (Mo.)	60,000		15,000	45,000
New Orleans Opera House Association	120,000		30,000	90,000
Opera Association of New Mexico	102,000		34,000	68,000
Opera Guild of Miami	80,000		20,000	60,000
Opera Society of Washington (D.C.)	107,375			107,375
Spring Opera of San Francisco	50,000			50,000
Symphony Society of San Antonio	105,000	3,300	38,300	70,000

New York Pro Musica Antiqua

Production of early music and musical dramas	316,000		87,000	229,000
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Professional training in music

Manhattan School of Music		2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore		500,000		500,000

Resident theater program

Actor's Workshop, San Francisco	70,000	(70,000)		
Alley Theatre, Houston	1,100,000			1,100,000
American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, Stratford (Conn.)	196,800	(16,345)	56,092	124,363
California, University of (Theatre Group)	500,000			500,000
Drama, Inc., Milwaukee (Fred Miller Theatre)	50,000	(50,000)		
Minnesota Theatre Company Foundation, Minneapolis (Tyrone Guthrie Theatre)	102,000			102,000
Mummers Theatre, Oklahoma City	550,000			550,000
Stratford Shakespearean Festival of Canada	24,000		24,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
School of American Ballet				
Assistance in Foundation ballet program		(21,912)	(21,912)	
Tamarind Lithography Workshop				
Development of lithographic art	133,000	900,000	333,000	700,000
Theatre Communications Group				
Cooperative program among nonprofit theaters	795,000		159,000	636,000
Experiments, Demonstrations, and Studies				
American Federation of Arts				
Residence program in regional museums and art centers for American artists	57,400		57,400	
American Place Theatre				
Readings and productions of new plays	225,000		60,000	165,000
Arts of the Theatre Foundation				
Development of portable theater structure	65,000		65,000	
Catalogues of fine-arts museums collections				
Bowdoin College		6,190	6,190	
Harvard University		12,500	12,500	
Heritage Foundation		12,500	12,500	
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts		9,777	9,777	
Oberlin College		11,950	11,950	
Peabody Museum of Salem		12,500	12,500	
Walters Art Gallery		10,631	10,631	
City Center of Music and Drama (N.Y.)				
Production of contemporary operas	230,000		70,000	160,000
International Council of Museums				
Study of European artists and institutions	90,000		18,000	72,000
Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance				
Recording of new work for dance repertoire		6,000	6,000	
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts				
Curriculum experiment at School of Art	11,850	(14,484)	(2,634)	
New York Public Library				
Automated book catalogue for Dance Collection		72,000	72,000	
Development of Individual Talent				
George Peabody College for Teachers				
Southeastern Choral Conductors Conferences		42,500	42,500	
Grants-in-aid and fellowships				
Administrative interns	130,910	79,005	104,290	105,625
Arts reporters, editors, and critics	49,800	68,500	87,910	30,390
Concert soloists	36,600		23,100	13,500

	changes during the fiscal year			
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Poets and fiction writers associated with theaters and opera companies	98,275	(7,825)	63,400	27,050
Programs for other talented individuals	138,700		12,700	126,000
Institute of International Education				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study		15,000	15,000	
Marlboro School of Music				
Grants-in-aid to professional instrumentalists	70,000		35,000	35,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore				
Development of American conductors		(14,288)	(14,288)	
Performances of works commissioned for concert artists receiving grants-in-aid				
Denver Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Indiana State Symphony Society	2,000		1,000	1,000
Pittsburgh Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Southern California Symphony Association	2,000	(2,000)		
Princeton University				
Conference on design in America		(4,799)	(4,799)	
Scholarships in independent art and music schools				
Art Academy of Cincinnati	20,000		5,000	15,000
Art Association of Indianapolis	20,000		4,000	16,000
Art Institute of Chicago	128,000			128,000
Art Students' League of New York	112,000		28,000	84,000
Atlanta Art Association	20,000		8,000	12,000
California College of Arts and Crafts	36,000		9,000	27,000
California Institute of the Arts				
Chouinard Art School	16,000			16,000
School of Music	16,000			16,000
Cleveland Institute of Art	55,000		11,000	44,000
Cleveland Institute of Music	32,000		8,000	24,000
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts	16,000		4,000	12,000
Cooper Union	25,000		6,000	19,000
Corcoran Gallery of Art	20,000		5,000	15,000
Cranbrook Gallery of Art	24,000		6,000	18,000
Dayton Art Institute	16,000		4,000	12,000
Juilliard School of Music	136,000		34,000	102,000
Kansas City Art Institute	44,000		11,000	33,000
Layton School of Art	16,000		4,000	12,000
Manhattan School of Music	120,000		30,000	90,000
Mannes College of Music	32,000		8,000	24,000
Maryland Institute	20,000		5,000	15,000
Memphis Academy of Arts	20,000		4,000	16,000
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts	40,000		10,000	30,000
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)	76,000		19,000	57,000
New England Conservatory of Music	60,000		15,000	45,000
Otis Art Institute	16,000		4,000	12,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore	52,000		13,000	39,000
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts	44,000		11,000	33,000
Philadelphia College of Art		68,275	23,275	45,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Philadelphia Museum of Art	60,000	(68,275)	(8,275)	
Portland Art Association	35,000		14,000	21,000
Pratt Institute	76,000			76,000
Rhode Island School of Design	120,000			120,000
San Francisco Art Institute	60,000			60,000
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	16,000		4,000	12,000
Society of Arts and Crafts (Detroit)	16,000		4,000	12,000
Worcester Art Museum	16,000		4,000	12,000
Special Institutional Grants				
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts				
Construction of center in Washington, D.C.	5,000,000		5,000,000	
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts				
City Center of Music and Drama (N.Y.)		3,200,000	1,200,000	2,000,000
Juilliard School of Music	252,000			252,000
Metropolitan Opera Association	2,500,000		1,400,000	1,100,000
Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York	965,553			965,553
The Humanities				
American Council of Learned Societies				
Program to advance scholarship in the humanities	3,969,000		567,000	3,402,000
American Historical Association				
Bibliographies of British civilization	22,000			22,000
Bowdoin College				
Conference on foundations of cultural unity		25,000	25,000	
Cooperative program with regional liberal-arts colleges to strengthen the humanities				
Duke University	260,000		140,000	120,000
North Carolina, University of	260,000		140,000	120,000
Council on Library Resources				
Research on library problems	4,000,000		1,000,000	3,000,000
Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library				
National Shakespeare Anniversary Committee			(29,050)	29,050
Humanistic research by individual scholars				
Minnesota, University of		20,000	20,000	
Pennsylvania, University of		19,500	19,500	
Rochester, University of		10,000	10,000	
National Archives Trust Fund Board				
Publication of papers of Adams family and of Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Texas, University of				
Establishment of national translation center		750,000	150,000	600,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
University-press scholarly publication in the humanities and social sciences				
Cornell University	13,000		13,000	
Duke University	15,000		15,000	
Illinois, University of	20,000		20,000	
Louisiana State University	13,000		13,000	
North Carolina, University of	6,100		6,100	
Rutgers University	13,000			13,000
Texas, University of	13,000		13,000	
Wisconsin, University of	10,000		10,000	
Totals — Humanities and the Arts	\$42,521,363	\$7,842,877	\$23,812,084	\$26,552,156

International Training and Research

Resources for International Programs

Expansion of international-studies programs

California, University of (Berkeley)		\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles)		2,000,000	2,000,000	
Columbia University		10,900,000	8,400,000	\$2,500,000
Denver, University of		650,000	650,000	
Duke University	\$135,000	900,000	1,035,000	
Harvard University		12,500,000	10,000,000	2,500,000
Minnesota, University of	1,250,000		1,250,000	
Northwestern University		1,900,000	1,900,000	
Notre Dame, University of		525,000	525,000	

Non-Western studies in undergraduate colleges

Associated Colleges of the Midwest		450,000	450,000	
Colgate University		135,000	135,000	
Gettysburg College		40,000	40,000	
Iowa, State College of		156,000	156,000	
Occidental College		114,000	114,000	
Southern Regional Education Board		115,000	115,000	
Spelman College		137,000	137,000	

Training and research to strengthen American technical assistance

American Society for Public Administration	250,000		50,000	200,000
Pittsburgh, University of	458,100		192,100	266,000
Syracuse University	25,000		25,000	

Latin American Studies

American Historical Association

Research and teaching materials on Latin America		125,000	125,000	
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Development of Latin American studies

Florida, University of		550,000	550,000	
New Mexico, University of		275,000	275,000	
Stanford University		550,000	550,000	
Texas, University of		40,000		40,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Tulane University		575,000	575,000	
Wisconsin, University of		700,000	700,000	
Political and economic research on Latin America				
Brookings Institution		200,000	200,000	
Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies		85,000	85,000	
Social Science Research Council				
Postdoctoral fellowships for research		600,000	600,000	
Seminar in Latin American studies		20,000	20,000	
Area and International Research				
American Council of Learned Societies				
Publication of <i>Current Digest of the Soviet Press</i>		23,000	23,000	
American Universities Field Staff				
Reporting service in international affairs	180,000	360,000	180,000	360,000
Boston University				
Strengthening of African studies	384,000		384,000	
Burma, Government of				
Burma Historical Commission		(5,000)	(5,000)	
Colorado, University of				
<i>Journal of Central European Affairs</i>		450	450	
George Washington University				
Research on political growth in less-developed areas		40,000		40,000
Study of foreign aid and national interest		40,000	40,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Case studies of industrial-management problems in economic development	100,000		100,000	
Research on professional practice overseas		(1,183)	(1,183)	
Research on modern China				
American University	99,200		23,400	75,800
George Washington University	104,000		53,000	51,000
National Central Research Institution (Taiwan)	61,740		35,500	26,240
Oriental Library (Tokyo)	68,800		36,300	32,500
Social Science Research Council	94,000	1,000,000	500,000	594,000
Research on Southeast Asia and the Far East				
American Institute of Indian Studies	300,000		100,000	200,000
Association for Asian Studies	49,000			49,000
Cornell University		(32,000)	(32,000)	
Illinois, University of	225,000		73,000	152,000
Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation		180,000		180,000
Stanford University				
Studies of social and political changes in India, Japan, Mexico, and Nigeria		250,000	125,000	125,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
International Legal Studies				
Columbia University				
Interuniversity research on Communist law	48,400		48,400	
International Law Association (England)				
Research on treaty obligations of new nations	75,000		25,000	50,000
Training in international legal studies				
American Society of International Law	100,000	600,000	100,000	600,000
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy		(22,410)	(22,410)	
Hague Academy of International Law	32,020		32,020	
Loyola University	75,000		75,000	
Languages 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	215,000		215,000	
Georgetown University	186,225		67,150	119,075
Interuniversity programs in Chinese and Japanese				
Purdue Research Foundation	128,000		64,000	64,000
Stanford University	191,000		191,000	
Princeton University				
Interuniversity Middle Eastern language program	150,000		50,000	100,000
Statewide improvement of language teaching				
Indiana University	420,850		351,150	69,700
Washington, University of		600,000		600,000
Teacher-training in English as a second language				
Michigan, University of		(5,913)	(5,913)	
Teachers College (Columbia University)	37,000		37,000	
Fellowships and International Exchange				
Exchange of students, scholars, and leaders				
California, University of (Berkeley)		(13,281)	(13,281)	
Chicago, University of		(58,890)	(58,890)	
Institute of International Education	700,000		350,000	350,000
National Academy of Sciences		(3,823)	(3,823)	
United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, Inc.	60,000			60,000
Indiana University				
Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants	1,667,000		467,000	1,200,000
Institute of International Education				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study		105,000	105,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Overseas professional-service fellowships				
Cornell University		430,000	233,000	197,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		648,000	356,500	291,500
New Mexico, University of		461,000	250,500	210,500
Purdue University		603,000	303,000	300,000
Syracuse University		400,000	200,000	200,000
Pennsylvania State University				
Interuniversity fellowships for Peace Corps veterans and others with similar service	700,000		350,000	350,000
Selection and orientation of foreign students				
Association of American Law Schools	333,000			333,000
Boston University	86,800		50,200	36,600
Institute of International Education		(2,447)	(2,447)	
Social Science Research Council				
Foreign Area Fellowship Program		4,247,732	4,247,732	
Syracuse University				
Interuniversity program of internships in African and South Asian governments	75,000		75,000	
Totals — International Training and Research	<u>\$9,064,135</u>	<u>\$52,085,235</u>	<u>\$45,626,455</u>	<u>\$15,522,915</u>

Population

Centers for Research and Training

Harvard University	\$550,000		\$370,000	\$180,000
Johns Hopkins University	600,000		200,000	400,000
Michigan, University of		\$3,000,000	700,000	2,300,000
North Carolina, University of		800,000		800,000
Population Council	4,895,000		1,425,000	3,470,000

Reproductive Biology

Georgetown University

Studies of the rhythm method and of social and demographic aspects of population	50,000		50,000	
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Medical-school student research in reproductive biology

California, University of (Los Angeles)	12,000		12,000	
Chicago, University of	20,000			20,000
Colorado, University of	6,000		6,000	
Columbia University	22,000		3,200	18,800
Cornell University	9,000		9,000	
Harvard University	22,000			22,000
Illinois, University of	9,000			9,000
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	12,000			12,000
Johns Hopkins University	20,000		10,000	10,000
Kansas, University of	6,000		6,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Michigan, University of	9,000		9,000	
Vanderbilt University	6,000		6,000	
Washington University	10,000			10,000
Washington, University of	7,000			7,000
Wisconsin, University of	20,000			20,000
Yale University	20,000		10,000	10,000
Population Council				
Training in reproductive physiology at Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	129,087		129,087	
Research and advanced training				
Beth Israel Hospital (Boston)		50,000	50,000	
Birmingham, University of	95,000		24,000	71,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	103,950		34,650	69,300
Cambridge, University of	60,000		20,000	40,000
Colorado, University of	130,000		60,000	70,000
Columbia University	213,925		110,561	103,364
Geneva, University of	380,000			380,000
Harvard University		1,500,000		1,500,000
Institute of Anatomy (University of Basel)		30,000	30,000	
Johns Hopkins University		205,700	53,280	152,420
Kansas, University of		260,000	52,000	208,000
Karolinska Institute	330,000		220,000	110,000
Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital	103,470		72,293	31,177
Lund, University of	71,850		22,050	49,800
Manchester, University of		113,000	26,000	87,000
National Institute for Research in Dairying (England)	13,300			13,300
Pennsylvania, University of	122,300		33,750	88,550
State Serum Institute (Copenhagen)		250,000	85,000	165,000
Sydney, University of	35,000		35,000	
United Birmingham Hospitals (England)		150,000	75,000	75,000
Vanderbilt University	150,000		70,000	80,000
Washington, University of	351,200		87,900	263,300
Wisconsin, University of	1,210,000		102,500	1,107,500
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	1,450,000		105,050	1,344,950
Research on primate reproduction				
Pennsylvania, University of		700,000	550,000	150,000
Pittsburgh, University of		500,000	500,000	
Demographic Research and Conferences				
Brown University				
Statistical research on fertility regulation	45,000		15,000	30,000
Chicago, University of				
Research and training in demography and family-planning administration	455,165		208,222	246,943
Conferences and monographs on population				
Institute of International Education		15,000	15,000	
Notre Dame, University of		100,000	100,000	
Population Council		42,500	42,500	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Institute of International Education				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study		50,000	50,000	
London School of Economics and Political Science				
Demographic training for developing countries	194,400			194,400
Population Reference Bureau				
Dissemination of information on population	365,000		87,250	277,750
Princeton University				
Office of Population Research		250,000	250,000	
Training and research in demography				
Cornell University	102,000			102,000
Michigan, University of	124,305			124,305
Pennsylvania, University of	80,000		40,000	40,000
Pittsburgh, University of		200,000	84,508	115,492
Totals — Population	\$12,619,952	\$8,216,200	\$6,256,801	\$14,579,351

International Affairs

Atlantic Cooperation

Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy (Rome)

Training and research on national economy	\$280,000		\$110,000	\$170,000
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Canadian studies of international relations

Canadian Institute of International Affairs	120,000		40,000	80,000
Humanities Research Council of Canada	42,000			42,000
Private Planning Association of Canada		\$180,000	90,000	90,000
Social Science Research Council of Canada	42,000			42,000

Governmental Affairs Institute

Economic cooperation between Greece and Turkey		150,000	150,000	
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Institute of Research and Publications (Madrid)

Research and seminars on Spanish economy		365,000	200,000	165,000
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Institute for Strategic Studies (London)

Research and internationalization of staff	17,500	550,000	200,500	367,000
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Research and exchanges in the physical sciences

Institute for Theoretical Physics (Copenhagen)	60,000		60,000	
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris)	240,000			240,000

Research and public education in Atlantic cooperation and European integration

Atlantic Council of the United States (Atlantic Institute)		100,000	100,000	
Atlantic Institute		400,000	100,000	300,000

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
British Society for International Understanding	12,500		12,500	
Center of Documentation of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe		150,000	150,000	
Council on Foreign Relations	27,548			27,548
European Community Institute for University Studies (Belgium)	200,000		100,000	100,000
Institute of International Education		(4,492)	(4,492)	
National Foundation of Political Science (Paris)	160,000		80,000	80,000
National Planning Association		235,000	235,000	
International Education and Culture				
Advanced social-science studies				
Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research (Vienna)		250,000	250,000	
Marc Bloch Association (European Center of Sociology, Paris)	30,000			30,000
American Council of Learned Societies				
American studies in European universities		3,100,000		3,100,000
Association of American Universities				
Meetings of American and German educators		(2,281)	(2,281)	
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Center of Economic Research (Athens)	19,189		19,189	
Graduate School in Administrative Sciences, University of Bologna		(30,410)	(30,410)	
Cambridge, University of				
Scott Polar Research Institute		280,000	280,000	
Carnegie Hall International				
International exchange of musicians	90,000			90,000
Clare College (Cambridge University)				
Advanced-studies program at Clare Hall		175,000	50,000	125,000
Cornell University				
English-language teaching in Italy	15,690		15,690	
International Musicological Society				
Inventory of musical sources	100,000		50,000	50,000
International-studies centers				
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)	190,000		70,000	120,000
Johns Hopkins University (School for Advanced International Studies, Bologna)	234,000		117,000	117,000
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies		250,000	250,000	
London School of Economics and Political Science				
Analysis of British higher education and manpower requirements		150,000	50,000	100,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
London, University of				
Research on Pitman Initial Teaching Alphabet		200,000	100,000	100,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Collaboration with Technical University of Berlin	500,000		100,000	400,000
Resources for Less-Developed Areas				
Advancement of foreign journalism				
Columbia University (American Press Institute)	278,000			278,000
Inter-American Press Association Technical Center		150,000	150,000	
International Press Institute (Zurich)	300,000	(5,752)	154,248	140,000
Educational improvement in less-developed areas				
Asian Productivity Organization (Tokyo)	195,000		195,000	
International African Institute (London)	55,740		32,080	23,660
Manchester, University of	95,000		50,000	45,000
Rural Development College (Denmark)	227,667		227,667	
Franklin Book Programs				
Advisory services for publishing abroad	400,000		200,000	200,000
Research and training in economic development				
London, University of	47,000		42,000	5,000
Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council (Paris)	75,000		37,500	37,500
Research, training, and conferences to aid less-developed areas				
Bon Echo Foundation (Overseas Institute of Canada)		150,000	75,000	75,000
Council on World Tensions		20,000	20,000	
German Development Institute (Berlin)		75,000	75,000	
Indian Statistical Institute		(9,814)	(9,814)	
Institute of Race Relations (London)	14,600		14,600	
International Institute of Administrative Sciences (Brussels)		105,000	105,000	
Overseas Development Institute (London)		400,000	200,000	200,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs	95,775		22,000	73,775
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)	225,000		17,000	208,000
Swiss Foundation for the Study of International Relations	200,000		70,000	130,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)				
International Institute for Educational Planning		340,000	140,000	200,000
The Pacific Area				
Agricultural Development Council				
English Language Education Council in Tokyo		200,000	200,000	
American Assembly				
Meetings on United States-Japanese affairs		90,000	90,000	
Australian research in world affairs and development assistance				
Australasian Institute of International Affairs	19,000		19,000	
Australian National University	150,000		150,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Dartmouth College				
Japanese-American roundtable conference		(2,370)	(2,370)	
International Christian University (Tokyo)				
Graduate School of Public Administration	142,667		71,333	71,334
Japan Economic Research Institute				
Research in United States and Europe		30,000	30,000	
Japan Society				
Japanese-American cultural exchange		185,000	185,000	
Kyoto University				
Center of Southeast Asia Studies	121,000		74,000	47,000
International Urban Affairs				
Athens Technological Organization				
Strengthening of Center of Ekistics		1,000,000	300,000	700,000
Churchill College (Cambridge University)				
International seminar on urban problems		8,500	8,500	
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)				
Curriculum support, including urban studies		23,000	23,000	
International Law and Understanding				
American education in world affairs				
Council on Foreign Relations	1,000,000			1,000,000
Foreign Policy Association		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Conferences on international problems				
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	175,000		100,000	75,000
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations		(1,672)	(1,672)	
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)		12,000	12,000	
Wilton Park (England)	20,000		20,000	
Institute of International Education				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study	150,000	350,000	500,000	
Legal-studies programs				
British Institute of International and Comparative Law	232,519		58,519	174,000
Hague Academy of International Law		295,000	95,000	200,000
Leyden, University of	76,000		19,000	57,000
London, University of		192,000	192,000	
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws		60,000	60,000	
National Academy of Sciences				
International scientific cooperation		300,000	300,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Research in international economics and finance				
Committee for Economic Development Princeton University	600,000	(1,807)	150,000 (1,807)	450,000
Research on the United Nations				
Brookings Institution Syracuse University	84,000	10,000	84,000 10,000	
Visits to United States by specialists and leaders				
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships English-Speaking Union		60,000 (2,072)	60,000 (2,072)	
Institute of International Education Travel Program for Foreign Diplomats	65,000	20,000	65,000 20,000	
Washington Institute of Contemporary Arts	53,000		53,000	
World Peace Through Law Foundation				
International meeting of Supreme Court justices		150,000	150,000	
Western Relations with Eastern Europe				
Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)				
Educational materials for Yugoslavia		(1,800)	(1,800)	
East-West program of scholarly exchange				
Geneva, University of Institute of International Education	360,000	5,000 740,000	5,000 1,100,000	
International Economic Association (Paris)				
Conference on economics in Eastern Europe		10,000	10,000	
Scholarships for Hungarian refugee students				
German Academic Exchange Service National Office of French Universities and Schools	47,240 20,000	(47,240) (20,000)		
Totals — International Affairs	\$7,904,635	\$12,385,790	\$9,964,608	\$10,325,817

Overseas Development

Agricultural Development Council				
Teaching materials in agriculture	\$70,000			\$70,000
Chr. Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway)				
Development-economics unit for Middle Eastern, African, and Asian areas		\$225,000	\$225,000	
Council for International Progress in Management				
International business internships		64,000		64,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Institute of International Education				
Awards to Foundation-selected American and foreign scholars and leaders for travel and study	475,000	848,500	775,000	548,500
Public-service fellowships	131,000	90,000	221,000	
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)				
Study of church-sponsored educational programs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America		305,000	180,000	125,000
National Academy of Sciences				
Conference on mathematics education		(2,013)	(2,013)	
Society for International Development				
Professional activities for development specialists	105,000		66,000	39,000
Stanford Research Institute				
Study of small industries in developing countries		36,040	36,040	
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute				
Regional vocational-technical training services	20,000		20,000	
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Chinese University of Hong Kong				
Faculty development and graduate program		295,000		295,000
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration				
Asian study group on technical assistance Seminars, research, and general support	30,000 121,839	(5,828)	24,172	121,839
International Association of Universities				
Study of higher education in Southeast Asia	200,000		200,000	
India				
Agricultural research and education				
Allahabad Agricultural Institute	360,573		218,009	142,564
Indian Agricultural Research Institute		(27,886)	(27,886)	
North Carolina State (with Indian Institute of Technology)	370,000		90,000	280,000
Ohio State University (with Punjab Agricultural University)	512,000			512,000
Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University	224,850		25,657	199,193
Baroda, University of				
Graduate program in home economics	356,500	517,000	177,500	696,000
Cornell University				
Indian Institute of Labor Relations Research	348,102	(393,820)	(45,718)	
Linguistics training at University of Delhi		243,000	100,000	143,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Delhi, University of				
Research and training in Chinese studies	536,000		233,000	303,000
Electronic computing centers				
Bombay, University of	226,000		119,352	106,648
Delhi, University of	371,000		315,999	55,001
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	386,000		329,219	56,781
Programme Evaluation Organization	462,000		407,889	54,111
Improvement of legal education				
Banaras Hindu University		240,000	70,000	170,000
Indian Law Institute	246,882		73,202	173,680
India, Government of				
Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industry				
Small-industries extension and training	235,500	(153,512)	23,988	58,000
Ministry of Community Development				
Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development	152,891		52,992	99,899
Strengthening role of village schoolteachers	250,000			250,000
Village work for university students and teachers	131,501			131,501
Ministry of Education				
English-language teaching and general education	259,342		(10,954)	270,296
Workshop on writing for new literates	1,945	(2,285)	(340)	
Ministry of Food and Agriculture				
Demonstration program in food production	4,933,836		879,398	4,054,438
Extension departments for agricultural colleges	6,000	(6,000)		
Rural training centers		(169,717)	(169,717)	
Ministry of Home Affairs				
Research and training in population statistics	915,858		123,853	792,005
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
Educational-television experiment in Delhi schools	131,208		54,193	77,015
Ministry of Labour and Employment				
Job service research and staff training	295,000		19,207	275,793
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	801,721		215,384	586,337
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Research on Indian development	316,775		100,000	216,775
National family-planning program development				
American Public Health Association	85,000			85,000
Gandhigram	164,900			164,900

	changes during the fiscal year			UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
India, Government of (Ministry of Health)	1,860,436		487,553	1,372,883
Institute of International Education	125,000		125,000	
Pilot projects in urban community development				
Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	134,760		14,120	120,640
West Bengal, Government of	961,736	960,000	789,809	1,131,927
Research in reproductive biology				
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	255,783		61,201	194,582
Banaras Hindu University	39,500			39,500
Central Drug Research Institute	108,120		26,750	81,370
Delhi, University of	249,237		101,000	148,237
Indian Institute of Science	51,700		21,000	30,700
Institute of Agriculture (Anand)	171,812		88,408	83,404
Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology	182,000			182,000
Kerala University	86,500		28,500	58,000
Mysore, University of	9,500		5,000	4,500
Rajasthan, University of	95,500		13,500	82,000
Topiwala National Medical College	85,000			85,000
Research and training in economics and the social sciences				
Bombay, University of	10,518		10,518	
Calcutta, University of	393	(1,577)	(1,184)	
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	247,500		38,750	208,750
Indian Statistical Institute	7,000			7,000
Institute of Applied Manpower Research	100,000			100,000
National Council of Applied Economic Research	135,044		86,581	48,463
Research and training in industrial relations and business management				
Administrative Staff College of India	783,701		108,682	675,019
All India Management Association	25,000		15,000	10,000
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	1,070,000		529,297	540,703
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta)	550,500	665,000	273,000	942,500
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations		205,000	47,977	157,023
Research and training in planning and economic development				
Bombay, University of	151,968			151,968
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	181,110		3,841	177,269
India, Government of	65,000			65,000
Indian Statistical Institute	85,000			85,000
Institute of Economic Growth	154,940			154,940
National Council of Applied Economic Research	157,435		67,330	90,105
School improvement and teacher-training				
American-International School of New Delhi	10,000		10,000	
Indian School of International Studies			(2,637)	2,637
South India Teachers Union Council of Educational Research	3,000		3,000	
University Grants Commission	100,000			100,000
Southern Languages Book Trust				
Publication in South Indian languages	48,450		20,000	28,450

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Training in public administration				
Indian Institute of Public Administration	402,500	(402,500)		
National Academy of Administration	35,500		16,000	19,500
University development				
Birla Institute of Technology and Science Calcutta, University of	160,000		121,070	38,930
Delhi, University of	21,000	351,000	12,600	351,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Birla Institute of Technology and Science)		1,450,000		8,400
				1,450,000
Indonesia				
Agricultural Development Council				
Project planning in community development	13,862		13,862	
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Faculty of Economics at University of Indonesia	350,584		205,584	145,000
Cornell University				
Publication of English-Indonesian dictionary	121,000		50,000	71,000
Harvard University				
National Economic and Social Research Institute	225,000		70,000	155,000
Indiana University				
Development of clerical-training center	170,000			170,000
Statistics teaching at Indonesian institutions		432,000	100,000	332,000
Indonesia, Government of				
English-language teaching materials	76,032	(3,977)	37,556	34,499
National Lutheran Council				
Faculty of Economics, Nommensen University	115,354		30,039	85,315
Research Foundation of State University of New York				
Curriculum work at Indonesian teacher colleges	1,445,000		650,000	795,000
Wisconsin, University of				
Faculty of Economics, Gadjah Mada University	29,666			29,666
Malaysia				
Educational Testing Service				
Examination reform and educational research		397,000		397,000
Institute of International Education				
Advanced training in the United States for Malaysian agricultural officers		304,000	100,000	204,000
Malaya, University of				
Establishment of School of Education	462,200		307,200	155,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Stanford Research Institute				
Assistance to Rural and Industrial Development Authority	38,000	14,500	52,500	
Nepal, Government of				
Training assistance for Nepal Planning Board	250,031	440,000	150,166	539,865
Pakistan				
Advisory services for Administrative Staff College of Pakistan				
Administrative Staff College (Henley, England)	12,000	(16,784)	(4,784)	
Syracuse University	345,500		154,750	190,750
East Pakistan, Government of				
College of Home Economics at Dacca	12,480		12,480	
Education extension center and pilot schools	45,000			45,000
Educational Equipment Development Bureau	250,000		13,701	236,299
Establishment of educational testing unit		95,000	54,500	40,500
Pilot program in cooperative agriculture	110,000			110,000
Education extension and student-teacher centers				
Chicago, University of	706,550		331,550	375,000
Dacca, University of	207,532		172,000	35,532
Panjab, University of the	100,000			100,000
Equipment for schools for American dependents				
Dacca American Society of East Pakistan	10,000		10,000	
Karachi American Society	50,000		50,000	
Lahore American Society	25,000		25,000	
Harvard University				
Work with Pakistan National Planning Commission	165,000		165,000	
Indiana University				
Institute of Business Administration at University of Dacca		190,000	190,000	
Institute of International Education				
Survey of Pakistani citizens abroad	33,500		33,500	
Inter-University Board for Pakistan				
Secretariat to raise academic standards	25,021		25,021	
Michigan State University				
Academies for village-development administrators	179,393	392,000	100,000	471,393
Oklahoma State University				
Technical education and home-economics training	1,530,004		491,767	1,038,237
Pakistan Academy for Rural Development				
Housing facilities for visitors	20,000		20,000	

147	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Pakistan, Government of				
Architectural supervision of projects	21,500		21,500	
Commission on National Education	19,288			19,288
Planning and Development Division of Ministry of Education	266,800		19,947	246,853
Research and training in Pakistani family planning				
California, University of (Berkeley)		390,000		390,000
Johns Hopkins University		362,000		362,000
Population Council	272,500	470,000	130,000	612,500
Stanford Research Institute				
Small-industry development in Pakistan	536,000		240,000	296,000
Strengthening of Institute of Development Economics at Karachi				
Stanford University	814,884		250,000	564,884
Yale University		926,500	445,000	481,500
United Mexican States				
Wheat production in West Pakistan		300,000		300,000
West Pakistan, Government of				
Agricultural extension service training		575,000		575,000
Education extension center and pilot schools	254,385		51,885	202,500
Educational Equipment Technical Assistance Center	239,375		38,276	201,099
Training in urban planning and development		353,500	145,000	208,500
Philippines				
Ateneo de Manila University				
Books and equipment for university library		354,000		354,000
Carnegie Institute of Technology				
Program development at Mindanao State University		711,000		711,000
Cornell University				
College of Agriculture at University of the Philippines		1,375,000	213,500	1,161,500
International Rice Research Institute				
Research and training in rice culture	800,000	4,900,000	1,433,600	4,266,400
Philippine Normal College				
Research and training in languages and linguistics	312,000		124,450	187,550
Philippines, University of the				
College of Business Administration graduate program	46,500		24,950	21,550
Curriculum improvement and teaching materials in science	310,000		127,353	182,647
Development of College of Agriculture	3,850	1,445,000	536,659	912,191
Establishment of Population Institute	208,500		73,733	134,767
Graduate School of Public Administration	25,000	460,000	219,775	265,225
Library-resources development in the social sciences	377,500		150,000	227,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Wisconsin, University of				
School of Economics at University of the Philippines		536,000		536,000
Singapore				
Family Planning Association of Singapore				
Research, training, and model-clinic facilities	90,000			90,000
Singapore, University of				
Center for economic research	583,000		185,500	397,500
Development of library resources and staff	240,000		60,000	180,000
Faculty and research at Department of Law	139,500		7,000	132,500
Thailand				
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities				
Technical assistance to National Institute of Development Administration in Thailand		928,000		928,000
Vietnam, Government of				
Training and research in fiscal management	215,000	(325,415)	(110,415)	
TROPICAL AFRICA				
Educational Services Incorporated				
Mathematics and science curricula in African schools	116,000	20,000	136,000	
Institute of International Education				
Development of African legal education		991,000	800,000	191,000
Travel awards for East Africans studying public services in the United States		(3,974)	(3,974)	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
Service by American graduates in African development posts	392,000		392,000	
Michigan, University of				
Research on economic development projects	200,000			200,000
West African Examinations Council				
Testing and statistical-analysis unit	212,400		56,200	156,200
Cameroun, Federal Republic of the				
Analysis of research on cocoa production	50,000			50,000
Congo				
Center for Socio-Political Research and Information				
Training institute for Congolese leaders		40,000	40,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Lovanium University				
Pre-university training programs		170,000	85,000	85,000
Research on Congolese development problems	195,000		110,000	85,000
National School of Law and Administration				
Training institute in law and administration	228,973	387,500	571,157	45,316
East Africa				
African-American Institute				
Education in Tanzania for refugee students		(11,539)	(11,539)	
East Africa, University of				
Labor force research at Dar es Salaam		42,000	42,000	
Laboratory-technician training at Makerere University College		191,000	91,000	100,000
Over-all development of the university	307,000		55,000	252,000
East African Common Services Organization				
Consultants on economic policies and planning	20,778			20,778
Ecological research on wildlife in East Africa				
East Africa, University of		262,500		262,500
Kenya, Republic of		195,800	65,266	130,534
Tanzania National Parks		268,000		268,000
Elementary, secondary, and pre-university education				
Institute of International Education (Kenya)		(12,884)	(12,884)	
International School of Tanzania	25,500		25,500	
National Museum (Tanzania)	31,249			31,249
Strathmore College of Arts and Sciences (Kenya)	35,250		20,000	15,250
University College, Nairobi (Kenya)	85,000	(92,095)	(7,095)	
Institute of Community Studies (London)				
Study of business development in Kenya		73,000		73,000
Kenya, Republic of				
Research on English-language teaching	175,000		46,500	128,500
Makerere University College (Uganda)				
Training of laboratory technicians	140,000			140,000
Tanzania, United Republic of				
College of African Wildlife Management	14,050		14,050	
Establishment of civil-service training center	96,204		93,901	2,303
Secondary-school course at Technical Institute	23,840		23,840	
Ethiopia				
American Library Association				
Library development at Haile Selassie I University		345,000	172,500	172,500
Haile Selassie I University				
Development of law faculty	128,250			128,250

150	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Ghana, Government of				
Establishment of a productivity center Seminar on economic development	161,800	(1,261)	76 (1,261)	161,724
Guinea, Government of				
National Institute of Research and Documentation	33,065		1,092	31,973
Ivory Coast, Republic of the				
Field training of agricultural agents		162,000	100,000	62,000
Liberia				
Associated Colleges of the Midwest				
Library and laboratory aid at Cuttington College		150,000	100,000	50,000
Nigeria				
Ahmadu Bello University				
Conference center and housing for visiting scholars at Institute of Administration		50,000		50,000
Research and training in rural economics; Center for Islamic Studies	330,000		174,600	155,400
Training of local-government personnel	115,000		115,000	
Council of Legal Education				
Advanced training for Nigerian lawyers		216,500	125,000	91,500
Eastern Nigeria, Government of				
Development of Institute of Administration	268,000		402	267,598
Pilot project in rural development	225,501	516,000	40,990	700,511
Franklin Book Programs				
Establishment of a publishing industry	240,000		125,000	115,000
Ibadan, University of				
General university and faculty development	1,348,001	1,012,085	1,415,589	944,497
Research in Nigerian education	290	(290)		
Seminar on labor and management		(6,728)	(6,728)	
Study of Nigerian music and art	36,500		36,500	
Midwestern Nigeria, Government of				
Training for farm and extension leaders	330,000		105,540	224,460
National Universities Commission				
Coordination of Nigerian university development		172,000	72,106	99,894
Nigeria, Government of				
Consultants and assistance to manpower board	76,209		639	75,570
Development of Nigerian technical education		410,000		410,000
Technical library at Yaba College of Technology		125,000	52,000	73,000
Nigeria, University of				
Economic Development Institute	164,500			164,500
Technical-education project; Faculty of Education	380,000		270,000	110,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation				
Expansion of school broadcasts	128,693		74,304	54,389
Northern Nigeria, Government of				
Apprentice-training for trades	156,000		129,035	26,965
Establishment of a credit institution		380,000	52,037	327,963
Expansion of Staff Development Centre	470,000		38,946	431,054
Teacher-training programs at seven colleges	2,110,000		1,112,750	997,250
Southern Illinois University				
English-language training at civil-service centers	497,000		497,000	
Training, research, and publication on Nigerian affairs				
Eastern Nigeria Library Board	20,160			20,160
Ife, University of (Institute of African Studies)	50,000			50,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	29,000		29,000	
Nigerian Economic Society	4,200		2,100	2,100
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs		173,000	55,000	118,000
Nigerian Institute of Management	67,000			67,000
Western Nigeria, Government of				
Institute of Public Administration at Ife	113,000	275,000	113,000	275,000
Senegal				
Dakar, University of				
Faculty exchange and research on African law	75,413		55,839	19,574
Linguistic research and language training		125,000		125,000
Preparation of West African atlas		140,000		140,000
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	136,500		46,480	90,020
Development of law faculty	28,000			28,000
Establishment of Institute of Adult Education	58,000		58,000	
Sudan				
Khartoum, University of				
Institute for secondary-school teachers	55,000			55,000
Study of the Gezira irrigation project	46,000		23,000	23,000
Zambia, Republic of				
Lending-library service for rural areas	30,400		30,400	
Local-government training at Staff Training College		61,000	61,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
MIDDLE EAST				
McGill University				
Fellowships for Middle Eastern leaders	75,000		75,000	
Wisconsin, University of				
Science education in Arab countries	141,000		36,640	104,360
Algeria				
Algiers, University of				
Library facilities and materials	132,500			132,500
Civil Service Commission				
Algerian National School of Administration	468,700		210,000	258,700
Commissariat for Professional Training and Development of Cadres				
Secretarial and accountancy training	44,975			44,975
Iraq				
Baghdad, University of				
Training of library staff	106,600			106,600
Iraq-American Educational Association				
English-language teacher-training seminars at Baghdad College		110,000	110,000	
Israel				
Israel Foundations Trustees				
Research projects on development of Israel		750,000		750,000
Jordan				
Cooperative Institute				
Development of rural cooperatives	42,000		16,380	25,620
Jordan, Government of				
Establishment of junior college for business		310,000	40,500	269,500
Teacher-training at Statistical Training Center	15,242		6,450	8,792
Jordan, University of				
Planning of academic development		90,000	60,104	29,896
Lebanon				
Association for Social Action				
Training at Amiliyah Vocational Institute	56,000	32,000	88,000	
Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations (United Presbyterian Church)				
Beirut College for Women	150,000			150,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Industry Institute				
Training of professional staff	200,000			200,000
International Statistical Institute				
International Statistical Education Center	30,000		10,000	20,000
Lebanon, Government of				
Regional seminars in diplomacy training	64,500		64,500	
National Council for Secondary Education				
Grants-in-aid and studies to improve schools	100,000		30,000	70,000
St. Joseph University				
Development of Oriental Library		35,000		35,000
Syria				
Aleppo, University of				
Faculties of Agriculture and Science	587,030		176,480	410,550
Syria, Government of				
Agricultural extension program	42,800		3,813	38,987
Agricultural laboratory at Aleppo	94,693		12,810	81,883
Consultants on economic development and planning	18,000			18,000
Rural-teacher training	44,122		13,990	30,132
Tunisia				
National School of Administration				
Training and research in public administration		300,000		300,000
Tunisia, Republic of				
English-language teaching program at Bourguiba Institute of Languages	352,500		117,900	234,600
Experimental program in family planning	100,000		100,000	
Secretarial and accountancy school	3,189			3,189
Turkey				
American Library Association				
Library school at University of Ankara		(4,117)	(4,117)	
Ankara University				
Library-school development		(1,250)	(1,250)	
Economic and Social Studies Conference Board				
Conference program among Turkish leaders	228,400		29,454	198,946
Translation facilities and staff-training	27,685		15,905	11,780
Istanbul, University of				
Institute of Business Administration	47,079		47,079	
Middle East Technical University				
Establishment of a computing center	100,000		30,000	70,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Graduate department of restoration and preservation of historical monuments		189,000	38,000	151,000
Graduate mathematics and science programs	254,606	1,003,200	219,742	1,038,064
Preparatory English-language teaching program	78,000		78,000	
Robert College				
English-language teaching program	75,000		75,000	
Scientific and Technical Research Council				
Graduate fellowships for training abroad	250,000		50,000	200,000
Turkey, Government of				
National science high school	354,821	572,000	605,697	321,124
Turkish Management Association				
Establishment of management-training center	14,000	350,000	289,800	74,200
United Arab Republic				
American University in Cairo				
English-language teaching program		308,000		308,000
Resettlement survey for Egyptian Nubians	43,000		43,000	
Cairo American College				
Planning of facilities and curriculum		20,000	20,000	
United Arab Republic, Government of				
Conference program for government officials	179,000		100,000	79,000
Economic and social development of Aswan Governorate	600,000		200,252	399,748
Graduate education in business administration at Alexandria University		93,000		93,000
Institute of Land Reclamation	82,243		25,000	57,243
Institute of National Planning	41,523		14,883	26,640
Institute of Statistical Studies and Researches	82,000		52,000	30,000
Research on improved corn production		136,900		136,900
Teaching of English as a second language	196,200		141,000	55,200
Training in family planning and reproductive biology		293,500	64,500	229,000
Vocational-training center in aquatic resources		218,000		218,000
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Brookings Institution				
Research on regional economics and government	90,140			90,140
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	92,000		60,600	31,400

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Pan American Union				
Secondary-school science programs		(7,272)	(7,272)	
Trust Fund of the Inter-American Center of Scholarly Books				
Establishment of center in Mexico City		220,000	125,000	95,000
Argentina				
Advisory services and training in agriculture				
Institute of International Education	240,000			240,000
Minnesota, University of		55,330	55,330	
National University of the South	385,000			385,000
Purdue University		56,100	56,100	
Buenos Aires, University of				
Central science library and scientific equipment; closed-circuit television	274,620		154,620	120,000
Development of School of Economics	141,350		60,000	81,350
Expansion of sociology teaching and research	3,500		3,500	
Development of science curricula and research				
Argentine Chemical Association	17,000		8,500	8,500
Bariloche Foundation	220,000		198,918	21,082
Buenos Aires, University of		110,000		110,000
Institute of International Education	91,000		91,000	
Metallurgical Chamber of Argentine Manufacturing Industries	80,000			80,000
National Atomic Energy Commission	100,000			100,000
El Salvador, University of				
Research in reproductive biology		35,000	21,700	13,300
Franklin Book Programs				
Technical assistance to publishers and libraries	166,000		83,000	83,000
Harvard University				
Research and training in economic planning at Torcuato Di Tella Institute	134,000		38,000	96,000
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research				
Fellowships for advanced study abroad	550,000		150,000	400,000
Regional and urban research and materials		20,700	20,700	
Science teaching in secondary schools	97,415	250,000	97,415	250,000
Strengthening research centers in economics, business, and public administration				
Foundation for Latin American Economic Research		380,000	80,000	300,000
Institute for the Development of Executives in Argentina	288,500		99,800	188,700
National University of Córdoba	63,063		28,505	34,558
National University of Tucumán	59,700		36,889	22,811
Superior Institute of Public Administration	100,000		100,000	
Torcuato Di Tella Institute	287,000		64,000	223,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Brazil				
Bahía, University of				
Research on government administration	96,700		30,500	66,200
Brasília, University of				
Development of library and university press	209,700		95,000	114,700
Brazil, Government of				
Training fellowships for development of São Francisco River Basin	51,000			51,000
Federal Technical School of Guanabara				
Center for vocational-technical education		800,000		800,000
Getulio Vargas Foundation				
Research and training in economic development	75,000		75,000	
São Paulo School of Business Administration		500,000	130,000	370,000
Teaching materials in business and public administration	177,500		97,000	80,500
Guanabara, State of				
Experiment in primary education	50,752		50,752	
IRI Research Institute				
Development of an animal-nutrition center	80,000			80,000
Recife, University of				
Secondary-school science-teaching center	150,000		97,500	52,500
Research and teaching in economics				
Ceara, University of	330,000		66,000	264,000
Rio Grande do Sul, University of	32,209			32,209
São Paulo, University of		433,000		433,000
São Paulo, University of				
Equipment of chemistry laboratory	200,000			200,000
Establishment of closed-circuit television	177,000		157,000	20,000
Marine and fisheries research and training	492,500			492,500
Teaching and research in the sciences				
Brazilian Academy of Sciences	72,000			72,000
Ceara, University of	234,040		90,850	143,190
National Council for Advanced Training of University-Level Personnel	1,130,000		200,000	930,000
National Research Council	83,000		83,000	
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro	105,000		10,000	95,000
Training and research in agriculture				
Minas Gerais, State of	338,000		120,000	218,000
Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais	10,000	995,000	410,000	595,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Caribbean				
Advisory services, teaching, and research in Dominican Republic agriculture				
Association for Development	476,490	185,000	342,390	319,100
Autonomous University of Santo Domingo		742,000	245,000	497,000
Catholic University "Mother and Teacher"	69,400		25,000	44,400
Texas A & M University	361,894	155,000	155,000	361,894
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	146,000		60,000	86,000
West Indies, University of the				
Academic development of university centers, experimental textbooks, and graduate programs	444,867		191,584	253,283
Assistance to Eastern Caribbean economic planning and public administration	401,300		49,000	352,300
Demographic research and Barbados fertility study	103,500			103,500
Institute of Education	324,000		60,000	264,000
Team-teaching experiment in Barbados		297,500	94,110	203,390
Central America				
American School of Guatemala				
University admissions and achievement testing	43,540		28,940	14,600
Costa Rica, University of				
Teacher-education programs		455,200		455,200
Development of basic university programs				
Costa Rica, University of	177,200		106,000	71,200
El Salvador, University of	90,000		70,000	20,000
Higher Council of Central American Universities	171,000		90,000	81,000
National Autonomous University of Honduras	251,334		61,500	189,834
National University of Nicaragua	91,000		55,500	35,500
New Mexico, University of	58,906	(54,475)	4,431	
Harvard University				
Consultants on educational development	32,600	9,100	41,700	
Chile				
Chile, University of				
Development of a system of regional colleges		770,000	185,000	585,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
Graduate training in economics, business, and public administration	485,115		278,000	207,115
Research and teaching in reproductive biology	139,400		90,000	49,400
Service department for educational testing		170,000	170,000	
Community-development assistance				
Harvard University	43,250			43,250
Institute of International Education	67,000		33,500	33,500
Rice University	74,200			74,200
Development of mathematics and science				
Concepción, University of	142,400		142,400	
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile	121,265	775,000	255,337	640,928
Institute of International Education				
Comprehensive development of University of Chile		1,500,000		1,500,000
School curriculum development, teacher training, and teaching materials		579,650		579,650
Minnesota, University of				
Agricultural extension and education	518,100		150,000	368,100
University of Concepción academic development	782,600		260,000	522,600
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile				
Center for educational research and economics teaching		300,000	75,800	224,200
Teaching and research at School of Sociology	380,000		14,600	365,400
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute				
Technical education at Federico Santa Maria Technical University	124,000			124,000
Colombia				
Andes, University of the				
Academic development, planning, and fund raising	438,000		206,000	232,000
Undergraduate program at School of Engineering		500,000		500,000
Antioquia, University of				
General development and teacher training	165,134	500,000	329,433	335,701
Colombian Agricultural Institute				
Agricultural teaching, research, and extension	410,000		200,000	210,000
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine				
Research on population problems		330,000	152,400	177,600
Harvard University				
Training of Colombians in development planning	141,275			141,275
Institute of International Education				
Business-management fellowships for Colombian university faculty	72,750			72,750

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS PAYMENTS (Reductions) (Refunds)		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
National University of Colombia				
Faculty of Sociology	173,800		161,120	12,680
New Granada College				
Academic and administrative improvements	91,500		91,500	
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University				
Basic-sciences program and teacher education		483,200	348,950	134,250
Valley, University of the				
Graduate program in industrial management	650,000		270,000	380,000
Office of Planning and Development	294,547			294,547
Reorganization of Faculty of Engineering	72,496			72,496
Secondary-school science teaching improvement	28,000		28,000	
Mexico				
Agricultural education, extension, and research				
Coahuila, University of	30,000			30,000
Institute of International Education	179,000	345,000	524,000	
Iowa State University		640,000	145,000	495,000
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies	25,333		12,667	12,666
National School of Agriculture	227,016	195,000	98,264	323,752
Texas A & M University		65,000	33,000	32,000
United Mexican States	755,000	750,000	108,937	1,396,063
Autonomous University of Guadalajara				
Preparation of plan for university reform	220,553		125,707	94,846
Case Institute of Technology				
Technological manpower training in Mexico		70,000	70,000	
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases				
Research in reproductive biology		50,000	50,000	
Mexico, College of				
Center for Economic and Demographic Studies	52,000		52,000	
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies				
Development of educational television in Mexico	65,829		61,830	3,999
Graduate School of Management		410,000	143,000	267,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico				
Development of language laboratory	11,309			11,309
Graduate training in civil engineering	74,000		37,000	37,000
Nuevo León, University of				
Economic training and research	300,000		190,578	109,422
Research and Advanced Studies Center of the National Polytechnic Institute				
Teacher-training in science and engineering	275,000		150,000	125,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Peru				
Agrarian University				
Agricultural economics and rural sociology	160,899			160,899
American School of Lima				
Architectural advisory services		26,000	19,860	6,140
Language and science equipment and fellowships		43,000	43,000	
Center of Studies on Population and Development				
Research and training in demography		282,000		282,000
National Engineering University				
Improvement of curriculum, staff, and equipment	355,000			355,000
National University of San Marcos				
Establishment of language-teaching service	282,700		98,500	184,200
Graduate teaching and research in basic sciences	113,000			113,000
Modernization of university administration	176,000			176,000
Peruvian Institute of Educational Development				
Summer science institute for teachers	4,200		4,200	
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru				
General development		567,700		567,700
Venezuela				
Andes, University of the				
Economics faculty; photogrammetry laboratory	104,490		93,490	11,000
Catholic University Andrés Bello				
Faculty of Economics	341,000		295,800	45,200
Faculty of Engineering; School of Social Sciences	130,300		62,700	67,600
Central University of Venezuela				
Research and visiting scholars in development	50,900		50,900	
Institute of Public Administration				
Assistance to Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Improvement	25,000	340,000	365,000	
Kansas, University of				
School of Sciences at University of Oriente		400,000		400,000
Oriente, University of				
Improvement of science education	238,500		118,330	120,170
Venezuela, Republic of				
Organization of School of Public Administration	105,000		55,000	50,000
Totals — Overseas Development	\$73,149,572	\$48,692,306	\$38,925,432	\$82,916,446

UNPAID Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1965
	GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	

Miscellaneous Grants

Reductions and refunds

Miscellaneous reductions and refunds, of less than \$1,000 each, from thirty grants made under various programs in past years		(\$8,089)	(\$8,089)	
California, State of				
Study of 1965 Watts area (Los Angeles) riots		150,000		\$150,000
Committee for Gracie Mansion				
Facilities for domestic and international activities at Gracie Mansion, New York City		200,000	200,000	
Detroit area community activities				
Detroit Symphony Orchestra	\$756,627		16,359	740,268
Merrill-Palmer Institute	40,000		20,000	20,000
United Foundation		300,000	300,000	
Greater New York Fund				
Revised retirement program for fund employees		100,000		100,000
Wisconsin, University of				
Historical study of American philanthropy		(5,370)	(5,370)	
Concluded Programs*				
Improvement of hospital services				
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital		(10,000)	(10,000)	
Medical schools program (technical transfer)				
New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry		800,000		800,000
Seton Hall University		(800,000)	(800,000)	
National Fund for Medical Education				
Aid to medical schools in the United States		634,972	634,972	
Research and training in the behavioral sciences				
Harvard University	5,000	(5,000)		
Minnesota, University of		(1,055)	(1,055)	
Research in mental health				
Aarhus, University of		(10,173)	(10,173)	
Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry	124,257		73,353	50,904
Minnesota, University of		(15,635)	(15,635)	
Pennsylvania, University of	43,890		43,890	
Totals — Miscellaneous Grants	<u>\$969,774</u>	<u>\$1,329,650</u>	<u>\$438,252</u>	<u>\$1,861,172</u>
Totals — Grants	<u>\$349,678,917</u>	<u>\$281,588,729†</u>	<u>\$252,908,533</u>	<u>\$378,359,113</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 \$194,542,742 for grants approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$87,045,987 for grants from appropriations approved by the Board in 1965 and previous years.

Statement of Projects

for the year ended September 30, 1965

(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 1965. The column in color shows total 1965 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1965 or earlier.)

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965
Education				
Conferences and seminars on teacher education	\$37,219		\$12,280	\$24,939
Consultants on vocational and technical education	24,799		3,681	21,118
Evaluations of educational programs	59,664	(\$8,160)	16,577	34,927
Improvement of instructional television	72,371	49,253	57,050	64,574
Public Affairs				
Comprehensive urban neighborhood development	140,388		105,254	35,134
Evaluations of grant-supported programs	53,113	14,472	20,324	47,261
National defender program evaluations		300,000	3,517	296,483
Economic Development and Administration				
Evaluation of business education program		45,000	21,055	23,945
Publication of doctoral dissertations on business	33,495		29,571	3,924
Publication on economics of health, education, and welfare	6,869	(2,547)	4,322	
Study of programs to train overseas economists	461	(461)		
Science and Engineering				
Conference on resources and environment	4,427	(4,427)		
Residencies in industry for engineering professors	258,773		55,053	203,720
Humanities and the Arts				
Administration of grants-in-aid to artists	43,030		30,890	12,140
Commissions for new American operatic and musical works	31,036		16,000	15,036
Film-makers program	34,138		34,138	
Opera singers program	30,652	(30,652)		
Planning for Henry Ford Memorial Library	17,077		679	16,398
Program for composers in secondary schools	12,895	(24,549)	(11,654)	

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965
Program for poets and fiction writers associated with theaters and opera companies	500		500	
Purchase of works by American artists	63,941		22,225	41,716
Resident theater program for playwrights	325,000		11,571	313,429
Scenic design program	59,000	(58,500)	500	
Training of fine-arts museum personnel	418,085		58,128	359,957
International Training and Research				
Postdoctoral fellowships in Latin American studies	392,137	(392,137)		
Population				
Specialists to encourage population research	16,328	150,000	62,648	103,680
Symposium on physiology of human reproduction		40,000		40,000
International Affairs				
Administration of aid to institutions in Berlin	88,896	(8)	36,662	52,226
Conferences on European higher education	36,709	(7,474)	8,344	20,891
Evaluation of Athens Technological Organization	4,251			4,251
Seminar on the press in developing countries	4,869		2,253	2,616
Surveys for Foundation activities in Japan	3,615		3,615	
Overseas Development				
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture		250,000	12	249,988
Study of supply of development personnel	7,067	(7,067)		
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for consultants and other professional staff engaged in Foundation projects in South and Southeast Asia	541,049	2,484,951	2,998,736	27,264
Consultants for Foundation offices in South and Southeast Asia	319,506	(69,260)	134,540	115,706
Regional consultants	770,000		454,090	315,910
Training for Overseas Development program personnel	172,762	110,000	111,597	171,165
Consultants for India on education and family planning	127,689	(468)	127,221	
Consultants for India on education-demonstration program in food production	525,214		442,425	82,789
Consultants for the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization	240,000		28,376	211,624
Study tours for Indian agricultural officials	15,535		784	14,751
Consultants for Malaysia on economic planning	213,928		75,715	138,213
Consultants for Pakistan on agriculture and advanced management training	91,724	135,000	45,724	181,000
TROPICAL AFRICA				
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for consultants and other professional staff engaged in Foundation projects in Africa	35,034	730,966	541,290	224,710

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965
Regional consultants on economic development and planning, education, public administration, science, and vocational training	954,487	(13,294)	296,138	645,055
Exchange program at agricultural and scientific research centers in West Africa		80,000		80,000
Training workshops for East and West Africans	256,194		94,379	161,815
Consultants for the Congo on economic planning	188,597		52,668	135,929
Consultants for Ghana on manpower	45,726		34	45,692
Consultants for Ghana and Nigeria on economic planning and public-service training	105,609	500,000	505,846	99,763
Consultants for Nigeria on library development	44,850		31,210	13,640
Establishment of a national library in Nigeria	63,989		52,129	11,860
Consultants for Tanzania on public-service training	253,260		138,770	114,490
Development of job training in Uganda	54,595		18,083	36,512
MIDDLE EAST				
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for consultants and other professional staff engaged in Foundation projects in the Middle East	161,436	541,744	675,820	27,360
Regional consultants on agriculture, education, fiscal and public administration, language training, and economic, industrial, rural, and university development; conferences and workshops	954,641	773,500	548,929	1,179,212
Consultants for Algeria on demography and public administration	50,000	53,200	1,913	101,287
Consultants for Iran on economic and social problems	37,349	(37,349)		
Consultants for University of Baghdad in Iraq on library development	111,561		24,115	87,446
Consultants for Jordan on economic planning	1,500		1,500	
Consultants for Lebanon on agriculture, education, and public administration	224,023	2,274	78,949	147,348
Consultants for Saudi Arabia on public administration	106,261		66,522	39,739
Consultants for Syria on agriculture	35,152	(9,569)	15,613	9,970
Consultants for Tunisia on economics, language teaching, and public administration	49,642	188,750	51,097	187,295
Consultants for Turkey on business	58,805		33,479	25,326
Consultants for the United Arab Republic on land reclamation, economic development of Aswan area, business, corn production, management development, population, public administration, statistics, training of government officials, and water resources	707,927	468,760	320,805	855,882
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Housing, transport, and other local expenditures for consultants and other professional staff engaged in Foundation projects in Latin America and the Caribbean	283,573	711,427	980,629	14,371
Consultants for Foundation offices in Latin America and the Caribbean		720,000	237,088	482,912
Latin American regional conferences	140,000		42,610	97,390

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1964	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1965
Regional consultants	22,686	285,000	244,287	63,399
Training for Overseas Development program personnel	134,036		71,138	62,898
Consultants for Argentina on public administration, soil science, technical education, and urban planning	109,458	(5,445)	54,530	49,483
Consultants for Central America on higher education	26,554	(26,554)		
Consultants for Chile on agriculture, community and rural housing, and education	424,282	(11,954)	298,065	114,263
Study of development of University of Chile		25,000	25,000	
Consultants for Colombia on public administration training	19,148		19,148	
Architectural services and consultants for agricultural center in Chapingo, Mexico	199,665		123,212	76,453
Consultants for Venezuela on education and public administration	146,305		34,469	111,836
Totals — Projects	<u>\$11,304,557</u>	<u>\$7,949,422†</u>	<u>\$10,703,868</u>	<u>\$8,550,111</u>

†Of this amount, \$182,912 was approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$7,766,510 was authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

Index

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

- Aarhus, University of** 161
 Action for Boston Community Development 27, 118
 ACTION-Housing, Inc. 117
 Action, Inc. 36, 118
 Actor's Workshop 128
 Administrative Staff College (Henley, England) 146
 Administrative Staff College of India 144
 *Administrative Staff College of Pakistan 146
 Advertising Council 29, 122
 African-American Institute 149
 Agrarian University 160
 Agricultural Development Council 139, 141, 145
 Ahmadu Bello University 63, 150
 Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation 144
 Alaska Department of Education 12, 110
 Alaska, University of 112
 Alberta, University of 73, 124
 Albion College 115
 Aleppo, University of 153
 *Alexandria University 65, 154
 *Algerian National School of Administration 152
 Algiers, University of 152
 All-India Institute of Medical Sciences 144
 All India Management Association 144
 Allahabad Agricultural Institute 57, 142
 Allegheny College 14, 113
 Allegheny Conference on Community Development 111
 Alley Theatre 69, 128
 American Arbitration Association 28, 41, 122
 American Assembly 139
 American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business 123
 *American Association of Homes for the Aging 125
 *American Association of University Presses 66
 American Bar Foundation 26, 118, 120
 American Council on Education 111
 American Council of Learned Societies 33, 45, 48, 131, 133, 134, 138
 American Economic Association 122
 American Federation of Arts 129
 American Historical Association 44, 131, 132
 American Institute of Indian Studies 133
 American Institute for Research 114
 American-International School of New Delhi 144
 American Jewish Congress 122
 American Law Institute 117, 118
 American Library Association 63, 149, 153
 American Place Theatre 23, 129
 American Political Science Association 120
 *American Press Institute 139
 American Public Health Association 143
 American Public Welfare Association 125
 American Public Works Association 25, 117
 American School of Guatemala 157
 American School of Lima 160
 American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy, Stratford 128
 American Society for Engineering Education 31, 126
 American Society of International Law 44, 134
 American Society for Public Administration 120, 132
 American Universities Field Staff 44, 133
 American University 133
 American University in Cairo 65, 154
 *Amiliyah Vocational Institute 152
 Anchorage Independent School District 110
 Andes, University of the (Colombia) 67, 158
 Andes, University of the (Venezuela) 160
 Ankara University 153
 Antigua, Government of 157
 Antioch College 115
 Antioquia, University of 66, 158
 *Arena Stage 69
 Argentine Chemical Association 155
 Arizona State Department of Public Instruction 111
 Arizona, University of 69, 111
 Art Academy of Cincinnati 130
 Art Association of Indianapolis 130
 Art Institute of Chicago 70, 130
 Art Students' League of New York 130
 Arts of the Theatre Foundation 129
 Asian Productivity Organization 43, 139
 Associated Colleges of the Midwest 34, 132, 150
 Association of American Law Schools 52, 119, 135
 Association of American Universities 138
 Association for Asian Studies 133
 Association for Development 68, 157
 Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy 137
 Association for Social Action 152
 Ateneo de Manila University 62, 147
 Athens Technological Organization 42, 49, 140, 163
 Atlanta Art Association 130
 *Atlanta University 11
 Atlantic Council of the United States 137
 Atlantic Institute 47, 108, 137
 Austin College 115
 Australian Institute of International Affairs 139
 Australian National University 139
 Autonomous University of Guadalajara 159
 Autonomous University of Santo Domingo 157
 *Baghdad College 65, 152
 Baghdad, University of 152, 164
 Bahía, University of 156
 Baltimore Civic Opera Co. 128
 Baltimore Department of Education 12, 112, 119
 Banaras Hindu University 62, 143, 144
 Bank Street College of Education 13, 21, 113
 Bariloche Foundation 155
 Baroda, University of 62, 142

- *Basel, University of 136
 *Beirut College for Women 152
 *Bell Telephone Laboratories 69
 Beloit College 115
 Bennington South Supervisory Union 110
 Berea College 115
 Beth Israel Hospital (Boston) 46, 136
 Birla Institute of Technology and Science 62, 145
 Birmingham, University of 136
 *Bologna, University of 138
 Bombay, University of 143, 144
 Bon Echo Foundation 139
 Boston Ballet Company 128
 Boston University 133, 135
 *Bourguiba Institute of Languages 65, 153
 Bowdoin College 33, 115, 129, 131
 Brandeis University 15, 115, 125
 Brasilia, University of 156
 Brazil, Government of 156
 Brazilian Academy of Sciences 156
 British Institute of International and Comparative Law 140
 British Society for International Understanding 138
 Brookings Institution 5, 44, 117, 121, 133, 141, 154
 Broward County Board of Public Instruction 110
 Brown University 15, 28, 53, 72, 111, 115, 122, 124, 136
 Bryn Mawr College 115
 Buenos Aires, University of 67, 155
 Burma, Government of 133
 *Burma Historical Commission 133
 Cairo American College 154
 *Cairo University 65
 *Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization 61, 163
 Calcutta, University of 62, 144, 145
 California College of Arts and Crafts 130
 California Institute of the Arts 130
 California, State of 161
 California, University of (Berkeley) 28, 34, 60, 62, 65, 69, 71, 72, 73, 112, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 128, 132, 134, 136, 138, 145, 147
 California, University of (Davis) 69, 127
 California, University of (Los Angeles) 34, 71, 73, 112, 114, 120, 123, 124, 126, 127, 132, 135
 California, University of (Santa Barbara) 110
 Cambridge, University of 48, 121, 136, 138, 140
 Cameroun, Federal Republic of the 148
 Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research 117
 Canadian Institute of International Affairs 137
 Carleton College 115
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 140
 Carnegie Hall International 138
 Carnegie Institute of Technology 62, 71, 73, 112, 123, 124, 147
 Case Institute of Technology 126, 159
 Catholic University Andrés Bello 160
 Catholic University "Mother and Teacher" 157
 Catholic University of Puerto Rico 12, 112
 Ceara, University of 156
 Center for Applied Linguistics 44, 134
 Center of Documentation of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe 47, 48, 138
 *Center of Economic Research 138
 *Center for Human Sciences 108
 Center for Socio-Political Research and Information 148
 Center of Studies on Population and Development 68, 160
 Central City Opera House Association 128
 Central Drug Research Institute 144
 *Central Family Planning Institute 57
 *Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development 143
 Central Michigan University 14, 114
 Central University of Venezuela 160
 *Charles Playhouse (Boston) 69
 Chautauqua Opera Association 128
 Cheyney State College 113
 Chicago Board of Education 119
 Chicago Boys Clubs 119
 Chicago Council on Foreign Relations 140
 Chicago, University of 15, 26, 29, 71, 73, 111, 115, 118, 121, 123, 124, 134, 135, 136, 146
 Chile, University of 59, 65, 66, 157, 158, 165
 Chinese University of Hong Kong 62, 142
 *Chouinard Art School 130
 Chr. Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom 141
 Churchill College 49, 140
 Cincinnati Summer Opera Association 128
 *Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 69
 Cincinnati, University of 111, 126
 Citizens Budget Commission 117
 City Center of Music and Drama 33, 128, 129, 131
 City College of San Francisco Hotel and Restaurant Foundation 114
 Civil Service Commission (Algeria) 152
 Clare College 48, 138
 Claremont Graduate School and University Center 15, 115
 *Claremont Men's College 15
 Clergy Economic Education Foundation 124
 Cleveland Institute of Art 130
 Cleveland Institute of Music 130
 *Cleveland Museum of Art 70
 Coahuila, University of 67, 159
 Coe College 115
 Cogswell Polytechnical College 114
 Colby College 115
 Colgate University 115, 132
 *College of African Wildlife Management 149
 *College of Home Economics 146
 College Placement Services 29, 122
 Colombian Agricultural Institute 158
 Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine 68, 158
 Colorado College 14, 113, 115
 *Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center 71
 Colorado State College 112
 Colorado State Department of Education 111
 Colorado, University of 112, 133, 135, 136
 Columbia University 16, 19, 28, 34, 41, 45, 46, 69, 71, 73, 108, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 127, 132, 134, 135, 136, 139
 Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts 130
 Commissariat for Professional Training and Development of Cadres 152
 Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations (United Presbyterian Church) 152
 Committee for Economic Development 141
 Committee for Gracie Mansion 161
 Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization 126
 Community Progress, Inc. 27, 118

- Community Service Council of Metropolitan Indianapolis 125
 Community Television of Southern California 116
 Concepción, University of 158
 Connecticut Opera Association 128
 Converse College 112
 Cooper Union 130
 Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) 141
 Cooperative Institute 152
 *Coppin State College 12
 Corcoran Gallery of Art 130
 Cordova Public School District 110
 Cornell College 115
 Cornell University 13, 31, 45, 60, 62, 69, 71, 73, 112, 113, 123, 124, 127, 132, 133, 135, 137, 138, 142, 145, 147
 Costa Rica, University of 66, 157
 Council on Foreign Relations 48, 138, 140
 *Council on Higher Education in the American Republics 154
 Council for International Progress in Management 141
 Council of Legal Education 62, 150
 Council on Library Resources 131
 Council on Social Work Education 125
 Council of the Southern Mountains 36, 117
 Council on World Tensions 139
 Cranbrook Gallery of Art 130
 Cranbrook School 113
 *Cuttington College 150
- Dacca American Society of East Pakistan** 146
 Dacca, University of 61, 146
 Dade County Board of Public Instruction 114
 Dakar, University of 63, 151
 Dartmouth College 73, 124, 140
 Davidson College 15, 19, 115
 Dayton Art Institute 130
 *Defender Association of Philadelphia 27
 Delhi, University of 62, 142, 143, 144, 145
 Denison University 115
 Denver Symphony Society 130
 Denver, University of 34, 112, 115, 132
 Departmental Committee for Court Administration, First Judicial Department (New York) 118
 *Detroit Edison Company 69
 Detroit Symphony Orchestra 69, 161
 Dominican Republic 157
 *Dow Chemical Company 69
 Drama, Inc. (Fred Miller Theatre) 128
 Duke University 11, 16, 24, 25, 34, 110, 112, 117, 124, 131, 132
 *Du Pont Company 69
- Earlham College** 115
 East Africa, University of 63, 149
 East African Common Services Organization 149
 East Pakistan, Government of 62, 146
 Eastern Nigeria, Government of 64, 150
 Eastern Nigeria Library Board 151
 Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration 142
 *Economic Development Council 27
 Economic and Social Studies Conference Board 153
 Education and World Affairs 52
 Educational Broadcasting Corporation 116
 *Educational Equipment Development Bureau 146
 *Educational Equipment Technical Assistance Center 147
 Educational Services Incorporated 14, 20, 114, 148
 Educational Testing Service 62, 145
 Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships 108, 141
 El Salvador, University of (Argentina) 68, 155
 El Salvador, University of (El Salvador) 157
 *Emmanuel College 46
 Emory University 11, 16, 110, 112
 Englewood Board of Education 110
 *English Language Education Council 49, 139
 English-Speaking Union 141
 *European Center of Sociology 138
 European Community Institute for University Studies 138
 European Organization for Nuclear Research 48
- Fairleigh Dickinson University** 112
 Family Planning Association of Singapore 148
 Federal Technical School of Guanabara 67, 156
 *Federico Santa Maria Technical University 158
 Fisk University 113
 Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 134
 Florida State University 112, 117
 Florida, University of 44, 69, 71, 73, 112, 124, 132
 Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library 131
 *Ford Motor Company 69
 *Foreign Area Fellowship Program 45, 108, 135
 Foreign Policy Association 50, 108, 140
 Fort Worth Civic Opera Association 128
 Foundation for American Dance 128
 *Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Improvement 68, 160
 Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies 138, 140
 Foundation for Latin American Economic Research 68, 155
 Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry 161
 Franklin and Marshall College 15, 115
 Franklin Book Programs 139, 150, 155
 *Fred Miller Theatre (Drama, Inc.) 128
 Frederic Burk Foundation for Education 114
 Fund for the Advancement of Education 11, 110
- ***Gadja Mada University** 145
 Gandhigram 143
 *General Electric Company 69
 *General Motors Corporation 69
 Geneva, University of 136, 141
 George Peabody College for Teachers 110, 129
 George Washington University 28, 112, 122, 133
 Georgetown University 26, 118, 134, 135
 Georgia, University of 112
 German Academic Exchange Service 141
 German Development Institute 49, 139
 Gettysburg College 132
 Getulio Vargas Foundation 68, 156
 Ghana, Government of 150, 164
 Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics 144
 Governmental Affairs Institute 48, 117, 137
 Greater New York Fund 161
 Greater Washington (D.C.) Educational Television Association 116
 Greenwood Fund 111
 Grinnell College 115
 Guanabara, State of 156

- Guinea, Government of 150
- Hague Academy of International Law** 50, 134, 140
- Haile Selassie I University 55, 63, 149
- Hamilton College 115
- Harvard University 16, 19, 27, 29, 31, 34, 38, 47, 66, 72, 73, 111, 113, 116, 117, 120, 121, 123, 124, 126, 127, 129, 132, 135, 136, 145, 146, 155, 157, 158, 161
- Harvey Mudd College 15, 30, 69, 126
- Hawaii, University of 112, 120, 124
- *Henry Ford Memorial Library 162
- Heritage Foundation 129
- Higher Council of Central American Universities 157
- Hofstra University 110, 115
- *Hogg Foundation 119
- *Hôpital Cantonal 47
- Hospital of Nutritional Diseases 159
- Houston Foundation for Ballet 128
- Houston Grand Opera Association 128
- *Houston, University of 72
- Howard University 37, 120
- Humanities Research Council of Canada 137
- Hunter College 120
- Ibadan, University of** 63, 150
- Ife, University of 62, 151
- Illinois Institute of Technology 53, 127
- Illinois State Bar Association Foundation 118
- Illinois, University of 61, 73, 120, 123, 124, 126, 132, 133, 135
- India, Government of 60, 143, 144, 163
- Indian Agricultural Research Institute 142, 143
- *Indian Institute of Labor Relations Research 142
- Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) 144
- Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta) 61, 144
- Indian Institute of Public Administration 145
- Indian Institute of Science 144
- *Indian Institute of Technology 142
- Indian Law Institute 143
- Indian School of International Studies 144
- Indian Statistical Institute 139, 144
- Indiana State Symphony Society 130
- Indiana University 29, 61, 72, 73, 74, 112, 117, 120, 122, 124, 134, 145, 146
- Indonesia, Government of 145
- *Indonesia, University of 145
- Industry Institute 153
- Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research 43, 108, 138
- Institute of Agriculture 144
- Institute of Anatomy 136
- Institute of Applied Economics 151
- Institute of Applied Manpower Research 144
- Institute of Community Studies 149
- *Institute of Development Economics 61, 147
- Institute for the Development of Executives in Argentina 155
- Institute of Economic Growth 144
- Institute of International Education 111, 117, 123, 130, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 154, 155, 158, 159
- Institute of Judicial Administration 118
- Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology 144
- Institute of Public Administration 68, 117, 160
- Institute of Race Relations 139
- Institute of Research and Publications 48, 137
- Institute of Social Studies 49, 140, 142
- Institute for Strategic Studies 48, 137
- Institute for Theoretical Physics 137
- Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies 44, 133
- Inter-American Press Association Technical Center 139
- International African Institute 139
- International Association of Chiefs of Police 118
- International Association of Universities 61, 142
- *International Business Machines Corporation 69
- International Center for Higher Studies in Journalism for Latin America 154
- *International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement 60
- International Christian University 140
- International Council of Museums 129
- International Council of Scientific Unions 31, 127
- International Economic Association 50, 141
- International Institute of Administrative Sciences 49, 139
- *International Institute for Educational Planning 49, 139
- *International Institute of Tropical Agriculture 64, 163
- International Law Association 134
- International Musicological Society 138
- International Press Institute 108, 139
- International Rice Research Institute 60, 147
- International School of Tanzania 149
- International Society of Radiology 127
- International Statistical Institute 153
- *Interracial Council for Business Opportunity 29, 40
- Inter-University Board for Pakistan 146
- *Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants 134
- Iowa, State College of 132
- Iowa State University 67, 68, 126, 159
- Iowa, State University of 21, 111, 112, 126
- Iraq-American Educational Association 152
- IRI Research Institute 156
- Israel Foundations Trustees 152
- Istanbul, University of 153
- Ivory Coast, Republic of 64, 150
- Jackson State College** 113
- Japan Economic Research Institute 49, 140
- Japan Society 49, 140
- Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia 135
- John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts 131
- *John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics 27, 106, 121
- Johns Hopkins University 35, 42, 46, 60, 73, 74, 124, 127, 135, 136, 138, 147
- Joint Council on Economic Education 28, 107, 124
- Jordan, Government of 58, 64, 152, 164
- Jordan, University of 64, 152
- Juilliard School of Music 33, 130, 131
- Kalamazoo College** 115
- Kansas City Art Institute 130
- Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations 27, 119
- Kansas City Lyric Theatre 128
- Kansas State University 112
- Kansas, University of 47, 66, 117, 120, 135, 136, 160
- Karachi American Society 146
- Karolinska Institute 47, 136
- *KCET (Los Angeles) 116
- Kenai Peninsula Borough School District 110
- *Kentucky, University of 69

- Kenya, Republic of 149
 Kerala University 144
 Khartoum, University of 151
 King College 111
 Knox College 115
 Kodiak Independent School District 110
 Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation 133
 Kyoto University 140
- Lafayette College** 115
 Lahore American Society 146
 Lake Forest College 14, 113, 115
 Lawrence University of Wisconsin 115
 Layton School of Art 130
 Lebanon, Government of 153, 164
 Leyden, University of 140
 Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts 33, 131
 London School of Economics and Political Science 48, 137, 138
 London, University of 13, 48, 50, 113, 139, 140
 Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital 136
 Los Angeles County Probation Department 119
 Louisiana State University 132
 Louisville, University of 112, 118
 Lovanium University 63, 149
 Loyola University 134
 Lund, University of 136
- Maine Department of Education** 114
 Makerere University College 63, 149
 Malaya, University of 145
 Manchester, University of 47, 136, 139
 Manhattan School of Music 23, 33, 128, 130
 *Manhattan Summons Project 38
 Mannes College of Music 130
 Marc Bloch Association 138
 Marine Biological Laboratory 127
 Marlboro School of Music 130
 *Marquette University 70
 Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance 129
 Maryland Institute 130
 Maryland, University of 74, 113, 125
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology 38, 45, 61, 62, 72, 73, 74, 117, 121, 124, 125, 126, 133, 135, 139, 143, 145, 148, 151
 Massachusetts, University of 28, 74, 121, 125
 McGill University 152
 McMaster University 126
 Medical Research Council 127
 Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council 139
 Memphis Academy of Arts 130
 Merrill-Palmer Institute 161
 Metallurgical Chamber of Argentine Manufacturing Industries 155
 Metropolitan Fund 25, 106, 117
 Metropolitan Opera Association 33, 131
 Mexico, College of 159
 Miami University 112
 Michigan State University 60, 61, 72, 73, 74, 110, 121, 125, 146
 Michigan, University of 46, 69, 72, 73, 74, 112, 121, 125, 134, 135, 136, 137, 148
 Middle East Technical University 58, 64, 153
 Middlebury College 112, 115
- Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities 61, 148
 Midwestern Nigeria, Government of 150
 Mills College 115
 Milton Area Joint Schools 110
 Minas Gerais, State of 156
 *Mindanao State University 62, 147
 *Minneapolis Institute of Arts 70
 Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts 129, 130
 Minnesota Theatre Company Foundation (Tyrone Guthrie Theatre) 69, 128
 Minnesota, University of 72, 73, 74, 124, 125, 126, 131, 132, 155, 158, 161
 Mississippi State University 72, 125
 Mississippi, University of 27, 120
 Missouri, University of 69, 74, 112, 125
 Mobilization for Youth, Inc. 27, 119
 Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies 112
 Monterey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies 68, 159
 Morgan State College 12, 120
 *Mt. Angel College 70
 Mount Holyoke College 115
 Mummers Theatre 128
 *Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute 70
 Museum of Fine Arts 130
 Music Educators National Conference 128
 Mysore, University of 144
- *Nashville Education Improvement Project 11, 20
 National Academy of Administration 145
 National Academy of Sciences 50, 126, 127, 134, 140, 142
 *National Agricultural Research Institute 67
 National Archives Trust Fund Board 131
 National Association of Counties Research Foundation 117
 National Association of Educational Broadcasters 14, 114
 National Association of Independent Schools 113
 National Atomic Energy Commission (Argentina) 155
 National Autonomous University of Honduras 157
 National Autonomous University of Mexico 66, 159
 National Ballet Society 128
 National Bureau of Economic Research 2, 122
 National Center for Education in Politics 121
 National Central Research Institution 133
 National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws 50, 140
 National Council for Advanced Training of University-Level Personnel 156
 National Council on the Aging 125
 National Council of Applied Economic Research 144
 National Council of Churches of Christ 27, 117, 119
 National Council on Crime and Delinquency 26, 118
 National Council for Scientific and Technical Research 66, 155
 National Council for Secondary Education 153
 *National Economic and Social Research Institute 145
 National Education Association 12, 111
 National Educational Television and Radio Center 15, 116
 National Engineering University 160
 National Foundation of Political Science 138
 National Fund for Medical Education 109, 161
 National Industrial Conference Board 29
 *National Institute of Development Administration 61, 148
 National Institute of Economic and Social Research 123

- National Institute for Industrial Design 143
 *National Institute of Management Development 65
 *National Institute of Nutrition (Mexico) 68
 National Institute of Public Affairs 121
 National Institute for Research in Dairying 136
 *National Institute of Research and Documentation 150
 National Legal Aid and Defender Association 25, 118, 120
 *National Library of Nigeria 55
 National Juvenile Court Foundation 118
 National Lutheran Council 145
 National Merit Scholarship Corporation 13, 113
 National Municipal League 16, 117
 National Museum (Tanzania) 149
 National Office of French Universities and Schools 141
 National Planning Association 48, 138
 National Research Council (Brazil) 156
 National School of Administration 65, 153
 National School of Agriculture 67, 159
 National School of Law and Administration 63, 149
 *National Science High School 64
 *National Shakespeare Anniversary Committee 131
 National Universities Commission 63, 150
 National University of Colombia 159
 National University of Córdoba 155
 National University of Nicaragua 157
 National University of San Marcos 160
 National University of the South 155
 National University of Tucumán 155
 National Urban League 29, 120, 122
 Nebraska, University of 70, 112
 *Nelson Gallery of Art 70
 Nepal, Government of 61, 146
 Nevada State Department of Education 111
 New England Conservatory of Music 130
 New England Economic Research Foundation 25, 117
 New England School Development Council 111
 New Granada College 159
 New Hampshire, University of 12, 112
 New Jersey Board of Control, Department of Institutions and Agencies 119
 New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry 161
 New Mexico State Department of Education 111
 New Mexico, University of 44, 45, 112, 113, 132, 135, 157
 New Orleans Opera House Association 128
 New York City Board of Education 119
 New York City Board of Higher Education 118
 New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals 119
 New York Pro Musica Antiqua 128
 New York Public Library 129
 *New York, University of the State of 71
 New York University 112, 115, 122, 123, 124, 126
 Newton Public School System 114
 Nigeria, Government of 63, 150, 164
 Nigeria, University of 150
 Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation 151
 Nigerian Economic Society 151
 Nigerian Institute of International Affairs 63, 151
 Nigerian Institute of Management 151
 *Nommensen University 145
 *North Carolina College 11
 North Carolina Fund 118
 North Carolina State 142
 North Carolina, University of 16, 24, 46, 72, 73, 74, 112, 117, 123, 125, 131, 132, 135
 Northern Nigeria, Government of 63, 151
 Northwestern University 34, 74, 112, 118, 125, 132
 Notre Dame, University of 34, 39, 47, 66, 71, 112, 115, 120, 132, 136
 Nuevo León, University of 67, 159
 *Oak Ridge National Laboratory 31, 69, 107, 127
 Oakland, California, City of 27, 118
 Oberlin College 112, 115, 129
 Occidental College 115, 132
 Ohio State University 30, 121, 126, 142
 *Ohio University 69
 Oklahoma City University 115
 Oklahoma State Legislative Council 121
 Oklahoma State University 56, 67, 114, 146
 Ontario Curriculum Institute 114
 Opera Association of New Mexico 128
 Opera Guild of Miami 128
 Opera Society of Washington (D.C.) 128
 Oregon State Department of Education 111
 Oregon, University of 51
 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 48, 137
 Oriental Library 133
 Oriente, University of 66, 160
 Otis Art Institute 130
 Overseas Development Institute 49, 139
 *Overseas Institute of Canada 49, 139
 *Oxford University 139
 PACE Association 113
 Pakistan Academy for Rural Development 146
 Pakistan, Government of 56, 147, 163
 *Pakistan National Planning Commission 146
 Palmer Memorial Institute 113
 Pan American Union 155
 Panjab, University of the 146
 Peabody Institute of Baltimore 33, 128, 130
 Peabody Museum of Salem 129
 Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts 130
 Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction 119
 *Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project 106
 Pennsylvania State University 74, 125, 126, 135
 Pennsylvania, University of 27, 39, 46, 69, 72, 73, 74, 117, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 127, 131, 136, 137, 161
 Peruvian Institute of Educational Development 160
 Philadelphia College of Art 130
 Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement 119
 Philadelphia Museum of Art 131
 Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York 33, 131
 Philippine Normal College 147
 Philippines, University of the 56, 60, 61, 147, 148
 Pittsburgh Public Schools 11, 18, 110
 Pittsburgh Symphony Society 69, 130
 Pittsburgh, University of 29, 39, 46, 47, 72, 74, 111, 112, 118, 123, 125, 132, 136, 137
 *Pitzer College 15
 *Play House (Cleveland) 69
 Political and Economic Planning (England) 48
 Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn 126
 *Pomona College 15
 Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University 66, 159
 Pontifical Catholic University of Chile 66, 158
 Pontifical Catholic University of Peru 66, 160
 Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro 156

- Population Council 45, 46, 47, 60, 108, 135, 136, 147
 Population Reference Bureau 137
 Portland Art Association 131
 Pratt Institute 131
 Princeton University 47, 52, 74, 117, 121, 123, 125, 127, 130, 134, 137, 141
 Private Planning Association of Canada 48, 137
 Programme Evaluation Organization 143
 Public Education Association 111
 Puerto Rico Department of Education 12, 18, 110, 112
 Puerto Rico, University of 25, 117, 121, 157
 *Punjab Agricultural University 142
 Purdue Research Foundation 123, 134
 Purdue University 29, 40, 45, 72, 74, 125, 135, 155
- Queen's University at Kingston** 122
- Radcliffe College** 18
 Rajasthan, University of 144
 Recife, University of 156
 Reed College 113, 115
 Regional Plan Association 117
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 54, 72, 125, 126
 Research and Advanced Studies Center of the National Polytechnic Institute 159
 Research Foundation of State University of New York 145
 Resources for the Future, Inc. 31, 40, 122, 127
 Rhode Island School of Design 131
 Rice University 73, 112, 125, 158
 Richmond School Board 110
 Rio Grande do Sul, University of 156
 Robert College 154
 *Robert Joffrey Company 24, 33, 128
 Rochester, University of 73, 125, 131
 *Rockefeller Foundation 60, 64, 65
 Royal Institute of International Affairs 139
 Rural Development College 139
 *Rural and Industrial Development Authority 146
 Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais 68, 156
 Russell Sage Foundation 125
 *Rust Engineering Company 69
 Rutgers University 119, 132
- St. Antony's College** 139
 St. Catherine, College of 115
 St. Joseph University 153
 St. Lawrence University 116
 St. Louis City School District 113, 119
 St. Louis University 15, 19, 112, 115
 St. Olaf College 116
 St. Thomas, College of 116
 St. Xavier College 116
 *Salt Lake City Art Center 70
 Salvation Army Maternity Hospital 161
 Salzburg Seminar in American Studies 43, 48, 138
 San Diego State College 72, 74, 125
 San Francisco Art Institute 71, 131
 San Francisco Ballet Company 128
 San Francisco Conservatory of Music 131
 *San Francisco Museum of Art 70
 *San Francisco State College 14, 114
 *Santa Barbara Museum of Art 71
 *São Paulo School of Business Administration 68, 156
 São Paulo, University of 68, 156
- Save-the-Redwoods League 31, 127
 School of American Ballet 128, 129
 School of the Pennsylvania Ballet Company 128
 *School of Public Administration 160
 Scientific and Technical Research Council (Turkey) 154
 *Scott Polar Research Institute 48, 138
 *Scripps College 15
 *Seattle Art Museum 70, 71
 *Seattle Repertory Theatre 69
 Seton Hall University 161
 Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations 61, 144
 Singapore, University of 148
 Small Industry Extension Training Institute 143
 Smith College 116
 Social Science Research Council 44, 45, 122, 123, 133, 135
 Social Science Research Council of Canada 137
 Society of Arts and Crafts (Detroit) 131
 Society for International Development 142
 *Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum 70
 South India Teachers Union Council of Educational Research 144
 *Southeastern Choral Conductors Conferences 129
 Southern Association of Colleges and Schools 113
 Southern California Symphony Association 130
 Southern California, University of 15, 72, 115, 119, 125
 *Southern Education Reporting Service 12, 110
 Southern Illinois University 151
 Southern Languages Book Trust 144
 Southern Methodist University 112
 Southern Regional Education Board 16, 34, 44, 116, 132
 Southwestern at Memphis 15, 116
 Spelman College 44, 132
 Spring Opera of San Francisco 128
 *Staff Development Centre 151
 *Staff Training College 151
 *Staffing of African Institutions of Legal Education and Research (SAILER) 62
 Stanford Research Institute 142, 146, 147
 Stanford University 16, 30, 44, 69, 72, 73, 74, 112, 116, 124, 125, 126, 132, 133, 134, 147
 State Serum Institute 39, 47, 136
 *Statistical Training Center 152
 Stetson University 112, 116
 Stratford Shakespearean Festival of Canada 128
 Strathmore College of Arts and Sciences 149
 *Sun Oil Company 69
 Superior Institute of Public Administration 155
 Swarthmore College 116
 Swiss Foundation for the Study of International Relations 139
 Sydney, University of 136
 Symphony Society of San Antonio 128
 Syracuse City School District 119
 Syracuse University 25, 45, 113, 116, 119, 132, 135, 141, 146
 Syria, Government of 153, 164
- *Tacoma Art Museum 71
 Tamarind Lithography Workshop 23, 33, 129
 Tanzania National Parks 149
 Tanzania, United Republic of 149, 164
 Teachers College 134
 *Technical Institute (Tanzania) 149
 *Technical University of Berlin 139
 *Technical University of Denmark 30
 *Tennessee Valley Authority 69

- Tennessee, University of 31, 69, 107, 127
Texas A & M University 67, 157, 159
Texas Legislative Council 121
Texas Southern University 29, 122
Texas, University of 16, 33, 73, 119, 125, 131, 132
Theatre Communications Group 129
*Theatre Group (University of California) 128
*Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton 69
*Toledo Museum of Art 70
Topiwala National Medical College 144
Torcuato Di Tella Institute 68, 155
Toronto, University of 74, 124, 125, 126
Tougaloo College 113
*Towson State College 12
Travel Program for Foreign Diplomats 141
Tri-County Welfare Council 125
Trinity College (Conn.) 15, 116
Trust Fund of the Inter-American Center of Scholarly Books 66, 155
Tufts University 30, 126
Tulane University 44, 112, 115, 133
Tunisia, Republic of 153, 164
Turkey, Government of 154, 164
Turkish Management Association 65, 154
*Tyrone Guthrie Theatre (Minnesota Theatre Company Foundation) 128
- *Union Carbide Corporation 69
Union Free School District No. 12 110
Union Settlement Association 113
United Arab Republic, Government of 58, 65, 154, 164
United Birmingham Hospitals 47, 136
United Community Fund of San Francisco 119
United Engineering Trustees 127
United Foundation 161
United Mexican States 147, 159
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 49, 139
*United Nations International School 108
United Negro College Fund 116
United Planning Organization 27, 36, 119
United States Conference of Mayors 120
United States National Student Association 119
United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program, Inc. 134
*United States Steel Corporation 69
University City (Mo.) School District 110
University College London 125
University College, Nairobi 149
University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 151
University Grants Commission 144
University of the South 116
Urban Training Center for Christian Mission 27, 119
Utah Ballet Society 128
Utah State Department of Public Instruction 111
Utah, University of 112, 126
Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University 142
- Valley, University of the 159
Vanderbilt University 16, 112, 113, 120, 123, 136
Vassar College 116
Venezuela, Republic of 160, 165
Vietnam, Government of 148
Virginia, University of 16, 74, 112, 124, 125
- Wabash College 116
*Wadsworth Atheneum 70
*Walker Art Center 70, 71
Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law 119
Walters Art Gallery 129
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies 25, 117
Washington Institute of Contemporary Arts 141
Washington University 15, 19, 74, 112, 115, 125, 126, 136
Washington, University of 29, 45, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 112, 113, 121, 123, 125, 126, 134, 136
Wayne State University 74, 125
*W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research 25
W. E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corporation 116
Webster College 113
West African Examinations Council 148
*West African Languages Council 151
West Bengal, Government of 61, 144
West Indies, University of the 66, 157
West Pakistan, Government of 60, 147
*Western Electric Company 69
Western Nigeria, Government of 62, 151
Western Ontario, University of 123
*Western States Small Schools Project 12, 111
Western Washington State College 14, 114
*Westinghouse Electric Corporation 69
*WETA (Washington, D.C.) 116
Whitman College 116
Wilkes College 117
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute 142, 158
Williams College 111, 116
Wilton Park 140
Wisconsin, State of, Legislative Council 121
Wisconsin, University of 28, 44, 61, 72, 73, 74, 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 125, 126, 127, 132, 133, 136, 145, 148, 152, 161
*WNDT (New York) 116
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation 113
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution 127
Wooster, College of 116
Worcester Art Museum 70, 131
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology 136
*World Affairs Center 108
World Peace Through Law Foundation 50, 141
Wyoming, University of 112
- *Yaba College of Technology 63, 150
Yale University 27, 29, 37, 61, 72, 73, 74, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 127, 136, 147
Y.M.C.A. of Metropolitan Chicago 119
Young Audiences, Inc. 128
Youth Research, Inc. 119
- Zambia, Republic of 63, 151

Photographs

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