

The Ford Foundation Annual Report 1969

to advance human welfare

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The Foundation was established in 1936 by Henry Ford and Edsel Ford and made grants largely to Michigan charitable and educational institutions until 1950, when it became a national organization. Including the fiscal year 1969, the Foundation has made commitments totaling \$3.59 billion, including grants to 6,034 institutions and organizations. The recipients have been located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and eighty-three foreign countries.

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

The Ford Foundation Annual Report

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The President's Review

The President's Review

The opening days of a new decade—even for those engaged in the business of philanthropy—offer a tempting invitation to survey the recent past, examine the present, and record some first, quick judgments about the years ahead. Within this institution, the processes of forecasting, self-examination, and change are almost constant, and these opening pages of our annual reports have generally been used only to underscore the more important actions and developments of the preceding year. I am this year departing from past practice not only because a new decade is beginning but because foundations in America are entering a new era. There has been a change in the governmental and social climate in which foundations will do their work during the Seventies.

On December 30, 1969, President Nixon signed into law the Tax Reform Act of 1969 which, among its many other provisions, includes the first extensive legal framework we have had in this country for the work of foundations. We must defer final judgment until the statute is fully developed in regulations and by interpretation, but my current belief is that the new law will permit and protect the effective continuation of all the basic programs of this Foundation. I believe it is essentially right that foundations as a class should have the framework of permanent safeguards against abuse which the new law aims to provide.

Our main task is to help to make the new law work, and especially to cooperate in the complex process by which a new statute is brought to life in detailed regulations. It is never easy to adjust to a new law, particularly to a wide-ranging one which must gradually be amplified in operation and interpretation. Within the past few weeks we have begun what is likely to be an extended period of transition, seeking to determine, in cooperation with government, the precise kinds of adjustments in programs and procedures which may be necessary to ensure full compliance with the Congressional purpose. As understanding is being sought, patience will be required. Already we are deeply indebted to the responsible administrative authorities and their dedicated legal staffs, in the Treasury Department and in the Internal Revenue Service, for the priority, time, and sober thought they have accorded our problems.

At the outset it is important to understand what the new law provides and what it seeks to accomplish. In the sixty-five pages devoted to foundations in the new law Congress gives new meaning to the term "foundations," puts an "excise tax" on them, sets rules that regulate their philanthropic expenditures and programs, requires full reports on what they do, and removes some of the tax incentives for their establishment and growth. Most parts of this new law on foundations we regard as constructive, necessary, and long overdue; others give us concern; a few may not serve the public interest.

I

The first and least controversial set of provisions comes from studies and recommendations of the Treasury Department. They are designed mainly to prevent the misuse of foundations for the financial or business advantage of those who set them up.

The new law contains stringent regulations against what is called "self-dealing," a process by which some foundations have been used by controlling parties to their own financial advantage. The law also requires a gradual divestiture by foundations of controlling interests in particular companies. This rule is consistent with long-standing Ford Foundation policy; in the last fifteen years we have reduced our holdings in Ford Motor Company stock from 88 per cent to 25 per cent, and, as a matter of sound investment policy, we expect to continue that process. The stock in the hands of the Foundation is non-voting.

The new law also sets a minimum that endowed foundations must pay out each year for philanthropic purposes. The minimum required payout (fully effective in 1975) will be 6 per cent of assets or full net investment income, whichever is higher. We think this payout requirement is high enough to remove all doubt that a foundation is in fact serving charitable purposes. We believe that foundations as a whole already pay out sums comparable to what the new law requires. Our own policy in recent years has been to pay out at a substantially higher rate than 6 per cent. We supported this requirement.

We did raise serious questions before the Congress about a different provision of the new law. This provision makes it far less attractive for donors to make gifts of appreciated property to private foundations for endowment purposes than to make such gifts to colleges, universities and publicly-supported charities. As a result, a rich man considering a capital gift of \$10 million in appreciated property will find that giving to a foundation as against a charity more favored under the law could mean a difference in the donor's tax of as much as \$3.5 million. Colleges and universities correctly emphasized their heavy dependence on large gifts—often in the form of appreciated securities—from a limited number of donors, and as a result the law as enacted preserves the benefits of such gifts as far as they are concerned. Foundations were treated

differently and, as it now stands, the provision seems likely to have a sharply limiting effect on their establishment and growth. We doubt that this provision will serve the public interest.

Foundations in the past have been encouraged on two grounds: first, because they produce multiplier effects in the application of private wealth to public purposes; second, because American society needs all the diversity it can get—private as well as public—in support of its educational, scientific, and social enterprises. In the decades ahead America will need at least as much philanthropic ingenuity and diversity as it has enjoyed in the last century; we believe it will be shortsighted, therefore, to shrink or limit the growth of foundation resources currently available to the nation.

II

A second set of requirements in the new law relates to what foundations actually do with their grants. The Treasury made no recommendations in this area; the legislative devices were all shaped by the Congress. The Act establishes new controls over three classes of activity—grants to individuals, private foundation funding of voter registration drives, and work that might influence legislation. It also imposes on foundations a new kind of “expenditure responsibility” under which they must accept and discharge certain duties of monitoring which hitherto have been the responsibility of the Internal Revenue Service.

In each case the Congress faced a very difficult legislative task—to prevent actions that were obviously undesirable while permitting other actions, outwardly similar, that are just as obviously good. Thus, in the field of individual grants, it is obviously wrong that a foundation should be free to make arbitrary grants to relatives or hangers-on of its managers or trustees, but it is equally obvious that the right to make awards and fellowships to selected individuals is one of the most constructive powers of organized philanthropy. The Congress eventually found its solution here in the requirement of an “objective and non-discriminatory basis” for awards under procedures to be approved by the Treasury. Since a well-intentioned but easily misunderstood action of the Ford Foundation (travel and study awards to former members of the staff of the late Senator Kennedy) was responsible for much of the legislative concern with individual grants, we are glad that this workable solution was found.

In the case of voter registration, the Congress approved the use of foundation funds where such activity is carried on widely (in five or more states) by a charitable organization that is nonpartisan and does not get more than 25 per cent of its support from any one exempt organization. While this provision may prove to be unduly restrictive, especially in its very broad geographical requirement, it does attempt to strike a balance between two important needs—first, the need for access to charitable funds in the course of registering those not yet

fairly represented in our democratic process, and, second, the need to protect those who seek public office against any arbitrary intrusion of tax-exempt money into a particular political campaign.

The hardest task of accommodation may come on the question of "influencing legislation." Here the Congress has written new language for an old problem. The law has long prohibited charitable organizations from devoting any "substantial" part of their activity to influencing legislation. The new law extends these restrictions to all such activities, even though "insubstantial."

This new language presents particularly sensitive questions of interpretation for Treasury regulations. Clearly it is not in the public interest that private foundations should engage in the activities that most of us have in mind when we talk of lobbying, propaganda, and electioneering. But in the present-day world, where all manner of issues relate to government, there is almost no subject a foundation touches that may not sooner or later have an effect on legislation. In this Foundation every program area selected by our Board of Trustees for current action is at least indirectly related to the governmental process. In housing and welfare, in education and family planning, in civil rights and criminal justice, in agricultural research and public broadcasting, in the lively arts and in strengthening state government, and certainly in the struggle to ensure equal opportunity, we meet the governmental process every day.

Furthermore, the government itself often wants foundation help on particular projects for which public money is not available, and for our part we are constantly seeking to help in the processes by which new and better public policies may be discovered.

As a current example of this mutual interaction, let me take a particularly happy joint venture—"Sesame Street," a children's television program which is the most successful effort yet made to convert the power of television to the purpose of learning. In supporting this program, which is the product of the extraordinary leadership of Mrs. Joan Ganz Cooney, the government and the foundations have had equal shares. The initial entrepreneurial energy came from Lloyd Morrisett (then at Carnegie Corporation and now leading the Markle Foundation). The Ford Foundation joined Carnegie in initial support of the venture, but the largest single source of funds has been the United States Office of Education. Our initial interest in "Sesame Street" was precisely in the possibility that if it should be successful, it could open a prospect of revolutionary progress in learning among children of many ages. A single season of triumph cannot be definitive on issues so large, but the promise for good in "Sesame Street's" achievement does lie exactly in the prospect that it will influence our national process of learning. That process is mainly supported by public funds, so it is necessarily a largely *governmental* process.

Finding ways to protect this kind of endeavor, while preventing real abuse, was a most important part of the legislative process of 1969, and it may also be the most important part of the process that lies ahead in the interpretation of the new law.

III

The third element in the new law is the imposition of a 4 per cent “excise tax” on the net investment income of foundations. Why Congress insisted on this tax is not clear. In a year of general tax revolt, and of suspicion of all instruments by which the rich may reduce their tax payments, we can only surmise that the tax derives from a feeling that foundations should pay a share of the high cost of government “just like everyone else.” The Treasury recommended a smaller audit fee, without net revenue consequences, to cover the full cost of expanded government auditing of foundations. We joined with other foundations in strongly seconding the audit fee principle.

We hope that in due course the Congress will reconsider this decision. The money received from the 4 per cent excise tax will be just that much money that is not available for charitable work of all sorts. A tax on foundations is not a tax on the rich; it is a tax on charity. As such it runs directly contrary to the historic tradition under which charitable organizations have been required to meet their public obligations *not* by paying taxes but by putting their full effort—100 per cent of it, not 4 per cent—into work that is a contribution to society. The significance of the tax lies less in its immediate threat to foundations than in its meaning for the whole American tradition of private giving, and especially for the concepts of pluralism and diversity in American life.

But if in due course the audit fee principle is to be adopted, those of us who work for foundations will have to do a better job than we have done thus far of explaining what we are doing and why. One of the lessons of the year is that the Congress and the foundation world began with a limited understanding of each other’s interests and concerns. Since it is the responsibility of any sector of our society to explain itself to the elected government, we must recognize that the fundamental failure here is the failure of the foundations. No group is above regulation, and there is no safety in any notion of an immunity conferred by some divine right of private charity to do just as it pleases.

This is in some ways an uncomfortable conclusion. It remains as true as ever that the freedom of foundations is their most precious asset, and it is certainly true that government regulation could destroy that freedom. The present reality, however, is that the freedom of foundations requires enough regulation to provide confidence, in Congress and in the country, that serious abuses are being prevented. Our problem is to ensure that we are sufficiently understood, and sufficiently supported by Congress and the public, to make that regulation reasonable—a support to our freedom and not an obstacle to it.

One difficulty is that foundations have been perceived as much bigger and more powerful than they really are. We have faced this problem with others; I have written in earlier reports of the trouble the Ford Foundation has in explaining to hard-pressed college presidents that we are just not big enough to solve all their problems. Similarly we have had painful problems in these last two years with all sorts of sponsors of valuable work who believe that foundations can and

should make up for any shortfall in the appropriations of government. So we should not have been surprised when it appeared that some responsible legislators had come to believe that foundations are very big and getting bigger—a vast tax-exempt force above and beyond the law.

The fact of the matter is that in the last ten years foundations as a class have been growing in total size at a rate substantially less than that of the Gross National Product. More important, the budgetary problems of carefully programmed foundations have grown more severe with each passing year. In our own case, we have perhaps \$240 million a year for carefully programmed activities in education, research, the arts, public broadcasting, domestic social, urban, and environmental problems, and the plight of depressed societies abroad—fields which need literally billions more than they have. Our annual effort measures against the work of Federal, state, and local government as less than one part in a thousand.

The new law calls for full disclosure every year both to the government and to the public of detailed information about foundation income, expenses, operations, and organization. In any fair appraisal of that law the extensive reporting requirements must be viewed as among its most important and therapeutic provisions. If, as I believe, the central problem of responsible foundations in their relations with government is to dispel mystery and misunderstanding, and to ensure widespread and accurate knowledge of their philanthropic purposes, then full reporting to public authorities and interested citizens should be regarded as an opportunity, not a burden.

In the end, however, we must justify our continuing freedom, and our privilege of tax preference, not only by the way we keep the new law and report on our work, but also by the affirmative value of our record of achievement. We are proud of that record. We are determined not only to make sure that it is better understood but to sustain and extend it.

IV

As we learn to live by the new law, so also we must prepare to live in a new decade. And here I find much reason for pride in the record that is reported in the following pages. I believe it shows that in the main our Trustees have guided us wisely in the program areas to which they have committed the Foundation.

The agenda of the Seventies is large and varied, but very few would omit such topics as the following: domestic peace, criminal justice, environmental quality, educational change, population growth, food for the hungry, the capacity of government, and the quality of our cultural life. In all these fields we are present, and in most of them we are proud of what our money has helped.

In every one of these fields we know that what we and others have done has been too little—and in some (like housing, education, and the environment) de-

terioration still outruns reform. But it is perhaps not accidental that the record of the 1950s and the 1960s shows few cases in which the Ford Foundation was slower to see a need than government.

The work of a major foundation is not readily comprehended by reports that cover a single twelve-month span. Much of our most important work is done under grants that operate over periods as long as five or seven years, and the particular actions that fall in any one year are partly accidents of the calendar. Still in the pages that follow the reader can get a strong sample of what we are doing and how we do it. In my remaining comments I offer only a partial guide to some underlying themes.

The nation's social ills were still a major focus of our activity in 1969. In his essay on page 17, Mr. Sviridoff provides a provocative perspective on the 1970s, especially the need for reconciliation as a concomitant of effective social change, as the Foundation examines future program priorities. We have made some small beginnings on this need in 1969 (page 28); we hope to do much more in the Seventies. Meanwhile, since the main social defects of the last decade have not been healed, we shall continue working on those where we believe we can make a contribution. It is worth noting that some of our chosen areas of effort seem newly "relevant" in 1970—welfare reform (page 26), ecological research, training, and action (page 33), and the strengthening of state and local government (page 29). In these areas strong evidence of a new national will gives hope that in the Seventies, at last, adequate resources and energies will be applied to them.

When a subject hits the headlines and begins to attract political support, there is special need for someone to have taken an earlier interest. The case of the environmental crisis is pertinent. Let us assume that new billions of dollars will be applied to this field. Where are the broadly trained professionals who can spend them wisely? There are too few now, but largely because of Ford Foundation grants, programs to expand their ranks are already under way (page 34).

Public broadcasting has new friends in the public and private sectors, but still depends heavily on us, and in 1969 we were proud to have made it possible for audiences to enjoy such new ventures as "The Advocates" and "The Forsythe Saga" nationally and innovative television journalism in San Francisco and Pittsburgh (page 50).

In the field of education, 1969 was a year of unusually wide-ranging action for us. We made exploratory efforts to move beyond analysis into action on unrest in the country's high schools (page 4). We helped such vital research centers as the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and the Salk Institute to embark on new paths (pages 8 and 74). In addition to "Sesame Street," we supported other new approaches to education, both homegrown and imported (page 3). With the American Academy, we launched a major effort to get to the bottom of questions on university goals and governance (page 6). We supported an increasing range of efforts to bring black and other minority students to college (pages

14 and 15). And we made efforts to translate the zeal and rhetoric surrounding Afro-American studies into solid academic programs (page 16).

As Mr. Lowry pointed out in these pages a year ago, the financial crisis of the arts is too great for this foundation or all foundations together to meet, but we can make contributions at strategic points—in 1969, for example, in the dissemination of contemporary music and in meeting the shortage of talented museum curators (pages 44 and 47).

Finally, our insistent attention to the problems of agriculture and population, as outlined in Mr. Bell's analysis on page 53, is manifestly warranted, both in terms of what has been accomplished so far and what still needs to be done.

The job of modern foundations is to make this kind of contribution . . . continually. Their past records are important but not immediately relevant. Professor John G. Simon of the Yale Law School recently hit the nail on the head by reminding us that every few years the public will ask, "What have you done for us *lately*,":

What have you done on the new issues on which the future of the country and of the planet now depend—the issues of poverty and racial coexistence and crime and population and the balance of nature itself? And to deal with these issues will require that at least a large number of foundations, if not all, deal in a primary fashion and in a direct fashion with important questions of social change and institutional response. In other words, when the next reckoning comes for the foundations, and the people ask, "Where were you during those great wars," we had better be able to show that we were pretty close to the front.

Professor Simon does not speak from a spectator's perch. He is the president of a foundation—Taconic—that has made courageous and effective contributions. The major American foundations have moved closer to the front in the 1960s than they were ten years ago. In moving forward we have made some mistakes, but no error of this sort can be compared to the irresponsibility of staying safely in the rear area. The Seventies will require us to stay near the front. We cannot align ourselves with those who believe there is no crisis in our society. The evidence is opposite, and we see no point in our privilege of freedom if we do not use it to move where we see the greatest need and opportunity to help. But we expect to explain ourselves better—to our government and to our fellow citizens. And especially we hope to make it plain that our work in the United States will continue to be based on an underlying conviction that we Americans are a single people who will go up or down together in this last generation of the twentieth century.

V

I close with reports of changes among our senior officers. This year Stanley Gregory retired, after seventeen years of extraordinarily devoted service to the

Foundation and ten years as its Comptroller. He exemplified fiscal integrity and institutional loyalty. He has been succeeded by Kieran Bracken, who is fitted by character and experience to carry what will be a growing burden of responsibility.

This year also we have lost Roy Larsen to the rules of retirement. For twelve years he served as a Trustee, and for much of that time he did double duty as the presiding spirit of the Fund for the Advancement of Education. His generosity, shrewdness, imagination, and courage have made him an ideal Trustee. In this year all of us who worked at the Ford Foundation have had special reason to be thankful for the fact that our Board as a whole has these same qualities. The example of Roy Larsen will help us as we face the new decisions of the Seventies.

Fortunately, we begin this decade with the reinforcing presence, as a new Trustee, of Vivian Henderson. As an economist, a college president, a Southerner, and a Negro, he knows at first hand four areas of American life that matter greatly to the Ford Foundation—and as a man of proven insight and judgment he will enhance our Board in all its duties.

MCGEORGE BUNDY

February 18, 1970

Program Reviews

Education and Research

Public Education

American schools continued to struggle with a host of difficult problems, including the effects of class and ethnic differences on teaching and learning, the presence of crippling rigidities in the organization and conduct of public education, inequities in the allocation of resources, and a dearth of valid models for the solution of such problems. Assistance by the Foundation was therefore directed to the possible reduction of these difficulties through research and through the testing of new approaches.

New Approaches to Learning. Children's Television Workshop, a national experiment in educating preschool children, received \$1 million this year, preparatory to its opening programs in November. The twenty-six-week series, called "Sesame Street," was preceded by a year of research on preschoolers' learning and television viewing habits, together with extensive testing of program segments. Twelve million three-to-five-year-old children, many of them living in urban or rural slums, receive no schooling in the most formative stage of their intellectual development. Reaching them by television costs a fraction of the estimated \$2.75 billion it would cost to provide them with classroom instruction. "Sesame Street" uses appealing commercial-television entertainment techniques to educate children in the alphabet, numbers, and elementary concepts. For example, children quickly memorize commercials; therefore, segments of the program are "sponsored" by letters of the alphabet. The Foundation shares the main cost of the project with Federal agencies, with Carnegie Corporation, and with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

A grant of \$100,000 was made for

Philadelphia's Parkway School, an experimental "school without walls" that uses more than a dozen neighboring cultural, scientific, and business institutions as its classrooms.

Also assisted was a movement to reconnect school learning with the cultural heritage of minority children. This movement is in part a reaction to methods of desegregation that appear to handicap the learning of nonwhite children by subordinating their cultural heritage to other life styles and values. The Foundation granted \$200,000 to the Multi-Culture Institute in San Francisco, which seeks to express and recognize the ethnic identity of black, Jewish, Chinese, and Mexican-American students while they also receive instruction together in traditional subjects.

The New Jersey Department of Education received supplementary funds for its Technology for Children Project—an experiment in the use of tools, materials, and manufacturing processes to enable grade-school children to learn by moving from concrete activity to the abstractions of mathematics, science, social studies, and language arts.

Assistance was given to four projects to help American public schools adapt for their own use those aspects of British primary school reform that are applicable in the United States. Under the new British style of schooling, the child himself chooses the learning activity he will pursue, the materials he will use, and whether he will work alone or with others. The system frees teachers to spend more time working individually with those who need help.

Research on how children learn was assisted at two centers. The University of Geneva received funds for the studies of a group led by Jean Piaget,

a distinguished authority on the intellectual development of children. A grant to the University of Pittsburgh will support work by its Learning Research and Development Center on a sequential curriculum that provides three-to-eight-year-old pupils with the basic skills necessary for doing more complicated tasks.

To aid high school students in making intelligent decisions about social and political issues, the Foundation granted funds to the Foreign Policy Association to devise teaching materials designed to develop the capacity to analyze international problems and weigh the consequences of alternative courses of action.

The Role of Students. In an April conference on "The School and the Democratic Environment," sponsored by the Ford and Danforth Foundations, officials from government, business, education, and civic organizations discussed the effectiveness of schools in preparing young people to participate in a democratic society. Participants attributed the growing unrest in American high schools in part to the tendency to teach about America in ideal terms while denying to students many of the citizenship rights they hear about in class.

The Foundation also sought to address other aspects of student malaise. In an attempt to respond to desires for "relevant" education, for example, a grant was made to the Tilton School in New Hampshire to involve students in the solution of one of the country's most pressing problems—water pollution. The grant will be used to train teachers from various parts of the country in doing research with students. The school's headmaster previously had worked in Cleveland with high school students who tested water

from local rivers, reported their findings to the Ohio watershed agency, and testified before a Congressional committee.

Some exploratory efforts on the problem of student drug addiction were supported with grants to the Arlington, Massachusetts, Public Schools and the University of California (Berkeley) for group therapy programs. At Berkeley, an experimental treatment center provides young people who may have experimented with drugs with the opportunity to engage in constructive projects not available through schools or other community institutions. The accent of the Arlington program is on increasing self-awareness and self-confidence through a course on controversial social issues for all students, not just the presently alienated.

Reorganizing Urban Education. A number of Foundation grants reflected increasing professional and public interest in affording parents a greater role in the governance of the public schools, especially but not exclusively in ghetto areas.

In 1967, at the request of the Board of Education and community groups, the Foundation provided planning and technical assistance for three experimental New York City projects. The projects generated widespread controversy, but this year the New York State Legislature voted to decentralize the entire city school system. Although some community residents believe that the new law falls short of ghetto-community goals, it provides for community participation through the election of approximately thirty local boards empowered to make more educational decisions than heretofore.

To insure better understanding of the new decentralization law, the Foun-

dation made grants to Cornell University's New York School of Industrial and Labor Relations, for seminars on education for trade union members, and to the Citizens Union Research Foundation, for a campaign to explain a complicated system of proportional representation to be used in local school board elections.

To meet the requests of school officials outside New York City for data and technical assistance on decentralization and community participation, a grant was made to Queens College.

In a separate action, the Foundation responded to a request from the school system of Hartford, Connecticut, for funds with which to engage all of its constituents—administrators, teachers, students, parents, and community residents—in planning system-wide curricular reform. Tutorial projects, involving the community as well as students themselves in the instructional process, were supported under grants in Los Angeles and Philadelphia.

The Cleveland-area Program for Action by Citizens in Education received \$125,000 to extend a human-relations curriculum aimed at helping black and white students examine their attitudes toward each other and toward poverty and other social issues. The Shaker Heights, Ohio, Board of Education, which has used its own funds to encourage integrated housing, received a \$165,547 grant to strengthen the educational components of its recently integrated school system. The grant will be used for intensive development of learning skills for fourth-through-sixth graders and for training of teachers.

Financing and Management. Help was given to two research projects which seek to provide a documentary base for more informed and effective financing of public education. The Urban Coali-

tion will study the relation in several states between the quality of school services and the economic status and academic achievement of students. In addition, Syracuse University will investigate the present distribution of Federal funds among various socioeconomic areas.

A program aimed at developing a greater first-hand understanding of educational practices and problems by staff members of Congressional committees and Federal offices who formulate education legislation was assisted through two grants to George Washington University. Traveling seminars will enable participants to observe innovative educational projects around the country.

In addition to naming new fellows for its Leadership Development Program (see inset, page 7), the Foundation assisted several efforts to improve school leadership. Planning grants were made to Ohio State University, the Universities of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, and Claremont Graduate School for programs to develop school administrators who are sensitive to social, economic, and political problems as well as skilled in supervisory techniques. In Philadelphia, \$450,000 was provided for the school system's recently organized institute to help principals and district school superintendents learn more about the communities in which they work and acquire the management skills they will need as the system decentralizes its administrative functions.

School board members are another group with a role in school reform. An increasing number of Mexican-Americans have been elected recently to school boards in the Southwest, and a program to inform them on educational issues and sources of financial aid for school districts was assisted

under a grant to the Southwest Council of La Raza.

Measuring National Performance. A \$560,000 grant went to the Education Commission of the States to continue the National Assessment of Educational Progress, an ambitious census of the knowledge of students and adults up to age thirty-five in various branches of knowledge. Testing began this year in three of ten subject areas. Funded jointly with Carnegie Corporation and the U.S. Office of Education, the assessment seeks to inform future planning and spending in education by providing a more adequate picture of the educational attainments of American students.

Higher Education

Assistance centered on helping colleges and universities find solutions to their problems, ranging from an intensifying financial crisis to spiraling student unrest. To help spread accurate information on such developments in higher education, the Foundation made a grant to Editorial Projects for Education to provide partial support for the biweekly *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Academic Reform. In the last year colleges and universities have begun to take a hard look at such long-standing issues as the social role of the university and the right way to govern it. For a sustained scrutiny of the underlying problems, the Foundation supported the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in establishing the Assembly on University Goals and Governance. Martin Meyerson, president of the State University of New York (Buffalo), will be on leave from the university to serve

as chairman. Through working papers and national forums composed of students, faculty, administrators, and members of the universities' external publics, the assembly will address such questions as: Does the existing model of university governance require major revision? What are the implications of open-enrollment policies? What kinds of research are appropriate to a university? What roles should students have in instruction and research?

To help test this last question, the Foundation made grants for programs of student research in several colleges. Students at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Federal City College in Washington, D.C., and the University of South Carolina are conducting their own research, for undergraduate credit, on such subjects as poverty in Appalachia and the social consequences of increased leisure. The project is an outgrowth of a Foundation-assisted, student-directed program at California Institute of Technology, where students from seven local institutions and from predominantly Negro colleges in the South analyzed air pollution. The students' work included the calculation of the cost of smog to the average homeowner and the design of an auto inspection system that could cut air pollution by 20 per cent.

Among other actions aimed at academic reform, the Foundation supported the New England Board of Higher Education's efforts to establish a fund for programs and research, including higher standards for teacher training and analysis of state support for private colleges.

Financing and Management. Several efforts aimed at helping universities and colleges derive more from the resources they already have were sup-

Meanwhile, Back in the Country

In most of rural America, isolation, insularity, traditionalism, and inadequate funds have restricted leadership opportunities for young educators. They frequently leave their native soil for training, and, having gone, they rarely return. But things are changing.

James Branscome is one example. Branscome grew up in Appalachia on a small farm that rarely netted his family more than \$1,000 a year. When he was fifteen, his father died, and from then on Branscome was responsible for earning the family's income. Yet he managed to complete high school and enrolled in Berea College, where he worked his way through school. When he was graduated with honors in 1968 in history and philosophy, he could have left the region, as many bright, hard-working Appalachian youths do. But Branscome was committed to doing something for the poverty-stricken people who stayed behind.

With a grant under the Ford Foundation's Leadership Development Program, he spent a year looking at programs that are successful in keeping students in school, working as an intern with the Appalachian Regional Council, and studying area problems. That prepared him for his present job, directing a program to create leaders for Appalachia by helping salvage school dropouts. These dropouts are the future leaders of the region, he says, because they will remain while others leave.

The Leadership Development Program that helped Branscome is designed to produce well-informed, decisive leaders for schools in rural areas, which still educate an estimated 40 per cent of the country's poor children.

The program operates with Ford Foundation grants totaling \$2.1 million. This year sixty-five new Fellows were selected by advisory committees

in the Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest regions as well as a region at large. Their selection brings the total number of Fellows to 193. Men and women selected may be teachers, aspiring administrators, or—like Branscome, whose previous work as an educator was with the Upward Bound program at Berea—people from outside the ranks of professional educators. Some are Negroes, Mexican-Americans, or American Indians living in rural areas who have been overlooked in more traditional talent searches.

The program's aim is to help new leaders develop the skills and resolution to wrest school systems out of ruts. Therefore, most fellowship years include internships and observations of innovative programs instead of routine study.

Leadership Fellows generally return to their regions so that the experiences they gained can be applied immediately in the locale they know most intimately. Some go back to teaching better prepared to influence opportunities for disadvantaged children, and others rise rapidly into administrative positions. A few, though, have left the public school system to work more directly with the disadvantaged. Yet even those who leave the system continue to work with the community in demanding good education for their children.

The Leadership Development Program is organized on the assumption that the supply of good leaders can be increased by systematic recruitment and intervention: Leaders are neither born nor taught to be; rather, they are helped to develop. This program is a necessary complement to efforts of the Foundation and other agencies to strengthen urban education, since much of the cities' present anguish is rooted in yesterday's neglect in the hollows and hinterlands of rural America.

ported. Two independent panels published studies commissioned by the Foundation on handling university endowments. One panel, the Advisory Committee on Endowment Management, noted that the record of most American colleges and universities in increasing the value of their endowments was not as good as the growth rate of either "balanced" or "growth" mutual funds. Among the committee's suggestions were that universities hire professional portfolio managers and adopt a plan for applying part of the long-term appreciation of a university's endowment to support of current operations. The other report, by law professor William L. Cary, former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Craig B. Bright, a lawyer, concluded that, contrary to widespread misconceptions, universities can frequently draw legally upon capital gains realized on endowment funds. Following publication of these studies, the Foundation set aside \$800,000 for support of an organization of nonprofit educational institutions for the joint investment management of their endowment funds.

A grant also went to Yale University to debate, as a part of the academic process, to what extent the university should take social and moral consequences into consideration in making its investment decisions.

The last few years have brought an array of analyses of higher education that employ computer technology and operations research. The objective is to devise means of improving the quantity and quality of education obtainable with existing funds, but no coherent summary of the programs and their results has been made. For such a critical inventory, the Foundation this year made a grant of \$130,000 to the University of California (Irvine).

Among the approaches to improved use of university resources are new forms of budgets and more elaborate long-term planning models. Programs aimed at better budget procedures were assisted by the Foundation this year at George Washington University and the University of Georgia. To aid in the efficient operation of small colleges, additional funds were given for the preparation of manuals and the development of a self-supporting consulting service.

Funds were also granted for research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the application of improved management techniques to higher education, and to the London School of Economics and Political Science for a study of the cost of higher education in Great Britain.

Social and Humanistic Studies. To assist the search for basic knowledge of human society, the Foundation made grants to two major centers of research and scholarship. The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto, California, which has been supported mainly by the Foundation since it was established in 1954, received \$6 million, two-thirds of which is for an endowment fund designed to lead the center toward financial self-sufficiency by 1980. The Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton received a \$1.5 million grant to help start a new school of social sciences.

A leading independent resource for advanced economic study, the National Bureau of Economic Research, was granted \$2 million to expand its research into new fields such as the economics of social institutions and urban areas.

The Foundation also awarded one-year fellowships totaling \$709,073 to finance individual research by forty-six

social scientists at thirty-five institutions (listed on page 100).

To help raise the quality and status of European social science research, grants were awarded to social psychology laboratories at universities in Paris, Bristol, and Louvain and to a U.S.-Italian research committee.

A program to strengthen and accelerate American doctoral training in the humanities and social sciences, initiated with a series of Foundation grants in 1967, was continued this year with supplemental grants of some \$6 million to ten institutions (listed on page 100). In addition, funds were granted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for an accelerated doctoral degree in political science, and the State University of New York (Buffalo) for a doctoral program in the application of social science research concepts to the improvement of political and social policy and practice. For accelerated doctoral work at other universities, the Foundation granted the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship program \$1.2 million for dissertation fellowships.

Universities are being urged to commit a greater share of their intellectual resources to urban and minority needs, and in a continuing effort to help them respond, the Foundation granted \$5.2 million for research, student recruitment, additional faculty, and curricular development at eight institutions (listed on page 101).

Columbia University passed the halfway mark in drawing down funds for a \$10 million commitment made by the Foundation in 1966 to help the university apply its teaching, research, and community service more directly to urban needs. In one year of operation, Columbia's Urban Center has begun or carried out a wide range of projects, including the expansion of courses in urban and minority studies, recruit-

ment of minority faculty members, training of young lawyers to provide more legal services for the poor, a Spanish-language program for policemen in East Harlem, and a job skills program for 250 adults.

Management Education in Europe and Canada. In a continuing effort to help close the gap in management education between the United States and Western Europe, the Foundation made grants totaling some \$1.4 million, including support for the establishment of European university programs and related research.

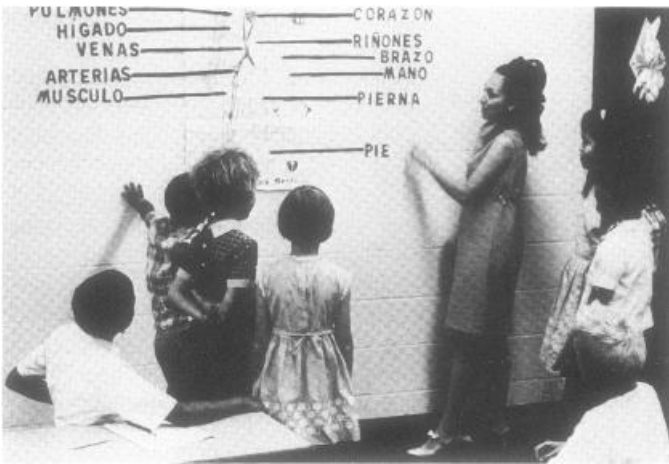
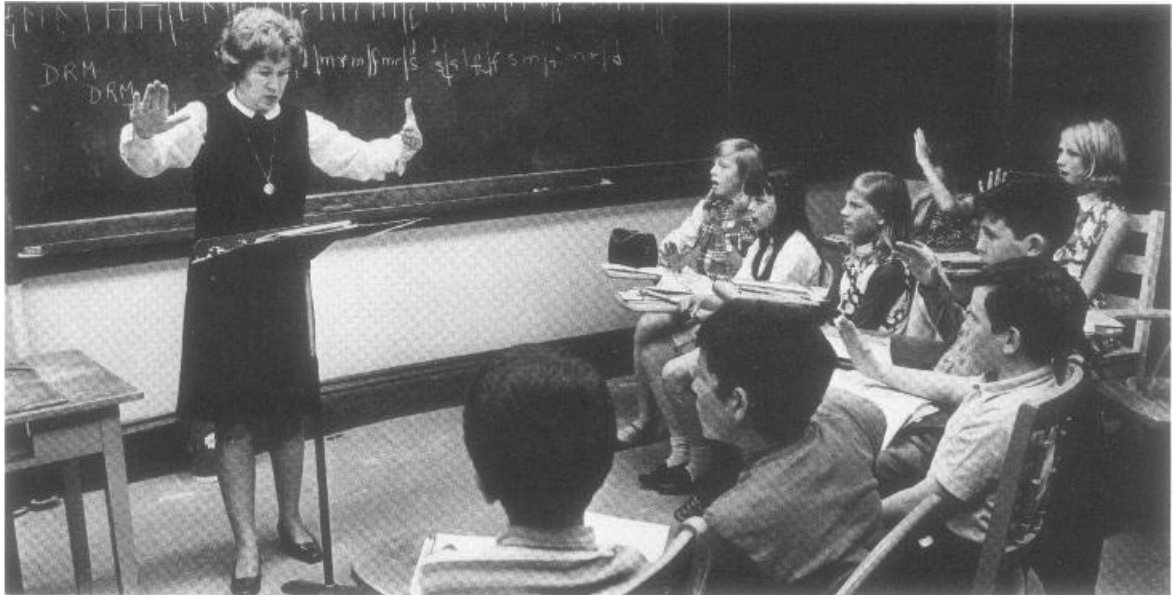
To increase the supply of fully trained management teachers, grants helped to establish doctoral programs at the Manchester Business School and the London Graduate School of Business Studies, and funds were earmarked for a doctoral fellowship program in management to enable Europeans to study in the United States.

Grants also were made to evaluate programs at several continental centers offering management courses, and to the Center for Industrial and Social Research in Turin for studies of the role and status of professional management in Italy.

The University of York in Toronto received assistance for faculty research in business and public administration.

Minorities in Higher Education

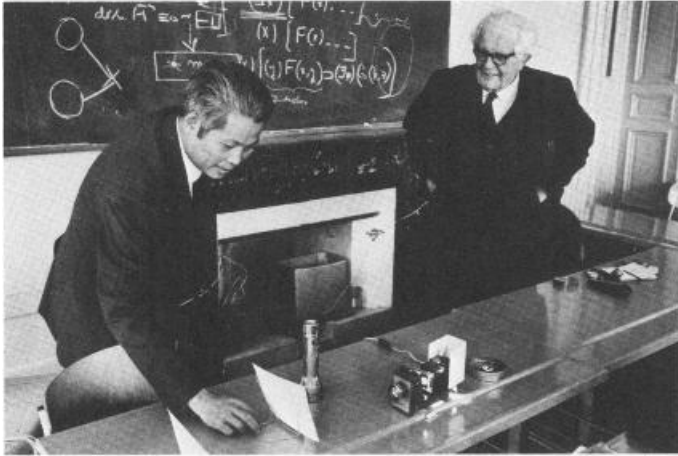
The Foundation intensified efforts to increase higher education opportunities for underrepresented minorities. Most of the grants dealt with the problems of black Americans—by far the largest minority group—and some new steps were taken to support special programs for Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and American Indian students.



The Learning Process: Many new approaches to teaching, as well as basic research into how children learn, are supported by the Foundation.

Above: Children are being taught music by the Kodaly training system, a method that seeks to make pupils as literate in music as they are in language. **Left:** Bilingual classes enable Spanish-speaking children in the Southwest to read and write in their native language while they advance in English. **Bottom left:** A Pittsburgh school experiments with a formalized, sequential curriculum that attempts to provide children with basic skills necessary before more complicated learning tasks can be performed.

Opposite page: **Top left:** Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget (right) received support to continue his research on the intellectual growth of young children. **Top right:** Being adapted for some American classrooms is the more open, individualized British primary school system in which children direct their own learning. **Bottom:** "Sesame Street," a television series that combines appealing showmanship with learning research, is aimed at teaching elementary concepts and learning skills, including the alphabet and numbers, to twelve million preschoolers who previously received no formal instruction.





European Management Education: At the Manchester Business School (above), a visiting lecturer talks to graduate students. Several schools in Britain and on the continent are being assisted in developing programs in management education.



Afro-American Studies: Above right: Professor James L. Gibbs, a teacher in the new Afro-American program at Stanford University—one of seven universities to receive grants for such studies—discusses a printout of data collected during a field trip to Liberia.



Doctoral Fellowships for Black Students: Above: James E. Bostic, Jr., a graduate student in chemistry at Clemson University, is one of forty-five students working toward Ph.D. degrees with Foundation assistance. The fellowship program is one of several efforts to increase the number of black college teachers.



Opportunity and Higher Education: Forest Park Community College (left) is one of fifteen institutions in St. Louis working together to increase and conserve black enrollments in predominantly white colleges. The program includes a basic skills curriculum for under-prepared students.



Resolving School Conflict: Above: High school students learn, at a session at the University of Michigan, how to air their grievances effectively. The university is cooperating with several school systems in a program to reduce tensions and improve communication links among students, teachers, administrators, and communities.

School Without Walls: A pharmacist at Central City Hospital in Philadelphia discusses the preparation of medicines with Parkway School students. The school uses a variety of business, scientific, and cultural institutions as learning laboratories, and employees of these institutions teach courses for the students.



Predominantly Negro Colleges. The Foundation approved actions totaling \$2.8 million for a wide range of activities from curriculum development to the improvement of administrative and business practices in Negro colleges.

In its efforts to strengthen administrative staff, the Foundation continued its program of advanced study awards to enable twenty-four administrators from twenty-one institutions to take leaves of absence and pursue master's and doctor's degrees. Fund-raising officials at seven colleges were awarded one-year internships at institutions where successful campaigns had been conducted. Grants were also made to strengthen the presidential office staffs at Clark College (Georgia) and Xavier University (Louisiana).

To improve student personnel operations, in-service training programs and consulting services were supported at eight Negro colleges. In addition, Howard University received assistance for a master's degree program to train future student personnel officers.

A grant was made to Southern University to prepare a new operating manual on program budgeting, financial management, campus construction planning, and personnel supervision. Copies of the manual were distributed to private Negro colleges. Six institutions received funds for consultant services in business management.

Fisk University was awarded \$800,000 to make possible a number of institutional improvements, including the strengthening of its administrative organization, business office, fund-raising operation, research, and curriculum.

To improve the quality of student newspapers, a grant was made to Clark College to enable Southern journalists and journalism teachers to work with student editors from several Negro campuses.

College Placement Services received grants to help acquaint black students with expanding employment opportunities. Two programs were supported—one to strengthen job placement offices in selected institutions, another to plan and conduct special campus conferences for students, recent graduates, and prospective employers. A \$150,000 grant was made to the Southern Regional Education Board to help twelve colleges revise their curricula to prepare their students for new job opportunities.

A grant to the Southern Education Foundation will help fourteen Negro colleges expand the routine self-studies required for reaccreditation into full-scale analyses of their role in light of new career opportunities for black college graduates.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences received funds for a study of the governance of predominantly Negro colleges, including the composition and role of boards of trustees, sources of financial support, administrative structures, faculty life, and student participation in policy-making. A separate study of governance at five Presbyterian-related Negro colleges also was assisted.

Among various cooperative efforts supported were a new consortium of seven predominantly Negro Mississippi colleges and a central admissions operation of the six-member Texas Association of Developing Colleges.

Expanding Opportunities. A few years ago, most black college students were enrolled in predominantly Negro institutions, but now more than half attend predominantly white colleges, as do nearly all Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and American Indian students. Accordingly, the Foundation this year assisted selected programs at predomi-

nantly white institutions designed to serve minority enrollments better.

For the most part, funds supported efforts by groups of colleges, rather than single-institution programs. Joint efforts in New York City, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Albany (New York), Amherst (Massachusetts), and Los Angeles received grants totaling more than \$1 million.

Grants to the Claremont Colleges, Wesleyan University (Connecticut), and the University of the Pacific extended the Foundation's aid to Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and American Indian students seeking higher education. In addition, an experimental bilingual program for Spanish-speaking high school graduates was supported with a \$224,000 grant to the City University of New York; it will combine intensive English instruction with regular college work in Spanish.

The American Association of Junior Colleges received funds to extend services to new or expanding urban two-year community colleges. This type of institution now enrolls more than half of all minority undergraduates attending predominantly white colleges.

A \$387,500 grant was made to the College Entrance Examination Board to develop and field test new admissions examinations and guidance programs for minority students. Most current tests are designed to screen applicants and identify those who probably will encounter difficulty in conventional programs. As colleges liberalize enrollment policies and seek to serve more students, new types of tests may be required to determine the services individual students will need in order to succeed.

The Foundation made grants to the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students to computer-

ize its admissions files and strengthen its guidance programs and to Teachers College at Columbia University to evaluate special college programs for black students. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools received additional funding for its tutorial and enrichment programs to prepare disadvantaged Southern youth, both black and white, for admission to colleges and universities. The association has worked with some 3,000 poor but talented Southern students in the last five years.

To explore the causes of black-white tensions on predominantly white campuses, a grant was made to Syracuse University for analyses of the social and academic adjustment of black students and the impact they have on representative non-Negro colleges.

A \$442,039 grant was made to the City University of New York to facilitate the planning of a new college to be located in the predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican community of Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn. Planning activities include development of new admissions criteria, special curricula with an oral rather than a written emphasis, library facilities, and extensive orientation for faculty members unfamiliar with the locality.

Major efforts were made to increase the number and strengthen the preparation of black faculty members. First, the Foundation established a \$1 million program of Doctoral Fellowships for Black Students. Forty-five students received awards for study from graduate school entry to completion of the doctorate. Second, 104 black instructors in seventy colleges received awards to take leaves of absence and continue full-time graduate studies toward the doctorate. Third, some 360 black faculty members from eighty-five colleges

were provided funds to attend meetings of professional organizations.

In addition, seven grants were awarded for summer programs to assist promising Negro undergraduates who plan to pursue graduate study and who require courses not offered by their home institutions (universities are listed on page 107).

Afro-American Studies. The Foundation this year made a series of grants to institutions, both black and white, for Afro-American studies programs designed to broaden and deepen student understanding of black history and culture. These actions were taken in recognition of the widely held conviction that these subjects generally have been neglected in the traditional college curriculum.

Afro-American studies programs at Morgan State College, Howard, Lincoln, Princeton, Rutgers, Stanford, and Yale Universities were assisted by

grants totaling \$883,533. In some cases, new programs were instituted; in others, existing curricula were strengthened.

Jointly with the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Foundation supported fifteen summer institutes on Negro history and culture for college faculty members. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History received \$330,000 to prepare and publish books and monographs dealing with the black experience in America. And grants were made to Tuskegee Institute, Fisk University, and Atlanta University to inventory, catalog, and restore library materials of special significance for programs of Afro-American studies.

A complete list of grants in the Education and Research Division begins on page 93; projects, page 157; and appropriations, page 90.

A Perspective on the Seventies

by Mitchell Sviridoff

The sixties started with high hopes and idealism. They ended in deep discontent. The nation, if not actually polarized, is plainly divided by antagonisms that cut across color, class, and generational lines. Why? It is not enough to say Vietnam, or racial prejudice, or crime in the streets. These are parts of the answer, but not all of it.

It is instructive to contrast the sixties with the thirties, the last previous decade of major social change. Then, just as in the first half of the sixties, ferment and innovation were the order of the day. To be sure, the thirties had their anxieties, upheavals, and controversy over Franklin Roosevelt's unorthodox and "radical" measures. Yet in contrast to the present divisiveness, that earlier decade seems to have had a greater measure of unity and shared purpose.

War hardly touched America in the thirties, but in the sixties Vietnam became increasingly divisive. Because feelings over the Vietnam war are so intense and pervasive, it is difficult to discuss any major issue without reference to it. But to the extent that this factor can be set aside, it is worth trying to analyze domestic issues and moods on their own terms and to search for some lessons in the contrast between today and the New Deal era.

I

First, the depression of the thirties was a national disaster. Only a few escaped its cold hand, and this in itself was unifying. The destitution and discrimination marring the lives of minorities were all but submerged in the broad sweep of the depression.

The crisis of the sixties is not as universal. The vast majority of the population is not confronted by a common threat like the depression. The victims of racial discrimination and poverty are geographically confined. Blacks, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Indians together constitute collectively approximately 15 per cent of the population. White poverty is concentrated among the aged or in isolated, though sometimes large areas, like Appalachia. In a period of rising affluence, one can even avoid physical proximity to the poor within the same city or its environs. Much of suburbia's extraordinary growth arises from this simple fact.

Yet, in contrast to the thirties, the nation today is being forced to face up to the problems of racial discrimination. The black American, though largely segregated in ghettos, is no longer Ralph Ellison's "Invisible Man." He has shocked the society into an awareness of his presence. But he is still a long way from being seen as an equal. And one suspects that if he would only permit it, he might quickly become invisible again.

There is nothing unifying about these circumstances. Quite the contrary.

Second, the pervasiveness of the crisis of the thirties allowed a mobilization and harnessing of resources at the Federal level on a scale never before seen in peacetime. In contrast, the resources allocated to current domestic needs are sharply restricted—by the demands of a tedious and unpopular war and by the political reality that today's poverty *directly* touches only a minority of the voters.

Third, because the problems of the thirties were national in scope, the programs directed at their solution required Federal administration. Social Secu-

city, the minimum wage, the National Labor Relations Act, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act did not depend on local government for implementation. With few exceptions (public housing and public assistance, for example) the competence of local and state government made little difference.

The sixties are quite another story. The capability of local government is now of key importance. Federal agencies dealing with problems of race and poverty rely substantially on local administration to implement programs. In the thirties and forties the country could perhaps afford to look on some mayors of our cities as objects of ridicule. Not so in the sixties. The demands on the mayors of America's large cities today are (as New York voters have been reminded in recent years) second only to those on the President of the United States.

Fourth, the problems of the thirties were primarily economic. They responded to economic solutions developed through normal political processes. Wages were too low, and so a floor could be established through a minimum wage law, and a wage ladder set up through officially sanctioned collective bargaining. Unemployment was epidemic, so jobs were created through direct Federal programs. Social Security was a logical and widely endorsed answer to the economic insecurity of old age. And in a flattened economy, stimulative fiscal and monetary policy could be pursued with a fuller heart and far less dissent than today's anti-inflationary measures. Though much remained to be done at the end of the thirties to cure the basic ills of the nation, the diagnosis was clear, and the prescription had begun to take effect. And as late as 1940 a working majority in the Congress continued to support the New Deal reforms, even though it had ceased to break new ground.

True, there were heated differences over methods, and about how much the government should do. But the conflicts were political, and one could come to grips with them. They were debated, settled in elections, laid aside for the moment, and then resumed. The rules were known, the problems definable, the solutions within reach. And there were visible barometers of progress; one could, after all, count new jobs and new homes and make comparisons with what existed before.

In contrast, many of the key issues of the sixties do not lend themselves to traditional economic or political responses. Dignity and status in society, participation in the decision-making process, the sharing of political power, and racial, cultural, class and generational conflicts are clearly as critical as the economic aspects of poverty. But they are less tangible. Therefore they are not easily definable, and the solutions are more elusive.

II

The first half of the sixties brought major new legislation directed at problems of race and poverty: the Area Redevelopment Administration, rehabilitation amendments to the Social Security Act, manpower programs, the Juvenile Delinquency Act, amendments to the Housing Act and the Civil Rights Act. In the mid-sixties came a new array of social legislation: Medicare, Medicaid, the Anti-Poverty Act, Model Cities, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, aid to higher education, the Voter Registration Act.

With few exceptions, these programs have been disappointing. An important reason for their failure to meet expectations has been inadequate funding. Vietnam is frequently offered as the explanation. But even before Vietnam, the national defense absorbed the lion's share of Federal spending and there seems to be little prospect that this ratio will change substantially after Vietnam. Furthermore, Congress often passes legislation and makes commitments and then fails to vote adequate appropriations.

Funding aside, there are other reasons for disappointment and failure. They are primarily of an administrative and organizational nature: the proliferating, uncoordinated thicket of Federal bureaucracies and grant-in-aid programs; the lack of experience, authority, and talent in local and state governments; insufficient rewards for administrators of hazardous programs; failure to plan comprehensively for use of limited resources; and the difficulty of devising regional approaches within a fragmented governmental structure.

With disappointment piling on disappointment, the tendency has been to avoid the real issues and to look for new panaceas. "Creative federalism" or "new federalism" are oversimplified into magic answers. The key to success, some believe, is large block grants of unrestricted funds and the transfer of broad authority to cities, counties and, especially, states. The pendulum has swung from a strong belief in the ability of Washington to right all wrongs to an equally strong confidence in the potency of decentralized authority.

But Federal-local partnership, to be effective, requires both determination and capability on the part of state and local governments to mount effective programs with the resources received from Washington. This capability is developing very slowly, and there is no sign that the pace will be stepped up. It might be spurred by some strong Federal incentives, in addition to whatever stimuli may come from local sources of leadership.

But even when a city or state has organized itself to govern effectively, many problems remain that transcend its range of authority. Mass transit, housing, open spaces, pollution, unemployment, and even education demonstrate the interdependence of the inner city and suburbia. No city can deal with them effectively alone. The state (or several states) is the place of primary responsibility for regional problems, in cooperation with an effectively and flexibly operating Federal government and strengthened municipalities. Here, too, Washington might well provide incentives by adding a bonus to "block" grants to states and municipalities that demonstrate that they mean business about regional solutions to regional problems.

III

The social programs of the sixties were targeted in the main at the "poor" and at "poverty." In retrospect, this strategy, while appropriate and necessary in the short run, may have had unfortunate consequences in the longer run. For the polarization that today puts American society under strain stems in large part from the dissatisfactions of whites in the near-poor, lower-middle, and middle classes—those left out of much recent public programming. This predominantly working class sector has since the thirties been a prime beneficiary of govern-

ment programs and legislation—Social Security, the National Labor Relations Act, Federal housing, and even highway programs. Nevertheless, they see themselves as paying a disproportionate amount of both the social and monetary costs of the innovations of the sixties.

A phenomenon that social scientists have found among the poor, and particularly blacks, also holds true for lower-middle and middle class whites: aspirations run far ahead of actual improvement in their conditions. They see television commercials, read about the jet set, see some people around them advancing materially while they themselves are not. In their frustrated and angry response, they react much like blacks.

Yet there is an important point of distinction: the deprived black has hope, the near-poor white does not. Black Americans have come to believe correctly that the civil rights issue is one of the great crises America and the world have faced. They look toward a future in which there will be social change to benefit them. What comparable vision is there for the almost-poor white? He sees civil rights and many visible programs for social change as benefitting only the non-white minorities. Though he has a grossly exaggerated picture of the funds and benefits going to the poor and black, it is after all his job, his school, his neighborhood, and his life style that seem to bear the brunt of current social change.

Furthermore, this population sees itself, and is in fact, heavily taxed. In the case of state and local taxes, the \$6,000 to \$10,000-income families in the suburbs, who feel the burden of these levies so acutely, pay a higher proportion than those who are much wealthier. It is these regressive state and local taxes that have been rising most painfully in recent years. But even in the more progressive Federal tax structure, the inequities are so glaring that the pressure for tax reform has pushed this issue to the top of the Congressional agenda. The lower-middle class sees the principle of ability to pay as a mere abstraction as it watches others who are better off take advantage of preferences for depreciation, depletion, capital gains, and municipal bond interest.

Their needs are still symbolized by the cry of Willy Loman's wife: "He's a human being.... So attention must be paid.... Attention, attention, must finally be paid to such a person."

A generation and perhaps an economic class away are the many college and college-bound youth who are gripped by a sense of even more profound alienation. They are left cold by the quest for material possessions, which afford them neither satisfaction nor serenity. To them, hardware, machinery, and an ever rising standard of living are not acceptable substitutes for meaning in one's life. They are repelled by the persistence of poverty amid general affluence. They are turned off, to use their phrase, by the hypocrisy and immorality of racism. In reaction, some drop out, some dissent, some disrupt, and others are using conventional political and legal channels in unconventional ways to make it clear that they don't like the way things are.

By their persistent questioning of traditional morality and life styles and their groping for something better, these young people are having a significant impact on the society as a whole. Some of their elders are beginning to wonder if their own efforts—the competitive struggle, the treadmill of an assembly-line life, or the daily rush to and from the city—are really worth it. Many old values that helped them make sense of the world begin to crumble.

IV

The thirties were a triumph for liberal economic and nonrevolutionary social change. The sixties started out to be, then were not. Now the convergence of alienation on the part of very different groups and for different reasons threatens to engulf the society. The pressures of frustrated youth and a confused and increasingly bitter lower-middle class are growing as tensions persist among blacks and other minority groups who are disappointed over the failure of the system to meet their urgent needs. Thus some black and brown groups veer toward new forms of militancy and tend increasingly to withdraw from the broader society; the white near-poor increasingly resent and react against the nonwhite poor; and alienated youths seem to turn their backs on society altogether.

Viewed in this perspective, the single most serious breakdown in the society is not that of law and order, crime in the streets, education, housing, or any of the other usual subjects of current debate. Rather, it is one of confidence in the ability of the society to meet the challenges of the time. There is a rising feeling that the system is not up to it.

It is clear, of course, that some of the new issues emerging in the sixties cannot be dealt with by government alone. But many others can, and the inevitable development of new moralities, life styles, and social structures will be less volatile in a nation whose public policies are active, humane, and responsive to the need for change. Hence, the task for the seventies is to develop an agenda that will reduce polarization and help reunify the society, yet still meet pressing needs for social reform. If our concern with poverty, for instance, has proven too narrowly focused, then it should be recast, not abandoned. Such a recasting should aim at the broader goal of reducing inequality in the society wherever it exists. It will need to concern itself with the income, the public services, and amenities available to all.

One potentially unifying item on that new agenda is the deterioration of the environment. Air and water pollution threaten rich and poor, black and white, liberal and conservative, Democrat and Republican. In Santa Barbara, the longest-haired students and the most conservative retired colonel could join in a program against unrestrained oil drilling. Likewise, the deeply motivated young lawyer and the bank president can meet on the common ground of litigation against environmental outrages. Clean streets in city, suburb, and countryside, along with improved garbage collection and disposal, would have broad support from all income and social strata. A decade devoted to improving the quality of the environment is not only the right thing to do; it can also be one of the most important ways of rebuilding bridges between people and groups.

A second unifying theme could be a larger investment in some existing services. Early childhood programs, for instance, have consistently received broad public support. Many polls have shown a large proportion of the American people will also support job development and training programs and welfare reforms based on work incentives. Further, the expansion of higher education remains a theme around which Americans of different backgrounds can unite. Similarly, long stalled housing programs and basic changes and larger investments in our systems of health care can be expected to attract popular support.

Crime in the streets, which on the surface appears to be a divisive issue, actu-

ally is of prime concern to people in all kinds of neighborhoods. Once the simplistic slogans ("support your police" or "police brutality") associated with crime are laid aside, and people are asked what they need most, blacks and whites alike mention safety. A recent article in the *Wall Street Journal* made the point with an anecdote: an old Jewish man stood alone on a corner at night waiting for a traffic light to change. A black man whom he did not know approached, and the old man became alarmed. But the black man walked up to him and quietly said: "Don't worry. I'm scared too."

V

The themes listed here are illustrative. The agenda for the seventies clearly will have to cover more territory. What is suggested is that the nation needs to review its strategy of promoting social change in new and broader perspectives. That applies to both private and public institutions. As the accompanying account of the Foundation's activities for the 1969 fiscal year suggests, we are supporting work on nearly all the issues that provide perspectives for the seventies—poverty, manpower training, higher education, the environment, etc. But more than most private institutions, a foundation needs constantly to reassess its priorities. In a nation beset by divisiveness, surely one criterion that ought to rank high in foundation decisions is the potential of any idea or program to reunify people in support of constructive change and social equity.

The seventies, then, will be different from the thirties in the greater role of local government and in the greater significance of noneconomic issues. Here is a new task for the liberal tradition. As the sixties end, reform and reformers are coming under mounting pressure from both the right and left. In the years ahead, a nonrevolutionary yet dynamic approach to social change needs to be reconstituted—not in the patterns of the past but in ways adapted to the problems of the future. The radicals of the left won't accept this approach and those on the right will resist it. But the society must adopt it in order to begin the job of reconciliation and to move forward once more.

Finally, this approach offers a better chance for programs to reduce poverty and to provide equality for racial minorities, which remain the most urgent and acute problems in America. The lesson of the sixties is that such programs can succeed only to the extent that they have broad support in the country. To elicit such support requires a policy framework that takes account of needs, frustrations, and aspirations throughout the society.

November 28, 1969

National Affairs

The Foundation defines its present National Affairs mission against the background of several of the issues discussed in the preceding essay, including the underlying necessity for national reconciliation as American society grapples with grave social problems.

The Foundation this year carried forward work on problems of poverty and race. It supported programs to increase the income of depressed families, to provide them with better housing and education, to assist community development and leadership, to secure more justice, and to reduce racial hostility.

A second set of efforts also continued—to check the deterioration of the environment through citizens' action, advanced training, and experimental projects.

A third goal—strengthening the capacity of government—is defined by the first two, since the problems of poverty, race, and the environment demand massive governmental intervention notwithstanding any level of will and effort in the private sector. Thus, the Foundation in 1969 supported further efforts to modernize state legislatures and county governments, aided research on crucial governmental problems, helped recruit and train talented young men and women for public service, and assisted the application of systems analysis and new technology to municipal problems.

Expanding Economic Opportunities

Increasingly, Foundation activities aimed at creating economic opportunities centered on the hard-core unemployed and underemployed, the 11 million Americans unable to lift themselves out of poverty despite nearly a decade of unprecedented eco-

nomical growth and government job-creating and antipoverty programs.

Recent statistics indicate that the task, while difficult, is not hopeless. Minorities particularly have benefited from improved economic conditions. In 1966 and 1967, two million nonwhites came out of poverty, and the proportion of nonwhites living in poverty declined from 46 per cent to 35 per cent. But the job is far from complete. Median nonwhite income is still \$3,000 less than white income. The problem of finding employment for the millions of disadvantaged untouched by government manpower programs is proving to be distressingly stubborn.

Job Training and Manpower Research.

To sharpen the effectiveness of governmental manpower programs, the Foundation granted an additional \$589,872 to the Manpower Assistance Project, a Washington-based consulting organization also supported by the U.S. Department of Labor. MAP has assisted the labor department in setting up or improving job training in ten cities and helped initiate the Work Incentive Program for welfare recipients. The Foundation's grant will mainly support internships for young prospective leaders of local programs; they will receive on-the-job experience with manpower specialists and training under university experts. (The works of two such experts, Garth Mangum and Sar Levitan of George Washington University, assisted in part by the Foundation, have become basic references in the manpower field—including, this year, Levitan's *The Great Society's Poor Law*.)

New York City's Coalition JOBS, an unusual merger of a local Urban Coalition and the National Alliance of Businessmen, received \$300,000 for a program in which businessmen-on-loan

have begun to solicit 10,000 summer jobs and 20,000 permanent jobs for unemployed and marginal workers. The jobs will be above the minimum wage level and offer chances for advancement. Employers will receive free consultant aid in upgrading low-level jobs and in devising training programs for subsequent government funding.

Two state manpower programs were assisted. In Oklahoma, a grant of \$125,000 was made to the Industrial Development and Park Department to test the feasibility of using soft loans to meet some of the financial needs of the underemployed while they are being trained. The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs received \$326,735 for job-training and placement projects in the civil service, health, and construction fields. One of the efforts, which seeks to obtain building trades apprenticeships for 350 minority youths, is modeled after a successful program of the Workers Defense League, supported by earlier Foundation grants.

Assistance also was given to upgrade low-skill Negro employees in the Georgia paper industry and to train minority-group apprentices in film production crafts. The American Paper Institute will train 135 employees of the Georgia Kraft Company in basic literacy, mathematics, and test orientation so they can qualify for higher level positions; Negroes in the Southern paper industry have generally been confined, by discrimination and inadequate education, to low-skill woodcutting, gathering, and handling jobs. The Community Film Workshop Council received a grant enabling thirty apprentices to learn production crafts during the shooting of ten feature films in New York and on the West Coast. The grant will also be used to plan a national training program.

Three major manpower research projects were given grants totaling \$596,205. Dr. Herbert R. Northrup of the University of Pennsylvania will continue his comprehensive study of the racial policies and practices of employers in some twenty-five industries. The American Foundation on Automation and Employment will survey private industry's practices in upgrading employees—an important issue because personnel shortages in middle and higher level ranks persist while millions of poorly trained workers are frozen in lower level positions. The Educational Testing Service will complete a study, conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Civil Service Commission, of whether tests discriminate against minority groups. Preliminary indications from the research are that tests of skills or job knowledge measure or predict job performance better and more fairly than supervisory ratings or psychological tests.

Minority Entrepreneurship. The Foundation made increasing use of a new philanthropic tool—the program-related investment—whereby a part of its investment portfolio is used to invest or make loans in socially useful commercial or nonprofit enterprises.

Organizations promoting entrepreneurship among blacks and other minorities in Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and New York were assisted. Detroit's Inner-City Business Improvement Forum and Cincinnati's Funds for Self-Enterprise received loans of \$500,000 and \$300,000, respectively, to form investment pools to aid minority-owned business. The Foundation loans will serve as catalysts for raising larger amounts of private and governmental funds. The Detroit group also received a grant for staff to identify promising business opportunities, train

the new owners, and help them find financing.

In Baltimore, a grant of \$100,000 was made to assist the Council for Equal Business Opportunity, and the Ebony Development Corporation received a \$100,000 loan guarantee to aid in the development of a black-owned super-market chain.

In New York, the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity and the American Jewish Congress received grants for Project Transfer, a program to find, train, and finance black buyers of white-owned Harlem businesses and to assist similar projects in other cities. The prospective buyer serves up to a one-year paid internship with the business before assuming ownership. Also, the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, a comprehensive community development agency serving a large Brooklyn ghetto, was granted \$100,000 to meet working capital needs of locally owned businesses.

Following a model that was developed with earlier Foundation support in Oakland, California, grants totaling \$883,325 were made this year to qualify more Negro and other minority building contractors in Boston, Cleveland, and New York to undertake large-scale construction jobs. Together with funds from the U.S. Department of Commerce and local sources, the grants support loans and technical assistance to give the contractors the managerial experience and financial capacity to bid on larger jobs.

Loans and grants also were made to assist the following black-owned or operated enterprises:

—Freedom House, Inc., of Pittsburgh, an ambulance service manned by formerly unemployed men who are trained as para-medical workers.

—Vic-Way Broadcasting Corporation, a biracially owned firm that has

bought radio station KWK in St. Louis to broadcast programs tailored for a black audience. The firm received a \$500,000 loan for the purchase.

—Mecco Enterprises, Inc., a San Francisco area firm that is launching *New Lady*, a national family service magazine for black women.

—All-Pro Chicken, Inc., a national franchiser in the fast-food service business. Run by Brady Keys, a black professional football player, the firm provides technical and financial assistance to local franchises.

—Daily Made of Washington, Inc., a cleaning service for apartment dwellers in the Washington, D.C., area. The firm will provide regular employment and profit-sharing opportunities for specially trained day-workers at wages substantially above the going rate. A grant was made to the National Committee on Household Employment to assist groups initiating similar programs.

Entrepreneurial and other activities of two former ghetto gangs—the Young Great Society in Philadelphia and the Conservative Vice Lords in Chicago—were aided with grants totaling \$444,900. Assisted by professors and students from the nearby University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia group operates a repair shop and other businesses, helps ghetto residents obtain jobs, and has formed a community planning agency. The Chicago group has turned to such constructive operations as a milk bar for teen-agers and a cosmetics business. Both grants provide consulting and technical services.

Rural Poverty. Training and other programs in poverty-stricken areas of the South, Southwest, and Appalachia were assisted.

To aid migratory workers in the Southwest who have been displaced by mechanized agriculture, the Founda-

tion granted \$887,834 to the Arizona Job Colleges for the training of 350 rural families for new jobs in industry. The families will move to a public housing project, and both men and women will receive training in literacy and vocational skills. The project will also receive \$5.8 million in Federal support.

In Colorado, La Jara Feedlots, Inc., received a \$1.9 million loan to construct and operate a cattle-feeding facility to benefit marginal cattle growers in the Southwest. Local banks and the Federal Farm Credit Administration are also supporting the project. Through a cooperative that will own the feedlot, the growers will recover profits derived from fattening that previously had been lost to others in the marketing process. Benefits will reach other groups as well—small grain growers who will provide feed for the cattle, workers who will be given jobs in the new feedlot, and, ultimately, Negro farmers in the rural South who will shift to raising cattle for later processing by the feedlot. A \$100,000 grant was made for loans and training for the Southern farmers.

The Mississippi Research and Development Center, the state's economic development agency, received supplementary grants totaling \$784,275 to train Negro sharecroppers displaced by mechanization. Located at a converted former Air Force base, the project was initially plagued by difficulties but has won a greater measure of local support. Next year it will train some 1,000 workers for jobs in the needle trades and with several manufacturing firms that have been attracted to the area.

Continuing its support of cooperatives—which need, in addition to idealism, practical knowledge of markets and other technical factors—the Foundation made loans or grants totaling \$866,000 to the following: the West

Virginia Best Corporation, a tomato and vegetable greenhouse venture that will benefit poor farmers in Appalachia; the Acadian Delight Bakery, which provides additional income for black Louisiana farmers; the North Bolivar County Food Cooperative in Mississippi, which will buy land for poor Negro farmers; and the Hilton Head Fishing Cooperative, which is expanding a shrimp-processing plant in South Carolina.

Welfare Reform. As proposals were being made in Washington for public welfare reform, the Foundation continued to contribute to this objective by supporting research and conferences on proposed alternatives to the present system, collection of data on the poor, and comparative studies of income maintenance and welfare programs in several European countries.

This year, the Foundation assisted work aimed at further understanding of the parameters of poverty. Grants were made for research at Rutgers University on housing occupied by welfare recipients and at the University of Illinois on the extent to which poverty is passed on from one generation to the next. In order to provide more data on various kinds of welfare systems for domestic legislative reforms, several centers received funds for research on the impact of foreign income maintenance plans on work and family behavior. Recipients were the University of California (Berkeley), Bryn Mawr College, the Institute of Social Research of the Netherlands, and the Danish National Institute for Social Research.

For another aspect of welfare reform—upgrading and better coordination of public and private childrens' day-care centers so that mothers can take jobs or job training—the Day Care and

Child Development Council received \$340,500. And for research and technical assistance on the use of children's allowances as an income maintenance device, a grant was made to the Citizens Committee on Children of New York.

Professional Training. Efforts were assisted to accelerate the entrance of minorities into a number of professions where they are seriously underrepresented. For example, Negro lawyers constitute a little over 1 per cent of the American bar, and there are even fewer black and other minority city planners and architects, despite the enormous demand created for them by central-city renewal projects throughout the country.

Texas Southern University, with the only Negro law school in the Southwest, received a \$550,000 grant for scholarships, faculty development, and other means of increasing the number of law students. An earlier grant to Howard University, which has resulted in the tripling of the number of students in its School of Law, was supplemented by \$300,000, mainly for scholarship assistance.

Other scholarships for minority law students were funded through the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education and United Student Aid Funds.

For the training of Negro, Puerto Rican, and Mexican-American city planners, grants totaling \$834,650 were made to Howard and the Universities of North Carolina, Southern California, and Pennsylvania. The four programs, together with those at New York's Pratt Institute and the University of Pittsburgh, which were funded last year, will add over 100 practitioners to the city planning profession during the next four years. Tuskegee In-

stitute in Alabama received \$350,000 for training Negro architectural students, and a second-year grant of \$95,000 was made to the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects Foundation for the training of young blacks and Puerto Ricans in architectural design.

Community and Leadership Development

This year marked a full decade during which the Foundation has assisted the creation of indigenous community organizations and leadership—an essential step in giving the poor and disadvantaged a voice in decisions that affect their lives. Beginning with the "gray areas" programs that preceded Federal government assistance to local poverty agencies, support has gone to a variety of groups that create a local framework on which job training, entrepreneurship, and housing programs may be mounted. These agencies also serve as vehicles for private-sector participation in antipoverty efforts.

With the aid of a \$3.5 million grant, a major new national organization was formed to provide a wide range of technical assistance to these organizations and to coordinate past fragmented efforts. Called the Center for Community Change, it represents a merger of three specialized agencies (one of which was the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty) that have been providing training, advocacy, and other services for the poor. It will provide at least thirty neighborhood groups with leadership and technical skills for carrying out community programs and for tapping public and private funding sources.

Continued support went to organizations formed after the disastrous 1967 urban riots. The Urban Coalition,

which helps mobilize the resources of the private sector in attacking urban problems, received \$2,950,000, some 40 per cent of its initial administrative costs. The coalition has concentrated on organizing some forty-five local coalitions and raising funds for housing, economic development, education, and other inner-city projects.

One of the most active local coalitions—New Detroit, Inc.—was granted \$1.4 million after surpassing, with local contributions, a three-to-one matching requirement of an earlier grant. In 1968, New Detroit approved projects totaling \$4.8 million, mostly for low- and moderate-income housing, education, and black business development. New York's Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation received an additional \$900,000 for a program that includes a \$65 million mortgage pool for housing improvements, minority business development, and construction of two superblocs in the Brooklyn ghetto with malls and play areas.

To assist the social and civic advancement of minorities in the South, the Foundation granted \$1.8 million to the Southern Regional Council. Approximately one-third of the grant is for support of the council's Voter Education Project, which since 1961 has helped nearly double Southern Negro voter registration. The American Friends Service Committee was granted \$200,000 to assist Southern Negro individuals and local organizations that encountered difficulties in exercising voting and other rights.

The United States Jaycees Foundation, which is turning increasingly to the problems of the disadvantaged, received a \$250,000 grant for a nationwide volunteer effort in which local chapters will sponsor such ghetto-improvement activities as housing projects, job fairs, and campaigns for

housing code enforcement. The Jaycees are 300,000 young, mostly white professional and business men.

Assistance was given the National Congress of American Indians for the development of centers in mid- and far-western cities where Indians who have migrated from reservations can receive help on employment, education, health, and other problems.

The Watts Labor Community Action Committee, an indigenous organization working with large-scale Federal support in the black ghetto of South Los Angeles, was granted \$300,000 to upgrade its management and technical skills. The committee has led a campaign to build a 394-bed hospital, provided jobs and supervised activities for hundreds of youths, constructed vest-pocket parks, and acquired a residential job-training site.

Leadership training for minority youth was supported under grants totaling \$1 million. Aspira, an organization that works with church, neighborhood, and school groups to inspire Puerto Rican youth in New York to go to college, received funds to extend its program to Chicago, Newark, Philadelphia, and Puerto Rico. In the San Francisco Bay Area, some thirty minority trade-union members will be trained for community leadership through a grant to the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California (Berkeley). Also assisted was a scholarship program for black and white student civil rights leaders that is conducted by the Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund for Racial Equality.

Toward Racial Understanding

Since the news media's treatment of minority group affairs can assist the growth of racial understanding, the

Foundation intensified efforts to increase minority employment in the media and to heighten the awareness of white journalists to the problems and aspirations of minority groups.

Grants totaling \$330,500 were made for the apprentice training of forty-five young black journalists by United Press International, a worldwide news service; by the Reporters News Syndicate, a Washington-based distributor of news features; and by the Richmond-Baltimore-Washington Afro-American weekly newspapers. Trainees will receive both on-the-job and classroom instruction for a year and then go on to permanent jobs with newspapers and other media.

The Race Relations Information Center received a grant of \$392,000 to expand throughout the country its coverage and distribution of news and background articles for use in the regular media. It will focus on the interpersonal aspects of race relations. The center is the successor to the Southern Education Reporting Service, which for most of its fifteen-year history concentrated on news of Southern school desegregation.

Continued support was given to the Columbia University Journalism School for summer training of minority-group members for news positions in television and radio, and to the New School for Social Research for a program in which executives of New York-based news media discuss community problems with black and Puerto Rican leaders. The latter program will include a minority-staffed Community News Service that will cover ghetto developments.

Studies of influences leading to racial antagonism, and mechanisms for reducing tensions, also were assisted. To provide the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence

with additional research for which government funds were not available, the Foundation granted \$155,000 for studies by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Additional support was given to the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, Brandeis University, for analysis of racial attitudes and behavior in six cities, and to the American Arbitration Association for its Center of Dispute Settlement, which uses mediation techniques to resolve inner-city conflicts.

Under grants to Sarah Lawrence College and the Center for the Study of Public Policy, respectively, Louis Harris and Associates and sociologist Richard Sennett conducted surveys on hostility between blacks and whites. The former survey, which focused on Negro-Jewish strains generated by the 1968 New York school strike, served as a position paper for a conference of reconciliation called by leaders of New York's three major religious faiths and financed by the Foundation. The Synagogue Council of America also received funds for a project to reduce black-Jewish tension in New York.

The Committee of Southern Churchmen, an interracial group of sixty clergymen and laymen who try to advance racially just behavior in the South, was granted \$158,000. In addition to its support of local black civil rights causes, the group is noted for direct approaches to alienated poor and lower-middle class whites.

Strengthening State and Urban Government

As major tangible steps in the "New Federalism" philosophy of greater local responsibility for the delivery of public services were being proposed in Washington, the Foundation continued

its long series of grants aimed at improving performance in the state and municipal sectors. A \$550,000 supplement was granted to the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures, which is spearheading state legislative improvement across the country. To date the conference has supported citizens' commissions in fifteen states. It also conducts research and disseminates information on state legislative reform.

A similar program to improve the operation of county government was assisted by the Foundation. The National Association of Counties Research Foundation received funds to analyze the legal basis of county modernization, conduct studies of reorganization problems, and sponsor a congress aimed at a national program of county modernization.

New Jersey's Department of Community Affairs received \$425,000 to expand its help to community groups participating in Model Cities programs, to hire outside consultants, and to test the feasibility of a state urban development corporation.

To help meet the critical need for competent executives to manage the country's proliferating urban programs, the Foundation funded the new Urban Fellows Program with a grant of \$1.5 million to the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Some thirty to forty fellows, many from minority groups, after intensive summer training at Yale University, serve nine months' internships with leading mayors, city managers, city planners, urban renewal administrators, and leaders of urban coalitions. They will then assume positions in state and local agencies or urban affairs organizations.

The Urban Corps, an effort to recruit the next generation of urban specialists, received funds for expansion to additional cities. The corps, which

began in New York, seeks to interest college students in public service careers through summer jobs in city government and private civic agencies. More than 6,000 students have participated to date.

The National Institute of Public Affairs, which has sponsored education programs for public officials, received \$540,000, principally for training staff and members of the Urban Coalition and its local counterparts. The curriculum will vary from workshops for coalition staffs engaged in housing, employment, and economic development efforts, to orientation for coalition leaders on how the business community can be activated for public service.

For research on uniform regulatory practices and on the feasibility of interstate cooperation in the treatment of hospital patients, prison inmates, and other institutionalized persons, the New England Economic Research Foundation received \$100,000.

Two series of conferences for officials on urban problems were assisted. The U.S. Conference of Mayors, in conjunction with the National League of Cities, will sponsor twelve regional seminars in which mayors and their staffs, other urban specialists, and Federal and state officials will review case studies of typical municipal operating problems, ranging from tax policy to city-employee relations. A grant to the American Assembly will fund conferences on the topic, "The Role of the States in the Urban Crisis."

Urban Research and Development. To expand the application of systems analysis and technology to municipal problems, the Foundation granted \$900,000 to the New York City-Rand Institute. Sponsored jointly by the city and the Rand Corporation, the insti-

tute has deployed some forty specialists to work with police, fire, and other city departments on improving their services. The funds are assisting inter-agency studies and long-range research on the implications of new technology for data handling, transportation, and education.

Two research efforts to produce essential data for the current debate over the sharing of Federal revenue with states and cities were assisted. The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations is measuring the tax capacity and effort of county and municipal governments, while the Rand Corporation is analyzing the impact of Federal grant terms on state and local government expenditures.

The Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, which seeks to involve the city's university community in municipal affairs, received supplementary grants of \$302,500. The center prepared Washington's Model Cities Program at the request of the District and has published a series of reports on improving municipal government.

To aid the development of a national policy on urban growth, the Foundation granted \$90,000 to Urban America for a series of seminars and papers that address public policy aspects of the growth problem, including new town development. The studies will provide background for legislative proposals to be made by the recently organized National Committee on Urban Growth Policy. Under a grant to the University of Minnesota, a study is being made of Jonathan, a new town rising outside Minneapolis-St. Paul. Virginia Polytechnic Institute received funds for a program to attract the research interest of more economists to the consequences of large population concentrations and to economic factors that induce urban migration.

The United Nations Development Corporation, which was created by the New York Legislature to develop a two-block area opposite U.N. headquarters in New York City, received \$3.1 million for planning and start-up costs. The Foundation has also acquired \$5.7 million in property in the area that will be turned over to the corporation at cost. A U.N. visitors center, offices and residences for U.N. staff, a hotel, and stores are planned for the site. Further support was given for the United Nations International School (see page 76).

Housing

Next to jobs, decent shelter stands highest on the list of unfilled wants of poor families. The Foundation's work to help poor families obtain housing continued along two main paths—technical assistance and financial support to the thousands of recently formed nonprofit housing groups, and aid to integrated housing movements.

The Rural Housing Alliance received a grant of \$380,000 to help rural and small-town groups obtain Federal mortgage credit, acquire land, and organize building projects. During the last three years, there has been a five-fold increase in the number of localities seeking assistance from the alliance and its predecessor, International Self-Help Housing Associates.

An agency that assists groups sponsoring cooperative and other nonprofit housing for moderate-income families received a \$500,000 loan. FCH Services, a subsidiary of the Foundation for Cooperative Housing, will establish regional offices in three cities and augment its working capital for land options and other needs.

Programs to train managers and legal specialists in the complexities of

housing were assisted. The Foundation for Cooperative Housing, which last year began a training program for managers of low- and middle-income housing, received an additional \$239,400 to double the number of trainees. The American Bar Association Fund for Public Education was granted \$200,000 to establish offices in Boston, Cincinnati, Houston, Seattle, and St. Louis to organize the legal profession for more effective work on housing problems and to train minority group lawyers in housing law.

Continued support of open housing efforts was provided through assistance to the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing and to programs in Seattle, Washington, D. C., and Connecticut. The national committee plans to place greater emphasis on increasing the supply of integrated low- and moderate-cost housing near job sites outside city centers while continuing efforts to integrate existing housing. The committee provides technical services, including legal assistance, to local housing groups, conducts research, and disseminates information on open housing.

To assist Negro families seeking housing in and around Washington, D.C., the Foundation granted \$300,000 to the Housing Opportunities Council of Metropolitan Washington, and in Seattle the Urban League received \$282,000 for expansion of its work in increasing the supply of housing and organizing volunteer fair housing groups in surrounding suburbs.

A program of second-mortgage financing for minority families wishing to buy homes in the suburbs of several Connecticut cities was assisted through a loan guarantee of \$500,000 to the Connecticut Housing Investment Fund. On the strength of this guarantee, three large insurance com-

panies have pledged loans totaling \$3 million to the program, which is expected to help 600 families find better homes.

Justice and Legal Education

Although the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968 and recent court decisions outlawed racial discrimination in employment and housing, the task of securing these rights still depends heavily on private litigation in the courts. One of the chief architects in the use of the courts to further minority rights is the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, which received a grant of \$350,000. The Fund plans to expand its work in the fields of equal employment, housing, and land use opportunity.

Continued assistance to the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law was also provided, mainly to support the committee's Jackson, Mississippi, office. Significant gains in several areas of civil rights law have been made by the office in handling some 2,000 cases over the last four years.

Two actions were taken in response to the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The American Bar Association Fund for Public Education was granted funds for an effort through its affiliates to promote wider local understanding of the Crime Commission's more than 200 recommendations on criminal justice. They include expansion of youth counseling and placement services, employment of police legal advisors, and simplification of court procedures. Improved police-community relations, another major point of both the Crime and Riot Commissions, is the objective of two San Francisco programs for which the

Foundation granted \$400,000. One seeks to reduce hostility between police and the ghetto through attitude surveys and training discussions involving policemen and community representatives. The other is a study by the San Francisco Committee on Crime of proposed changes in the judicial system.

Mid-career training for police, court, and corrections officials will be part of two law-school programs designed to fortify the study of crime and criminal law administration. The Harvard School of Law received \$1 million to establish a center for research and advanced study in criminal justice. Ten lawyers, police officials, and other professionals will take up to a year of advanced work in the law, the social sciences, computer technology, and administration. The State University of New York at Albany, which has established the first Ph.D. program in criminal justice, received \$251,000 to provide fellowships for criminal justice practitioners and ex-offenders, as well as recent graduates.

For the summer training of law school professors in urban legal problems at four cooperating law schools—Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and New York University—\$443,500 was granted. And the University of Minnesota received funds for research on juvenile court procedures, custody adjudication, and public defender services.

Resources and Environment

The Foundation continued to assist the search for underlying causes of the environmental crisis and for long-term solutions. Air and water pollution, wildlife extinction, and misuse of land are only the most obvious examples of environmental problems that produce little understood but unmistakably

pernicious effects on human health and function. All mark disturbances in the normally stable, repetitive cycles of nature. And what little action has been taken by government agencies and others has focused on symptoms rather than causes.

In this set of circumstances, the Foundation concentrates its limited funds on the training of resource managers and scientists in ecology (see inset, page 34), the education of public and official opinion on the nature of the crisis, and development of new scientific methods for coping with the complexities of natural and man-made systems—this year, for example, sewage and garbage disposal.

A grant of \$450,000 was made to Michigan State University to test the design of a sewage treatment system that will prevent the deterioration of lakes and rivers and create fresh water for recreation. The facility will process sewage from East Lansing through a series of five lakes, which will duplicate natural processes in breaking down all organic matter. By-products of the process will include harvestable crops, fish, and potentially potable water.

Other funds were given to enable Harvard University scientists to join with Boston ghetto residents to demonstrate a comprehensive approach to the inner-city waste disposal problem. The experiment will test advanced collection and disposal technology and the role of community residents, who will have overall control of the project.

Support of training in environmental science, heretofore limited to graduate science programs, was extended to the undergraduate level and to schools of law and agriculture. Stanford University received a \$1.9 million grant for a new undergraduate program that seeks to reverse the traditional separation of the biological and

The New Conservationists

Not long ago, wags called the typical student at Yale's School of Forestry "Smokey the Bear in J. Press tweeds." Founded in 1900 by conservationist Gifford Pinchot, the school for many years had a musty, parochial air and rarely interacted with other professional schools or the university as a whole. Most students were trained as timber farmers, principally for government forest services.

Recently, however, the school has become one of the liveliest centers of the university, intellectually and in terms of its social concerns. A year-long symposium on "Issues in the Environmental Crisis" brings leading experts to lecture to university-wide audiences. Last year, the school offered undergraduates for the first time a course in wild lands management. The school's newest visiting professor is the former Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall.

Yale's metamorphosis is being repeated at dozens of universities around the country. The pollution of air, land, and water by our technological society is a subject much on the minds of the "now" generation, and the broader purpose of several university programs is to try to give students knowledge and tools to do something about it.

Along with Yale, the Universities of Chicago, Pennsylvania, Washington, British Columbia, and Manitoba, the Missouri Botanical Garden, and Johns Hopkins, Princeton, and Stanford have set out with some \$6 million in Foundation support to train a new kind of conservationist, capable of managing natural resources in the broadest sense. Throwing off the single-minded approaches of their disciplines, biologists are joining with psychologists, mathematicians with demographers, biochemists with sociologists, and entomologists with urban and regional

planners to gain a more comprehensive view of the complex interactions of natural systems. This approach has come to be known as the "new conservation," and its unifying science is ecology—the interrelation of all plant and animal life, including man, with the environment.

Faculty and students are applying their new insights to pressing environmental problems. For example, a workshop led by ecologist C. S. Holling at the University of British Columbia is developing a recreational land use model of the Gulf Islands off Vancouver that simulates the environmental impact of varying rates of development to the year 2000. At Stanford, students under biologist Paul Ehrlich eavesdrop on nine volunteers packed into a five-by-seven-foot room to learn how overcrowding disturbs the human psyche. Ecologist K. E. F. Watt and a group at the University of California at Davis are trying to project the long-term effects of California population growth on urban transportation, pollution, health, and natural resources. At the University of Washington, students under biologist Gerald Paulik are devising management schemes to head off the depletion of the world's marine resources.

Most of these graduate programs are led by young, concerned scientists who use rigorous statistical and computer techniques to gain a closer approximation of the effects of environmental disturbances. (This year the Foundation extended its support of ecological training to the undergraduate level. See page 33.) The purpose is twofold—to devise strategies to manage natural systems more rationally, and to produce a generation of scientists capable of applying them in industry and government to prevent further destruction of the environment.

social sciences in order to improve understanding of man's interaction with the environment. Stanford social scientists and medical school professors will collaborate in the program. Also funded was an undergraduate program in environmental biology at San Diego State College that will stress training in mathematics, computer programming, and systems analysis.

For the training of agricultural students in the ecology of pest control, Cornell University received \$516,000 and Britain's Imperial College of Science and Technology, \$174,000. Both programs will experiment with land and crop management techniques that avoid the use of DDT and other harmful pesticides.

The Universities of Colorado and California were granted funds for training of law students in the legal and scientific aspects of pollution control, including summer internships with government agencies. The California program will focus on legal problems inherent in smog control, while the Colorado law students will study air and water pollution control and land-use management.

Citizen groups working on a variety of environmental issues—from acquisition of more open space to checking the indiscriminate use of pesticides—received grants. Among them were the open-space and park-preservation groups in the New York metropolitan area and Chicago; the Massachusetts Audubon Society, which provides in-

formation and consulting services to conservation groups in New England; the Nature Conservancy, which lends funds for local land purchases; and the National Audubon Society, which will seek to improve environmental education, including greater understanding of the long-term effects of DDT and other toxic agents on the environment. The New Hampshire Charitable Fund received funds for efforts to encourage state action on pollution, open-space acquisition, and other environmental problems, and National Educational Television was granted \$150,000 for a series of films on man's effect on various natural communities of plants and animals.

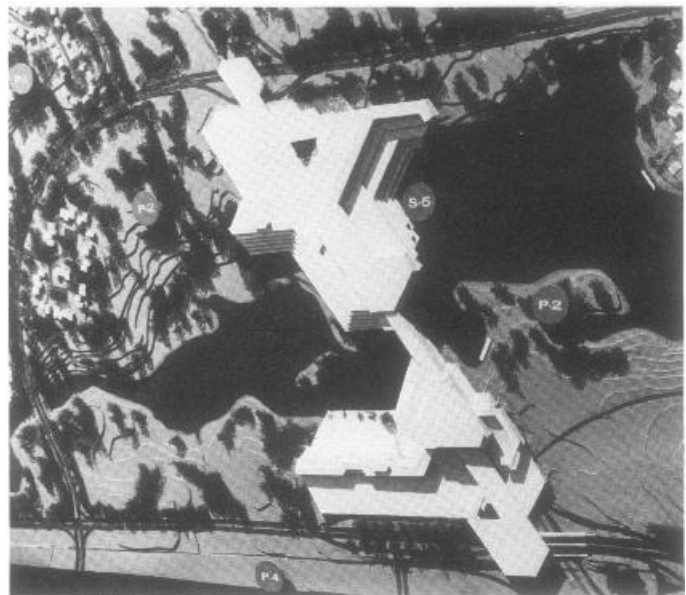
Grants were also made to introduce new and more realistic courses of environmental education into inner-city elementary schools in New York City, Boston, and Portland, Oregon. The programs follow a pattern developed by the schools of Leicestershire, England, in which children explore such physical features of the city as moss growing on a stone wall, the composition of street paving, or water gushing from a hydrant. In the classroom they review these observations in the context of traditional academic subjects.

A complete list of 1969 grants in the National Affairs Division begins on page 108; program-related investments, page 155; projects, page 157; appropriations, page 90.



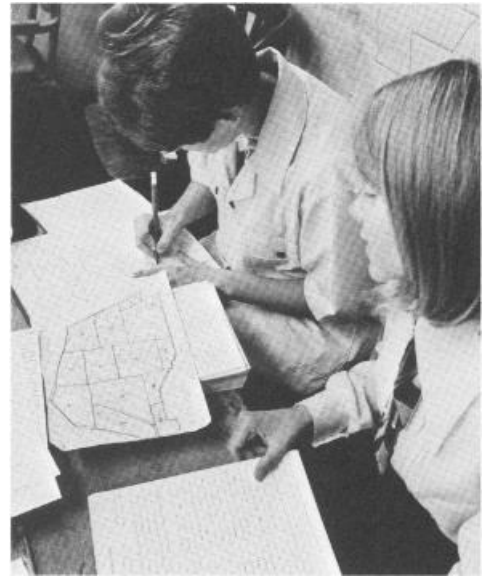
Housing: St. Francis Square cooperative project in San Francisco (above) has been praised not only for its design but for its success in achieving an economic and racial mix of tenants. It was built with the technical aid of Urban America, whose Nonprofit Housing Center is assisted by the Foundation. Above right: Staff member of Metro Denver Fair Housing Center, which helps minority families obtain improved and nonsegregated housing, chats with a housewife who was assisted and with her neighbor. Right: Self-help housing projects, in which the owner's labor serves as a down payment, are promoted by the Rural Housing Alliance, along with other types of low-cost housing.

New Towns: The Foundation is supporting research by the University of Minnesota on the development of Jonathan, a totally planned community under construction outside Minneapolis-St. Paul.





New Detroit: Frank Ditto (above), leader on Detroit's East Side, runs a civic education program for ghetto youth with support from New Detroit, the city's coalition of business, labor, and other groups formed after the 1967 riots.



Public Service Training: College students help prepare Dayton's Model Cities program as part of training with Foundation-assisted Urban Corps, which seeks to interest the young in government careers.

Below: New Detroit also assists Latin Americans for Social and Economic Development. Here, young members help ready a social services center for the city's Spanish-speaking population.

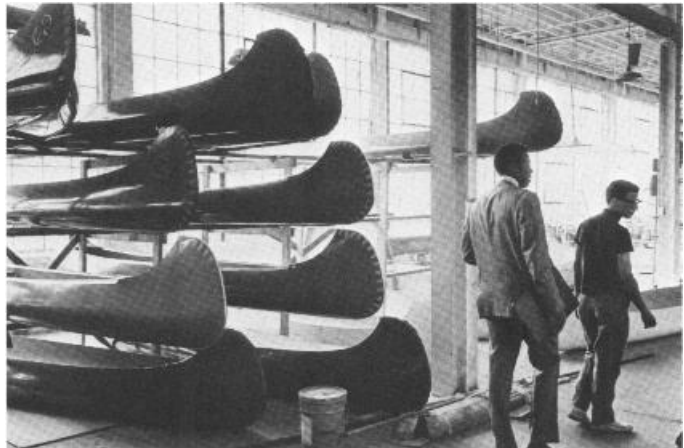




Legal Aid: A University of South Carolina law student (above) confers with an inmate prior to parole board appearance. The Council of Legal Education for Professional Responsibility supports field work as a regular part of legal training.



Legislative Improvement: Above right: Members of the Connecticut Citizens Conference on the General Assembly visit the legislature. In several states groups that seek to improve the legislative process are assisted under a grant to the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures.



Minority Business: Ghetto enterprises, such as this canoe-manufacturing plant (right), receive managerial advice from Detroit's Inner-City Business Improvement Forum.

Black Officeholders: The Southern Regional Council, assisted by Ford and several other foundations, provides training and technical assistance for recently elected black officials in the South.





Wetlands Preservation: The U.S. World Wildlife Fund received a grant to help in acquiring more than 12,000 acres of New Jersey coastal wetlands that are threatened by development.



Environmental Education: Staff member of the Massachusetts Audubon Society shows attentive group of Boston children how a bud grows into a leaf. Such programs differ from traditional nature studies in that they seek to develop intellectual skills through investigation of city streets and other features of the child's immediate physical environment.



Inner-City Waste Disposal: Left: The Roxbury and North Dorchester sections of Boston are sites for an experimental garbage disposal project that will make use of advanced technology and community collaboration.

Sunday Evening: National Sunday evening programming on public television, established by the two-year Public Broadcast Laboratory experiment, continues for the 1969-70 season with support from the Foundation and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Right: "Sounds of Summer" telecast festivals and concerts of both serious and popular music. Here, folksingers Arlo Guthrie and Joni Mitchell at the Mississippi River Festival premiere. Below: Both sides of controversial questions receive a hearing each week on "The Advocates." Opposing attorneys use oral argument, filmed interviews, and expert testimony to persuade a public official faced with a decision on the issue being discussed. Audiences participate too.





Television Dramas: The scene above is from "Basis of Need," one of a series of dramas by black writers produced by Station WGBH, Boston, under the Foundation's Project for New Television Programming. Nationwide distribution is underwritten by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.



Film Apprentices: To open access to film craft jobs, black apprentices worked in all phases of filming of "The Angel Levine." The film was made by a production company headed by Harry Belafonte. The training project was supported under a grant to the American Film Institute.



Student Performers: At the Foundation-assisted North Carolina School of the Arts, high school and college students combine accredited courses with professional training in music, drama, and dance. The scene shown is from the student performance of "Cosi fan Tutte."



Resident Theater: The American Conservatory Theatre of San Francisco was one of several nonprofit professional theaters to receive grants this year. Financial stability remains a critical problem despite subscriptions and box-office sales.



Curatorial Training: Intern Marc Wilson examines Japanese and Chinese bronze seals at the Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City (see page 47).

Expanding Artistic Opportunities: Young children are introduced to the elements of design and creative form in the workshop of the Children's Art Carnival in Harlem. The enterprise, established by the Museum of Modern Art, received Foundation assistance this year.



Humanities and the Arts

Individual Grants-in-Aid. When the Foundation began a program in the arts twelve years ago, it focused first on the development of individual talent, then moved across the spectrum to support experimental work and the operations of key groups or institutions that serve as outlets for talented professionals.

This year the Foundation established new programs of direct grants-in-aid for creative writers, concert artists, and theater directors. A national talent search will be conducted, with nominations from professionals who represent varying artistic points of view and different regions. Totaling \$575,000, the awards will be made over the next three years under procedures required by new tax legislation. The final selections will be made by the Foundation with the counsel of panels composed of artists, artistic managers, teachers, and critics.

The awards for creative writers and concert artists are for men and women under thirty-five years of age, in contrast to a 1959-1961 series of direct grants to soloists in mid-career who had already achieved recognition in the musical world. The awards to young vocalists or instrumentalists will allow them to commission an original composition. The performing artist will receive \$5,000; the composer, from \$3,500 to \$5,000, depending upon the scoring of the work.

For the awards in creative writing, poets or novelists who have published one book or an equivalent amount of work in periodicals may be nominated. Grants will range up to \$10,000.

The project for theater directors will enable recipients to acquire new insights through collaboration with other professionals, travel, study, and observation of theater styles in the United States or abroad.

The Foundation also continued its training program for museum curators (see inset, page 47).

Music. To further the dissemination of the music of living American composers, the Foundation undertook a project in conjunction with commercial publishers and recording companies. The forms and techniques of music have become so diverse and complex that a printed score is, by itself, no longer sufficient to acquaint listeners with contemporary trends and sounds. A tape or recording is virtually indispensable, but most contemporary composers find it difficult to attract a recording company's attention. Under a three-year, \$375,000 Foundation project, publishers and record companies may apply for partial subsidy of recording studio and musicians costs.

New developments in music have also widened the gap between composers and uninitiated performers. To afford advanced performing students experience in contemporary repertoire, the Foundation granted the San Francisco Conservatory funds for establishment of a New Music Ensemble and curriculum.

Talented young performing artists in mid-career will be assisted through a \$235,000 matching grant to Affiliate Artists, Inc. This nonprofit enterprise helps young singers, instrumentalists, and dancers by arranging affiliations with colleges, universities, and community organizations distant from urban cultural centers. Artists' fees are met by the host institutions and by corporations, churches, and foundations. Like artists-in-residence and faculty members, they are thereby afforded financial security and the possibility of developing new audiences. But by concentrating his resident services within four two-week periods during the year,

the artist is freed to accept other engagements important to his career.

A three-year, \$175,000 grant to the Goldovsky Opera Institute was given to enable its founder and director, Boris Goldovsky, to continue advanced training of singers in language, acting, and associated skills. Among the pupils who have gone on to impressive careers are Leontyne Price, Rosaline Elias, Shirley Verrett, and Sherrill Milnes. The grant also permits Mr. Goldovsky to resume seminars for stage directors, conductors, and lighting and set designers.

To enable additional schools to benefit from the Kodaly musical training system, heretofore confined in the United States to pilot programs, the Foundation granted funds to the Council for Public Schools in Boston for development of a Kodaly training center. Kodaly, an eminent Hungarian composer, devoted much of his creative life to designing and incorporating into schools a new approach to music. His system provides a literacy in music comparable to that which most children acquire only in terms of language. The Boston center will train teachers and prepare the materials necessary to adapt the method to American use.

Expansion of Artistic Opportunity. Among the many ghetto-based artistic groups springing up throughout the country, the Foundation is able to support only a selected few. These pilot projects are chosen because they show promise of permanence and some national impact, and derive support from varied sources.

The Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts this year received \$400,000 to develop its music school in cooperation with the New England Conservatory of Music. Funded almost entirely from within the Roxbury community of Bos-

ton for most of its twenty-year existence, the school now attracts significantly wider support as it has enlarged its program to include public open-air theater performances. The Foundation's grant will permit modest expansion of the school's small music staff and inception of a full age-graded curriculum designed by the New England Conservatory and taught by its instructors.

Ghetto-based centers working with youth in Harlem, Watts, and the Fillmore district of San Francisco received support.

A grant to the Museum of Modern Art helped establish a permanent Children's Art Carnival in Harlem. The art carnival was first set up at the museum in 1942 to train teachers and introduce children to the elements of art. It consists of an area with toys and materials to stimulate children's visual and tactile senses, and a workshop where they paint and construct art objects. The art carnival is expected to reach some 10,000 Harlem children annually.

One reason for the small number of Negro professional dancers is that few black youngsters have had a chance to begin at an early age the physical conditioning and training required of a ballet dancer. A \$262,000 grant was made to the Harlem School of the Arts to enable Arthur Mitchell, a soloist with the New York City Ballet, to train young Negroes in ballet and the theater and to develop a dance company.

Studio Watts Workshop, a Los Angeles art school that has attracted widespread attention through its success in dramatizing talent in ghetto youth, received funds for the development of its Schools of Drama and of Art and Design.

The Performing Arts Workshop of San Francisco, assisted previously by

the Foundation, received a \$62,500 supplement to be matched by other contributions. Its two principal performing groups formed from its nucleus of regular students—a theatrical unit of teenagers and a dance group of teenagers and young adults—appear both in the Fillmore ghetto and downtown San Francisco.

Professional Resident Theater. Continuing Foundation support of the professional resident theater this year included grants for well-established companies, for newer ventures, and for the Theatre Communications Group, which serves as a national clearinghouse for the field. They brought to over \$13 million the total granted since the Foundation's program began in 1962. During this period, repertory companies have tripled in number and now employ more Equity actors than Broadway. Resident theaters are distinguished from other professional theater ventures by their nonprofit status and by continuous seasons, usually ranging from forty to fifty-two weeks a year and including up to a dozen or more plays. Further, they provide an important avenue for the development of young acting, writing, and directing talent.

The Theatre Communications Group, organized in 1961 under a Foundation grant, received an additional \$374,300 this year. The group will concentrate on providing two services to resident theaters that have proved most useful—casting information for young actors and recent college graduates, and consulting assistance in expanding audience subscriptions.

The American Conservatory Theatre (A.C.T.) of San Francisco received a matching grant of \$800,000. One of the country's most complex companies, it has staged from eighteen to thirty-two

separate productions a year. A.C.T. also has a young beginner's program and an extensive training program for its own actors.

The New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop, an all-black company founded by actor-director Robert Macbeth and located in Harlem, also was granted additional funds. Its repertoire features original plays depicting ghetto life.

Grants also were made to the Washington Theater Club and the Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park. A portion of the Washington ensemble's \$250,000 grant is being used to complete the expansion of its experimental theater from 150 to 350 seats—a move required to accommodate its greatly increased enrollment of subscribers. The Cincinnati Playhouse, which began as a small summer project in 1960, last year completed a 675-seat theater. With the assistance of a \$350,000 Foundation matching grant, it hopes to establish a local tradition of annual maintenance support.

Dance. Classical and modern dance companies were again assisted. The Boston Ballet, one of the professional companies launched with Foundation funds in 1963, received a matching grant of \$100,000. Although still struggling for permanent quarters and solid local financial support, it has evolved into a highly respected ensemble. The grant is for expansion of its performance schedule and for lecture-demonstrations and other educational programs.

In 1968-69, the first modern dance performances underwritten by the Foundation were credited by critics with helping to make the New York season the most important in years. This year the Foundation continued its support with a grant for a six-week season at the Brooklyn Academy of

The Scholarly Caretakers

Although our art museums are entrusted with America's vast heritage in the visual arts, a leading museum director asserts, "Far too little has been done to train young graduates in the fine arts to become professional custodians capable of preserving, enlarging, and interpreting our invaluable public collections." For more than a decade, as the demand for qualified teachers has risen sharply, only a limited number of graduate students of art history have been prepared to undergo further training in the highly specialized museum field.

To alert able graduate students to the opportunities of museum careers and to explore possible means of alleviating the growing shortage of adequately trained curators, the Foundation inaugurated a museum internship program in 1964. The program, for which \$750,000 has been approved, is aimed at providing the interns with close, continued tutorial supervision and as much exposure as possible to all facets of museum operation. Each internship provides full-time, on-the-job training for one or two years, with a current annual stipend of \$6,500 and allowances for dependents, relocation, and travel. A panel of museum directors and scholars advises the Foundation in the selection of candidates and museums. To date sixteen interns have served in eleven museums.

What does it take to be a good curator? The ideal ingredients are the qualities of a scholar and the eye of a connoisseur. The museum curator must be object-oriented, able to think three-dimensionally. In this respect he may differ from other art historians, whose academic studies are served by photographs and slides. A curator needs the taste, discrimination, and ability to judge correctly the quality and condition of items to be acquired

and displayed. He must assess the overall importance of a work. He will always try to employ the museum's purchase funds to the best advantage, and select objects meaningful to the collections of his museum.

In a field where individual specialization is almost as varied as art itself, no intern is typical, but one of the interns at the Nelson Gallery in Kansas City, Marc F. Wilson, will serve as an illustration. Like all candidates eligible for the program, Wilson had obtained his M.A. degree before beginning his internship in 1967—his area of specialization being Far Eastern art and the Chinese language.

Through the program, Wilson learned to register and catalog objects in a collection, arrange for loan shows, and to negotiate with dealers. In addition, he observed conservation techniques at close range—how to transfer properly a rare sixteenth century Chinese fresco from its mud backing to new supports and the methods employed in the repair of ancient bronzes. He became aware of a museum's administrative side—the personnel and financial matters, acquisition policies, fund-raising and public relations techniques. He traveled to other museums to examine collections and meet their staffs. Wilson is now studying at the National Palace Museum, Taiwan, where his association with Chinese scholars will provide additional knowledge essential to attaining his goal: appointment as a curator of Far Eastern art.

Several former interns are already holding responsible positions. They include Richard Teitz, assistant director, Worcester Art Museum; Robert Murdock, curator, Albright-Knox Art Gallery, Buffalo; David Robb, curator, Kimball Art Foundation, Fort Worth; and David Farmer, curator, Busch-Reisinger Museum, Harvard University.

Music by the Merce Cunningham and Alvin Ailey companies.

The Humanities. The Council of the Humanities of Princeton University, established in 1953 to foster cooperation between the humanities and other disciplines, received a five-year grant of \$700,000 to expand its faculty fellowships and other programs. About twenty-five fellows, appointed from Princeton and other faculties, will be freed from administrative responsibilities each year to undertake research and limited teaching assignments. A matching grant of \$50,000 to the National Endowment for the Humanities (N.E.H.) will support a program of the Council of the Humanities that combines previously disparate studies in the humanities and engineering.

The Foundation and N.E.H. also cooperated in supporting the American Philological Association's summer institute at the University of Illinois—the first full-scale undertaking by specialists in the application of computer techniques to classical studies.

Comparative research on the characteristics of dance in a worldwide sample of cultures was assisted through a grant to Columbia University. The work is directed by Alan Lomax, a noted folk music specialist, and uses a newly developed technique of dance notation called choreometrics.

A complete list of grants in the Humanities and the Arts Division begins on page 118; projects, page 158; and appropriations, page 91.

Public Broadcasting

Although the Foundation continued to be the largest single source of support for public broadcasting, this year saw the full-scale emergence of another agency that is assuming a position of leadership in the field. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting, a non-profit, independent agency chartered by Congress in 1967, completed its first full year of operation and established itself as the national spokesman for public broadcasting. The Foundation collaborated with the Corporation on a number of phases of public broadcasting, varying from programming to the interconnection of stations.

A major barrier to full development of public television was reduced with the achievement of lower rates for regular prime-time national interconnection (see inset, page 51). To sustain the momentum of this step toward a permanent national network for public television, the Foundation made several grants. It gave \$970,000 to the Corporation for long-line interconnection costs and other expenses of program origination services in New York, and for charges for time delays to the Rocky Mountain and Pacific time zones.

To help support a properly equipped public television delay center on the West Coast, a \$683,000 grant was made to Station KCET, Los Angeles. Except in special circumstances, the time differential between Pacific and Eastern zones requires a three-hour programming delay. The new delay center is flexible enough to record programs in black-and-white and color and to originate transmission of regional programming.

Another series of grants concerned new national programming opportunities created by nightly interconnection. National Educational Television (NET) received \$150,000 for a Special

Projects unit to provide immediate, in-depth coverage of events not normally or adequately covered by television. Among the specials produced by combined Washington and New York staffs were analysis of President Johnson's farewell address by some of his former associates, Congressional hearings on television violence and the antiballistic missile, and United Nations sessions on the Middle East crisis.

The Foundation, in conjunction with the Corporation, gave additional support to interconnected Sunday night programming, after the conclusion of the two-year Public Broadcast Laboratory experiment in May. The Foundation granted \$700,000 and the Corporation, \$300,000, to NET for "Sounds of Summer," a series of telecasts of music festivals originating in the United States and abroad. The fall and winter schedule, with \$2.4 million contributed by the Foundation and \$1.2 million by the Corporation, includes "The Advocates," a weekly forum for controversial public issues, and a widely acclaimed British dramatic series, "The Forsyte Saga."

In response to the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television's recommendation for recruiting additional talented personnel into public television, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting Distinguished Fellowships were established with a \$250,000 grant from the Foundation. Recipients will be men and women with experience in network broadcasting or journalism.

The Foundation also supported a study by the Corporation on the role and development of public radio. Published recommendations cover funding, reallocation of space in the frequency spectrum to institutions that developed too late to obtain educational radio channels, and creation of

an independent, noncommercial radio network.

Communications Policy. Following a Federal Communications Commission request to discuss regulations for cable television (CATV) systems, the Foundation contracted with the Rand Corporation for a wide-ranging study of CATV and its impact on the evolution of the television industry. Topics include prospects for new networks and expanded markets and the implications for regulatory agencies. Reports are due within the year.

The Foundation has had a continuing interest in the use of domestic satellites for broadcasting since 1966, when it filed with the FCC a proposal that noncommercial television receive both free channels and programming funds from regular space-borne communications systems.

This year, the Foundation joined with other public broadcasting organizations in response to a National Aeronautics and Space Administration invitation for comment on uses for two NASA-managed satellites to be orbited for demonstration projects. A task force headed by Corporation president John Macy recommended that NASA permit use of the satellites for a broad range of experiments in public broadcast distribution, including tests of signal quality and the cost of satellite networking.

Programming. In the present transition period, when public broadcasting seems on the way to permanent, long-range financing free from political pressures, funding from a diversity of sources—private as well as public—is essential to preserve the independence of program content. The Foundation, therefore, again concentrated on programming grants at several levels. Na-

tional Educational Television, a major source for national programming, was allocated \$7.5 million, permitting a small increase in its average cost per program, though its program budget remains far below those of commercial productions. With these funds, NET will continue to provide 272 hours of new programming each year to public television stations, now 180 in number. In a separate action, the Foundation granted NET \$500,000 for the establishment of an opera series, an area almost completely neglected on American television. A team under the direction of Peter Herman Adler, former director of the NBC Opera, will commission musical works written especially for the medium.

Drama, public affairs and children's programs were included in the second annual Project for New Television Programming grants, which totaled \$4.3 million. Awards were made to public television stations and networks upon the recommendation of an independent national panel of judges. (The complete list appears on page 126.) San Francisco Station KQED's "Newsroom," one of the most noteworthy public television projects developed to date, received additional support this year. The nightly one-hour local news program features detailed analyses of important stories followed by cross-questioning of the reporters, in contrast to the conventional "newsreader-bulletin" approach. Its format will be adapted by WQED, Pittsburgh, also assisted by a Foundation grant. Several other successful programs first funded in 1968 received additional grants. Included were "Volume See," a three-hour Saturday morning children's show produced by KDIN, Des Moines, and "Job Man Caravan," in which the South Carolina public television network matched unemployed persons with job openings.

Fadeout of the Pony Express

“You’re heading for the moon via pony express.” This was how Fred Friendly, the Foundation’s advisor on broadcasting, once described the gulf between the noncommercial broadcasters’ goal of a strong, interconnected system and their actual method of program distribution. But 1969 was the year for moon landing—and interconnection.

Since the advent of television, live programs have been relayed from city to city by long landlines provided by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The cost of the line charges had for years been the major deterrent to educational broadcasters in scheduling live coast-to-coast telecasts.

When National Educational Television (NET) began providing programs to affiliated stations in the mid-1950s, it established a delivery system still in use at the present time, though modified. Stations were divided into ten distribution blocks, and the programs were filmed (or, later, videotaped) and “bicycled” through the mails, from an Ann Arbor, Michigan, distribution center to Block I, then Block II, and so forth. Several months—as many as six—were required to get some programs through all the stations.

The need for a true network was thrust into national prominence by a Foundation proposal to the Federal Communications Commission in 1966 on uses of orbiting satellites for domestic broadcasting. Under the plan, public broadcasting would receive free interconnection service. The drive for interconnection accelerated in 1967 with NET’s Foundation-underwritten interconnection demonstrations. They included the program, “State of the Union/67,” which linked seventy ETV stations together for the first time, and participation in the launching of “Our World,” the first globe-girdling live telecast in history. The same year, Public

Broadcast Laboratory began noncommercial television’s first regularly interconnected Sunday night telecasts. Also adding to the positive new climate for public television were the report of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, the appointment of a President’s Task Force on Communications Policy, and the creation by Congress of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Congress also empowered the FCC to authorize free or reduced rate interconnection for public television. After negotiations with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Foundation, and other representatives of public broadcasting, under the aegis of the FCC, AT&T agreed to provide public television with a cut-rate interconnection five nights a week during prime time on an interim trial basis beginning in January, 1969. Commercial stations, however, were permitted to preempt NET’s lines for special broadcasts, and such preemptions have occurred almost nightly. Under regular commercial rates, the monthly costs for connecting NET’s affiliates would have been approximately \$450,000—more than half of NET’s total operating budget. The reduced charge was some \$80,000 monthly. On-going negotiations with AT&T now center on stretching service beyond the two-hour period and reducing preemption.

Through the limited interconnection breakthrough, public broadcasting has obtained the equivalent of a \$4.5 million annual saving. But the field has yet to attain adequately funded, full-time service at state, regional, and national levels. For that reason and because the nation’s communications are likely to be altered radically by new developments in cable and satellite systems, the Foundation will continue its interest and support.

"Canción de la Raza," a Spanish-language series produced by KCET, Los Angeles, proved successful enough for the Foundation to finance distribution of the shows to fourteen other public television stations.

Support for the employment of minority-group members in broadcasting

is discussed in the National Affairs section, page 29.

A complete list of grants in Public Broadcasting begins on page 125; projects, page 158; and appropriations, page 91.

General

The Foundation approved a grant that provides \$4 million annually over the next five years to the Edison Institute, Dearborn, Michigan, which contains the nation's largest collection of Americana. Sharp increases in attendance, along with its evolution as a diverse educational and cultural center, have consumed earlier gifts by the Foundation and the Ford Motor Company Fund. The institute last year drew 1.3 million visitors. The new funds will be used to enhance facilities and educational programs and strengthen the endowment.

Travel and Study grants totaling

\$2,249,366 were made to 723 men and women. These grants, which are part of a series dating back to 1953, are mainly for scholars and professional and governmental leaders who can make an important contribution in fields with which the Foundation is concerned. The Foundation this year published a directory of Travel and Study grant recipients for the previous five years.

Grants outside the Foundation's main divisions are listed on page 154; projects, page 160; and appropriations, page 92.

On the Increasing Importance of Development Research

by David E. Bell

In two fields to which the Foundation gives very high priority in its international work—increasing food production and reducing population growth—research is central to our strategy. This was not the case a decade ago. Then we gave little emphasis to research as a means of helping to solve the problems of less developed countries. We believe we are correct in giving greater emphasis to research today, and we are likely to give it even more emphasis in the future.

I

Our view of the importance of research is of course strongly influenced by the success of two international agricultural research centers founded by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations in the 1960s—the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines, and the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT) in Mexico. CIMMYT is adapting and applying around the world the results of distinguished scientific work done by the Rockefeller Foundation on maize and wheat in Mexico since the early 1940s. IRRI was founded in 1960 as a wholly new enterprise for the purpose of conducting research on how to increase rice production in the tropics.

While different in historical antecedents, both centers have had remarkable—one might even say explosive—results. Beginning in the latter 1960s, high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice from the centers have been planted on substantial farm acreage in India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and other Asian countries, and have yielded two, three, and four times as much grain per acre as previous varieties. The results have been electric: traditional Asian farmers are suddenly eager to obtain the newest seeds and the fertilizers, pesticides, and other inputs to go with them; the spotlight is suddenly shifting in these countries from fear of famine to the problems of surplus disposal; and policy-makers and politicians are suddenly aware of the vital importance of scientific research in agriculture.

It is important not to exaggerate the significance of what has occurred so far. Only a small part (under 10 per cent) of the wheat and rice acreage in developing countries has been planted to the new varieties. Only a fraction (20 to 40 per cent) of the total crop land has the plentiful water supply and other physical conditions necessary to produce very large yields. Much scientific work lies ahead, at the international centers and elsewhere, to produce many more new varieties, precisely adjusted to different local climatic and soil conditions, containing more protein, and resistant to damaging insects and diseases. Most important of all, unless more effective programs are introduced to reduce rates of population growth, the present happier outlook for world food supplies in relation to demands will be only temporary, and within a decade or two the prospect of world famine will return.

Notwithstanding these qualifications, the world-wide impact of IRRI and CIMMYT has been enormous, and those of us who have joined the foundations

recently can only admire the brilliant foresight of those—principally Dr. George Harrar of the Rockefeller Foundation and Dr. Forrest Hill of the Ford Foundation—who conceived the centers. It is also important that we ask ourselves, what are the reasons for success in these cases. What did we do right? Can we apply the same concepts to other development problems?

II

At least three important concepts have distinguished the Philippine and Mexican centers. First, they are sharply focussed. They are not general purpose agricultural research centers. They are aimed precisely at better technology for producing rice, wheat, and maize. From the beginning, this has given a clear purpose to the work of center scientists and a standard for measuring their progress.

Second, the centers have been designed to attract and hold top quality scientists. Each center is organized as an independent enterprise, managed by a board of directors the majority of whom are scientists and by a director who is a scientific administrator. Continuity of core financing was originally assured by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Under these circumstances, the management of the centers has been able to promise prospective staff members an unhampered opportunity to work on important scientific questions, and has in fact attracted high quality scientists, increasingly international in origin—for example, at the present time thirteen of the eighteen senior scientists at IRRI are Asians.

Third, the objective of the centers from the beginning has been not simply the development of higher yielding varieties on experimental plots, but the productive use of those varieties on farmers' land. Consequently the centers operate vigorous training programs, undertake technical cooperation contracts to improve agricultural research and production organizations in developing countries, and send their scientists far and wide seeking to identify and overcome the obstacles to greater food production.

III

How far these concepts can be successfully applied to other problems will be tested at two additional centers now under development: the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) near Ibadan, Nigeria, and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) near Cali, Colombia. IITA is expected to place a special emphasis on the management of tropical soils under continuous cropping, and CIAT on tropical livestock production; both centers will also be concerned with some of the key tropical food crops such as grain legumes and root crops. The new centers are assembling initial staff, land is

being cleared and buildings constructed, and research is expected to begin during 1970.

The increase in the number of centers has raised financial problems, as the full costs of four centers are beyond the capacity of the two foundations to carry on a continuing basis. In addition to capital costs, the annual outlays of each center at full strength will be around \$3 million to \$4 million, or a total of \$12 million to \$14 million per year within the next two or three years when the four centers are in full operation. Consequently, additional financing is being sought from other sources, including the United States and Canadian government aid programs and the United Nations Development Programme.

Moreover, the desirability of establishing still other centers is being explored. One such case being seriously examined by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations is the possible need for and feasibility of an international center in the field of water use and technology.

IV

The search for improved technology in the population field is as urgent as but so far less successful than in agriculture. New birth control techniques coming into use in the last decade—notably the intrauterine device (IUD) and the anti-ovulation pills—mark considerable advances over what was previously available. Indeed, the IUD has been the mainstay of successful birth control programs in Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore. But both the IUD and the pill leave much to be desired as the basis for effective family planning programs in low-income countries. Both require extensive medical supervision and large numbers of trained personnel to administer. Both have side effects that limit their acceptability for a substantial proportion of women. And the associated medical risks, especially of the pill, are becoming clearer with more extensive use.

The prospects for reducing population growth rates depend heavily, therefore, on finding better and cheaper contraceptives, and this requires a large expansion of research. The Ford Foundation has given high priority to such research: of the \$17.6 million we committed to population activities in fiscal year 1969, \$11.5 million went to research and training in reproductive biology and contraceptive development. In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in funds for such research from other sources, including the U.S. National Institutes of Health, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Rockefeller Foundation. In calendar year 1970, our staff estimate an annual expenditure of funds from all sources for research and training in reproductive biology of the order of \$30 million to \$35 million, and even higher commitments of new funds for later expenditure.

But in terms of requirements, this is still far too low. The best estimates suggest that five times the present amount—\$150 million to \$200 million per

year—would be needed to support an optimum effort, considering the extraordinary complexity of the scientific questions that need investigation, the relatively primitive state of scientific research in this field, and the urgency of finding ways to slow down world population growth. Such sums would not be unprecedented; about \$275 million was spent on cancer research in 1967.

V

In the population field, the Foundation has not sought to establish international research centers on the model of IRRI or CIMMYT, but has followed instead the more traditional method of supporting able teams of scientific investigators in medical schools, hospitals, and other existing institutions. We are assisting such teams in many parts of the world—in Brazil, Mexico, and India, for example, as well as in Europe, Japan, and the United States. We have also encouraged scientists who have not previously concentrated on reproductive biology to enter the field, and have given support to training programs designed to produce young scientists qualified to do original research.

Whether one or more international research centers should be established in the population field remains a lively question. The approaches we have followed so far have had the advantage of greatly enlarging the number of able scientists devoted to the field in many parts of the world. Furthermore, the approach thus far has perhaps been appropriate for a field of research so diverse, complex, and poorly developed in the past. Many different possible routes to improved contraception are properly under examination at the present time, and it would be very hard for an international center to identify—as IRRI and CIMMYT were able to do—certain limited lines of research which if pursued vigorously would yield large and rapid returns.

Nevertheless, the present widely scattered approach to improved contraceptive technology also has disadvantages, especially since the major U.S. drug companies, which in many fields can be counted on to press rapidly from promising research results to widespread applied use, are reluctant to work in the field of new contraceptives because of the complexity and cost of testing them under the regulations of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

VI

Our support for research in both agriculture and population reaches far beyond questions of technology. The Foundation is much concerned, for example, with the economic and social consequences of rapid change in the rural sector of less-developed countries. In the field of population, we support research and training on the social and economic affects of demographic change, and on the operational aspects of national family planning programs.

Moreover, our interest in research reaches far beyond the fields of agriculture and population. Equally challenging issues confront us in other fields—perhaps most urgently in education and in urban development, both fields of the greatest importance and largely untouched by successful research. In both there is special need for efforts to test the possibilities of more efficient technology, and to find ways to meet skyrocketing needs in less developed countries at costs remotely within reach of their economic circumstances. Education and urban affairs are also conspicuous illustrations of an increasingly important point: raising the research capacity of less-developed countries is valuable in part because it adds to the talent devoted to problems that are urgently in need of solution in advanced as well as less-developed countries.

All these fields provide abundant evidence that scientific inquiry and the application of research results have hardly begun to realize their potential for meeting the most urgent needs of mankind. Our experience illustrates that it is not easy to obtain high-quality research, focussed sharply on urgent problems, and to apply the results in practice. But our experience also illustrates how large the returns may be.

International Division

The economic and social problems of the less-developed countries—particularly hunger, burgeoning populations, scarcity of trained men and women, and the universal need for more and better educational institutions—continued as objects of major Foundation assistance. At the request of governments in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America, the Foundation provided funds to help increase food production, strengthen and modernize institutions of learning, train public servants, develop research as a tool in policy-making, and introduce family planning.

A change in the strategy of Foundation aid, which has been in the making for several years, became more apparent in 1969—that is, a gradual shift in emphasis toward research on, and analysis of, basic problems confronting less-developed countries. An outstanding illustration is the Foundation's support, jointly with the Rockefeller Foundation, of international agricultural research institutes in the Philippines, Mexico, Nigeria, and Colombia.

The counterpoint to activities abroad is Foundation-supported research and teaching in the United States and Europe about the less-developed regions. The aim was, and is, to expand the fund of knowledge about these areas so that they can be more effectively assisted by the economically advanced countries, and so that specialists and leaders in the poorer countries can better understand their own problems and help themselves.

Asia and the Pacific

Although the Foundation's efforts in Asia continued to concentrate on agriculture, education, family planning, and development administration,

changing conditions arising from the impact of modern technology, communications, and population growth dictated some different emphases and approaches.

Record-breaking wheat crops were harvested this year in Pakistan and India, and for the short-term future, at least, the age-old threat of famine no longer appears inevitable. These successes were achieved in part through field adaptation of basic research on high-yielding dwarf varieties at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, where improved strains and scientific techniques were developed. Both Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation support of the Mexico center continued in 1969. The Ford Foundation also assisted Pakistan's national research and training effort in wheat.

Regional cooperation in demography, journalism, public administration, and social science research was emphasized. A grant was made to the University of Singapore to enable population centers of seven Asian countries to establish workshops on such subjects as internal migration, manpower and the labor force, and household and family structure. The Press Foundation of Asia, with a membership of some 200 newspapers and other media in twelve countries, received \$175,000 to train 250 journalists specializing in economic and social development. The program will concentrate on two areas of critical importance to Asia: population and economics. The Foundation also made a grant to the Asian Development Bank for a study of the legal framework in which credit is extended. To help build a regional base for post-graduate research in the social sciences, funds were granted to the newly established Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore.

Consultant and training assistance was provided to the secretariat of the Mekong Committee, a UN-sponsored agency that is planning development of the resources of the Lower Mekong Basin. The river, one of the world's ten largest, has enormous potential for hydroelectric power, irrigation, and navigation.

India and Nepal. The Foundation's long-range program of assistance to Indian agriculture continued with a \$440,750 grant to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for a national water technology center, the country's first. Blessed with one of the largest water supplies in the world, India has been able to develop only a small portion of its potential. The center will undertake research on water management, train personnel, and disseminate information on water and soil technology.

Further support went for outgrowths of the Intensive Agricultural District program begun in 1960. Recent activities include advisory field assistance to five experimental agricultural districts, strengthening of policy-making and administrative machinery in the central Department of Agriculture and at local levels, and increasing ties with agricultural universities in research and extension work. Funds will be used to provide foreign consultants and to train Indian specialists, both in India and abroad.

In higher education, a two-year study of university governance and administration was assisted. The study, for which the Foundation has provided consultants at the request of Indian education officials, may result in recommendations for improved university administration. India's leading institution of higher learning, the University of Delhi, received a \$450,000 grant for

the exchange of faculty with foreign universities in science, the arts, and the social sciences.

To support experimentation and training in India's family-planning program, a \$477,000 grant was made to the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning at Gandhigram (see inset, page 61). Support also went to four universities for research in reproductive biology.

While concentrating on economic and social problems in India, the Foundation has come to recognize that an understanding and preservation of the country's cultural assets are important to national development. To support a forum for the exchange of ideas among Islamic scholars who seek to adjust traditional Mohammedan beliefs to contemporary conditions, the Foundation assisted the Islam and the Modern Age Society. Founded by Muslim leaders, the society will publish journals in Urdu and English devoted to the problems of Muslims; hold conferences for scholars from India, Asia, Europe, the United States, and the Islamic nations of Africa, and offer research scholarships. With a view toward future support of other cultural projects, the Foundation commissioned a study of areas of need and the most useful forms of assistance.

In Nepal, the Foundation provided consultants to government agencies responsible for devising and implementing development plans. A \$261,700 grant also provided fellowship training, architectural services, and partial construction costs for a new Center for Development Economics and Management at the national university.

Pakistan. With West Pakistan almost certain to become self-sufficient in wheat and rice production in the near future, the Foundation continued sup-

port for agricultural research underpinning that effort. A \$240,000 grant went to the International Rice Research Institute to provide consultants for expanding West Pakistan rice research programs and to train agricultural specialists. The Foundation also assisted an Agribusiness Council study of investment opportunities to help West Pakistan attain its agricultural development goals.

In education, the Foundation made a supplementary grant of \$474,000 for the development of the new national university at Islamabad. Indiana University will provide consultants and visiting professors, training of faculty, and other services.

Pakistan's drive to boost exports from \$640 million to \$3 billion by 1985 was assisted through a grant to the International Marketing Institute to provide staff-training consultants to the Export Promotion Bureau. Funds will also be used to purchase library materials and equipment for an export advisory center in Karachi that serves the business community.

The government's efforts to promote small industries in East Pakistan were assisted under a \$200,000 grant to the Stanford Research Institute for consultants and training for the East Pakistan Small Industries Corporation, which furnishes loans and guidance for investors.

Indonesia. The prospect of doubling its present 115 million population in twenty-nine years has led the Indonesian government to encourage Foundation support of family-planning programs. A grant of \$170,000 went to the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association, the second in two years, for consultants, training of staff, and experimental projects. Funds also went to the Special District of Jakarta

for the dissemination of family-planning information through the mass media, pamphlets, and field activities.

At the request of the Indonesian government, a \$200,000 grant went to the Ministry of Education and Culture for a basic assessment of education. The two-year study aims to find ways in which the educational system the Indonesians inherited from the Dutch can be made more relevant to an overwhelmingly agrarian and rural society in the early stages of development.

To meet Indonesia's need for texts, scholarly books, and journals, the University of Indonesia received \$180,000 for the establishment of a university press. The press will also serve other educational institutions.

The Foundation continued its long-term commitment to upgrade Indonesia's teacher-training system with a \$295,000 grant for Indonesian doctoral training, research and publication by Indonesians, fellowships, and consultant advice. The program, administered through the State University of New York, has provided overseas training for more than 100 Indonesian faculty members who prepare future teachers.

Malaysia and Singapore. At the request of the Malaysian Ministry of Education, the Foundation provided advisory assistance in educational planning. The University of Malaya's new Public Administration Division, expected to become a principal source of personnel for the public service, received continued Foundation-financed advisory assistance from the University of Pittsburgh.

In Singapore, the Foundation continued to underwrite advisory services and overseas faculty fellowships for the university's Economic Research Center, which conducts studies of national policy questions.

The Family Way in India

Sarangpani puffed on the hookah pipe and waited for questions. It was twilight in the Indian village as a small circle of men gathered to hear him explain how parents could decide how many children they wanted. But there were doubts whether limiting births was wise.

"I have understood," said one man, "but we are all farmers and we need many hands to help in the fields. Therefore, is not a large family a happier family?"

"Each man must come to his own decisions about that," Sarangpani answered, "but there are several ways to look at your point. During your journey on the railway train when the passengers are seated according to its capacity, the journey is comfortable and pleasant, is it not? But if more passengers are crowded in than there are seats available, how stifling and unpleasant the journey is. Perhaps, also, the number of children should depend upon a father's capacity to provide for their welfare and comfort."

The listeners nodded.

Sarangpani had learned his lesson well. He is one of the 7,331 village leaders trained at the Institute of Health and Family Planning at Gandhigram in south India's Madras state.

Established in 1959 to provide medical services to the Athoor Development Block, a rural area covering 100,000 persons, the Gandhigram pilot project developed rapidly into a national institution focused on family planning.

The Ford Foundation, at the request of the Madras state government, has provided assistance totaling \$1.2 million, including \$477,000 in 1969, to help the institute conduct training and research and meet community needs for education in family planning. The staff has risen from eight to 150 and is

now housed in over a dozen yellow stucco buildings that include a 5,000-volume library, laboratories, classrooms, dormitories, offices, and staff accommodations.

The institute's unique contribution to family planning has been to gain acceptance for birth limitation among villagers who are largely illiterate, ignorant about contraception, and often hostile to any suggestion that family size be controlled. To achieve this, the institute has brought knowledge into the village and the home through respected local leaders like Sarangpani. And it has given priority to the village's overall public health needs—such as helping rebuild sewers—before proposing a family-planning program. This approach has been adopted as policy for all India.

The institute is both a research and training center for family planners, providing intensive courses for health workers, medical officers, women health visitors, midwives, and other personnel. Its research has developed ways of measuring fertility and attitudes toward family planning in rural areas and methods to ensure reliability of birth and death indices.

With a growing reputation as a training center, the institute is now being used by the World Health Organization, the Population Council, and Indian universities.

The institute is linked with other Foundation-assisted population programs in India, which include research and training in reproductive biology, and training in gathering and analysis of population statistics.

One of the encouraging measures of the institute's effectiveness is the birthrate in the Athoor area: In the last eight years it has fallen from forty-three per thousand to twenty-eight per thousand, among the lowest in India.

Philippines. The Foundation's activities in the Philippines centered on education. In addition to its on-going assistance to the main institutions of higher learning, the Foundation this year made grants to strengthen outlying centers. Mindanao State University, established in 1961 in a predominantly Muslim region, received funds for faculty training, advisors in science and engineering studies, and library development. To strengthen library resources of institutions in the central and southern islands, a \$65,000 grant went to Xavier University for conferences of librarians and faculty members and acquisition of books and data processing equipment.

In addition, the Foundation financed the services of specialists in budget, accounting, systems management, and science education for various branches of the University of the Philippines and Mindanao State University.

For the improvement of management education, the Ateneo de Manila University, De la Salle College, and the University of the Philippines received grants totaling \$227,200 under a program coordinated by the Harvard School of Business. The Asian Institute of Management, a new center that offers a master's degree in business administration, received \$244,600 for faculty fellowships, case writers, and advisory assistance.

Thailand. The Foundation continued support for Thailand's National Institute of Development Administration, a graduate-level school established in 1965. Through a \$760,000 grant to a consortium of four American universities, the institute received faculty fellowship and consultant assistance to develop courses in business and public administration, development economics, and statistics.

Asian Studies. As in other foreign-area programs, the Foundation's support of research and training in Asian studies continued shifting from direct aid to university centers to grants to individuals through such key academic agencies as the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. Together, they received \$650,000 for Asian studies programs with increasing attention to such neglected research areas as Vietnam, Pakistan, Korea, Laos, and Cambodia and such disciplines as economics, law, family planning, and urban affairs. In addition to producing academically oriented specialists, these programs seek to train researchers and scholars who will apply their skills to field work on Asian developmental problems.

Through a \$142,000 grant to the American Historical Association, the Foundation supported fellowships and training in United States-East Asia relations, a field where the shortage of specialists is acute. The program will train researchers with expertise in both East Asian studies and American diplomatic history.

Continued support was given for an exchange program between U.S. Congressmen and members of the Japanese parliament. Under a grant to Columbia University, the legislators met in Tokyo to discuss Japanese-American trade relations, the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the post-Vietnam war era, student unrest, and other common problems. The Foundation also supported a conference under the auspices of the American Assembly and the Japan Council for International Understanding, at which political, business, and civic leaders, and academic specialists on Asia discussed the outlook for Asia in the 1970s.

To strengthen the study of English

as a second language, obligatory for all Japanese students above the sixth grade, a grant went to Japan's Committee on Language Teaching and Development. The committee will establish a clearinghouse for English teaching and a university program of intensive English courses, and conduct research on the use of television and radio in language teaching.

Six young American historians, specialists on Southeast Asia, met in a six-week seminar under a grant to the University of Michigan to plan a unique one-volume history of the region. The book will embrace such subjects as the character of the peasantry; alterations in economic, bureaucratic, and religious institutions, and the response to penetration from East and West.

Middle East and Africa

As countries in these areas increase their competence in coping with enormous social and economic problems inherited from the past, Foundation assistance is gradually shifting emphasis. In most countries, initial support centered on developing basic educational institutions and strengthening largely inexperienced administrative agencies. Now the Foundation is responding to governmental requests for assistance in institutional development at a more sophisticated level and in such fields as agricultural research and family planning. Many current Foundation-supported projects, based on indigenous capabilities developed in recent years in the Middle East and Africa, would have been impracticable a decade ago.

Two major regional agricultural projects received continued Foundation aid. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture at Ibadan, Ni-

geria, also supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, received \$3.8 million for construction of facilities whose cost will eventually reach \$15 million. The Arid Lands Agricultural Development project received funds for consultants and specialists in plant breeding, animal husbandry, and farm management. This long-term program, centered in Beirut, will adapt modern agricultural technology to the climatic conditions of the Middle East and North Africa.

To strengthen science teaching in the secondary schools of the Middle East, the Foundation granted \$167,000 to the American University of Beirut for a science education center. It will undertake research in curriculum and testing and provide advanced training for prospective mathematics and science teachers, especially in the creative use of laboratories and modern equipment.

As in previous years, at the request of various governments in the Middle East and Africa, the Foundation provided specialists and consultants as advisors to agencies, ministries, and educational institutions on methods of improving and modernizing. Some 130 project specialists were engaged in 1969.

Arab Countries. A \$220,000 grant to the Population Council provided consultants and advisors to family-planning programs in Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria, where the population could double within twenty-five years at the present rate of growth. Funds were also given for training of demographers, social scientists, economists, and statisticians in the population field.

In Tunisia, two grants totaling \$514,000 were made to increase food production by improving the skills of agricultural technicians. The Ministry of Agriculture will offer courses in

animal husbandry, pest control, irrigation, and accounting to supervisory personnel of the country's 400 producer cooperatives. A center for in-service training of extension agents in fertilizer application, pruning, and the use and maintenance of agricultural machinery was also supported. In Morocco, the Foundation assisted a month-long pilot training program for senior agricultural technicians on dry land farming, irrigation, fertilizer use, and pest control.

The American University in Cairo was granted funds to acquire additional staff and consultants to develop further a two-year master's degree program in administration and enterprise management. The grant will enable the university to expand the program to accommodate up to twenty-five trainees each year from the United Arab Republic's principal agency for management training and administrative reform.

The University of Jordan received assistance to build up staff in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce. Funds will be used for staff Ph.D. training abroad and for library materials. Established in 1965, the faculty graduated its first class, some 200 students, this year. Bir Zeit College, a privately operated two-year college on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan, received assistance to cope with increased enrollment, including Arab refugees from the Gaza Strip. Funds will be used for library materials, laboratory equipment, courses for science teachers, and student scholarships.

To strengthen law teaching at Lebanese University, funds were granted for staff Ph.D. training in the United States, with special emphasis on the relation between law and development.

Turkey. A cooperative program for the

advancement of teaching and research in economics was initiated with Foundation support. Robert College will assign members of its faculty to Hacettepe University, invite Turkish scholars as visiting professors, and undertake joint research with Hacettepe to prepare text material on Turkey's economy.

The Middle East Technical University received \$168,000 in supplemental assistance for training specialists in the preservation and restoration of archaeological monuments.

East Africa. Several steps were taken to encourage greater competence in linguistics and language teaching. The Foundation supported the extension to Tanzania and Zambia of a survey of language usage and teaching previously conducted in Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia. Survey data on each country will be published in book form for use by government officials, educators, and students. Funds also were provided for linguistics training of faculty at the University of East Africa and for preparation of language teaching materials.

In a continuing effort to overcome the scarcity of economic planners in eastern Africa—a major stumbling block to orderly development—the Ford and Rockefeller foundations jointly made grants to the University of East Africa to help establish a post-graduate course for civil servants. Instruction will include economic analysis, quantitative methods, and African economic development.

Consultants were provided by the Foundation throughout the region. Educational planners, for example, were assigned to the ministries of education in Tanzania and Zambia at the request of the governments. The University of Nairobi received the services of an acquisitions librarian. Manpower

specialists assisted the ministries of economic planning in Tanzania, Zambia, and Kenya.

West Africa. In West Africa, where Ghana became the first country to announce an official family-planning policy, the Foundation continued this year to assist Africans who are exploring ways and means of starting population programs. Population consultants visited Nigeria, Ghana, and the French-speaking countries; travel and study grants were made to officials for visits to family-planning programs in Asia; and funds were given for equipping demonstration clinics, for contraceptive supplies, and for literature. Support also continued for a cooperative effort between the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and the University of Lagos in research on population and family planning in the Lagos metropolitan area.

To evaluate the state of agricultural research in West Africa and explore new projects, Foundation advisors visited extensively and consulted with African officials. Travel and study grants were made to enable West African specialists to familiarize themselves with innovative agricultural work in other countries.

The newly established Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research at the University of Ghana received a \$175,000 grant for staff, office equipment, and publication expenses. The institute will concentrate on social research applied to Ghana's development needs.

The Foundation continued support for the Comparative Education Study and Adaptation Center at the University of Lagos for a reform of secondary science and technical-vocational teaching in Nigeria. The center has to date developed new curricula in general sci-

ence, social studies, industrial arts, and technical drawing.

The Foundation also assisted five vocational training centers in northern Nigeria that offer evening courses for employed artisans in furniture-making, machine shop, auto mechanics, and other skills. Purchase of tools and equipment and part of the operating costs will be covered by the grant.

Twelve consultants provided by the Foundation continued to serve government agencies as advisors in public administration, education planning, urban improvement, and other fields essential to Nigeria's postwar development and applicable to all parts of the country.

Southern Africa. The Foundation continued support of a leader exchange program between the United States and South Africa in which 300 persons, white and nonwhite, have participated. Foundation assistance also went for research and publication by the South African Institute of Race Relations, one of the few important channels of communication between whites and blacks in South Africa. The institute maintains an information center and publishes the annual *Survey of Race Relations* as well as the monthly *Race Relations News*.

One of the few interracial secondary schools in southern Africa, the Waterford School in Swaziland, received funds for construction of classrooms, dormitories, and staff housing. Established in 1963, it draws students from South Africa, Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia, and Rhodesia.

African Studies. A center for study of race as a factor in international relations was established at the University of Denver with Foundation support. The center will initially give particular

attention to the relation of the American Negro to Africa.

Black American scholars who seek to deepen their knowledge of African or Middle East affairs through field research will be eligible for a fellowship program established by the Foundation this year. It is designed to help meet the urgent need for black specialists in these fields in American universities.

The Foundation also continued support for some 100 fellowships in African and Middle East studies with grants totaling \$697,000 to the Social Science Research Council.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Agriculture. The International Center of Tropical Agriculture at Cali, Colombia, was organized and site development started. It is one of four international agricultural complexes jointly sponsored by the Rockefeller and Ford foundations with additional support from the Kellogg Foundation and the Agency for International Development. The center's twin goals are to contribute to the economic development of the lowland tropics of Central and South America and to improve methods of producing crops and forage and raising livestock through research, training, and diffusion of information. A Foundation grant of \$500,000 covered one-half of the center's annual operating costs.

The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico, which received \$730,000, further extended its research and production assistance to countries in North Africa, Central and South America, and Asia. It is estimated that more than 18 million acres of the center's Mexican dwarf wheats or their derivatives are now being grown in Asia and North Africa. In

West Pakistan, Mexican wheat planted on 27 per cent of the total acreage produced 47 per cent of the harvest, contributing to the country's approaching self-sufficiency in this key grain.

A \$300,000 grant was made to the University of Wisconsin to set up teams of U.S. and Latin American scholars to evolve means of accelerating rural modernization. In countries such as Colombia, where the study is centered, rural underdevelopment takes the classic form of high rates of population growth, persistent shortages of capital, and underemployment. The teams will conduct research to provide authoritative findings for policy-makers.

A student loan program that could serve as a model for other Latin American training centers will be developed with the help of a \$200,000 grant this year to the Pan American School of Agriculture, which draws most of its students from Central America. The school will guarantee repayment of funds students borrow from banks. The grant will also help the school extend its three-year course to a four-year degree program.

A \$350,000 grant went to the National School of Agriculture in Mexico for graduate training of agricultural economists and statisticians. Funds will be used for increasing staff, for fellowships leading to the Ph.D., and for research.

Education. The Foundation assisted a variety of programs aimed at reform and modernization of education—from elementary schools to training in the professions. To provide a resource base for research on Latin American education problems, the Foundation supported the Harvard Center for Studies in Education and Development with a supplemental \$500,000 grant. Collabo-

rating closely with Latin American scholars and educational institutions, the center will undertake studies of rural, urban, and higher education.

A \$900,000 grant, bringing to \$4.7 million the amount the Foundation has given since 1965, continued support for a cooperative program between the University of Chile and the University of California. Most of the funds have been used for an exchange of graduate students and faculty; to strengthen Chile's teaching and research in science and engineering, agriculture and veterinary medicine, the social sciences, the humanities and arts; and to improve the university's central library services.

Colombia's Association for the Reform of Legal Education, organized by four universities to modernize their law schools, received assistance. The grant provides for advanced training of law professors, introduction of modern classroom instruction, more problem-oriented research, and improved law libraries.

To help train Latin university administrators, the Foundation continued to support an Academic Administration Internship Program in cooperation with the University of California (Berkeley). Interns spend three months of study and observation at Berkeley, then three months working under the supervision of an administrative officer at a university similar to their home universities.

Funds were granted to the University of the West Indies for research on the structure and use of dialects and for preparation of language teachers and teaching materials. Knowledge will be developed to speed up the learning of English—the language of instruction in West Indian schools—by children who speak Creole as a first language.

To assist collaboration among institutions of higher learning, the Foundation granted funds for the newly organized Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes. Composed of twenty members from the Caribbean region, Latin and North America, the association will make studies of higher education, disseminate information on training and research, and exchange staff and graduate students.

Population. With one of the fastest growing populations in the world, Latin America is showing heightened concern with family planning. The Foundation this year assisted institutions that are expressing this concern through research and training in contraceptive technology. To help establish a Latin American center for training and research in reproductive physiology, the Foundation granted \$460,000 to the Pan American Health Organization. Utilizing University of Montevideo facilities, the center will concentrate on studies of mothers and children from fetal stages to early postnatal development. A major research program will define the hazards of frequent pregnancies.

International training in culdoscopy, a simple and inexpensive method of female sterilization, was supported by a grant to the Woman's Hospital in Mexico City.

The Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools received continuing support for its efforts to encourage teaching and research in demography, reproductive biology, and family planning. Federation surveys, publications, and conferences have already stimulated the establishment of such programs in medical schools in Argentina, Central America, Ecuador, and Mexico.



Water Resources: National irrigation canal in Israel, where Foundation-assisted research helps develop agricultural technology applicable to arid regions.



Wheat: Under the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Project, high yield Mexican wheat is bred in Lebanon for cultivation in the Middle East and North Africa.

Mekong Development: If the vast resources of the Mekong River can be harnessed, its fertile delta can become a rice bowl for Southeast Asia. The Foundation is helping strengthen the secretariat of a four-nation Mekong Committee that is developing the river for hydroelectric power, navigation, and irrigation.





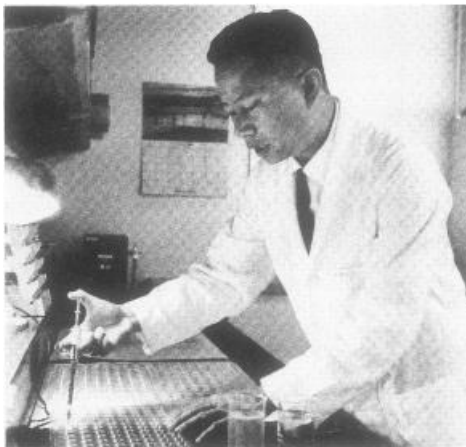
Education and Research: Top: Learning English in Japan, where it is the obligatory second language taught in schools. The Foundation assists intensive courses at several university centers for Japanese students and teachers of English. Middle left: Kenya's Alliance High School, which has a higher percentage of students qualifying for university entrance than any other school in the country, received assistance for new science laboratories. Middle right: Students at the University of Ghana, the country's main source of trained personnel for government, education, and industry. Grants are helping strengthen staff and expand research in statistics and economics. Left: Training of anthropologists to work on current development problems is conducted by the University of Rio de Janeiro with Foundation assistance.



Family Planning: Several less-developed countries have requested and received Foundation assistance in introducing family-planning programs. Here, a mobile unit brings information to women in a Tunisian village.

Reproductive Biology: Sodium chloride crystals from saliva (shown magnified 100 times) indicate an effect of ovarian hormones. The research is conducted by Dr. Gerald Oster, a biophysicist at Mt. Sinai Medical School in New York City.

Training: Thai doctor makes a pregnancy test at the University of California, where a research center in reproductive biology supported by the Foundation trains specialists from less-developed countries.



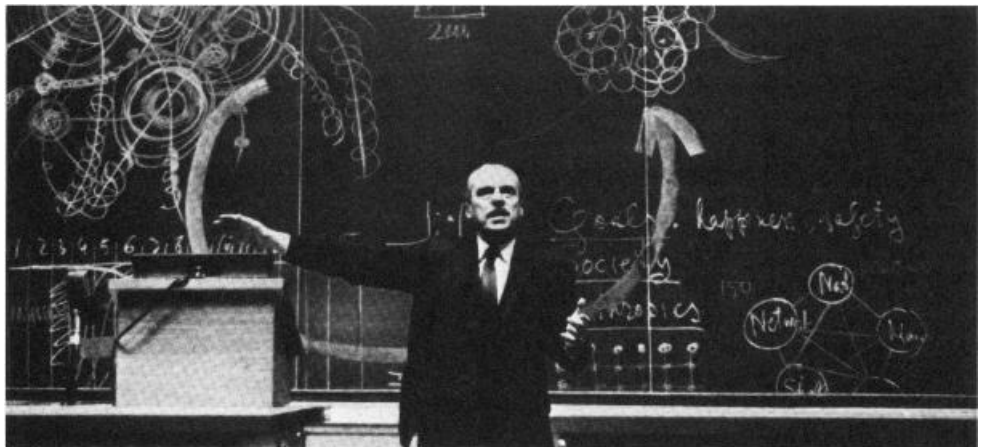


Observatory: Under construction in Chile, a 158-inch telescope, funded by the National Science Foundation and the Ford Foundation, will provide unique facilities for observations of the Southern Hemisphere skies.



Research on Europe: Official results of the 1969 national referendum, Paris. French electoral behavior is being analyzed at the University of Michigan, part of the Foundation's new program for West European studies in American universities.

Urban Planning: Constantine Doxiadis (bottom) is head of the Ekistics Center in Athens, which has been assisted in research and training of planners from rapidly urbanizing countries.



Social Sciences. Since the economics of natural resource use is a relatively new field of study in Latin America, the Foundation continued support to Resources for the Future's program of teaching and research on hemispheric resources. R.F.F. received funds for extension of its work from Chile to cooperating institutions in Argentina, Mexico, and Brazil. Among the new projects is a study of environmental factors at the site of a new Argentine water and energy development, and research and training in land use in Mexico.

The University Institute of Research—a complex of private faculties and institutes in Rio de Janeiro—will establish a new master's program in political science under a \$215,000 grant made to the Brazilian Society of Instruction. It will also undertake research on Brazil's elite groups and on urban politics.

Committed to planning as a crucial element in their economic progress, several Latin American countries sought and received further Foundation aid in the development of their planning capabilities. In Colombia, for example, the Department of Planning—roughly comparable to the Bureau of the Budget and the Council of Economic Advisors in the United States—receives technical and training assistance from Harvard University's Development Advisory Service in fiscal and monetary policy, industrial policy, economic research, public investment, agricultural policy, and human resources development. The advisory arrangement was underwritten by a grant that brought the Foundation's assistance to Colombia for development planning since 1963 to \$1,160,575.

Torcuato Di Tella Institute in Buenos Aires, one of the strongest multidisciplinary arts and social science centers

in Latin America, received \$500,000 for research in economics, sociology, urban and regional planning, and public administration.

The Foundation also supported consultant advice to the Chilean government on planning and development, including assistance to the Housing Ministry for a new data processing system and funds for graduate study abroad. And the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning received funds for research on population growth and fertility control, education and social mobility, and marginal populations and their absorption into industry.

Latin American Studies. Studies of Haitian and Cuban affairs, including economic development, urban-rural problems, race relations, political sociology, and international relations, will be conducted by scholars under a grant made to Yale University. Support was also provided to the University of Illinois for a study by Professor Oscar Lewis of the culture of poverty in Cuba.

The University of Michigan's Political Behavior Program received funds for extension of its work to Latin America, in close cooperation with institutions there. Patterns of political change will be examined through historical studies, voting records, and attitude surveys of leaders and the general population.

Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs received funds to strengthen its ties in Latin America through visits for professional staff and appointment of a Latin American social scientist to the London staff.

The Foundation granted \$210,000 to the Social Science Research Council for a wide-ranging fellowship program in Latin American studies. Fellows may concentrate on research alone, com-

bine research with teaching, or serve as interns with Latin American governments or business enterprises.

Resource Bases

In addition to area-related training and research noted in the preceding three sections on regional assistance, the Foundation supported work at several institutions that is applicable to countries in all regions. Typical is Yale University's Economic Growth Center, which received a \$400,000 grant. Since its establishment in 1961, the center has completed field research on the economies of twenty-five countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. Foundation funds will enable the center to use this material for comparative studies of such central aspects of development as foreign trade, creation of jobs, and transition between periods of economic history.

To help the less-developed countries plan a build-up of their capabilities in science and technology, \$180,000 was granted to the University of Sussex Science Policy Research Unit. Funds will be used for research, teaching, and fellowships for science policy-makers from the developing countries.

To train professionals from developing countries in problems of urbanization, the Foundation granted \$207,750 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for an intensive program of regional and urban studies.

The Foundation aided Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, an association of some 6,000 professionals with technical competence who apply their skills to problems of less-developed countries. Among its successful projects are the off-season adaptation of farm tractors for road grading in Costa Rica, and the design

of a prototype water wheel for irrigation in Sierra Leone.

International studies centers at two American universities received funds to help them adjust to the expiration of earlier major Foundation grants, an adjustment made more difficult by the absence of funds expected under the International Education Act. The University of Minnesota received \$200,000 for its Center for Comparative Studies in Technological Development and Social Change, and Michigan State University received research and fellowship assistance for its three area studies centers and four problem-oriented institutes.

A study of language problems in developing countries was supported by a Foundation grant to Stanford University. Research will be done in five countries where languages not previously employed in higher education and government have been officially adopted in recent years. It aims to describe the process of language planning, to relate language planning to policy formulation, and to provide perspectives for future language planning.

Population

Reproductive Biology and Contraception. Cutbacks in Federal funds for research imposed unusual demands on the Foundation this year for support of medical and biological studies in fertility limitation. To meet urgent requests for assistance, the Foundation increased its planned budget for training and research in reproduction and for development and testing of contraceptives. It made grants totaling \$10 million to seventeen U.S. and foreign institutions.

Under this assistance, a number of leading scientists and institutions

entered reproductive biology for the first time, bringing special talents to the field. Among them was the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, which received a \$1 million grant for research on the molecular biology and neurobiology of reproduction. A grant went to the University of Chicago for research by Dr. Elwood V. Jensen, an expert on the action of hormones at the cellular level. He will study factors controlling cell growth in the uterus. The Mount Sinai School of Medicine received funds for research by Professor Gerald Oster, a specialist in the chemistry of macromolecules, on the effect of mucoid substances of the male and female reproductive tracts on sperm transport, fertilization, and implantation of fertilized ova. The University of Sydney received a grant for research that includes a study of the effect of hormones on implantation.

Three major training and research centers the Foundation has helped develop for several years received new assistance. One, at the University of Wisconsin, has since 1963 produced at least forty graduates from the U.S. and foreign countries who now teach reproductive biology or occupy research positions in the United States, India, Taiwan, and Japan. The second, which had been at Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital and shifted to the University of Southern California, is especially adapted to the needs of physicians from developing countries. The third, the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, has since 1961 trained 104 physicians and biologists from developing countries in the physiology of reproduction.

The Foundation renewed its support for the earliest continuous study of the long-term effects of contraceptive pills. Covering almost 14,000 women and conducted by University of Puerto Rico

scientists, the analysis is expected to provide information on the health and hormonal status of the pill-users and the effect of oral contraceptives on blood pressure.

University Centers. Foundation support of three major university centers specializing in population problems was extended with grants totaling \$2.9 million. The Division of Population Dynamics at Johns Hopkins University, which works in family-planning administration, demography, and related social sciences as well as in reproductive biology, has graduated sixty master's degree-level public health specialists who are employed in family planning in the U.S. and abroad. The work of the University of Michigan's center, grounded in sociology and economics, focuses on the population dynamics of developing countries. The University of Chicago's Community and Family Study Center is engaged in technical assistance abroad and in graduate training and research in family planning, including summer workshops for foreign population officials.

The London School of Economics and Political Science demographic training program for students from developing countries, which the Foundation has assisted since it began in 1965, received additional funds.

Technical Assistance and Education. The Planned Parenthood Federation of America received a grant for technical assistance to community agencies. Program planning personnel are provided to work with hospitals, health departments, community action agencies, and other interested groups to develop family-planning services for the disadvantaged.

The Population Reference Bureau, a major source of statistics and infor-

mation on population problems since 1929, received a \$212,000 grant to continue its educational activities.

European and International Affairs

Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. Support for American scholarly exchanges with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union continued with a \$575,000 grant to the International Research and Exchanges Board, an agency established in 1968 to consolidate and extend several exchange programs. Seventy American graduate students, language teachers, and professors will study in the U.S.S.R. while an equal number of Soviet citizens come to the United States. At the same time, in the 1969-70 academic year, eighty-five East European scholars and graduate students will study in the United States and twenty Americans will go to Eastern Europe.

To continue training specialists in East European and Soviet affairs, a grant went to the Social Science Research Council for support of the Foreign Area Fellowship Program. In the award of graduate fellowships, special attention will be given to the East European area and such underrepresented fields as sociology, economics, and anthropology.

Important resource centers in the field of Slavic and East European studies were assisted. To help libraries with Slavic collections cope with the increasing flow of publications, the Foundation made a \$350,000 grant to the Association of Research Libraries to set up a Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center. The center will produce bibliographies and library aids and explore better means to handle Slavic collections. Funds were provided for a documentation service

on Soviet and East European publications under the sponsorship of Britain's National Association for Soviet and East European Studies and the direction of the University of Glasgow. The service provides descriptions and abstracts in English of articles and books in the social sciences published in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe.

Foreign Affairs Centers and World Problems. Funds were provided to a historic international ecumenical effort, the Committee on Society, Development and Peace of the World Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Church. The committee will coordinate church-based assistance programs in the developing countries, which total more than \$200 million annually. It will also establish a dialogue with representatives of other religions, ideologies, and value systems.

A new citizens organization concerned with relations between the United States and the less-developed countries, the Overseas Development Council, received a \$125,000 grant. The council will conduct research and public education on the nature and problems of development and the most effective means of public and private assistance.

The Institute of Race Relations, London, which has produced major studies of race in many countries, received a \$350,000 grant for such forthcoming projects as inquiries into the effect of race on international agencies and international relations and the impact of urbanization and industrialization on ethnic groups.

A supplementary \$250,000 grant went to the Institute of International Affairs, Rome, which conducts a program of research, publication, study groups, and conferences on such subjects as U.S.-European relations, regu-

lation and use of the oceans, relations with Eastern Europe, and European policies toward Africa.

In recognition of the importance of international economic relations for the improvement of living standards and political relations, and the mounting efforts to adjust international monetary and economic institutions, a grant of \$260,000 was made to the Committee for Economic Development for its foreign economic studies. Grants also were made to Princeton University to hold meetings of academic economists, bankers, and government officials to discuss in an unofficial context possible reforms in the world monetary system, including proposals for more flexible exchange rates.

The Foundation committed an additional \$4 million, of which half was appropriated this year, for the construction of the United Nations International School, a bilingual school for children of U.N. personnel and others. The school is also intended as an innovative model for urban education. The new funds, which bring the Foundation's total contribution to \$11.5 million, will cover building costs that rose after 1968 when U.N. officials agreed to delay construction in order to evaluate an alternative school site closer to the U.N. headquarters. The final choice was the original site about a mile away—filled land extending into the East River.

Europe and the Atlantic. The Atlantic Institute, founded in Paris in 1961, received \$800,000. Through studies and

conferences, the institute provides a private channel for consideration of public issues common to the nations of the Atlantic area, ranging from questions of Atlantic security and European economic arrangements to the concerns of youth. A related grant to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, will support studies of the movement toward greater economic and political cooperation among the European countries, with special emphasis on Britain's role.

To encourage teaching and university research in the relatively neglected field of West European studies, the Foundation initiated a series of grants, the first of which went to Harvard and Michigan. Harvard will use the funds to combine graduate seminars with field research in Europe and to continue a research program on contemporary Germany. Michigan will conduct an interdisciplinary faculty-graduate student teaching and research program covering such subjects as European rural responses to social and economic change and the role of the military. To facilitate the training of more scholars with specialized knowledge of Europe, support for West European graduate fellowships of the Foreign Area Fellowship Program was continued.

A complete list of grants in the International Division begins on page 127; projects, page 158; and appropriations, page 92.

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The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1968 and 1969 directly or indirectly under grants from the Foundation. They are not obtainable from the Foundation; rather, the publisher or the institution concerned should be consulted. For additional publications resulting from work described in the Annual Report, please consult recipient organizations, some of which supply complete lists of their publications on request.

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Introduction to Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Ford Foundation, a Michigan nonprofit corporation, follow the accrual method of accounting, under which income is recorded when earned, even if not collected, and grants approved and expenses are recorded when incurred, even if not paid.

The highlights of the financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1969, which begin on page 84, are summarized below.

Investments. The investment portfolio at September 30, 1969, reflects the continuing disposition of Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock and the reinvestment of the proceeds of sales into equity securities.

The Foundation's holdings of Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock at September 30, 1969, totaled 27,048,759 shares, representing 24.7 per cent of the total capital stock of the Ford Motor Company, as compared to 27.4 per cent in 1968 and 88 per cent in 1956 when the Foundation began its program of investment diversification.

The net disposition of securities to meet deficiency in income in 1969 was \$134.5 million compared with \$112.3 million in 1968.

Program-related investments, which were made for the first time in fiscal 1969 (see page 155), are those investments directed toward the solution of social problems through the use of various investment alternatives—loans, stock purchases, and guarantees. Such investments, while primarily of a high risk, low yield nature, provide the Foundation with greater flexibility to respond to important needs and the opportunity to experiment and collaborate with major sources of credit in financing socially important ventures.

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

Income and Expense. Gross income from dividends and interest in 1969 amounted to \$149.8

million as compared to \$155.0 million in 1968, a net reduction of \$5.2 million. The decrease resulted from a reduction in Ford Motor Company dividend income of \$7.2 million due to the disposition of Ford stock during fiscal 1969. Also, interest income decreased by \$2.5 million due to disposition of fixed-income securities during the year to meet income deficiencies. These reductions were partially offset by increased dividend income of \$4.5 million on other equity securities.

Grants approved, project expenditures, and program management and general management expenses totaled \$237.5 million in 1969 as compared to \$210.2 million in 1968. Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants and expenses have totaled \$3.6 billion, a cumulative excess of \$1.3 billion over income (see page 83).

New Program Commitments. The Foundation's new program activity is most significantly expressed in terms of new commitments made during the year. These consist of:

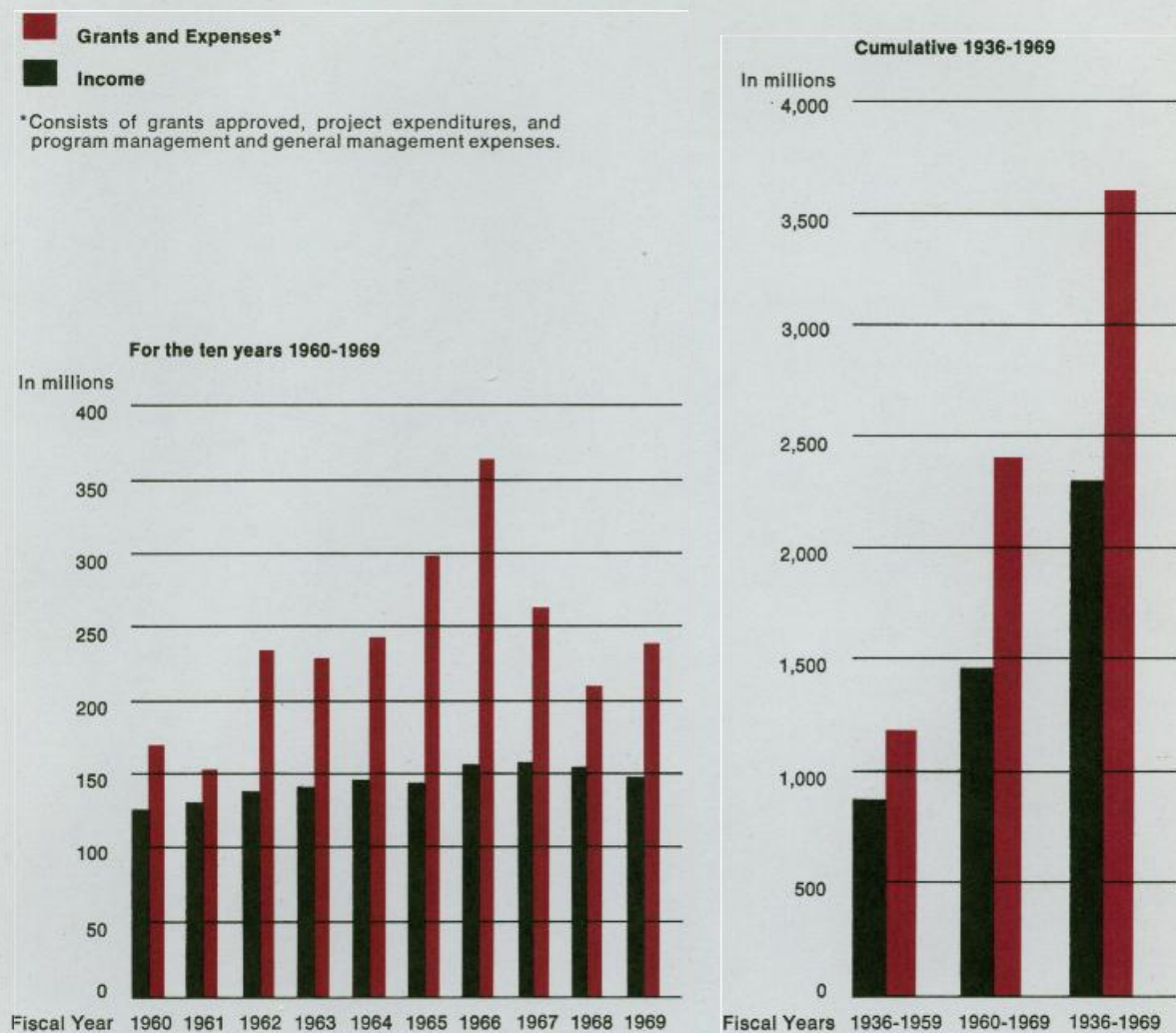
- appropriations (funds earmarked for stated purposes)—out of which grants may be made or Foundation-administered projects financed, and

- grants and projects approved directly by the trustees.

Grants and projects approved out of appropriations of previous years are not included in new commitments. New program commitments during fiscal 1969 consisted of appropriations, grants, and projects totaling \$219.3 million, as compared to \$183.0 million in 1968.

Unpaid Grants and Appropriations. Total unpaid grants and uncommitted appropriations at September 30, 1969, were \$483.0 million, compared with \$525.3 million at the end of the previous fiscal year. The reduction of \$42.3 million resulted from the fact that grant and project payments exceeded net new program commitments. Until appropriations are converted to grants or projects, they are not charged against income and thus are not

Comparison of Grants and Expenses with Income 1936-1969



shown in the Income Fund Statement. However, they are planned commitments charged against the fund balances.

Net Worth. The net worth of the Foundation at the close of the fiscal year was \$2.475 billion at book value compared with \$2.425 billion the previous year.

If the assets of the Foundation were carried at approximate market values instead of book values, their net worth would be approximately \$2.475 billion as of the end of the 1969 fiscal year compared with \$3.108 billion

at the end of the previous year. There is no quoted market value for Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock; however, it is convertible or exchangeable under certain conditions into common stock, whose closing price on the New York Stock Exchange on September 30, 1969, was \$43½ per share. Based on this price, the Foundation's holdings of Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock represented 39.9 per cent of the total market valuation of the Foundation's investment portfolio, as compared with 47.5 per cent at September 30, 1968.

The Ford Foundation **Balance Sheet** September 30, 1969 and 1968

ASSETS

	1969	1968
Cash	\$ 6,012,897	\$ 8,893,350
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable	12,538,006	13,279,493
Receivables and Other Assets		
Securities sold but not delivered	974,950	5,669,157
Other	5,823,703	5,829,053
	6,798,653	11,498,210
Investments, at cost		
Bonds and notes		
U. S. Government and U. S. Government Agencies	212,136,987	247,194,784
Money market instruments	80,167,326	132,571,057
Other marketable bonds	58,352,656	67,308,293
	350,656,969	447,074,134
Securities purchased through direct negotiations		
Fixed income	273,596,997	354,197,727
Fixed income with equity participation	58,185,326	39,400,316
Equity securities	19,041,845	4,239,557
	350,824,168	397,837,600
Equity securities		
Convertible debentures and notes	182,427,953	151,659,135
Common and convertible preferred stocks	821,535,799	688,466,990
	1,003,963,752	840,126,125
Program-related investments (net of allowance for possible losses of \$565,000)	4,010,625	
Total (estimated market value 1969—\$1,760,550,000 1968—\$1,888,178,000) (Note 1)	1,709,455,514	1,685,037,859
Ford Motor Company Nonvoting Class A Stock (Note 2)		
1969—27,048,759 shares carried at \$45 per share		
1968—30,032,778 shares carried at \$41 per share	1,217,194,155	1,231,343,898
Foundation Land and Buildings (Note 3)	25,551,033	25,365,885
	\$2,977,550,258	\$2,975,418,695

For Notes to Financial Statements, see pages 88-89.

LIABILITIES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND FUND BALANCES

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Accounts Payable		
Securities purchased but not received	\$15,278,954	\$ 22,601,571
Other	4,231,876	2,694,314
	<u>19,510,830</u>	<u>25,295,885</u>
Unpaid Grants and Appropriations		
Unpaid grants	380,121,125	426,751,306
Appropriations for future grants and projects	84,314,075	82,755,992
Unexpended balance of projects	18,518,855	15,795,244
	<u>482,954,055</u>	<u>525,302,542</u>
Commitments (Note 4)		
Fund Balances	<u>2,475,085,373</u>	<u>2,424,820,268</u>
	<u>\$2,977,550,258</u>	<u>\$2,975,418,695</u>

Income Fund Statement for the years ended September 30, 1969 and 1968

	1969	1968 (as restated)
Income		
Dividends, including \$68,269,015 in 1969 and \$75,461,715 in 1968 on Ford Motor Company Class A stock	\$ 94,573,105	\$ 97,274,120
Interest	55,246,985	57,777,325
	<u>149,820,090</u>	<u>155,051,445</u>
Less—Investment expenses	620,385	515,082
Total—Income	<u>149,199,705</u>	<u>154,536,363</u>
Grants, projects, and expenses		
Grants approved	198,968,415	175,730,176
Project expenditures	16,025,242	14,680,570
Program management expenses	14,838,633	12,788,078
	<u>229,832,290</u>	<u>203,198,824</u>
General management expenses (including depreciation of \$422,252 in 1969 and \$341,667 in 1968) (Note 3)	7,642,619	6,547,222
Cost of furniture, equipment, and other initial expenses for new headquarters building		447,972
Total—Grants, projects, and expenses	<u>237,474,909</u>	<u>210,194,018</u>
Excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income		
Current year	(88,275,204)	(55,657,655)
Prior years	<u>(1,212,492,011)</u>	<u>(1,156,834,356)</u>
Cumulative excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to end of year	<u>(\$1,300,767,215)</u>	<u>(\$1,212,492,011)</u>

For Notes to Financial Statements, see pages 88-89.

Principal Fund Statement for the years ended September 30, 1969 and 1968

	1969	1968
Principal Fund Balance at beginning of year	\$3,735,863,515	\$3,775,392,869
Excess of net proceeds from sale of 2,576,979 shares in 1969 and 2,043,077 shares in 1968 of Ford Motor Company stock over the carrying value at September 30, 1968 and 1967, less related expenses	22,466,480	15,469,294
Excess of market value over carrying value of 407,040 shares in 1969 and 455,081 shares in 1968 of Ford Motor Company stock transferred to grantees in payment of grants	4,073,535	4,758,520
Increase (decrease) arising from adjustment in the carrying value of Ford Motor Company Class A stock (Note 2)	108,195,036	(60,065,556)
Net gain on dispositions of other securities	8,651,952	308,388
Provision for possible losses on program-related investments	(565,000)	
	142,822,003	(39,529,354)
Principal Fund Balance at end of year	\$3,878,685,518	\$3,735,863,515

Summary of Fund Balances

Principal Fund, as above	\$3,878,685,518	\$3,735,863,515
Cumulative excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to end of year	(1,300,767,215)	(1,212,492,011)
	2,577,918,303	2,523,371,504
Appropriations for future grants and projects and unexpended balance of projects	(102,832,930)	(98,551,236)
Fund Balances at end of year	\$2,475,085,373	\$2,424,820,268

For Notes to Financial Statements, see pages 88-89.

Statement of Sources and Uses of Funds

For the years ended September 30, 1969 and 1968 (cash basis)

	1969	1968
		(as restated)
Sources of Funds		
Investment income, less investment expenses	\$149,953,691	\$154,187,358
Decrease in other receivables	5,350	12,990,900
Decrease in cash balances	2,880,453	
	<u>152,839,494</u>	<u>167,178,258</u>
Uses of Funds		
Payments related to program activities		
Payment of grants	245,648,085*	235,152,137*
Project expenditures	16,341,269	13,639,545
Program management expenses	13,470,214	12,854,621
General management expenses	7,072,608	7,462,862
Partial cost of new buildings (net of depreciation)	220,499	5,467,269
Increase in cash balances		4,926,372
Program-related investments	4,575,625	
	<u>287,328,300</u>	<u>279,502,806</u>
Net disposition of securities to meet deficiency in income	<u>\$134,488,806*</u>	<u>\$112,324,548*</u>

*Includes \$20.8 million market value of 407,040 shares in 1969 and \$24.3 million market value of 455,081 shares in 1968 of Ford Motor Company stock delivered in lieu of cash to grantees in payment of grant obligations.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1:

Market values are based on quotations where available. Securities for which quotations are not available are valued at cost which, in the aggregate, does not exceed estimated realizable value. Investments for which there were no market quotations available, consisting primarily of securities purchased through direct negotiations and money market instruments, amounted to \$430,991,494 at September 30, 1969 and \$530,408,657 at September 30, 1968.

Note 2:

The carrying value of the Ford Motor Company Class A stock is adjusted on September 30 of each year to an amount equivalent to the approximate equity per share as indicated by the financial statements of the Ford Motor Company at December 31 of the preceding year. Accordingly, the carrying value of the Class A stock was adjusted from \$43 to \$41 per share at September 30, 1968 and from \$41 to \$45 per

share at September 30, 1969. Class A stock is convertible or exchangeable, under limited conditions, into Ford Motor Company common stock, the closing price of which on the New York Stock Exchange on September 30, 1969 was \$43½ per share.

Note 3:

Land owned by the Foundation is carried at cost. Buildings are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Balances for land and buildings are as follows:

	September 30	
	1969	1968
New York:		
Land	\$ 3,735,674	\$ 3,731,011
Office building (less accumulated depreciation of \$763,919 in 1969 and \$341,667 in 1968)	20,070,237	20,167,951
New Delhi office building (less accumulated depreciation of \$26,000 in 1969)	1,627,926	1,345,618
Housing facilities in Kenya and Colombia (less accumulated depreciation of \$9,761 in 1969 and \$5,652 in 1968)	117,196	121,305
	<u>\$25,551,033</u>	<u>\$25,365,885</u>

Depreciation on buildings is recorded using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful lives. The policy of the Foundation is to write off furniture and equipment in the year acquired by charges to the Income Fund.

Note 4:

At September 30, 1969, the Foundation had made loan commitments to borrowers totaling \$51,175,000 for the purchase of fixed income securities and \$41,016,000 for the purchase of fixed income securities with equity participations. The Foundation has guaranteed to various lending institutions loans of \$6,750,000 made by such institutions to companies which qualify under its previously announced policy of program-related investments.

Opinion of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Trustees of The Ford Foundation:

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and related income and principal fund statements present fairly the financial position of the Ford Foundation at September 30, 1969, and its income, expenses, and changes in fund balances for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at September 30, 1969, by correspondence with the depositories.

Price Waterhouse & Co.
New York, N. Y.
December 4, 1969

Statement of Appropriations for the year ended September 30, 1969

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 second column shows appropriations approved during fiscal 1969. The third column shows the total of grants and projects approved in 1969 from this year's or previous appropriations. Detailed lists of grants and projects are given respectively in the statements that begin on pages 93 and 157.

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1969
Education and Research				
Program development	\$3,098,610	\$44,717,505	\$39,285,088	\$8,531,027
Higher Education				
Business education and economic research	337,854	(31,548)	306,306	
Center for Human Sciences (Paris)	110,000			110,000
Engineering education improvement	24,000			24,000
Hampshire College establishment	3,000,000		3,000,000	
University urban studies programs	6,579,830		2,715,431	3,864,399
Public Education				
Comprehensive school improvement programs	7,010		(701)	7,711
Experiments in cooperative education	90,700			90,700
Higher education for disadvantaged students	540,847		352,042	188,805
Improvement of television instruction	125,600		75,000	50,600
Strengthening teacher preparation	143,378		(7,541)	150,919
	<u>\$14,057,829</u>	<u>\$44,685,957</u>	<u>\$45,725,625</u>	<u>\$13,018,161</u>
National Affairs				
Program development		\$33,707,647	\$30,101,895	\$3,605,752
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility	\$3,400,000			3,400,000
East River-Turtle Bay Fund	250,000		30,000	220,000
Economic performance of government	522,500		310,600	211,900
Experimental manpower projects	1,330,500		810,115	520,385
Improving equality of education, economic, and housing opportunity	4,458,219		4,253,219	205,000
Legal internship and criminal-law training	276,167	(27,880)	239,787	8,500
Minority internships in state and local institutions	210,000			210,000
Private social-action programs in Detroit	1,442,500		1,442,500	
Regional councils of government	175,000			175,000
Research and action on race, poverty, and social disorder	1,483,067		1,483,067	

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1969
Research and training in American liberties	23,785		23,785	
Research on incentives and motivation among the poor	2,261,600		500,852	1,760,748
United Nations Development Corporation	3,250,000		3,250,000	
Urban Coalition	700,000		700,000	
Urban system analysis in New York City	900,000		900,000	
Resources and Environment				
Environmental studies and teaching experiments	686,251		407,687	278,564
Fellowships in land-use law	380,000			380,000
Graduate training in ecology and resource management	540,950		163,650	377,300
Preservation of scientific and wildlife areas	800,000			800,000
	<u>\$23,090,539</u>	<u>\$33,679,767</u>	<u>\$44,617,157</u>	<u>\$12,153,149</u>
Humanities and the Arts				
Program development		\$14,611,152	\$6,213,448	\$8,397,704
Advanced training in archeology	\$347,500			347,500
Catalogues of fine-arts museums	289,245		31,037	258,208
Center for literary translations	750,000	(500,000)		250,000
Experiments, studies, and demonstrations in the arts	2,087,184		99,953	1,987,231
Fellowships and grants-in-aid	1,796,552		620,324	1,176,228
Humanistic research and scholarship	306,859	5,000,000	24,946	5,281,913
Independent art schools and music conservatories	4,373,200			4,373,200
Strengthening artistic and humanistic resources	6,212,363		(35,000)	6,247,363
Training of fine-arts museum personnel	591,070			591,070
	<u>\$16,753,973</u>	<u>\$19,111,152</u>	<u>\$ 6,954,708</u>	<u>\$28,910,417</u>
Public Broadcasting				
Program development		\$3,691,405		\$3,691,405
Development of public television	\$4,580,000		\$4,580,000	
Matching grants for community channels	28,687		28,687	
National programming for public television	8,000,000	3,925,000	11,618,700	306,300
Noncommercial radio projects	494,500		137,500	357,000
Project for New Television Programming	3,376	5,000,000	4,253,922	749,454
	<u>\$13,106,563</u>	<u>\$12,616,405</u>	<u>\$20,618,809</u>	<u>\$ 5,104,159</u>

	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year NEW APPRO- PRIATIONS (Reductions)	GRANTS & PROJECTS APPROVED (Reductions)	BALANCE Sept. 30, 1969
International				
Program development	\$7,565,660	\$48,277,800	\$44,978,052	\$10,865,408
Development Assistance				
Delhi University development	2,871,000		450,000	2,421,000
Food production in India			(54,036)	54,036
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	3,250,000	5,000,000	3,250,000	5,000,000
Strengthening of Indian public health administration	476,846		309,881	166,965
European and International Affairs				
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists	250,000		250,000	
Foreign policy studies and arms control studies		1,000,000		1,000,000
International studies	20,000	3,000,000	412,500	2,607,500
Overseas professional service fellowships	201,225		201,225	
United Nations International School		2,000,000		2,000,000
Population				
Program development	280,831	8,012,863	7,886,065	407,629
Mid-career fellowships in population	66,240		66,240	
Training and research in reproductive biology	1,416	6,000,000	5,948,385	53,031
	<u>\$14,983,218</u>	<u>\$73,290,663</u>	<u>\$63,698,312</u>	<u>\$24,575,569</u>
General				
Edison Institute		\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	
Philanthropic services in the Michigan area	\$550,000		300,000	\$250,000
Rapid actions to meet critical situations in the nation	213,870		(88,750)	302,620
Reductions, of less than \$5,000 each, from ten appropriations made in past years		(14,591)	(14,591)	
	<u>\$ 763,870</u>	<u>\$19,985,409</u>	<u>\$20,196,659</u>	<u>\$ 552,620</u>
Totals—Appropriations	<u>\$82,755,992</u>	<u>\$203,369,353</u>	<u>\$201,811,270*</u>	<u>\$84,314,075</u>

*This total consists of grants of \$184,782,300 and projects of \$17,028,970.

Statement of Grants for the year ended September 30, 1969

The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The second column shows grants approved in 1969. The third column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1969 fiscal year.

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Education and Research				
PUBLIC EDUCATION				
New Approaches to Learning				
Adaptation of British primary school reform to the United States				
Education Development Center		\$90,000	\$36,000	\$54,000
National Association of Independent Schools		10,000	10,000	
Schools Council for Curriculum Reform		30,000	30,000	
Alaska, University of				
Conference on Indian and Eskimo education		56,500	56,500	
Books for the disadvantaged				
National Book Committee		23,500		23,500
Smithsonian Institution	\$210,000		133,500	76,500
Center for the Arts of Indian America				
Cultural programs for Indian schools	150,000		145,000	5,000
Committee for Community Educational Development (Boston)				
Planning of experimental school system	290,000		290,000	
Comprehensive school improvement programs				
Brentwood (Long Island) Public Schools	47,093		47,093	
Duke University	1,059,482		714,922	344,560
Emory University	1,590,875		323,941	1,266,934
George Peabody College for Teachers	625,361		200,000	425,361
Huntsville (Ala.) City Board of Education	1,646,400		582,150	1,064,250
Oregon State Department of Education		(30,050)	(30,050)	
Tulane University	888,256		647,295	240,961
Cooperative work-study programs				
Bloomfield College	51,900		34,000	17,900
Detroit Institute of Technology	23,500		23,500	
Golden Gate College	17,200		17,200	
National Commission for Cooperative Education	65,000		65,000	
Rutgers University	42,800		28,700	14,100
San Mateo Junior College District	22,500		22,500	
Council for Public Schools (Boston)				
In-service training for metropolitan teachers		58,450	36,531	21,919

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Development of school curriculum and teaching materials				
California, University of	75,000			75,000
Chicago, University of	23,775			23,775
Constitutional Rights Foundation	25,000		25,000	
Council for the Study of Mankind	25,000		12,500	12,500
Foreign Policy Association		103,600		103,600
Hofstra University	47,800		47,800	
Joint Council on Economic Education	58,000			58,000
University of Pittsburgh, Learning Research and Development Center		200,155		200,155
Schools Council for Curriculum and Examinations		15,000		15,000
Science Service, Inc.		50,000	25,000	25,000
Yeshiva University	10,332	5,000	15,332	
Development of tutorial programs				
Indiana University Foundation	227,020		73,850	153,170
Philadelphia Board of Education		440,000	246,667	193,333
System Development Corporation	221,164		158,520	62,644
Yeshiva University, Albert Einstein College of Medicine	71,750		56,750	15,000
Educational programs for disadvantaged students				
California, University of (Berkeley)		19,570	19,570	
Center for Applied Linguistics	325,000		172,500	152,500
National Child Labor Committee		63,030		63,030
New Haven Board of Education	74,025		74,025	
New Jersey State Department of Education	91,000		91,000	
Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction	28,952			28,952
Pittsburgh Public Schools		(19,714)	(19,714)	
Yale University (Child Study Center)	485,167		32,778	452,389
Harvard University				
Graduate School of Education		118,346		118,346
Study of language programs for preschool children		44,148	44,148	
Instructional television projects				
Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications	47,105	75,000	47,105	75,000
National Educational Television		1,000,000	400,000	600,000
London, University of				
Research on educational achievement	26,221	37,303	26,221	37,303
Multi-Culture Institute (San Francisco)				
Preservation of ethnic identity of minorities		200,000	90,000	110,000
National Merit Scholarship Corporation				
Scholarship program	1,900,000		1,900,000	
National School Volunteer Program, Inc.				
Advisory services for teacher-aide programs	37,500		37,500	
Nevada State Department of Education				
Western states small school development	200,000		200,000	
Philadelphia Board of Education				
Parkway School		100,000	90,000	10,000
Programmed and computer-assisted learning				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	84,758			84,758
Washington, University of	79,942			79,942

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Research, experiments, and curriculum development in vocational and technical education				
Broward County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction	79,000		61,000	18,000
Education Development Center	75,000		75,000	
New Jersey State Department of Education		303,460	68,900	234,560
New York University	270,167			270,167
Wentworth Institute	300,000		300,000	
Wisconsin, University of	191,044		191,044	
Research on educational products and facilities				
Educational Facilities Laboratories	4,650,000		2,000,000	2,650,000
Institute for Educational Development	60,000		60,000	
Research on intelligence testing and learning problems				
Center for Applied Linguistics	21,860		21,860	
Educational Records Bureau	118,625		118,625	
Geneva, University of		65,380		65,380
South Carolina, Office of the Governor				
Training sessions for kindergarten teachers		22,000	22,000	
Syracuse University				
Distribution of adult education materials		100,000		100,000
The Role of Students				
Drug education and therapy				
Arlington, Massachusetts Public Schools		37,260	23,290	13,970
California, University of (Berkeley)		183,557	64,061	119,496
Michigan, University of				
Program to reduce conflict in high schools	137,500		137,500	
New York City Board of Education				
Street-worker intern program		48,281	48,281	
Tilton School				
Water pollution research		65,000	37,500	27,500
Reorganizing Urban Education				
Harvard University				
Research on <i>de facto</i> school segregation	880			880
Research on effects of social change on children		34,614	34,614	
Integrated Education Associates				
Support of journal, <i>Integrated Education</i>	30,000		30,000	
New York City educational reform				
New York City Board of Education		30,000		30,000
New York University	44,000		44,000	
Program for Action by Citizens in Education				
Cleveland area human relations curriculum		125,000	75,000	50,000
School decentralization and community participation efforts				
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund		5,000	5,000	
Citizens Union Research Foundation		50,000		50,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Cornell University		79,300	21,000	58,300
Hartford Board of Education		43,000	43,000	
Public Education Association	7,000		7,000	
Queens College of the City University of New York	404,620	123,000	467,620	60,000
Siloam Presbyterian Church	43,081		43,081	
United Parents Associations of New York City	22,603		22,603	
Shaker Heights (Ohio) Board of Education Curriculum development and teacher retraining		165,547		165,547
Financing, Management, and Measurement				
Academy for Educational Development Research on the politics of education		33,500	33,500	
Arkansas, State of Educational resource planning		90,000		90,000
Education Commission of the States National assessment of educational achievement		560,000	300,000	260,000
Education Development Center Report on legal aspects of accreditation		12,500	12,500	
Educational data-processing systems				
Iowa, State University of	112,500		112,500	
National Catholic Education Association		25,000	25,000	
Elementary, secondary, and junior college teacher training programs				
Alaska, University of	167,804		105,986	61,818
California, University of (Berkeley)	4,727		4,727	
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	98,990		98,990	
Chicago Board of Education	150,000	(106,750)	43,250	
Cleveland Board of Education	12,500	(6,000)	6,500	
Converse College	35,000		34,800	200
Detroit Board of Education	37,500	(12,000)	25,500	
Emory University	8,537		8,537	
Fairleigh Dickinson University	60,000			60,000
George Washington University	47,202		47,202	
Harvard University		11,600	11,600	
Indiana University Foundation	60,100		60,100	
Junior College District of St. Louis	273,409		114,460	158,949
Mississippi State University	307,952	(7,516)	185,050	115,386
National University Extension Association	7,000		7,000	
New York University	18,750		18,750	
Puerto Rico Department of Education	354,913		279,117	75,796
Teachers College of Columbia University	5,000			5,000
Tennessee, University of	117,656		71,359	46,297
Webster College	14,131		14,131	
George Washington University Traveling seminars for Congressional and Federal office staffs		172,500	68,500	104,000
Institute for Educational Development Study of state retirement plans for superintendents		120,550	70,550	50,000
Institute of International Education Japanese-American teacher exchange programs		20,310	20,310	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Research on financing of public education				
Colorado State University Research Foundation	9,250		9,250	
National Committee for Support of the Public Schools		7,500	7,500	
Syracuse University Research Corporation		87,093		87,093
Urban Coalition		179,850		179,850
Southwest Council of La Raza				
Conferences for Mexican-American school trustees		21,595	21,595	
Studies of National Teacher Corps				
Massachusetts, University of	55,000	(55,000)		
National Education Association	134,580		107,664	26,916
National University Extension Association		55,000	55,000	
Training of educational administrators				
Claremont Graduate School and University Center		31,405	31,405	
George Washington University	335,600		170,000	165,600
National Catholic Education Association	10,000	2,287	12,287	
National Education Association		25,000	25,000	
New York, State University of	344,700		38,825	305,875
Ohio State University College of Education		38,500		38,500
Pennsylvania, University of		58,000		58,000
Philadelphia Board of Public Education		450,000	50,000	400,000
Stanford University	21,350		21,350	
Wisconsin, University of		34,950		34,950
Washington International School				
Site acquisition		500,000	500,000	
	<u>20,154,409</u>	<u>6,520,111</u>	<u>14,132,108</u>	<u>12,542,412</u>

HIGHER EDUCATION

Academic Reform

Academic planning and research

City University of New York (York College)	16,500		7,125	9,375
Cornell University	15,000		15,000	
Inter-American University (Puerto Rico)	75,000		37,500	37,500
Puerto Rico, University of	175,945		119,025	56,920
Stanford University	37,000		37,000	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences				
Studies of education in developed countries	35,000		23,500	11,500
American Association for Higher Education				
General support		100,000		100,000
Canadian Association of University Teachers				
Study of government-university relations	89,100		89,100	
Chicago, University of				
Legal study of student protests	15,000			15,000
Development of private universities and liberal arts colleges				
Alaska, University of		(86,383)	(86,383)	
Barnard College	341,268			341,268
Birmingham-Southern College	960,267			960,267
Chicago, University of	7,111,224		7,111,224	
Columbia University	15,631,847			15,631,847

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Davidson College	407,317		407,317	
DePauw University	1,435,235		710,224	725,011
Dickinson College	1,532,277		472,380	1,059,897
Duke University	6,354,000		1,264,275	5,089,725
Emory University	4,000,649		4,000,649	
Furman University	1,579,615		1,333,333	246,282
Hampshire College		3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Hendrix College	1,026,158		1,026,158	
Hofstra University	46,694			46,694
Millsaps College	1,172,755		522,793	649,962
New York University	8,550,105		5,755,414	2,794,691
Radcliffe College	2,500,000		1,166,019	1,333,981
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	295,451			295,451
Redlands, University of	1,340,610		1,028,322	312,288
St. Louis University	1,618,985		1,618,985	
Southwestern at Memphis	306,467		306,467	
Teachers College (Columbia University)	2,323,392		397,125	1,926,267
Trinity College (Conn.)	663,154		663,154	
Vanderbilt University	4,279,625			4,279,625
Washington University	4,122,863			4,122,863
Editorial Projects for Education Support for <i>Chronicle of Higher Education</i>		300,000	90,000	210,000
Educational Testing Service Graduate school fellowship service	60,500		37,500	23,000
Faculty and curriculum development Connecticut, University of McMaster College Prescott College	43,373 11,394	30,000	30,000 34,748 11,394	8,625
Independent study and honors programs California Institute of Technology Harvard University Lake Forest College New School for Social Research Pomona College	61,142 103,000 178,000 20,000	32,700	32,700 61,142 44,021 12,500	58,979 178,000 7,500
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for colleges and universities Arizona, University of Brown University Chicago, University of Cornell University Georgia, University of Michigan, University of New Hampshire, University of New York University	4,356 9,500 122,858 68,373 371,750 3,377 262,502 91,422	(21,496) (9,500) (126,358) (69,525)	(17,140) (3,500) (1,152) 93,113 215,275 91,422	278,637 3,377 47,227
Programs in intercollegiate cooperation New England Board of Higher Education Vanderbilt University		125,000 50,000	50,000 20,000	75,000 30,000
Radcliffe College Student summer programs	7,400		7,400	
Student involvement in educational research and reform California, University of (Los Angeles) Chicago, University of Massachusetts, University of (Amherst) Oregon, University of United States National Student Association	315,000	4,000 10,000 95,000 14,000	35,000 14,000 85,000	4,000 10,000 60,000 230,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Studies and experiments in university governance				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		75,000		75,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	500,000		126,000	374,000
Columbia University		20,000	20,000	
Cornell University		50,000	50,000	
Stanford University	1,000,000		187,500	812,500
Yale University		14,700		14,700
University Financing and Management				
American Council on Education				
Administrative internships for higher education	493,013		116,000	377,013
General support	2,635,000		620,000	2,015,000
Catholic University of Louvain				
Additional university management staff		25,300		25,300
Common Fund for Nonprofit Organizations				
Management of endowment funds		800,000		800,000
Corporate 1% Program for Higher Education, Inc.				
Nationwide program of aid to higher education	237,500		50,000	187,500
Development and testing of new management techniques				
California, University of (Berkeley)	430,000		180,000	250,000
George Washington University		163,000	37,275	125,725
Georgia, University of		250,000		250,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		466,000	163,977	302,023
Princeton University	214,800		116,647	98,153
Stanford University	528,000		165,000	363,000
Toronto, University of	550,000		175,000	375,000
Improvement of college admissions procedures				
Associated Colleges of the Midwest	93,898		27,943	65,955
Williams College	54,061			54,061
London School of Economics and Political Science				
Research on higher education		75,000	19,410	55,590
Research on educational costs and management				
California Institute of Technology	25,000		25,000	
California, University of (Irvine)		130,000	21,666	108,334
London School of Economics and Political Science		120,000	8,570	111,430
Wooster, College of	10,000		10,000	
Stony Brook Foundation, Inc.				
University development planning	70,000		35,000	35,000
Yale University				
Planning and improvement fund	3,500,000		1,625,000	1,875,000
Study of university's investments		10,300		10,300
Social and Humanistic Studies				
Advanced study in the social sciences				
Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences		6,000,000		
Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton)	1,500,000	1,500,000	7,500,000	1,500,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Doctoral studies in the humanities and social sciences				
California, University of (Berkeley)	1,260,000	650,000	267,000	1,643,000
Chicago, University of	790,700	739,000	90,745	1,438,955
Cornell University	2,894,883	539,000	1,011,200	2,422,683
Denver, University of	200,000		14,041	185,959
Emory University	294,400		22,867	271,533
Harvard University	2,049,114	444,000	1,063,347	1,429,767
Johns Hopkins University	368,422		56,945	311,477
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		200,000		200,000
Michigan, University of	1,174,750	625,000	508,438	1,291,312
Minnesota, University of	296,850		23,300	273,550
New York, State University of (Buffalo)		250,000	30,000	220,000
Pennsylvania, University of	1,119,300	620,000	207,260	1,532,040
Princeton University	1,400,000	600,000	832,886	1,167,114
Rice University	957,573		195,533	762,040
Stanford University	1,840,000	425,000	1,482,937	782,063
Washington University	287,500		50,000	237,500
Wisconsin, University of	936,000	669,000	689,599	915,401
Yale University	1,500,318	665,000	815,975	1,349,343
Economic education and training				
Catholic University of Louvain	400,000		41,000	359,000
International Association of Students in Economic and Commercial Sciences	20,000			20,000
International Economic Association	220,000		35,000	185,000
Japan Committee for Economic Development	16,000			16,000
Joint Council on Economic Education	175,000		175,000	
Faculty research fellowships				
American University		18,360	18,360	
Brandeis University		10,728	10,728	
Brown University		24,600	24,600	
California, University of (Berkeley)		12,646	12,646	
California, University of (Davis)		13,580	13,580	
California, University of (Irvine)		18,715	18,715	
Carnegie-Mellon University		26,200	26,200	
Chicago, University of		37,378	37,378	
Columbia University		14,450	14,450	
Connecticut, University of		14,950	14,950	
Cornell University		11,555	11,555	
Florida State University		13,800	13,800	
Harvard University		17,692	17,692	
Illinois, University of		16,600	16,600	
Iowa, State University of		15,500	15,500	
Johns Hopkins University		27,776	27,776	
Kansas State University		11,917	11,917	
Kent State University		13,214	13,214	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		11,225	11,225	
Miami, University of		16,500	16,500	
Michigan, University of		29,690	29,690	
New York, State University of (Albany)		13,722	13,722	
North Carolina, University of		19,113	19,113	
Northwestern University		30,682	30,682	
Oregon, University of		17,220	17,220	
Pennsylvania, University of		31,090	31,090	
Princeton University		13,000	13,000	
Rice University		16,111	16,111	
Southern California, University of		11,064	11,064	
Stanford University		37,154	37,154	
Texas, University of		14,000	14,000	
Tulane University		13,273	13,273	
Virginia, University of		16,500	16,500	
Wisconsin, University of		48,073	48,073	
Yale University		50,994	41,743	9,251

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Individual research projects				
Brown University		44,000	44,000	
Colorado, University of		35,000		35,000
Harvard University	25,000	25,000	5,000	45,000
Pittsburgh, University of	35,000		15,000	20,000
Urban Institute		50,000	50,000	
Kenyon College				
Public affairs conferences	51,000		13,500	37,500
Research and information on health economics				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	57,500		52,000	5,500
Johns Hopkins University	17,250		17,250	
Yale University	332,500		70,000	262,500
Research and training in business and economics				
Michigan, University of	354,000		150,000	204,000
National Bureau of Economic Research		2,000,000		2,000,000
Pittsburgh, University of	20,000			20,000
Purdue Research Foundation	40,000		20,000	20,000
Stanford University		(14,345)	(14,345)	
Washington, University of	40,000		20,000	20,000
Western Ontario, University of	189,000		120,000	69,000
Yale University	50,000		25,000	25,000
Social Science Research Council				
International conferences	200,000		25,000	175,000
Social science research in Europe				
Association for the History of Civilization— Marc Bloch Association		115,000	14,500	100,500
Bristol, University of		80,000	10,000	70,000
Catholic University of Louvain		80,000		80,000
Social Science Research Council		400,000		400,000
Studies of international business and economics				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	13,750		13,750	
Columbia University	299,000		60,353	238,647
Harvard University	1,065,000		238,000	827,000
Pittsburgh, University of	105,987	(105,094)	893	
Rochester, University of		105,094	85,000	20,094
Urban affairs research and training				
California, University of (Berkeley)		250,000	125,000	125,000
Chicago, University of	1,390,500		1,092,000	298,500
Columbia University	944,250	2,065,431	1,744,250	1,265,431
Johns Hopkins University		500,000	42,618	457,382
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,757,468		1,084,501	672,967
Miami, University of		300,000		300,000
North Carolina, University of		(30,664)	(30,664)	
Northwestern University		700,000	75,000	625,000
Princeton University		650,000		650,000
Southwest Center for Advanced Studies	42,250		36,500	5,750
Vanderbilt University		350,000	37,000	313,000
Yale University		350,000	42,000	308,000
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation				
Doctoral fellowships	1,200,000	1,200,000	600,000	1,800,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
European and International Educational Development				
Advanced studies and scholarly exchange				
Association for the History of Civilization—				
Marc Bloch Association	230,000		105,000	125,000
Cambridge Center for Social Studies	46,500		20,000	26,500
Clare College (Cambridge University)	50,000		50,000	
European Institute of Business Administration	58,500		26,000	32,500
Harvard University	152,579			152,579
Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research (Vienna)	175,000	(100,000)	75,000	
Institute of Research and Publications (Madrid)	87,784		33,000	54,784
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	80,000		80,000	
Naples, University of	92,379		18,834	73,545
Princeton University	125,000		107,000	18,000
Queen's College (Oxford)	60,000		12,000	48,000
Rikkyo University	33,485		33,485	
Social Science Research Council	218,175		108,300	109,875
Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers				
Informational activities	39,000		29,000	10,000
Churchill College (Cambridge University)				
Overseas fellows program	150,000		20,900	129,100
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement				
Cross-national study of educational achievement	150,000		75,000	75,000
European secondary school curricula				
International Baccalaureate Office	90,182	200,000	90,182	200,000
London, University of	25,000	5,500	30,500	
Management training and research				
Cambridge University	93,000			93,000
Center for Social and Industrial Research		150,000		150,000
Council for International Progress in Management	16,850		16,850	
Harvard University	61,000	42,000	79,000	24,000
Instituto Superiore per Imprenditori e Dirigenti d'Azienda		50,000		50,000
International Management Development Institute	52,400		18,400	34,000
London Business School Charitable Trust		300,000	3,060	296,940
Manchester, University of		300,000	11,860	288,140
National Institute of Economic and Social Research (London)		100,000	50,000	50,000
Warwick, University of	246,280		37,920	208,360
York University (Toronto)		500,000	100,000	400,000
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris)				
Center for Educational Innovation and Research	1,000,000		320,000	680,000
Royal Society (London)				
Expansion of international scientific program	97,340		58,860	38,480
U.S. Educational Foundation in Greece				
Greek economic research		110,000	40,000	70,000
Engineering Education and Science				
Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy				
Construction of telescope in Chile	3,510,000		1,140,000	2,370,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Cornell University				
Teaching and research in biology	563,966		114,537	449,429
Engineering faculty and curriculum development				
American Society for Engineering Education	700,000		110,000	590,000
California, University of (Berkeley)	63,250		27,500	35,750
California, University of (Los Angeles)	52,000		20,000	32,000
Michigan, University of	30,000		30,000	
Tennessee, University of (with Oak Ridge National Laboratory)	210,000		160,000	50,000
Harvard University				
Documentary films on Enrico Fermi	38,500			38,500
National Academy of Sciences				
Partial endowment funds	2,499,996		1,666,664	833,332
National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements				
System of radiation measurement		37,000	37,000	
Research and training in atmospheric sciences and oceanography				
Harvard University	18,000		9,000	9,000
International Council of Scientific Unions	50,000		50,000	
International Society of Radiology	37,000	(37,000)		
Marine Biological Laboratory	2,200,000			2,200,000
Medical Research Council (London)	110,000		38,000	72,000
Journalism Education				
Advanced training and seminars				
Columbia University	142,500		50,000	92,500
Northwestern University	486,000		230,000	256,000
Southern Newspaper Publishers Association	425,000		105,200	319,800
Southern Regional Education Board	65,500	(85,010)	(19,510)	
Stanford University	394,030	1,000,000	62,750	1,331,280
	<u>123,090,183</u>	<u>32,003,722</u>	<u>61,426,409</u>	<u>93,667,496</u>
MINORITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION				
Predominantly Negro Colleges				
American Association of University Professors				
Development of policies on faculty rights		86,121	21,112	65,009
Atlanta University				
In-service and graduate training for librarians	231,708	34,410	70,118	196,000
Clark College				
Strengthening of student newspapers		126,445	100,000	26,445
Curricular conferences and seminars				
Dillard University		5,061	5,061	
Fisk University		10,650	10,650	
Institute for Services to Education		21,400	21,400	
Morgan State College		6,463	6,463	
Southern University		7,998	7,998	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Faculty recruitment, training, and exchange				
Southern Education Program, Inc.	108,500		43,400	65,100
Tougaloo College	126,088			126,088
Governance studies				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences		63,000	33,000	30,000
Board of National Missions of the United				
Presbyterian Church in the United States		47,250	23,625	23,625
Lincoln University (Pa.)		8,000		8,000
Improvement of business and fund raising practices				
Atlanta University			(3,400)	3,400
Benedict College	225,603	21,000	153,115	93,488
Dillard University		19,800	19,800	
Fisk University		20,300	20,300	
Huston-Tillotson College		21,000	21,000	
Northfield and Mount Herman Schools		9,000	9,000	
Piedmont University Center of North Carolina	55,320		22,904	32,416
Southern University		60,000	60,000	
Texas College		19,500	19,500	
Texas Southern University	189,360		94,960	94,400
Tougaloo College		20,700	20,700	
Improvement of student personnel services				
Association of College Unions-International		37,600		37,600
Howard University		188,232		188,232
North Carolina A&T State University		43,545	43,545	
Persons Responsive to Educational Problems		28,650	9,550	19,100
Lincoln University (Pa.)				
Academic development and remedial training	150,333		54,666	95,667
Methodist Church, Board of Higher Education				
Study of Methodist-affiliated colleges	34,250		34,250	
Miles College				
Development office and freshman studies	308,750		140,750	168,000
New career opportunities for Negroes				
College Placement Services	101,000	299,700	165,000	235,700
National Urban League		(37,235)	(37,235)	
Southern Regional Education Board		150,000	138,000	12,000
Programs and studies to advance intercollegiate cooperation				
Alcorn A. & M. College	10,000	19,875	29,875	
Atlanta University Center Corporation	189,600	15,000	141,400	63,200
National Council of Churches of Christ	90,000		49,965	40,035
Texas Association of Developing Colleges	60,000	105,000	40,000	125,000
Tougaloo College		50,000	25,000	25,000
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools				
Paperback books for students	2,000		2,000	
Research on assistance to Negro colleges	40,000		20,000	20,000
Southern Education Foundation				
Cooperation among Negro and white colleges	12,850		12,850	
Self-studies by Negro colleges	62,500	126,513	86,500	102,513
Staff assistance for college presidents				
Clark College		70,000		70,000
Xavier College		55,400		55,400

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Total institutional development				
Fisk University		800,000	335,154	464,846
Hampton Institute	560,045		264,660	295,385
Shaw University	1,221,872		719,438	502,434
Tuskegee Institute	841,050		610,200	230,850
Expanding Opportunities				
College Entrance Examination Board				
New college admissions tests		387,500		387,500
Efforts to increase Negro private school enrollment				
Anne C. Stouffer Foundation	25,000		25,000	
Independent Schools Talent Search Program	133,333		66,667	66,666
Negro Student Fund	127,000		42,000	85,000
Faculty study awards				
Akron, University of		8,950	8,950	
Alabama A. & M. College		12,000	12,000	
Atlanta University		9,707	9,707	
Bank Street College of Education		26,292	26,292	
Barber-Scotia College		8,690	8,690	
Bethel College		9,662	9,662	
Bethune-Cookman College		7,416	7,416	
Bowie State College		9,616	9,616	
Brevard Junior College		11,450	11,450	
Bronx Community College		12,775	12,775	
Brooklyn College		22,166	22,166	
California State College (Los Angeles)		8,953	8,953	
Catholic University		8,150	8,150	
Cerritos College		11,495	11,495	
Chicago City Junior College		9,775	9,775	
Clark College		24,533	24,533	
Colorado State College		9,250	9,250	
Diablo Valley College		10,670	10,670	
District of Columbia Teachers College		14,015	14,015	
Fisk University		8,050	8,050	
Florida A. & M. College		30,622	30,622	
Fort Valley State College		26,699	26,699	
Fresno State College		11,266	11,266	
Friends University		10,167	10,167	
Grambling College		7,900	7,900	
Hampton Institute		15,930	15,930	
Herbert H. Lehman College		11,500	11,500	
Howard University		35,126	35,126	
Illinois State University		10,900	10,900	
Kentucky State College		7,600	7,600	
Lane College		7,600	7,600	
Langston University		9,250	9,250	
LaSalle College		9,525	9,525	
Lincoln University (Pa.)		6,775	6,775	
Los Angeles, City College of		24,017	24,017	
Lowell State College		10,883	10,883	
Macomb County College		7,325	7,325	
Marist College		7,375	7,375	
Maryland, University of		8,875	8,875	
Miami-Dade Junior College		6,805	6,805	
Mississippi Valley State College		6,475	6,475	
Mobile State Junior College		8,947	8,947	
Monterey Peninsula College		10,378	10,378	
Morris Brown College		18,554	18,554	
Norfolk State College		18,125	18,125	
North Carolina A&T College		17,766	17,766	
North Carolina Central University		33,485	33,485	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Northern Iowa, University of		9,751	9,751	
Northern Virginia Community College		9,067	9,067	
Ohio University		9,109	9,109	
Paul Quinn College		8,332	8,332	
Pennsylvania State University		7,435	7,435	
Philander Smith College		6,957	6,957	
Prairie View A. & M. College		7,615	7,615	
San Jose State College		10,900	10,900	
Santa Barbara City College		9,835	9,835	
Savannah State College		24,515	24,515	
South Carolina State College		10,388	10,388	
Southern University		69,569	69,569	
Stillman College		20,442	20,442	
Talladega College		7,874	7,874	
Texas Southern University		10,999	10,999	
Tuskegee Institute		9,250	9,250	
Union College		8,475	8,475	
Virginia State College		7,875	7,875	
Virginia Union College		8,700	8,700	
Voorhees College		15,100	15,100	
Wayne State University		16,720	16,720	
Wichita State University		8,425	8,425	
Wilson City College		16,895	16,895	
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students				
Computerized data analysis system		185,000	75,000	110,000
Recruiting, tutoring, and counseling minorities enrolled in white colleges				
American Association of Junior Colleges		100,000	25,000	75,000
Baldwin-Wallace College	34,600		34,600	
Boston Theological Institute		47,100		47,100
Brown University		33,656	33,656	
California Council for Educational Opportunity	100,000		45,000	55,000
Claremont Graduate School and University Center		33,510		33,510
Cleveland Commission on Higher Education		50,000	50,000	
Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students		398,000	42,000	356,000
Fellowship of Concerned University Students (Mass.)		19,400	19,400	
Higher Education Coordinating Council of Metropolitan St. Louis		399,908	55,431	344,477
Junior College District of St. Louis-St. Louis County		35,000		35,000
Lindenwood College	17,700	200,000	66,465	151,235
Los Angeles, City College of		40,000		40,000
Loyola University (La.)		25,000	25,000	
Marymount Manhattan College		31,520	31,520	
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst)		50,000	50,000	
Memphis State University		7,660	7,660	
Minnesota, University of	42,500		42,500	
New York, City University of		224,000	125,000	99,000
Oberlin College		28,125		28,125
Pacific, University of the		60,000		60,000
PACT, Inc. (Calif.)		10,000	10,000	
Rhode Island, State Colleges of	40,000		40,000	
Union College		41,915	41,915	
Washington University	25,000		25,000	
Wesleyan University		12,608		12,608
Wofford College		39,805	24,125	15,680
Research Foundation of the City University of New York				
Bedford-Stuyvesant community college planning		442,039		442,039

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Research on Negro under-representation in higher education				
American Association of Junior Colleges	72,200		72,200	
College Entrance Examination Board	147,500		147,500	
Princeton University	13,600		13,600	
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Training of disadvantaged pupils	119,183	358,569	386,095	91,657
Summer programs for students planning to go to graduate school				
Duke University		22,820	22,820	
Emory University		30,533	30,533	
Howard University		28,500	28,500	
Tulane University		35,841		35,841
Tuskegee Institute		26,540	26,540	
Vanderbilt University		28,694	28,694	
Yale University	500,000	125,000	525,000	100,000
Syracuse University Study of black student adjustment to white campuses		122,404		122,404
Teachers College (Columbia University) Evaluation of programs for black students		102,257	37,595	64,662
Afro-American Studies				
Atlanta University Center Corporation Collection and cataloging of papers of Martin Luther King, Jr., and other civil rights leaders		85,000	85,000	
National Endowment for the Humanities Faculty summer institutes		200,000	200,000	
Preparation of Afro-American materials Association for the Study of Negro Life and History Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History	95,494	330,000	95,494	330,000
Restoration and inventory of university archives				
Atlanta University		32,000	16,000	16,000
Fisk University		24,200	12,100	12,100
Tuskegee Institute		26,300		26,300
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Library acquisitions for predominately Negro colleges		99,300	99,300	
University study programs				
Howard University		143,567		143,567
Lincoln University		92,000	14,375	77,625
Morgan State University		150,000		150,000
Princeton University		88,300		88,300
Rutgers University		89,800		89,800
Stanford University		135,866		135,866
Yale University		184,000	28,750	155,250
	6,113,939	8,961,328	7,477,022	7,598,245
Totals—Education and Research	\$149,358,531	\$47,485,161	\$83,035,539	\$113,808,153

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National Affairs				
EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES				
Job Training and Manpower Research				
Apprenticeship training and upgrading				
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund (Workers Defense League)	\$97,250		\$97,250	
American Film Institute		\$25,000	25,000	
American Paper Institute		141,000	124,100	\$16,900
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences		12,000	12,000	
Community Film Workshop Council		62,045		62,045
Inner-City Cultural Center (Los Angeles)	275,000		100,000	175,000
Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation		35,000	35,000	
New Jersey State Department of Community Affairs	250,800	326,735	306,922	270,613
Oklahoma Industrial Development and Park Department		125,000	125,000	
Opportunities Industrialization Center (Erie, Pa.) Project Upgrade	110,000	177,380	97,429	79,951
United Planning Organization		36,000	91,667	18,333
			36,000	
Manpower program assistance				
American Society for Training and Development (Los Angeles)	92,250		73,034	19,216
Board for Fundamental Education	200,000		200,000	
Jobs Clearing House	162,000		53,333	108,667
Manpower Assistance Project	250,300	589,872	250,300	589,872
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice	251,100		251,100	
New York Urban Coalition		300,000		300,000
Skill Advancement		130,000	130,000	
Research and conferences on minority employment				
American Foundation on Automation and Employment		118,500	118,500	
California, University of (Berkeley)	24,200	190,300	24,200	190,300
California, University of (Santa Cruz)		27,256	27,256	
Cambridge Center for Social Studies	63,100		33,000	30,100
Carnegie-Mellon University	21,428		21,428	
Educational Testing Service		357,705		357,705
George Washington University	259,875		109,193	150,682
Metropolitan Applied Research Center		41,000		41,000
Pennsylvania, University of	55,000	145,000		200,000
Minority Entrepreneurship				
American Assembly Conferences and studies on black capitalism		104,500	65,000	39,500
Ghetto economic development				
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation		100,000	100,000	
Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania		314,900	188,500	126,400
Freedom House Enterprises		100,000	50,000	50,000
Negro building contractors programs				
Association of United Contractors of America Trust (New York)		260,000	85,000	175,000
Contractors' Association of Boston General and Speciality Contractors Association (Oakland)	125,000	293,325	48,900	244,425
PATH Association (Cleveland)		105,000	82,084	147,916
		225,000	20,000	205,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Technical assistance for business development				
American Jewish Congress		45,000	22,500	22,500
Baltimore Council for Equal Business Opportunity		100,000		100,000
California Green Power Foundation		43,000	43,000	
Inner-City Business Improvement Forum (Detroit)		150,000	60,000	90,000
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity	150,000	320,570	166,875	303,695
National Committee on Household Employment		100,000	75,000	25,000
National Negro Industrial and Economic Union	303,744		303,744	
Pennsylvania, University of		100,000		100,000
Potomac Institute	322,231	50,000	372,231	
Rutgers University		65,400		65,400
Southern Regional Council		33,100	33,100	
Young Men's Christian Association (Chicago)		130,000	130,000	
Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust	700,000		600,000	100,000
Rural Poverty				
Cooperative development				
Center for Community Change		100,000	58,000	42,000
Federation of Southern Cooperatives		29,700	29,700	
North Carolina, University of	25,000		25,000	
Southern Consumers' Education Foundation	228,000	140,000	298,000	70,000
Southern Regional Council		180,930	180,930	
Rural retraining programs				
Arizona Job Colleges		887,834		887,834
Home Education Livelihood Program (New Mexico)	174,983		60,907	114,076
Mississippi Research and Development Center		784,275	434,275	350,000
Welfare Reform and Research				
Chicago, University of				
Graduate social welfare policy program		17,500	5,500	12,000
Conferences on welfare and poverty				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	47,000		24,000	23,000
Temple University		15,000	15,000	
Urban Coalition		14,265	14,265	
Income-maintenance studies				
Brandeis University	60,000		60,000	
Bryn Mawr College		38,000	5,525	32,475
California, University of (Berkeley)		25,000	6,300	18,700
Citizens' Committee on Children of New York City		71,000	71,000	
Danish National Institute of Social Research		23,000	7,500	15,500
Institute for Social Research (Netherlands)		80,000	9,350	70,650
Wisconsin, University of	112,500		112,500	
Research on poverty and public assistance				
Center for Community Change		25,000	25,000	
Human Resources Research Institute		123,200	53,700	69,500
Illinois, University of		46,952	5,400	41,552
International Social Security Association		20,000	20,000	
New York University	73,400		73,400	
Rutgers University		96,900	24,225	72,675
State Communities Aid Association		50,000	50,000	
W. E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corporation	15,000		15,000	
Social policy and development				
Day Care and Child Development Council of America		340,500	109,250	231,250
National Assembly for Social Policy and Development	300,000		83,000	217,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Professional Training for Minorities				
Architecture and city planning				
American Institute of Architects Foundation		95,000	58,000	37,000
Howard University		400,000	37,750	362,250
Mississippi, University of	148,000			148,000
North Carolina, University of		180,000	17,500	162,500
Pennsylvania, University of		115,000		115,000
Pittsburgh, University of	121,125		31,500	89,625
Pratt Institute	189,600		80,000	109,600
Southern California, University of		139,650		139,650
Tuskegee Institute		350,000		350,000
Business education				
Indiana University	62,905		24,000	38,905
Texas Southern University	454,000		65,000	389,000
Washington University	300,000		300,000	
Foreign service preparation				
George Washington University	145,530		54,000	91,530
Howard University	88,366			88,366
Legal training				
American Bar Association	350,000	250,000	50,000	550,000
Denver, University of	119,120		89,461	29,659
Howard University	567,860	300,000	443,000	424,860
Texas Southern University		550,000	64,650	485,350
United Student Aid Funds		125,000		125,000
Urban Affairs Foundation				
Internships with minority-group politicians	432,000		134,000	298,000
COMMUNITY AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT				
American Indian community development				
Alaska Federation of Natives Charitable Trust	100,000		50,000	50,000
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty		38,000	38,000	
National Congress of American Indians Fund	285,000	90,000	233,525	141,475
Assistance and training for community development				
American Friends Service Committee	25,000	200,000	75,000	150,000
Center for Community Change		3,500,000	1,136,336	2,363,664
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty		357,000	357,000	
Community Renewal Society (Chicago)	332,500		190,000	142,500
National Association for Community Development		125,000	125,000	
Penn Community Services	155,000		155,000	
Southern Regional Council	81,000	1,930,500	652,500	1,359,000
Central city development				
Bedford-Stuyvesant D and S Corporation		900,000	900,000	
Comité Nuevo Centro de San Juan	75,000		75,000	
District of Columbia	300,000		300,000	
Home Advisory and Service Council of New York, Inc.				
Voluntary counseling service in family courts	390,000		20,000	370,000
Improvement of opportunities in low-income areas				
Community Progress (New Haven, Conn.)	237,500		237,500	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Congress of Racial Equality, Special Purpose Fund (Cleveland)	225,000		225,000	
North Carolina Fund	768,129		768,129	
North City Congress (Philadelphia)	35,000		35,000	
Watts Labor Community Action Committee		300,000	75,000	225,000
Westminster Neighborhood Association (Los Angeles)	48,127		48,127	
Metropolitan Applied Research Center Civil-rights internships and staff expansion	890,000		451,000	439,000
Mexican-American affairs				
Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund	2,069,767		370,328	1,699,439
Notre Dame, University of	120,000		70,000	50,000
Southwest Council of La Raza	545,717		545,717	
National Negro organizations				
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund	155,156		83,375	71,781
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	178,000	300,000	403,000	75,000
National Urban League	1,255,000		1,010,005	244,995
Philanthropic support of community experiments and research				
Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations	450,000		175,000	275,000
Texas, University of	150,000		75,000	75,000
Social-worker training in aging problems				
American Public Welfare Association	88,000		78,000	10,000
Russell Sage Foundation	38,615		38,615	
Urban Coalitions and allied efforts				
New Detroit, Inc.		1,442,500	600,000	842,500
New York Urban Coalition	100,000		100,000	
United States Jaycees' Foundation		250,000	74,327	175,673
Urban Coalition		2,950,000	700,000	2,250,000
Youth development and delinquency prevention				
Aspira		750,000	189,260	560,740
New York Institute for Human Development		80,000	33,750	46,250
New York Urban League		88,625		88,625
Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund for Racial Equality		150,000	112,500	37,500
South Forty Corporation		32,000	32,000	
Southern California, University of	86,255			86,255
Syracuse University	100,742		77,728	23,014
United Progress (Trenton)		46,500	26,000	20,500
Young Life Campaign	30,000		30,000	
Youth Board Research Institute of New York	10,000		10,000	
Youth Research	70,497		51,000	19,497
TOWARD RACIAL UNDERSTANDING				
Community dispute settlement				
American Arbitration Association	50,000	525,000	190,625	384,375
Michigan, University of	167,776		107,220	60,556
Education for clergy in urban problems				
Detroit, University of	38,500		38,500	
National Council of the Churches of Christ	40,000		20,000	20,000
Urban Training Center for Christian Mission	235,866		235,866	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Journalism training and placement				
Columbia University		250,000	200,000	50,000
New York Urban Coalition		50,000	25,000	25,000
Potomac Institute		64,500	64,500	
Scripps-Howard Foundation		143,000		143,000
Syracuse University	30,000		15,000	15,000
Virginia Council on Human Relations		123,000	61,500	61,500
Washington Journalism Center	295,500		73,875	221,625
League of Women Voters Education Fund				
Inner-city citizen education	145,000		145,000	
Mass media and race relations				
George Peabody College for Teachers	232,964		209,046	23,918
New School for Social Research	37,000	361,200	198,200	200,000
Race Relations Information Center		392,000		392,000
United Church of Christ	53,350		53,350	
Race relations improvement				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	250,000		146,795	103,205
Committee of Southern Churchmen		158,000	19,750	138,250
Project Bridge, Inc. (Cleveland)	225,000	3,527	228,527	
Synagogue Council of America		54,500	30,000	24,500
Research on racial attitudes and integration				
Brandeis University	35,000	300,000	182,250	152,750
Center for the Study of Public Policy		108,775	21,197	87,578
Cornell University	1,500		1,500	
Fisk University	144,703			144,703
Michigan, University of	85,264	4,000	59,579	29,685
Sarah Lawrence College		109,000	55,000	54,000
Tuskegee Institute	188,137		104,550	83,587
Supplementary surveys for Riot Commission				
Johns Hopkins University	75,000			75,000
National Council on Crime and Delinquency		155,000	155,000	
STRENGTHENING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT				
American Political Science Association				
Government reporting awards and fellowships	622,500			622,500
Graduate internships in state and local government	577,500		152,700	424,800
Orientation and training for state legislators	517,500		138,000	379,500
Conferences on urban problems				
American Assembly		67,500	67,500	
U.S. Conference of Mayors/National League of Cities		250,000		250,000
Cornell University				
Development of the Ithaca (N.Y.) region	182,590		130,222	52,368
Research on migrant labor at School of Industrial and Labor Relations	123,000	(27,256)	8,244	87,500
Internships in state legislatures				
Indiana University	21,000	(27,704)	(6,704)	
Kansas, University of	38,000		19,000	19,000
Massachusetts, University of	13,500		13,500	
Michigan State University	34,396		34,396	
Oklahoma State Legislative Council	44,052			44,052

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
New York City studies and projects				
City Planning Department Fund		25,000	25,000	
Fund for the City of New York	1,100,000		1,100,000	
Institute of Public Administration		96,910	75,000	21,910
Public service training and recruitment				
Administration and Management Research				
Association of New York City, Inc.	25,000	293,020	91,320	226,700
American Society for Public Administration		223,100	63,100	160,000
Council of State Governments	76,000		25,500	50,500
National Civil Service League	79,500		40,500	39,000
United States Conference of Mayors		1,200,000	560,000	640,000
Wisconsin, University of		50,000	27,500	22,500
Regional and metropolitan efforts				
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental				
Relations	25,000		25,000	
Greater Philadelphia Movement	115,000		55,000	60,000
Metropolitan Fund (Michigan)	150,000		50,000	100,000
Metropolitan Regional Council (New York)	150,000		60,000	90,000
National Association of Counties Research				
Foundation	80,000	115,000	20,000	175,000
National Services to Regional Councils		60,000	25,000	35,000
Spindletop Research	75,000		75,000	
Research and advisory services for state and local government				
Alaska, University of	365,505		85,000	280,505
Citizens Conference on State Legislatures	200,000	550,000	200,000	550,000
Detroit, University of	22,800			22,800
Governor's Advisory Council (Puerto Rico)		45,000	45,000	
Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation	256,615		256,615	
Institute of Public Administration		25,000	25,000	
National Municipal League	271,529		86,638	184,891
New Jersey State Department of Community				
Affairs		425,000	82,898	342,102
St. John's University (Minn.)	131,965		74,447	57,518
States Urban Action Center	200,000	(194,572)	5,428	
United States Conference of Mayors	86,500		62,500	24,000
Urban America		194,572	115,000	79,572
Wisconsin, University of	60,000			60,000
Urban Research and Development				
Development of United Nations area				
Fund for Area Planning and Development	3,946	100,000	72,732	31,214
United Nations Development Corporation		3,150,000	505,000	2,645,000
Experiments in use of systems analyses				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	155,975		30,565	125,410
George Washington University	177,500		177,500	
Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation	240,000		75,000	165,000
Municipal Finance Officers Association	15,307		15,307	
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers	87,500		58,500	29,000
Rand Corporation		900,000	50,000	850,000
United Planning Organization (D.C.)		200,000	200,000	
Upper Midwest Research and Development Council	10,000	70,000	80,000	
Research, studies, and education on urban and regional problems				
American Law Institute	282,000			282,000
Boston University	18,943		18,943	
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research	200,000		16,000	184,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Florida State University	13,901		13,901	
Illinois, University of	64,600		50,783	13,817
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)		12,500	12,500	
International Federation for Housing and Planning (The Hague)		4,000	4,000	
Michigan, University of	46,285			46,285
Minnesota, University of		46,000	11,500	34,500
National Opinion Research Center			(31,992)	31,992
National Planning Association	307,852		58,023	249,829
New England Economic Research Foundation		100,000	100,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	35,000			35,000
Princeton University	191,009		53,700	137,309
Puerto Rico, University of	110,000		72,500	37,500
Purdue University	70,000		40,000	30,000
Rutgers University	69,400		53,400	16,000
Southern California, University of		23,100	23,100	
United States Conference of Mayors		11,648	11,648	
Urban Institute	750,000		750,000	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute		94,000		94,000
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies	109,400	302,500	261,900	150,000
Yale University	30,000		30,000	
Studies of Federal-local fiscal relations				
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations		65,600	32,800	32,800
Rand Corporation		100,000	75,000	25,000
Urban America				
Studies of urban growth		90,000	90,000	
European new town tours	20,900	43,149	64,049	
Governmental Processes				
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Study of Congressional ethics	55,000		25,000	30,000
Brookings Institution				
Economic research internships in Federal agencies	526,714		123,221	403,493
Research on unions in public employment	349,420		201,285	148,135
Study of government regulation of industry	343,600		112,540	231,060
California, University of (Los Angeles) Analysis of urban representation in Congress	35,500			35,500
George C. Marshall Research Foundation Biography of General Marshall	80,000		20,000	60,000
National Affairs				
Support of journal <i>The Public Interest</i>		75,000	25,000	50,000
Public service training				
Coro Foundation	50,000		50,000	
National Institute of Public Affairs	399,000	540,000	604,900	334,100
Virginia, University of		131,000		131,000
Research and conferences on public policy				
Chicago, University of	2,500	(26)	2,474	
Harvard University		5,000	5,000	
International Institute of Administrative Sciences	30,000		15,000	15,000
International Union of Local Authorities (the Hague)		25,000	25,000	
Minnesota, University of		30,000	30,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
National Academy of Sciences		70,000	35,000	35,000
National Manpower Policy Task Force		69,400	52,050	17,350
Rutgers University		29,580		29,580
Social Science Research Council		300,000	70,000	230,000
Washington University	30,000	(29,580)	420	
Studies of political campaigning and voting				
Citizens' Research Foundation	50,000		37,500	12,500
Columbia University		109,722		109,722
Governmental Affairs Institute	143,000		48,000	95,000
Michigan, University of	433,250		295,500	137,750
North Carolina, University of	207,283		154,153	53,130
HOUSING				
American Bar Association				
Legal aid for housing programs		200,000		200,000
Housing research				
Citizens Housing and Planning Association of Metropolitan Boston, Inc.		12,500	12,500	
North Carolina, University of	277,500		132,000	145,500
Pennsylvania, University of		3,500	3,500	
Integrated housing programs				
Chicago Conference on Religion and Race	169,000		64,088	104,912
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund	218,000		118,500	99,500
Metro Denver Fair Housing Center	237,500		112,500	125,000
Metropolitan Washington Fair Housing Council		300,000	25,000	275,000
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	215,000	500,000	215,000	500,000
National Urban League	811,681		400,503	411,178
Seattle Urban League		282,000	40,673	241,327
Technical assistance for nonprofit housing				
Community Renewal Society		(100,000)	(100,000)	
Foundation for Cooperative Housing	279,167	239,400	266,667	251,900
Foundation for Housing Innovations	66,250		66,250	
National Council of the Churches of Christ	120,000		55,000	65,000
National Council of Negro Women	330,000		174,000	156,000
Rural Housing Alliance		380,000		380,000
Urban America, Inc.	1,211,250		951,150	260,100
JUSTICE AND LEGAL EDUCATION				
American Bar Association				
Research on court facilities	112,000		90,000	22,000
Columbia University				
Research in American liberties	200,000			200,000
Criminal-law and criminology training and research				
California, University of (Berkeley)	551,500			551,500
Chicago, University of	112,747		81,600	31,147
Columbia University (with Cambridge University)	220,560		95,000	125,560
Florida State University	219,498		50,918	168,580
Georgetown University	151,209		146,598	4,611

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Harvard University		1,000,000	60,000	940,000
Montreal, University of	185,000		43,000	142,000
New York University	565,430		97,290	468,140
Northwestern University	383,749		106,053	277,696
Pennsylvania, University of	225,000			225,000
Stanford University	179,400			179,400
State University of New York (Albany)		251,000		251,000
Texas, University of	317,275		97,289	219,986
Toronto, University of	100,000		50,000	50,000
Experiments and research in legal services for the poor				
California, University of (Davis)	908,250		90,279	817,971
Georgetown University	418,349		124,590	293,759
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council	25,000	75,000	50,000	50,000
Legal Aid Society	40,000		40,000	
Minnesota, University of		283,000		283,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund		350,000	29,167	320,833
National Legal Aid and Defender Association	1,670,973		1,609,704	61,269
National Office for the Rights of the Indigent	656,250		468,750	187,500
New Haven Legal Assistance Association	100,000		50,000	50,000
Vera Institute of Justice	442,953		129,598	313,355
Improvement of the administration of justice and the practice of criminal law				
American Bar Association		300,000	25,000	275,000
American Bar Foundation	565,895		226,280	339,615
American Law Institute		50,000	50,000	
Association of American Law Schools	475,000	(593,027)	(118,027)	
Canadian Civil Liberties Education Trust	85,500		23,750	61,750
Committee on the Administration of Justice	130,000		130,000	
Harvard University	8,333	(1,809)	6,524	
Illinois State Bar Association Foundation	13,000			13,000
Institute of Judicial Administration		12,000	12,000	
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	42,000		18,980	23,020
National Council on Crime and Delinquency	100,000	100,000	200,000	
National Juvenile Court Foundation	40			40
Pennsylvania, University of	307,159			307,159
Vanderbilt University		122,700	26,767	95,933
William Nelson Cromwell Foundation	80,000			80,000
Training for new trial judges				
Conference of California Judges Foundation	26,748		25,748	1,000
Institute of Judicial Administration	70,000		70,000	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law				
Efforts to encourage reform in police agencies	825,000		500,000	325,000
Legal aid for civil rights workers	75,000	400,000	292,500	182,500
Legal education reform				
Association of American Law Schools	100,000		50,000	50,000
City University of New York (John Jay College)		26,000	19,000	7,000
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility	2,000,000	593,028	1,161,615	1,431,413
New York University		443,500		443,500
South Carolina, University of		12,500	12,500	
Stanford University School of Law	20,000		20,000	
Yale University Law School	20,000		20,000	
Police-community relations				
City of San Francisco		400,000	162,000	238,000
City of New York (Police Department)	143,103		59,654	83,449
United States Conference of Mayors	110,000		109,000	1,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Police training, administration, and research				
Institute for Local Self-Government	69,000		46,000	23,000
Northeastern University	52,104			52,104
Northwestern University	405,638		174,412	231,226
Research Analysis Corporation	65,000		65,000	
Wisconsin, University of	137,642		26,511	111,131
Prison upgrading and research				
American Correctional Association	240,000		120,000	120,000
George Washington University	97,000		61,803	35,197
Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training	15,000		15,000	
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT				
Advanced training and research in resource management				
British Columbia, University of	456,460		106,960	349,500
California, University of (Davis)	150,838		92,648	58,190
California, University of (Santa Barbara)	278,500		70,000	208,500
Chicago, University of	966,470		142,547	823,923
Colorado State University	62,000		62,000	
Cornell University		516,000		516,000
Imperial College of Science and Technology (England)		174,000		174,000
Johns Hopkins University	815,100		171,600	643,500
Manitoba, University of	250,000			250,000
Missouri Botanical Garden	392,090		67,860	324,230
Pennsylvania, University of	221,090		140,153	80,937
Princeton University	312,000		70,000	242,000
Stanford University	446,000		63,733	382,267
Washington, University of	561,185	75,000	110,220	525,965
Yale University	769,241		60,431	708,810
Citizen education				
Colorado Open Space Foundation	67,528		30,028	37,500
Conservation Foundation	271,700		134,200	137,500
Massachusetts Audubon Society	114,730	150,000	97,500	167,230
National Educational Television		150,000	97,500	52,500
New Hampshire Charitable Fund		84,650		84,650
Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences (High Rock Nature Center)	40,000		40,000	
World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	33,333		16,666	16,667
Experiments in waste disposal and rat control				
Harvard University		36,850	36,850	
Michigan State University		450,000		450,000
New England Development Corporation		180,150	63,072	117,078
Washington University	59,576		29,788	29,788
National Audubon Society				
Rachel Carson Memorial Fund		100,000	100,000	
Training of nature center personnel		250,000		250,000
Preservation of parks and natural areas				
California, University of	500,000		8,600	491,400
Chester County (Pa.) Water Resources Authority	12,500		12,500	
National Recreation and Parks Association		7,500		7,500
Nature Conservancy	94,000	350,000	137,750	306,250
Open Lands Project (Chicago)		90,000		90,000
Open Space Action Institute		300,000	125,000	175,000
Parks Association of New York City		50,000		50,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Philadelphia Conservationists	100,000		100,000	
Purdue University	10,000		10,000	
The Real Great Society, Inc.	65,000	5,000	70,000	
World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	200,000		121,761	78,239
Public school environmental education				
Massachusetts Audubon Society		15,000	15,000	
Portland, Oregon, Public Schools		16,015	16,015	
WGBH Educational Foundation		64,671	64,671	
Wave Hill Center for Environmental Studies		150,000	63,000	87,000
Resources for the Future, Inc.				
Environmental research and education	9,675,000		1,675,000	8,000,000
Student Conservation Association				
Scholarships with National Park Service	54,583		27,083	27,500
Studies and conferences on environmental problems				
American Society of Landscape Architects	90,000		18,071	71,929
California, University of (Berkeley)		38,000	38,000	
National Academy of Sciences		25,000	25,000	
Organization for Tropical Studies	125,025		64,825	60,200
Training and research in environmental law				
California, University of (Los Angeles)		112,000	12,765	99,235
Colorado, University of		100,000		100,000
Michigan, University of	37,775		5,000	32,775
Wisconsin, University of	97,500			97,500
Undergraduate education programs				
Associated Students for the California Institute of Technology		18,500	18,500	
San Diego State College		182,000	36,000	146,000
Stanford University		1,936,000		1,936,000
Totals—National Affairs	<u>\$66,170,346</u>	<u>\$48,730,712</u>	<u>\$44,836,973</u>	<u>\$70,064,085</u>

Humanities and the Arts

Expansion of Artistic Opportunity

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences				
Design of low-cost community center		\$50,000		\$50,000
Museum of Modern Art				
Children's Art Carnival in Harlem		60,000	\$15,000	45,000
Training of minorities in the arts				
DeYoung Museum Foundation	\$4,000		4,000	
East-West Players (Los Angeles)	15,500		15,500	
Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts (Roxbury)		400,000	80,000	320,000
Free Southern Theater (New Orleans)	95,600		95,600	
Harlem School of the Arts		262,000	262,000	
Mobilization for Youth	66,875		66,875	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
New York University	26,800		26,800	
Performing Arts Workshop	12,400	62,500	33,300	41,600
Studio Watts Workshop		71,225	54,225	17,000
Symphony of the New World	82,250		51,750	30,500
Yale University (School of Drama)	150,000		95,000	55,000
Music				
Advancement of creative aspects of music				
Marlboro School of Music	35,000		35,000	
Music Educators National Conference	1,365,000		415,500	949,500
Virginia State College	42,500		42,500	
Affiliate Artists				
Development of careers of young performers		235,000	105,000	130,000
American Symphony Orchestra League				
Advisory services for member orchestras	322,000		73,150	248,850
Council for Public Schools (Boston)				
Development of a Kodaly musical training center		184,000		184,000
Detroit Symphony Orchestra				
General support	598,436		413,003	185,433
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts				
City Center of Music and Drama	446,114		446,114	
Juilliard School of Music	54,931		54,931	
Musical scholarships and training				
California Institute of the Arts				
School of Music (Los Angeles)	4,000		4,000	
Goldovsky Opera Institute		175,000	30,000	145,000
Manhattan School of Music	1,030,000			1,030,000
New England Conservatory of Music (Boston)	405,391		405,391	
New York Pro Musica Antiqua				
Production of early music and musical dramas	120,000		11,000	109,000
Opera development and productions				
Central City Opera House Association (Colo.)	70,000		35,000	35,000
City Center of Music and Drama (New York City)	50,000			50,000
Chautauqua Opera Association	20,000		20,000	
New Orleans Opera House Association	30,000		30,000	
Opera Association of New Mexico	100,000		100,000	
Seattle Opera Association	60,000	32,500	52,500	40,000
San Francisco Conservatory of Music				
Formation of New Music Ensemble		41,500		41,500
*Symphony Orchestras				
American Symphony, New York City (\$1,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Atlanta Symphony (\$1,000,000)	475,500		330,850	144,650
Baltimore Symphony (\$1,000,000)	300,000			300,000
Birmingham Symphony (\$600,000)	60,000		30,000	30,000

*Figures in parentheses represent endowment funds held in trust by the Bank of New York, to be matched by the orchestras on or before June 30, 1971; principal of the endowments will be distributed in 1976. Figures in the columns are balances and payments on direct grants made in addition to the endowments. These grants, made in 1966, are payable over a five-year period on a non-matching basis.

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Boston Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Brooklyn Philharmonia (\$250,000)	45,000		15,000	30,000
Buffalo Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	500,000		125,000	375,000
Chicago Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Cincinnati Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000		200,000	100,000
Cleveland Orchestra (\$2,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Columbus Symphony (\$500,000)	60,000		20,000	40,000
Dallas Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Denver Symphony (\$1,000,000)	450,000		150,000	300,000
Detroit Symphony (\$1,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
*Festival Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000)	45,000			45,000
Florida Symphony, Orlando (\$500,000)	40,000			40,000
Fort Wayne Philharmonic (\$250,000)	45,000		15,000	30,000
Hartford Symphony (\$1,000,000)	220,500		89,000	131,500
Honolulu Symphony (\$750,000)	160,000			160,000
Houston Symphony (\$2,000,000)	200,000			200,000
Hudson Valley Philharmonic, Poughkeepsie (\$250,000)	30,000		15,000	15,000
Indianapolis Symphony (\$2,000,000)	200,000		100,000	100,000
Jacksonville Symphony (\$250,000)	30,000			30,000
Kalamazoo Symphony (\$500,000)	40,000			40,000
Kansas City (Mo.) Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	450,000		300,000	150,000
Little Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000)	30,000			30,000
Los Angeles Philharmonic (\$2,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Louisville Orchestra (\$500,000)	120,009		20,000	100,009
Memphis Symphony (\$400,000)	40,000			40,000
Milwaukee Symphony (\$1,000,000)	100,000			100,000
Minnesota Orchestra, Minneapolis (\$2,000,000)	300,000		200,000	100,000
Nashville Symphony (\$500,000)	80,000			80,000
New Haven Symphony (\$500,000)	40,000			40,000
New Jersey Symphony, Newark (\$500,000)	88,000		20,000	68,000
New Orleans Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	341,923		100,000	241,923
New York Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
North Carolina Symphony, Chapel Hill (\$750,000)	150,000		50,000	100,000
Oakland Symphony (\$1,000,000)	193,448		124,100	69,348
Oklahoma City Symphony (\$600,000)	90,000		30,000	60,000
Omaha Symphony (\$400,000)	60,000		20,000	40,000
Oregon Symphony, Portland (\$1,000,000)	150,000		50,000	100,000
Philadelphia Orchestra (\$2,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
Phoenix Symphony (\$600,000)	150,000		50,000	100,000
Pittsburgh Symphony (\$2,000,000)	200,000			200,000
Puerto Rico Symphony, San Juan (No trust participation)	237,615		119,207	118,408
Rhode Island Philharmonic, Providence (\$350,000)	60,000		30,000	30,000
Richmond Symphony (\$500,000)	90,000		40,000	50,000
Rochester Philharmonic (\$1,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Sacramento Symphony (\$500,000)	79,800			79,800
St. Louis Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000		100,000	200,000
San Antonio Symphony (\$1,000,000)	450,000		150,000	300,000
San Diego Symphony (\$500,000)	40,000			40,000
San Francisco Symphony (\$2,000,000)	200,000			200,000
Seattle Symphony (\$1,000,000)	450,000		150,000	300,000
Shreveport Symphony (\$350,000)	30,000			30,000
Syracuse Symphony (\$750,000)	150,000		50,000	100,000
Toledo Symphony (\$500,000)	89,800		29,975	59,825
Tulsa Philharmonic (\$500,000)	60,000		20,000	40,000
Utah Symphony, Salt Lake City (\$1,000,000)	200,000			200,000
Washington (D.C.) National Symphony (\$2,000,000)	300,000		200,000	100,000
Wichita Symphony (\$500,000)	110,000		20,000	90,000

Theater

Eugene O'Neill Memorial Theater Foundation
National Critics Institute

14,333

14,333

*Orchestra discontinued.

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Professional resident theater				
Alley Theatre (Houston)	440,000		205,000	235,000
American Conservatory Theatre Foundation (San Francisco)	350,000	800,000	450,000	700,000
Center Theater Group of Los Angeles	327,343		116,293	211,050
Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park		350,000	25,000	325,000
Guthrie Theatre Foundation (Minneapolis)	341,844		135,868	205,976
Mummers Theatre (Oklahoma City)	1,085,000			1,085,000
Negro Ensemble Company (New York City)	662,727		518,925	143,802
New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop (New York City)	55,700	529,350	260,880	324,170
Theatre, Incorporated (APA-Phoenix)	600,000		300,000	300,000
Washington (D.C.) Drama Society (Arena Stage)	1,033,000		1,033,000	
Washington (D.C.) Theater Club		250,000	100,000	150,000
Theater workshops and productions				
American Place Theatre	276,000		158,000	118,000
Chelsea Theater Center	73,050		52,400	20,650
La Mama Experimental Theater Club	42,600		35,500	7,100
New Theatre Workshop	77,436		31,794	45,642
Open Theatre Workshop	39,000		39,000	
Theatre Genesis	43,156		43,156	
Theatre Communications Group				
Technical assistance for nonprofit theaters	175,339	374,300	217,049	332,590
Theatrical materials and design				
Community Funds (New York City)	30,000		20,000	10,000
New York University		5,000		5,000
Yale University	59,575		29,640	29,935
Dance				
Ballet training and resources				
Boston Ballet	25,000	100,000	119,783	5,217
City Center Joffrey Ballet	895,000		448,123	446,877
City Center of Music and Drama (New York City)	1,037,500		187,500	850,000
San Francisco Ballet Company	322,000		64,400	257,600
School of American Ballet	2,339,819		461,075	1,878,744
School of the Pennsylvania Ballet Company	965,000		430,000	535,000
Modern dance performances				
Albar Theatre Arts	100,000	(35,000)	65,000	
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences				
Brooklyn Academy of Music	100,000	166,000	100,000	166,000
City Center of Music and Drama (New York City)	285,000		158,333	126,667
New York Public Library				
Automation of Dance Collection catalogue	24,235		24,235	
Visual Arts				
American Federation of Arts				
Films for school art curriculum	185,888		130,000	55,888
Urban design studies	173,000		70,000	103,000
American Film Institute				
General support	755,512		491,574	263,938

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Catalogues of fine-arts museum collections				
Bates College		3,947		3,947
Cleveland Museum of Art	12,500			12,500
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts	6,200	2,090	8,290	
Detroit Institute of Arts	25,000			25,000
Guggenheim Museum	12,500			12,500
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery	8,900		8,900	
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)	12,500	12,500		25,000
Walker Art Center	6,763		6,763	
Wichita Art Museum		12,500		12,500
New York State Historical Association				
Training in conservation of artistic objects		54,162		54,162
New York University				
Doctoral fellowships for museum curators	416,000		15,484	400,516
Scholarships and professional art training				
Art Institute of Chicago	64,000		32,000	32,000
Art Students' League of New York	135,797	(19,275)	116,522	
Atlanta Art Association	8,000		8,000	
California Institute of the Arts				
Chouinard Art School	4,000		4,000	
Cleveland Institute of Art	11,000		11,000	
Cooper Union	6,000		6,000	
Indiana University Foundation	4,000		4,000	
Kansas City Art Institute	11,000		11,000	
Memphis Academy of Arts	4,000		4,000	
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture	300,000		50,000	250,000
North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation	750,000		250,000	500,000
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts	11,000		11,000	
Portland Art Association	7,000		7,000	
Pratt Institute	19,000		19,000	
Rhode Island School of Design	30,000		30,000	
San Francisco Art Institute	15,000		15,000	
Tamarind Lithography Workshop				
Development of lithographic art	270,000		200,000	70,000
Seminars on art management		29,078	29,078	
Whitney Museum of American Art				
Exhibits of contemporary work	102,441		29,746	72,695
International Collaboration in the Arts				
Committee to Rescue Italian Art		260,000	20,000	240,000
Restoration work following 1966 floods				
Emergency program for the arts in Greece				
American School of Classical Studies (Athens)		20,000		20,000
Athens Drama Society-Greek Art Theater	89,000		72,250	16,750
Athens Technological Organization	142,000		90,000	52,000
Graduate School of Fine Arts (Athens)	20,000	(20,000)		
Greek Folk Dances and Songs Society	98,600		80,025	18,575
International Council of Museums				
Strengthening of central services	263,000		53,000	210,000
Study of European artists and institutions	18,000	15,000	18,000	15,000
International Institute for Comparative Music Studies (Berlin)				
International music studies and research	41,500		33,200	8,300

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
International Theatre Institute of the United States				
Publications and exhibitions on U.S. theater	150,000		50,000	100,000
Special Grants				
Business Committee for the Arts, Inc.				
General support	168,750		75,000	93,750
City of Dearborn, Michigan				
Construction of Henry Ford Centennial Library	401,000		401,000	
Grants-in-aid and fellowships				
Administrative interns	25,613	50,000	31,024	44,589
Concert soloists	2,500		2,500	
Programs for other talented individuals	106,710			106,710
The Humanities				
Advanced field training in archeology				
Arizona, University of	24,015		12,260	11,755
Brown University	8,800		421	8,379
Bryn Mawr College	36,660		11,025	25,635
California, University of (Berkeley)	79,925		36,578	43,346
California, University of (Los Angeles)	87,500		24,800	62,700
Chicago, University of	90,467		28,987	61,480
Columbia University	45,000			45,000
Cornell University	28,000		7,000	21,000
Harvard University	74,705		22,540	52,165
Hebrew Union College	36,000		5,385	30,615
Illinois, University of	63,000		25,394	37,606
Michigan, University of	109,600		28,600	81,000
Minnesota, University of	73,052		17,189	55,863
Missouri, University of	53,865		11,000	42,865
New York University	70,751		16,124	54,627
Pennsylvania, University of	354,465		73,700	280,765
Texas, University of	36,000		7,741	28,259
Toronto, University of	19,500		7,000	12,500
Tulane University	25,000		8,200	16,800
American Academy of Arts and Sciences				
Conferences, research, and publication	395,000		25,913	369,087
American Council of Learned Societies				
Advancement of scholarship in the humanities	2,217,000		575,000	1,642,000
International congresses in the United States	250,000			250,000
California, University of (Davis)				
Study group on the unity of knowledge	160,187		29,764	130,423
Columbia University				
Choreometrics project		81,729	68,108	13,622
Cooperative programs with regional colleges				
Duke University	17,811	20,000	17,811	20,000
North Carolina, University of	17,811	20,000	17,811	20,000
Council of the Humanities (Princeton)				
National Endowment for the Humanities		50,000		50,000
Princeton University		700,000		700,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Council on Library Resources				
Research on library problems	5,750,000		2,250,000	3,500,000
Faculty development in the humanities				
Allegheny College	25,000			25,000
Amherst College	54,000		35,000	19,000
Antioch College	50,000		20,000	30,000
Beloit College	10,800			10,800
Bennington College	5,000		3,000	2,000
Boston College	24,000		12,000	12,000
Bowdoin College	27,000		14,000	13,000
Bryn Mawr College	50,000		20,000	30,000
Bucknell University	50,000		20,000	30,000
Chatham College	19,943		8,648	11,295
Colby College	30,000			30,000
Colgate University	30,000		15,000	15,000
Colorado College	30,000			30,000
Connecticut College	30,000		15,000	15,000
Cornell College	30,000		20,000	10,000
Dartmouth College	50,000		26,000	24,000
Davidson College	45,000			45,000
Denison University	30,000		15,000	15,000
DePauw University	30,000		15,000	15,000
Dickinson College	25,200		13,450	11,750
Earlham College	25,000		12,500	12,500
Florida Presbyterian College	22,000		10,000	12,000
Franklin and Marshall College	35,000			35,000
Gettysburg College	17,400		8,700	8,700
Goucher College	44,000			44,000
Grinnell College	37,500			37,500
Hamilton College	26,250			26,250
Haverford College	60,000		20,000	40,000
Hollins College	30,000		17,500	12,500
Holy Cross, College of the	30,000		15,000	15,000
Kalamazoo College	25,000		10,000	15,000
Kenyon College	30,000			30,000
Knox College	30,000		15,000	15,000
Lafayette College	50,000		20,000	30,000
Lake Forest University	50,000		20,000	30,000
Lawrence University	36,880		15,000	21,880
Macalester College	36,000			36,000
Middlebury College	27,000			27,000
Mount Holyoke College	30,000		15,000	15,000
Muhlenberg College	17,500		10,000	7,500
Oberlin College	30,000			30,000
Occidental College	35,000			35,000
Pomona College	30,000		15,000	15,000
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	18,000		9,000	9,000
Redlands, University of	40,000		16,000	24,000
St. Lawrence University	35,000		14,000	21,000
St. Olaf College	18,000			18,000
Scripps College	28,800		14,400	14,400
Skidmore College	30,000		15,000	15,000
Smith College	30,000			30,000
South, University of the	25,000		17,500	7,500
Swarthmore College	30,000		15,000	15,000
Union College	50,000		35,000	15,000
Vassar College	30,000		15,000	15,000
Washington and Lee University	35,000		20,000	15,000
Wellesley College	12,000		6,000	6,000
Wesleyan University (Conn.)	40,700		14,700	26,000
Wheaton College	50,000		35,000	15,000
Williams College	18,000		9,000	9,000
Wilson College	25,000			25,000
Wooster, College of	15,750			15,750

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
National Endowment for the Humanities Computer application to classical studies		20,000	20,000	
Selected humanities research projects				
American Historical Association	10,000			10,000
Columbia University		5,000	5,000	
McGill University	48,520		27,060	21,460
Pennsylvania, University of	19,500			19,500
Texas, University of National literary translation center	284,828		126,129	158,699
Totals—Humanities and the Arts	<u>\$46,056,075</u>	<u>\$5,444,439</u>	<u>\$19,572,852</u>	<u>\$31,927,662</u>

Public Broadcasting

American Association for the Advancement of Science Telecasts of scientific meetings		\$50,000	\$50,000	
Community Television of Southern California (KCET—Los Angeles)				
Interconnection broadcast facilities		683,000	683,000	
Planning of theater project		44,000		\$44,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting				
Distinguished Fellowships		250,000		250,000
Interconnection networking		970,000	565,000	405,000
Study of public radio		37,500	37,500	
Matching support for community stations				
Area Educational Television Foundation (KERA—Dallas, Texas)		50,000	50,000	
Blue Ridge ETV Association, Inc. (WBRA—Roanoke)	\$231,798		231,798	
Educational Television of Northwest Pennsylvania (WQLN—Erie)	57,974		57,974	
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television Establishment of "Newsroom" program		660,000		660,000
National Association of Educational Broadcasters Distribution of "Canción de la Raza"		100,550	100,550	
National Educational Television and Radio Center				
General support		3,300,000		3,300,000
NET Opera		500,000	100,000	400,000
Programming for affiliated stations	1,500,000	7,463,000	8,200,000	763,000
Public Broadcast Laboratory	505,000	3,841,200	4,346,200	
Special projects unit		150,000	150,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Project for New Television Programming				
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KOED-San Francisco)	628,209	748,400	694,609	682,000
Chicago Educational Television Association (WTTW-Chicago)		600,000	300,000	300,000
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)	453,150	500,000	603,609	349,541
Community Television, Inc. (WJCT-Jacksonville)	132,056	215,580	193,976	153,660
Eastern Educational Network	200,000		200,000	
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNDT-New York)	531,000	666,100	740,000	457,100
Educational Television Association of Metropolitan Cleveland (WVIZ)	67,500	185,000	157,500	95,000
Georgia State Board of Education (Georgia ETV Network)	64,896	(97,344)	(32,448)	
Greater New Orleans Educational Television Foundation (WYES)	91,242		91,242	
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television (WQED)	137,935		137,935	
Michigan State University (WMSB-East Lansing)		66,852	16,713	50,139
St. Louis Educational Television Commission (KETC)	58,000		58,000	
San Diego State College Foundation (KEBS-San Diego)		125,000	75,000	50,000
South Carolina Educational Television Commission (South Carolina ETV Network)	91,228	199,902	175,730	115,400
South Central Educational Broadcasting Council (WITF-Hershey)	150,000		150,000	
Southwest Texas Educational Television Council (KLRN-Austin)	41,000		41,000	
State Educational Radio and Television Facility Board (KDPS-Des Moines)	212,190	250,000	300,980	161,210
University of Arizona (KUAT-Tucson)		91,800	35,000	56,800
University of Houston (KUHT)	68,387		68,387	
University of Nebraska Educational Television Commission (KUON-Lincoln)		200,000	70,000	130,000
University of New Hampshire (New Hampshire ETV Network)	121,344	202,082	188,704	134,722
University of Wisconsin (WHA-Madison)		200,000	70,000	130,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (WGBH-Boston)	683,620	20,000	683,620	20,000
Sunday night programming				
Corporation for Public Broadcasting		200,000	200,000	
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)		300,000	200,000	100,000
National Educational Television		800,000	800,000	
WGBH Educational Foundation (WGBH-Boston)		300,000	200,000	100,000
Television, Radio and Film Commission of the United Methodist Church				
National radio program, "Night Call"		150,000	150,000	
Virgin Islands Public Television System				
Emergency support		15,000	15,000	
Totals—Public Broadcasting	<u>\$6,026,529</u>	<u>\$24,037,622</u>	<u>\$21,156,579</u>	<u>\$8,907,572</u>

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
International				
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
American Association of Junior Colleges International conference on junior colleges		\$25,000		\$25,000
Asian Development Bank Credit studies		25,000	\$25,000	
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning Research and library development	\$284,771		109,738	175,033
Asian Productivity Organization Symposium on food grains		55,000		55,000
Communications Asian Broadcasting Union	121,970		28,000	93,970
Press Foundation of Asia, Inc.	200,000	175,000	214,650	160,350
Thailand, Government of Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat	118,000		70,000	48,000
India				
Agricultural research and education				
Agricultural Sciences, University of Allahabad Agricultural Institute	438,084		236,890	201,194
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University	5,929	(675)	5,254	
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	117,919	(120,500)	(2,581)	
Louisiana State University	526	440,224		440,750
North Carolina State University (with Indian Institute of Technology)	35,000		35,000	
Ohio State University (with Punjab Agricultural University)	177,350		103,000	74,350
Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University	122,000		122,000	
	291,400		175,204	116,196
Baroda, University of Home economics training	150,566		98,501	52,065
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council Fellowships for science students	332,355			332,355
India, Government of				
Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industry Small industries extension and training	32,000			32,000
Ministry of Community Projects Scholarship program		(13,269)	(13,269)	
Ministry of Education English-language teaching and general education	195,726		89,547	106,179
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development, and Cooperation Demonstration program in food production	493,379	(54,036)	439,343	
Ministry of Home Affairs Organization of village youth activities		(10,064)	(10,064)	
Strengthening role of village school teachers	100,000	(100,000)		
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Educational television experiment in Delhi schools	28,722	(28,722)		
Ministry of Labour and Employment Job-service research and staff training	52,775		4,872	47,903
Training facilities for government officers		130,000		130,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Industrial training and research				
National Institute for Industrial Design	159,770			159,770
Small Industry Extension Training Institute	345,112	(353,281)	(8,169)	
Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies				
Research and training program	162,020		85,514	76,506
Islam and the Modern Age Society				
Research and publication		50,000	10,197	39,803
Legal education improvement				
Banaras Hindu University	283,547		10,882	272,665
Delhi, University of	373,563		137,573	235,990
Indian Law Institute	42,210		(1,543)	43,753
National Book Trust				
Commemorative study of Gandhi as a writer	1,000			1,000
National family-planning program development				
Gandhigram	27,650	477,000	7,616	497,034
India, Government of (Ministry of Health)	1,633,974		494,927	1,139,047
Institute of International Education		(13,869)	(13,869)	
Public administration training				
Harishchandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration	95,400		14,053	81,347
Indian Institute of Public Administration	272,051	226,000	111,476	386,575
National Academy of Administration	4,500	(6,136)	(1,636)	
Research in reproductive biology				
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	63,563			63,563
Banaras Hindu University	27,211	(32,963)	(5,752)	
Central Drug Research Institute	204		(2,568)	2,772
Delhi, University of	94,737	74,500	14,584	154,653
Indian Institute of Science	1,224	95,000	7,709	88,515
Institute of Agriculture (Anand)	15,722		6,792	8,930
Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology	182,000			182,000
Kerala, University of	27,294	50,700	1,500	76,494
Rajasthan, University of	58,524	52,500	1,325	109,699
Topiwala National Medical College	4,903			4,903
Research and training in economics and the social sciences				
Centre of Applied Politics	49,000		22,502	26,498
Council for Social Development		24,700		24,700
Institute of Applied Manpower Research	8,000			8,000
Research and training in industrial relations and business management				
Administrative Staff College of India	237,293		15,477	221,816
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	500,315		310,018	190,297
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta)	467,170		169,500	297,670
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations	124,524		21,012	103,512
Research and training in planning and economic development				
India, Government of	400,477		124,519	275,958
National Council of Applied Economic Research		25,750	15,750	10,000
South India Teachers Union				
Council of Educational Research				
Curriculum studies		15,500	6,500	9,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
University Development				
Birla Institute of Technology and Science	1,500,000		447,000	1,053,000
Calcutta, University of	23,049	(18,701)	4,348	
Cornell University (for University of Delhi)	100,000		84,300	15,700
Delhi, University of	1,813,979	450,000	491,011	1,772,968
West Bengal, Government of				
Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization	247,454	44,000	108,114	183,340
Indonesia				
Agro-Economic Survey				
Agricultural Development Council, Inc.	97,500		65,000	32,500
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)	3,000		2,852	148
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Collaboration with Faculty of Economics at University of Indonesia	50,000		6,509	43,491
Family planning				
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association Special District of Djakarta	51,625	170,000 75,000	73,663 3,195	147,962 71,805
Harvard University				
Assistance to National Development Planning Agency	583,000		450,000	133,000
Collaboration with National Institute of Economic and Social Research	55,000			55,000
Indiana University Foundation				
Statistics teaching at Indonesian institutions	332,000		56,000	276,000
Indonesia, Government of				
English language teaching materials Ministry of Education and Culture	1,262	200,000	56,541	1,262 143,459
Indonesian Institute of Science				
National Institute of Economic and Social Research		100,000		100,000
Research Foundation of the State University of New York				
Curriculum work at Indonesian teacher colleges	276,774	295,000	276,774	295,000
English-language programs in secondary schools	91,875			91,875
Wisconsin, University of				
Strengthening Indonesian faculties of economics	342,000		242,125	99,875
Malaysia and Singapore				
Educational Testing Service				
Examination reform and educational research	97,000			97,000
Family Planning Association of Singapore				
Research, training, and model-clinic facilities	51,000		31,000	20,000
Harvard University				
Development planning assistance in Malaysia	573,000	998,000	573,000	998,000
Institute of International Education				
Foreign training for Malaysian agricultural officers	70,000			70,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Louisiana State University Development of College of Agriculture at Serdang	583,386		319,886	263,500
Malaya, University of Development of Faculty of Education	280,000	176,500	160,000	296,500
Michigan, University of Support for Malaysian family planning	267,000		240,250	26,750
Pittsburgh, University of Public administration training and research in Malaysia	129,800	479,000	119,882	488,918
Singapore Institute of Management Management programs in Malaysia and Singapore	145,168		82,540	62,628
Singapore, University of Center for economic research	211,515	234,000	124,650	320,865
Demographic studies		51,000		51,000
Development of library resources and staff	42,058		42,058	
Faculty and research at Department of Law	163,355	37,000	41,300	159,055
Wisconsin, University of Development of Singapore Polytechnic	550,000		208,443	341,557
Pakistan				
Agricultural development				
Agribusiness Council		20,000	20,000	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	393,000		203,652	189,348
International Marketing Institute	27,000	190,000	115,000	102,000
International Rice Research Institute	342,472	240,000	432,043	150,429
California, University of (Berkeley) Educational planning assistance	300,000		169,200	130,800
Chicago, University of Educational extension and student-teacher centers	245,000		80,000	165,000
Dacca American Society of East Pakistan Library resources for the society's school	15,000		15,000	
East Pakistan, Government of Educational Equipment Development Bureau	112,626		54,656	57,970
Educational testing unit	38,562		20,729	17,833
Harvard University Strengthening of Central Planning Commission	7,392			7,392
Indiana University Foundation Development of Islamabad University		474,000	30,000	444,000
Institute of International Education Overseas training for Pakistani agricultural planners	75,000			75,000
Survey of Pakistani students and professionals abroad	36,000		11,000	25,000
Michigan State University Collaboration with Academies for Rural Development	172,750		91,750	81,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Oklahoma State University Technical education and home economics training	570,647		397,913	172,734
Research and training in Pakistani family planning				
California, University of (Berkeley)	133,125		133,125	
Johns Hopkins University	269,000		159,000	110,000
Population Council	267,000			267,000
Stanford Research Institute Small industry development in Pakistan	60,500	200,000	153,750	106,750
Syracuse University Administrative Staff College of Pakistan	118,788		68,188	50,600
West Pakistan, Government of Agricultural extension service training	410,596		106,657	303,939
Educational Equipment Technical Assistance Center	74,630		36,575	38,055
Ministry of Education		(11,538)	(11,538)	
Yale University Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	277,200	350,000	277,200	350,000
Philippines				
Catholic University of the Philippines Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction	84,540		35,045	49,495
Cornell University Collaboration with University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture	833,345		527,402	305,943
Mindanao State University development Carnegie-Mellon University	170,987		154,082	16,905
Educational Projects, Inc.	16,750		16,750	
Mindanao State University		245,520	152	245,368
Graduate engineering at the University of the Philippines				
Educational Projects, Inc.	372,000		270,627	101,373
Institute for Services to Education	140,748		140,748	
Graduate business administration Asian Institute of Management		244,600	14,766	229,834
Ateneo de Manila University		40,000		40,000
De La Salle College		40,000		40,000
Harvard University	399,159	6,200	365,106	40,253
Philippines, University of the		147,200		147,200
International Rice Research Institute Research and training in rice culture	2,149,200	12,000	802,950	1,358,250
Notre Dame Educational Association Teacher training at three Mindanao colleges	243,438		152,699	90,739
Philippine Normal College Research and training in languages and linguistics	271,574		170,727	100,847
Philippines, University of the College of Agriculture	762,690		321,400	441,290
College of Public Administration	227,897		137,830	90,067

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Curriculum and teaching materials in science	182,041		106,111	75,930
Development of Population Institute	189,000		93,286	95,714
Graduate work in the arts and sciences	557,537		194,994	362,543
University computer center	4,287			4,287
Silliman University				
Endowment development		14,600	14,600	
Wisconsin, University of				
School of Economics at University of the Philippines	420,250		257,304	162,946
Xavier University				
Library development		65,000	30,000	35,000
Thailand, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Nepal				
Chinese University of Hong Kong				
Development of a research and graduate program	510,000			510,000
International Rice Research Institute				
Consultant assistance to Ceylon	144,340	165,000	121,875	187,465
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities				
Strengthening of the National Institute of Development Administration in Thailand	460,924	760,000	400,000	820,924
Nepal, Government of				
Training assistance for Nepal Planning Board	90,184	261,700	151,694	200,190
Population Council				
Family-planning program in Ceylon	106,150			106,150
Asian Studies				
Council on Language Teaching Development				
English language teaching in Japan		95,000	75,000	20,000
Education and World Affairs				
Universities Service Center, Hong Kong	117,000		53,300	63,700
Institute of Japanese-American Cultural Research				
Counseling for Japanese students in the United States	20,000		20,000	
International House of Japan				
Services to foreign scholars	40,000		10,000	30,000
Japanese-American exchanges and conferences				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	29,000			29,000
American Assembly		70,000	70,000	
Columbia University	20,000	130,000	20,000	130,000
Research and training on Asia and the Far East				
American Council of Learned Societies	347,000	200,000	307,000	240,000
American Historical Association		142,000		142,000
American Institute of Indian Studies	50,000		50,000	
Association for Asian Studies	77,623	163,175	83,937	156,861
Australian Institute of International Affairs	61,209		26,270	34,939
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	125,000		40,000	85,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies		125,000	50,000	75,000
Japan Economic Research Center	60,000		20,000	40,000
Kyoto University	256,607		21,246	235,361
Michigan, University of		8,700	8,700	
New Zealand Institute of International Affairs	50,000			50,000
Social Science Research Council		450,000		450,000
Washington, University of	370,532		144,156	226,376
Yale University		150,000		150,000
Research and training on China				
Academia Sinica	144,231		48,000	96,231
American Council of Learned Societies	123,000		23,000	100,000
Association for Asian Studies	101,000		50,500	50,500
Association of Research Libraries	385,112		90,622	294,490
California, University of (Berkeley)	693,500		166,000	527,500
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	68,000		31,000	37,000
Columbia University	1,016,654			1,016,654
Cornell University	379,450		75,307	304,143
Free University of Berlin	20,000		14,000	6,000
German Association for East Asian Studies	145,000		36,250	108,750
Harvard University	1,040,126		258,584	781,542
Institute for Asian Studies (Hamburg)	37,500			37,500
Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation	136,160		53,000	83,160
Leeds, University of	40,000		10,000	30,000
London School of Economics and Political Science	242,760		90,112	152,648
London, University of	442,650		149,253	293,397
Michigan, University of	700,000		314,720	385,280
Munich, University of	34,750		11,450	23,300
National Committee on U.S.-China Relations	104,167		99,167	5,000
Ruhr University Bochum	27,500			27,500
Social Science Research Council	586,500		17,000	569,500
Research and training on Korea				
Columbia University	75,000			75,000
Harvard University	70,000		35,194	34,806
Hawaii, University of	33,334		33,334	
Princeton University	65,000		28,554	36,446
Social Science Research Council	30,000		30,000	
Washington, University of	68,658		31,183	37,475
Study and teaching on modern Japan				
Columbia University	370,310		72,207	298,103
Harvard University	610,681		154,632	456,049
Social Science Research Council	210,000		50,000	160,000
	<u>39,601,573</u>	<u>9,497,315</u>	<u>17,614,141</u>	<u>31,484,747</u>
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA				
TROPICAL AFRICA				
American Council on Education Overseas Liaison Committee	90,000		40,000	50,000
Education and World Affairs Overseas Educational Service	131,250	75,000	144,600	61,650
Education Development Center African institute for educational development	74,000			74,000
International Legal Center Strengthening of African legal education	791,000		300,000	491,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Oxford University Colonial records project		14,400		14,400
Phillips Brooks House Association Volunteer teachers for Africa		15,000	15,000	
Research, training, and conferences on Africa				
African-American Institute	450,352		170,670	279,682
African Studies Association	150,780		75,465	75,315
American Association for the Advancement of Science	25,000		25,000	
Center for Applied Linguistics	898			898
International African Institute	41,000		41,000	
International Library of African Music	100,000		40,000	60,000
Johns Hopkins University		52,300	52,300	
Michigan, University of	75,000	204,000	75,000	204,000
Northwestern University	400,000		225,563	174,437
Social Science Research Council		697,000	85,000	612,000
Toronto, University of	257,500			257,500
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	22,704		22,704	
Trust for the Development of Education Overseas				
Aid to developing African universities	45,000		15,000	30,000
Waterford School (Swaziland) Capital construction		150,000	25,000	125,000
West African Examinations Council Staff training in educational measurement	267,000		96,175	170,825
West African Linguistic Society Expansion of language research	50,000		25,000	25,000
Congo				
National School of Administration Civil service and magistrate training	326,879	270,000	324,503	272,376
East Africa				
Alliance High School (Kenya) Expansion of science facilities	150,000		83,571	66,429
East Africa, University of				
Postgraduate economics program		166,000	2,233	163,767
University-wide development	30,000		10,000	20,000
Work experience for students	62,500		62,500	
East African Academy Social science research information center	99,472		20,295	79,177
Ecological research and conferences on wildlife				
East Africa, University of	90,830		43,480	47,350
Kenya, Republic of	13,534		13,534	
Tanzania National Parks	60,250		60,250	
Institute of Community Studies (London) Business development in Kenya		5,834	5,834	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Sociolinguistic survey in East Africa California, University of (Los Angeles) Center for Applied Linguistics East Africa, University of	89,745 54,000	86,500 (11,811) 97,000	69,650 (11,811) 54,000	106,595 97,000
Tanzania, United Republic of Development of civil service training center	49,303			49,303
Uganda Development Corporation Advisory and training services	210,000		115,310	94,690
Uganda, Republic of School language research and training unit	34,100		4,200	29,900
Ethiopia				
American Library Association Library development at Haile Selassie I University	154,800		61,800	93,000
Haile Selassie I University Academic and administrative development Development of law faculty	557,734 413,000		206,566 228,000	351,168 185,000
Ghana				
Ghana, Government of Administrative advice and training Consultants for productivity center Economic advisory services	264,957 161,724 500,000		143,168 103,323 455,000	121,789 58,401 45,000
Ghana, University of Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research Staff development and senior staff housing	193,200	175,000	78,120	175,000 115,080
Guinea				
Guinea, Government of National Institute of Research and Documentation	19,569		11,809	7,760
Ivory Coast				
Ivory Coast, Republic of the Training of agricultural agents	30,000			30,000
Liberia				
Associated Colleges of the Midwest Strengthening of Cuttington College	169,000		80,000	89,000
Cuttington College Scholarship loan-work program	90,000			90,000
Nigeria				
Ahmadu Bello University Center for Islamic Studies Expansion of Nigerian staff	73,900 292,000	56,000	135,300	129,900 156,700
Council of Legal Education Advanced training for Nigerian lawyers	91,500			91,500
Ibadan, University of Behavioral science research and training General university and faculty development	147,000 335,599			147,000 335,599

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research	100,000			100,000
Ife, Provisional Council of the University of Seminar on National Unity Staff development		14,000 250,000		14,000 250,000
Institute of International Education Fellowships for Nigerian economic planners	120,000		110,000	10,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture General support	500,000	3,825,000	4,325,000	
Lagos, University of				
Comparative Education Center	129,471	284,000	37,274	376,197
Family-planning program	125,000	50,000	40,000	135,000
Research on repatriation		31,000	30,280	720
Staff development	201,300		31,536	169,764
National Universities Commission Coordination of Nigerian university development	1,444	34,600		36,044
Nigeria, Government of				
Consultants and assistance to manpower board	136,198		289	135,909
Consultants to planning unit		375,000	4,527	370,473
Development of Institute of Administration	95,098		22	95,076
Ministry of Economic Development		31,000	31,000	
Pilot project in rural development	346,608		(156)	346,764
Technical education program	54,103		14,555	39,548
Technical library at Yaba College of Technology	3,728		3,677	51
Nigeria, University of				
Development of Faculty of Education	110,000			110,000
Economic Development Institute	82,500			82,500
Nigerian Institute of Management Training program	120,000		25,000	95,000
Northern Nigeria, Government of				
Establishment of a credit institution	162,506		53,282	109,224
Expansion of Staff Development Centre	152,487		89,515	62,972
Teacher training programs at seven colleges	98,450		98,450	
Vocational improvement centers		56,000		56,000
Southern Illinois University English language training in Nigeria	140,000			140,000
Training, research, and publication on Nigerian affairs				
African-American Institute	31,000	(31,000)		
Eastern Nigeria Library Board	16,660			16,660
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs	118,000			118,000
Western Nigeria, Government of				
Institute of Administration at University of Ife	177,344		91,593	85,751
Vocational curricula at Aiyetoro high school	260,654		65,079	195,575
Senegal				
Dakar, University of				
Faculty exchange and research on African law	19,574			19,574
Linguistic research and language training	65,000		65,000	
Preparation of West African atlas	70,000		371	69,629

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Sudan				
Khartoum, University of				
Economic and social development research	56,500			56,500
Research in agricultural economics	22,000			22,000
Union of South Africa				
South African Institute of Race Relations				
Education and publication activities		200,000	30,000	170,000
Zambia				
Zambia, Republic of				
English-language laboratory		12,600	12,600	
Zambia, University of				
Teaching materials and American staff	263,250		32,313	230,937
NORTH AFRICA				
Population Council				
Family planning in North Africa		220,000		220,000
Algeria				
Algeria, Republic of				
English-language program at University of Algiers	200,000			200,000
Secretarial and accountancy training	3,175			3,175
Morocco				
Morocco, Kingdom of				
Agricultural training program		11,000		11,000
Moroccan School of Administration	176,000		20,000	156,000
National family-planning program	122,000		122,000	
Tunisia				
Center for Promotion of Investments				
Studies and conferences	35,000		35,000	
National School of Administration				
Training and research in public administration		275,000	107,054	167,946
Tunis, University of				
Center of Economic and Social Research		198,000	72,500	125,500
Tunisia, Republic of				
Agricultural training		514,000	99,644	414,356
English-language textbook development		35,000		35,000
Manpower personnel training		148,000	50,000	98,000
National family-planning program	124,400		124,400	
MIDDLE EAST				
American Friends of the Middle East				
Educational counseling and placement		165,000	45,000	120,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Governmental Affairs Institute				
Eastern Mediterranean Development Institute	75,000		75,000	
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center				
Consultants and technical assistance in the United Arab Republic and North Africa	293,000		185,956	107,044
Middle East Studies Association				
General support	22,000			22,000
Near East Emergency Donations				
Aid to displaced persons	500,000		500,000	
Rand Corporation				
Regional economic study	250,000		250,000	
Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning				
Islamic leader fellowships		39,000	39,000	
Wisconsin, University of				
Science education in Arab countries	72,198			72,198
University management program		43,500		43,500
Iraq				
Baghdad, University of				
Public administration and economics programs	267,700			267,700
Iraq-American Educational Association				
English-language program at Baghdad College	21,750			21,750
Iraq, Republic of (Ministry of Education)				
English-language teaching in public schools	46,820			46,820
Israel				
Israel Foundations Trustees				
Research related to Israeli development	200,000		200,000	
Jordan				
Bir Zeit College				
Strengthening educational facilities		183,000	35,000	148,000
Jordan, Government of				
Civil service classification and pay plan	52,000			52,000
Development of Institute of Public Administration	200,000		144,000	56,000
Establishment of junior business college	99			99
Jordan Development Board	62,000			62,000
Jordan, University of				
Development of library facilities	52,000		2,500	49,500
Faculty of Economics and Commerce	39,000	200,000	50,000	189,000
Lebanon				
American University of Beirut				
Development administration program	196,500		61,850	134,650
Institution of new management techniques	105,000		52,500	52,500
Science education center		167,000	76,000	91,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Association for Social Action Strengthening of Amiliyah Vocational Institute	104,000		59,000	45,000
Industry Institute Training of professional staff	182,428			182,428
Lebanese University Law and political science programs		244,000		244,000
Lebanon, Republic of Arid lands agricultural development headquarters	176,109		71,614	104,495
Regional training center in foreign affairs	71,000			71,000
Science and mathematics programs		59,000		59,000
Technical school development		58,000	58,000	
Training of professional civil service staff	153,500	80,500	101,000	133,000
Syria				
Aleppo, University of Faculties of Agriculture and Science	567,126		180,000	387,126
Syria, Government of Agricultural programs and rural teacher training	50,824		30,691	20,133
Turkey				
Development of business and industry Economic Development Foundation of Turkey	131,858		53,000	78,858
Turkish Management Association	337,000		32,000	305,000
Economic and Social Studies Conference Board Conference program among Turkish leaders	88,849		34,249	54,600
Hacettepe Science Center Foundation Development of undergraduate science program	92,000		52,000	40,000
English-language program	54,235		42,030	12,205
Institute of Population Studies	174,600		37,700	136,900
Istanbul University Development of social science program		22,000	8,450	13,550
Middle East Technical University Computing center	235,300		57,763	177,537
Graduate mathematics and science programs	759,816		373,935	385,881
Strengthening Department of Social Sciences	104,000		33,000	71,000
Teaching and research program in biology	167,000			167,000
Training in restoration of historic monuments	74,000	168,000	28,000	214,000
Robert College Curriculum and program studies		30,000		30,000
Preparation of English-language materials	49,500		32,500	17,000
Scientific and Technical Research Council Ankara University physics curriculum		30,000		30,000
Strengthening scientific scholarship	278,533		47,750	230,783
Turkey, Government of Aid for national science high school	15,581		15,581	
Turkish Education Foundation University scholarship program	31,000		18,000	13,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Turkish Social Science Association Social science research	36,055		30,645	5,410
United Arab Republic				
American University in Cairo				
English language teaching program	122,600		122,600	
Population training at Social Research Center	236,000		50,000	186,000
Training in administration and enterprise management		193,000		193,000
Visiting professors from Egyptian universities	180,000		15,000	165,000
United Arab Republic, Government of				
General Organization for Aquatic Resources				
Vocational training	114,000		46,000	68,000
Institute of Statistical Studies and Research				
Computer center	438,431		321,499	116,932
Ministry of Agriculture				
Corn production research	61,900		61,900	
Ministry of Foreign Cultural Relations				
Training in family planning and reproductive biology at Cairo and Alexandria Universities	199,928		45,000	154,928
Ministry of Higher Education				
Teaching of English	55,200		55,200	
Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities				
Development of a physical planning center	93,000	(93,000)		
Ministry of Planning				
Conference program for government officials	79,000		50,000	29,000
	<u>20,144,970</u>	<u>10,174,423</u>	<u>13,536,830</u>	<u>16,782,563</u>
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Latin American university administrators internships		75,000	66	74,934
Center for Applied Linguistics				
Inter-American linguistics and language teaching	46,000		46,000	
Colorado, University of				
Latin American biology texts	97,500		48,750	48,750
Fund for Overseas Research Grants and Education, Inc.				
Research awards to young scientists and engineers	130,000		75,000	55,000
Pan American Health Organization				
Graduate training and research in reproductive biology		460,000		460,000
Regional demographic research and training				
Latin American Demographic Center	167,100		89,477	77,623
Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools	44,580	100,000	44,580	100,000
Resources for the Future, Inc.				
Research and teaching on natural resource economics		295,000	135,212	159,788
Stanford University				
Graduate development training for Latin Americans		318,000		318,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
State University of Iowa Foundation Latin American fellowships in international writing	30,000		30,000	
Argentina				
Advisory services and training in agriculture and education				
Institute of International Education	798,812		435,780	363,032
National University of the South	186,000	56,000	112,652	129,348
Bariloche Foundation Leadership training		100,000	60,000	40,000
Buenos Aires, University of				
Development of School of Economics	4,140	(13,334)	(9,194)	
Science library and closed-circuit television	75,500		35,000	40,500
Development of science curricula and research				
Argentine Institute for Standardization of Materials	11,000			11,000
Metallurgical Chamber of Argentine Manufacturing Industries	32,100	(32,100)		
El Salvador, University of Research and training in reproductive biology	71,330	315,500	234,080	152,750
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center				
Work with National Institute of Agricultural Technology	96,400		32,121	64,279
National Atomic Energy Commission Department of Metallurgy		85,000	45,000	40,000
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research				
Science teaching in secondary schools	220,000		35,000	185,000
Strengthening research centers in economics, business, and public administration				
Córdoba, National University of	58	(136)	(78)	
Foundation for Latin American Economic Research	126,215		41,600	84,615
Institute for Development of Executives	73,591		47,579	26,012
Torcuato Di Tella Institute				
Educational research		50,000		50,000
Latin American Council of Social Sciences	75,000		30,000	45,000
Research on marginal populations	62,417		55,703	6,714
Social science center	70,000	500,000	295,000	275,000
Brazil				
Bahia, Federal University of				
Training and studies in reproductive biology	178,006		73,870	104,136
Training for secondary school language teachers	14,250		9,500	4,750
Brazil, Government of Training and research in economic development	259,252		52,553	206,699
Carlos Chagas Foundation Testing for university admission	20,000	130,000	140,000	10,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Federal Technical School Celso Suckow da Fonseca				
Center for vocational-technical education	148,454		114,208	34,246
Getulio Vargas Foundation				
Educational testing center for secondary schools	61,978	181,000	14,512	228,466
Research and staff development at Brazilian Institute of Economics	107,900			107,900
São Paulo School of Business Education	189,541			189,541
Teaching materials in business and public administration	51,500		30,900	20,600
National Bank for Economic Development				
Management training and research	107,000		93,000	14,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul				
Training for secondary school teachers	357,500		214,000	143,500
Research and teaching in the sciences				
Brazilian Academy of Sciences	26,600	(15,600)	11,000	
Brazilian Foundation for Development of Science Teaching	40,000		40,000	
National Council for Advanced Training of University-Level Personnel	309,500	(309,500)		
Pernambuco, Federal University of	10,470		10,470	
Research and training in agriculture and economics				
Brazil, Government of		250,000	7,163	242,837
Ceará, University of		71,000		71,000
Minas Gerais, State of	114,500		32,000	82,500
Paraná, Federal University of	763,695	(669,480)	94,215	
São Paulo, State of	156,750		42,645	114,105
Vicosa, Federal University of	245,000		112,505	132,495
Research and training in the social sciences				
Brazilian Society for Instruction	51,000	365,000	111,000	305,000
Ceará, Federal University of	207,736		49,326	158,410
Guanabara, University of the State of	377,992		42,325	335,667
Minas Gerais, Federal University of	538,453		82,500	455,953
São Paulo, University of	149,200	285,000	90,000	344,200
Research on government				
Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration	201,334		67,494	133,840
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of	64,543	140,000	34,956	169,587
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of				
Graduate training center in linguistics	82,000	245,000	16,000	311,000
Graduate training in the sciences		231,000	91,000	140,000
Faculty of Education	23,000	(42,946)	(19,946)	
Research in reproductive biology	38,780			38,780
Teaching and research in social anthropology	193,760		91,868	101,892
São Paulo, University of				
Chemistry laboratory equipment	62,748		56,528	6,220
Establishment of closed-circuit television	20,000			20,000
Marine and fisheries research and training	235,893		90,207	145,686
Training and research in social sciences		213,000		213,000
Society for Family Welfare in Brazil				
Experiment and research in family planning	74,570		52,300	22,270

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Caribbean				
Advisory services, teaching, and research in Dominican agriculture				
Association for Development	195,400		131,482	63,918
Catholic University "Mother and Teacher"	34,667		41,225	(6,558)
Texas A & M University		(13,638)	(13,638)	
Antigua, Government of				
Upgrading secondary education		(14,245)	(14,245)	
Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes				
General support		75,000	40,000	35,000
Puerto Rico, University of				
Research in economics and government	13,000	3,740	13,000	3,740
West Indies, University of				
Academic development and graduate programs	142,146		142,146	
Eastern Caribbean planning and public administration	140,792		26,814	113,978
Institute of Social and Economic Research	161,417	200,000	80,708	280,709
Linguistics and language teaching		125,000		125,000
Management education	192,176		95,486	96,690
School of Agriculture	266,375		211,375	55,000
Team-teaching experiment in Barbados	17,652		17,652	
Central America				
Costa Rica, University of				
Teacher education program	258,327		116,512	141,815
Family-planning training	70,000		20,000	50,000
University development				
El Salvador, University of	119,959		119,959	
Pan American School of Agriculture		200,000	100,000	100,000
Chile				
Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of				
Center for educational research and economics teaching	72,570		47,350	25,220
Development of physical and mathematical sciences	48,727		48,727	
Office of Planning and Development	16,471		9,500	6,971
Research and training in urban development	182,346		151,264	31,082
Teaching and research at School of Sociology	113,800		113,800	
Chile, Republic of				
Center for Educational Improvement	27,221		6,389	20,832
Chile, University of				
Development of a system of regional colleges	108,975			108,975
Graduate training in economics and administration	249,381	(177,000)	50,000	22,381
Reproductive biology		158,000		158,000
Institute of International Education				
Comprehensive development of University of Chile		900,000	900,000	
Improvement of normal schools		250,000		250,000
Teacher training and curriculum development	5,701			5,701
International Legal Center				
Modernization of Chilean university law curricula	414,950		292,000	122,950

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences Graduate training in social sciences	160,000		120,000	40,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Support for Chile's national planning program	193,000		128,600	64,400
Minnesota, University of Development of University of Concepción	92,700		71,400	21,300
Training of agricultural production specialists	356,600		179,400	177,200
Rice University Community development assistance	6,300	(6,300)		
Valparaiso, Catholic University of Business school development	195,525		108,540	86,985
Colombia				
Andes, University of the Academic development, planning, and fund raising	98,690	(58,172)	12,018	28,500
Graduate economics program	100,700		17,000	83,700
Undergraduate program at School of Engineering	201,300		77,600	123,700
Association for the Reform of Legal Education Modernization of legal education		307,000		307,000
Antioquia, University of Faculty study abroad	142,500		42,500	100,000
Colombia, National University of Central library development	91,682		45,281	46,401
Economics teaching and research	280,000		77,705	202,295
Graduate program in mathematics		224,000	44,899	179,101
Graduate program in sociology	7,385	(7,385)		
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine Research and experiments in population and demography	82,580		82,580	
Colombian Agricultural Institute Agricultural teaching, research, and extension	529,748	(135,000)	50,000	344,748
Harvard University Training in development planning		192,000	192,000	
International Center of Tropical Agriculture Operating expenses		500,000	500,000	
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University Basic sciences program and teacher education	29,000		29,000	
Valley, University of the Division of Sciences	92,486		56,000	36,486
Faculties of Education and Engineering	17,504	(17,504)		
Office of Planning and Development	39,758		31,224	8,534
Mexico				
Academy of Scientific Research Faculty training in science and engineering	50,000		17,500	32,500

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Agricultural education, extension, and research				
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	58,061	730,000	778,223	9,838
Iowa State University	430,000	(53,778)	205,036	171,186
National School of Agriculture	70,791	350,000		420,791
Texas A&M University	23,454	(26,579)	(3,125)	
United Mexican States	249,644		111,641	138,003
Center for Educational Studies				
Research and training in educational policy		100,000	50,000	50,000
Mexico, College of				
Seminar in demography		13,500		13,500
Teaching and research in social sciences and humanities	125,000		125,000	
Mexico, National Autonomous University of				
Development of language laboratory	770		770	
Teaching and research in sciences and engineering	168,750	350,000	168,750	350,000
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies				
Graduate sciences and engineering fellowships	454,377		307,268	147,109
Training and research in agribusiness	80,180	30,000	16,090	94,090
Nuevo Leon, University of				
Economics training and research	13,758		13,758	
Research and training in reproductive biology and demography				
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases	105,000		50,000	55,000
Mexican Institute of Social Security	20,000	50,000		70,000
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	17,500	4,937	22,437	
Woman's Hospital	63,071	100,000	79,719	83,352
Trust Fund of the Inter-American Center of Scholarly Books				
Establishment of center in Mexico City		40,000		40,000
Peru				
Agrarian University				
Agricultural economics and rural sociology	148,441		133,436	15,005
Strengthening of Faculty of Sciences	186,934		39,167	147,767
Central Reserve Bank of Peru				
Extension program in economics for universities	108,338		55,444	52,894
Demography and family planning				
Center of Studies of Population and Development	102,000		64,903	37,097
Concepción Palacios Maternity Hospital		51,000		51,000
Geophysical Institute of Peru				
Doctoral fellowships		90,000	46,000	44,000
National Engineering University				
Curricular and administrative improvements	81,500		22,100	59,400
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru				
Campus planning; language equipment	1,882			1,882
General development	126,869			126,869
Modernizing law faculty	120,490		18,268	102,222

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
San Marcos, National University of				
Establishment of language teaching service	70,893		41,031	29,862
General studies program	1,640	(1,640)		
Graduate teaching and research in basic sciences	22,000		22,000	
Modernization of university administration	176,000			176,000
Venezuela				
Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration				
Business and public administration program	520,579	(13,742)	208,969	297,868
Institute of Public Administration				
Community and municipal development		(15,597)	(15,597)	
Kansas University Endowment Association				
School of Science at University of Oriente	89,250		89,250	
National Fund for Agricultural and Livestock Research				
Agricultural study and training	114,000		50,604	63,396
Research and training in science and engineering				
Central University of Venezuela	124,917		90,000	34,917
Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research	90,000		90,000	
Venezuela, Republic of				
Educational research and development	190,000	410,000	62,000	538,000
Latin American Studies				
British efforts in Latin American development				
Royal Institute of International Affairs	6,421	70,000	20,421	56,000
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)	121,312		18,500	102,812
California, University of (Berkeley)				
Research on Latin American political development	65,000		32,500	32,500
Cuban and Caribbean studies				
Illinois, University of		160,000	50,000	110,000
Miami, University of	50,000			50,000
Yale University		150,000		150,000
Florida, University of				
Research and training in tropical animal production	235,000		137,083	97,917
Hemispheric conferences on emerging problems				
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	72,800			72,800
Center for Inter-American Relations	500,000		300,000	200,000
Institute of International Education				
Council on Higher Education in the American Republics	120,000		105,000	15,000
Latin American Studies Association	70,000		20,000	50,000
International Association for Cultural Freedom				
Support of <i>Mundo Nuevo</i>	165,000		108,750	56,250
League of Women Voters				
Civic development activities in Latin America	87,500		26,250	61,250
National Academy of Sciences				
Symposia on biological research in Latin America	32,000	96,000	64,000	64,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Research on Latin American economic development				
Brookings Institution	130,565		130,565	
Torcuato Di Tella Institute (Argentina)	54,000		54,000	
Social Science Research Council				
Fellowships, research, internship awards		210,000		210,000
Studies of Latin America				
Harvard University		500,000	166,700	333,300
Kansas University Endowment Association	129,300			129,300
Library of Congress	80,000		80,000	
Michigan, University of		400,000	100,000	300,000
Research Institute for the Study of Man	17,850		17,850	
Vanderbilt University	260,910		28,414	232,496
Wisconsin, University of		300,000	50,000	250,000
Washington University				
Urban research with Latin American scholars	63,678		63,678	
Social science teaching and research on Latin America	83,000		83,000	
	<u>20,020,584</u>	<u>10,182,001</u>	<u>13,098,033</u>	<u>17,104,552</u>
RESOURCE BASES				
California, University of (Berkeley)				
United Nations Economic Commission advisor	6,350		6,350	
Chinese, Japanese, and Middle Eastern language programs				
Princeton University	324,434		229,558	94,876
Purdue Research Foundation	103,153		91,153	12,000
Stanford University	356,000		262,240	93,760
Community Funds, Inc.				
Host Fund for the United Nations		120,000	50,000	70,000
Education and World Affairs, Inc.				
Overseas Educational Service	101,500		101,500	
Studies and conferences on policy issues	1,945,000		522,000	1,423,000
International Legal Center				
General support	2,280,000		380,000	1,900,000
Exchange of students, scholars, and leaders				
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	25,000		25,000	
Indiana University Foundation	791,677	(550,000)	241,677	
National Association for Foreign Student Affairs	35,000		35,000	
Niels Bohr Institute	70,000		30,000	40,000
United States-South African Leader Exchange Program	25,000	150,000	50,000	125,000
Franklin Book Programs, Inc.				
Book production for developing countries	210,000		130,000	80,000
Indiana University				
Statewide improvement of language teaching	257,278		67,105	190,173
Institute of Community Studies (London)				
Studies of social change		23,500	11,750	11,750

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Institute of International Education General support		200,000	50,000	150,000
International Executive Service Corps Operating capital fund	23,881		23,881	
International studies programs				
Chicago, University of	1,687,506		750,000	937,506
Columbia University	1,785,714		357,143	1,428,571
Cornell University	2,354,845		472,802	1,882,043
Duke University	50,000		50,000	
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts)	334,411		39,380	295,031
Harvard University	2,500,000			2,500,000
Johns Hopkins University		2,335	2,335	
McGill University	1,142,070		328,701	813,369
Michigan, University of	2,351,194		921,585	1,429,609
Michigan State University		200,000		200,000
Minnesota, University of		200,000		200,000
New York University	545,774			545,774
Oregon, University of	205,000		200,137	4,863
Stanford University	2,571,600		375,705	2,195,895
Syracuse University	305,000		173,000	132,000
Wisconsin, University of	796,601		152,466	644,135
Yale University	1,476,821		290,006	1,186,815
International urban studies				
Athens Technological Organization	225,000		225,000	
Centre for Environmental Studies (London)	675,000		123,800	551,200
Columbia University	233,333	78,600	199,998	111,935
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		207,750		207,750
Japan Center for Area Development Research	316,561		116,663	199,898
Johns Hopkins University Foreign-policy analysis	272,586		48,404	224,182
Linguistic research and teaching				
Georgetown University	242,166		87,832	154,334
Laval University	264,769		206,943	57,826
Linguistic Society of America	300,000		46,687	253,313
Stanford University		225,000		225,000
York, University of	100,000			100,000
Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway) Development economics unit	40,000		40,000	
Orientation for foreign graduate students				
American Economic Association	350,000		236,000	114,000
Association of American Law Schools	225,000		125,000	100,000
Overseas professional service fellowships				
Cornell University	21,000			21,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	105,222		43,260	61,962
Purdue University	226,105		73,590	152,515
Syracuse University	105,000		105,000	
Research, publications, and conferences				
American Society of International Law	236,859		176,925	59,934
Harvard College		22,000		22,000
Hawaii, University of	91,250		65,000	26,250
Social Science Research Council	52,575		52,575	
Sussex, University of		180,000	20,000	160,000
Texas, University of		24,400	24,400	
Yale University		400,000	84,000	316,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Training and research on foreign aid				
American Society for Public Administration	69,881		51,000	18,881
Institute of Development Studies		45,000	15,000	30,000
Pennsylvania, University of	330,000		50,000	280,000
Princeton University		175,000	40,700	134,300
Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, Inc.				
General support		50,000		50,000
United Nations International School				
Technical consultation		11,875	11,875	
Wisconsin, University of				
Establishment of Center for Development	672,000		213,701	458,299
	<u>29,815,116</u>	<u>1,765,460</u>	<u>8,903,827</u>	<u>22,676,749</u>
POPULATION				
International Planned Parenthood Federation				
Development of Western Hemisphere staff	150,000			150,000
Population Council				
General support	2,957,500		2,457,500	500,000
Primate facility in Bio-Medical Division	970,000			970,000
Research program of Weizmann Institute (Israel)	420,000		176,500	243,500
Information service for family-planning administrators	200,000		175,000	25,000
Population Studies				
Mid-career fellowships in population				
California, University of (Berkeley)	24,672	32,991	57,663	
Cornell University	20,400		20,400	
Harvard College		14,564	14,564	
Johns Hopkins University		7,750	7,750	
Michigan, University of		25,000	25,000	
North Carolina, University of	63,138	57,962	121,100	
Princeton University		2,950	2,950	
Population Reference Bureau				
Dissemination of information on population	16,000	212,000	16,000	212,000
Training and research in population				
Brown University	55,085		29,146	25,939
California, University of (Berkeley)	715,647		140,906	574,741
Chicago, University of	420,331	450,000	230,309	640,022
Cornell University	87,500		50,000	37,500
Georgetown University	309,541		146,284	163,257
Harvard University	123,000		123,000	
Johns Hopkins University		975,000		975,000
London School of Economics and Political Science	101,280	230,000	45,828	285,452
Michigan, University of	2,261,214	1,500,000	442,759	3,318,455
North Carolina, University of	1,500,000		490,000	1,010,000
Pennsylvania, University of	172,778	(354)	36,768	135,656
Reproductive Biology				
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm)				
Symposia on research methods	112,000		47,000	65,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
Medical student research in reproductive biology				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	8,000		8,000	
Colorado, University of	12,000			12,000
Columbia University	18,800			18,800
Cornell University	18,000		18,000	
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	4,897			4,897
Johns Hopkins University	10,000		10,000	
Michigan, University of	9,000			9,000
Research and advanced training				
Albany Medical College	338,525		134,926	203,599
Albert Einstein Medical Center (Philadelphia)	304,911	20,800	78,781	246,930
Attending Staff Association of the Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital	162,029	211,526	162,029	211,526
Birmingham, University of	173,570			173,570
California, University of (Los Angeles)	197,785		49,178	148,607
California, University of (Los Angeles) School of Medicine	353,000			353,000
Cambridge, University of	313,000		278,209	34,791
Catholic University of Louvain	143,570		65,008	78,562
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan)	411,000		103,000	308,000
Chicago, University of	189,458	1,348,765	292,681	1,245,542
Colorado, University of	97,000		33,000	64,000
Columbia University, Institute of Human Reproduction	7,893,238		101,657	7,791,581
Cornell University Medical College	580,352			580,352
Edinburgh, University	121,320		25,374	95,946
Emory University		359,000		359,000
Florida, University of, College of Medicine	20,000			20,000
Free University of Brussels	145,200		36,300	108,900
Geneva, University of	53,000		53,000	
Georgia, University of	176,000		74,743	101,257
Harvard University, School of Medicine	2,290,000	790,587	6,578	3,074,009
Hawaii, University of	174,325		67,447	106,878
Institute of International Education	125,000		12,500	112,500
Johns Hopkins University	56,309	255,085	26,604	284,790
Kansas University Endowment Association	39,000	550,000	66,500	522,500
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm)	360,000		105,000	255,000
Liverpool, University of		142,496	52,059	90,437
Lund, University of	437,189		96,700	340,489
Manchester, University of	61,133		33,517	27,616
Medical Research Council (London)	117,000		35,000	82,000
Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center	100,323		39,265	61,058
Milan, University of	204,800		57,600	147,200
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	645,279	467,734	565,294	547,719
Pacific Northwest Research Foundation	322,595		107,500	215,095
Paris, University of, Faculty of Medicine	221,000		60,000	161,000
Pennsylvania, University of	846,000		779,057	66,943
Philipps University (Marburg/Lahn, Germany)	50,000			50,000
Pittsburgh, University of	190,300	140,307	58,660	271,947
Population Council, Bio-Medical Laboratories	5,000,000		250,000	4,750,000
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center		2,373,713		2,373,713
Puerto Rico, University of	144,742	175,000	144,742	175,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies		1,000,000		1,000,000
State Serum Institute (Copenhagen)	61,666	141,950	53,583	150,033
Sydney, University of	130,600	208,158	130,600	208,158
Tel-Hashomer Hospital, Endocrinology Institute (Israel)	191,000		33,369	157,631
Texas, University of	108,000		15,000	93,000
United Birmingham Hospital (England)	33,172		19,372	13,800
Uppsala, University of	295,000		80,000	215,000
Vanderbilt University	15,000		15,000	
Vienna, University of	126,000		28,110	97,890
Washington, University of	494,148		92,646	401,502

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Western Reserve University	376,482		157,337	219,145
Wisconsin, University of	656,280	1,193,000	513,789	1,335,491
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	610,841	669,309	324,563	955,587
Yale University School of Medicine	918,500		192,500	726,000
Family Planning in the United States				
American Public Health Association Professional training in population	162,800		37,018	125,782
Local and state family-planning services				
Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland	175,000		75,000	100,000
Planned Parenthood of New York City	125,000		75,000	50,000
Tulane University	188,730		160,855	27,875
National Urban League Family-planning education	350,000		161,797	188,203
Planned Parenthood Federation of America Assistance to family-planning agencies; publications	145,217	450,000	295,217	300,000
Sex Information and Education Council Professional staff expansion	75,000		75,000	
Wake Forest College Research to improve clinic programs	207,050		69,230	137,820
	<u>39,264,222</u>	<u>14,005,293</u>	<u>11,549,322</u>	<u>41,720,193</u>
EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS				
American community education in world affairs				
Council on Foreign Relations	1,000,000	293,500	1,060,000	233,500
Foreign Policy Association	35,000		35,000	
Overseas Development Council		125,000	62,500	62,500
United Nations Association	336,044	3,000	231,544	107,500
World Affairs Council of Philadelphia	5,000		5,000	
Committee for Economic Development Foreign economic policy research	25,000	260,000	25,000	260,000
Harvard University Mid-career leader program		24,278	24,278	
International Council of Scientific Unions Planning of international scientific programs	41	50,000	50,041	
International legal programs				
American Association for the International Commission of Jurists		250,000	225,000	25,000
British Institute of International and Comparative Law		39,600	39,600	
Leyden, University of	62,500		12,500	50,000
International Studies Association General support		132,000		132,000
International studies centers				
Adlai E. Stevenson Institute of International Affairs (Chicago)	1,000,000		650,000	350,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Australian National University	167,168		126,112	41,056
Denver, University of		150,000	37,500	112,500
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts University)		154,880	19,362	135,518
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva)	120,004		40,000	80,004
Institute for Strategic Studies (London)	183,000		92,000	91,000
Institute of International Affairs (Rome)		250,000	83,340	166,660
Smithsonian Institution		45,000	45,000	
St. Antony's College (Oxford University)	1,556,000		596,497	959,503
New York, State University of Conference on universities and peace		10,000	10,000	
Princeton University Conferences on international monetary system		47,500	30,000	17,500
Travel Program for Foreign Diplomats, Inc. Meetings with American citizens		15,000	15,000	
United Nations Institute for Training and Research General support	100,000		90,000	10,000
World Council of Churches (Geneva) Exploratory Committee on Society, Development and Peace		140,250	140,250	
International Communications				
Advancement of foreign journalism Columbia University	188,219		34,670	153,549
Inter-American Press Association Technical Center	112,500		112,500	
International Association for Cultural Freedom General support		1,150,000	1,150,000	
International Press Institute Improvement of the flow of news between countries	100,000		25,000	75,000
Training African journalists at Nairobi center	27,000		27,000	
Radio and television development Broadcast Institute of North America	275,000		100,000	175,000
Centre for Educational Television Overseas	137,500		62,500	75,000
Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences Pugwash Conference studies		40,000		40,000
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies Development support		90,000	7,500	82,500
American Council of Learned Societies Asian and Slavic studies	600,000		126,000	474,000
International Research and Exchanges Board	112,500	1,125,000	662,500	575,000
Professional placement service		50,000	50,000	
U.S.-U.S.S.R. scholarly exchanges	70,000		70,000	

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
Association of Research Libraries Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center		350,000	73,212	276,788
Center for Applied Linguistics Study of Serbo-Croatian and English languages	65,000		25,000	40,000
Central Asian Research Centre (London) Research and publication		60,000	15,000	45,000
Glasgow, University of Bibliographic service for Soviet and East European material		140,000		140,000
Institute of International Education Dartmouth Conference on U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations	800,000	10,000	10,000	700,000
East-West program of scholarly exchange		25,000	100,000	
Student clearinghouse activities			25,000	
Michigan, University of Comparative Eastern Europe and U.S. Social Studies		100,000		100,000
Social Science Research Council Soviet and East European fellowships		151,000	14,000	137,000
Yugoslav-American education projects American-Yugoslav project in regional and urban studies	157,500		90,000	67,500
Stanford University	42,500		42,500	
Wayne State University				
Europe and the Atlantic				
American studies in European universities American Council of Learned Societies	1,500,000		700,000	800,000
Free University of Berlin	97,000			97,000
Athens Technological Organization Support of displaced scholars	50,000		50,000	
Georgetown University English language teaching in Spain	74,384			74,384
Institute of Race Relations (London) Studies of race relations in Britain and elsewhere		350,000	75,000	275,000
International Atomic Energy Agency International Centre for Theoretical Physics	65,000		40,000	25,000
Johns Hopkins University French-American parliamentary exchange		25,000	25,000	
Minority Rights Group (London) Informational activities on human rights		72,000	12,000	60,000
Research and education in Atlantic cooperation and European integration				
American Assembly	35,000		35,000	
Atlantic Council of the United States	3,500		3,500	
Atlantic Institute	125,000	800,000	220,000	705,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	38,000		12,000	26,000

	UNPAID Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNPAID Sept. 30, 1969
		GRANTS (Reductions)	PAYMENTS (Refunds)	
College of Europe (Bruges, Belgium)		15,000	15,000	
Ditchley Foundation, Ltd.		40,000	13,333	26,667
European Community Institute for University Studies	191,000		97,000	94,000
Federal Educational and Research Trust (London)		45,000	15,000	30,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs Sussex, University of	22,500 67,000	150,000	35,000	137,500 67,000
Royal Hellenic Research Foundation Monographs on economics	50,000	(40,033)	9,967	
United States Education Foundation in Greece Completion of research studies	10,000		10,000	
West European studies				
Harvard University		250,000	18,000	232,000
Michigan, University of		250,000		250,000
Social Science Research Council		249,000	53,900	195,100
	9,605,860	7,486,975	8,007,606	9,085,229
Totals—International	\$158,452,325	\$53,111,467	\$72,709,759	\$138,854,033

General

Reductions and refunds				
Miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 each, from 104 grants made under various programs in past years		\$(213,586)	\$(213,586)	
Council on Foundations General support	\$87,500		26,250	\$61,250
Edison Institute General support		20,000,000	4,000,030	15,999,970
Institute of International Education Travel and study grants		72,600	24,200	48,400
United Foundation Detroit-area community activities	600,000	300,000	450,000	450,000
Totals—General	\$ 687,500	\$ 20,159,014	\$ 4,286,894	\$ 16,559,620
Totals—Grants	\$426,751,306	\$198,968,415*	\$245,598,596	\$380,121,125

*This amount consists of \$14,186,115 for grants approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$184,782,300 for grants authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

Program-Related Investments for the year ended September 30, 1969

Program-related investments are principal funds invested in or committed to socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. The commitments listed below, consisting of loans, stock purchases, guarantees, and commitments in process, were authorized in fiscal 1969 except as otherwise noted.

	TOTAL COMMITMENTS	INVESTED OR GUARANTEED	COMMITMENTS IN PROCESS
Development of Rural Cooperatives			
Acadian Delight Bakery (Louisiana) Letter agreement, 8½%, 1971	\$125,000	\$60,000	\$65,000
La Jara Feedlot, Inc. (Colorado) Notes, 7%	1,900,000	760,000	1,140,000
West Virginia Best Corporation Note, 8%, Dec. 20, 1970	550,000	50,000	500,000
Minority Entrepreneurship			
All-Pro Chicken Inc. Notes, 10 ½%, Sept. 30, 1970	250,000	250,000	
Ebony Development Corporation (Baltimore) Guarantee, July 24, 1974 Certificates of deposit, 5%, due Aug. 1970	100,000	50,000 50,000	
Funds for Self-Enterprise (Cincinnati) Loan pool for minority business	300,000		300,000
Inner-City Business Improvement Forum (Detroit) Note, 4½%, July 31, 1974	500,000	500,000	
Mecco Enterprises Inc. (California) National magazine for Negro women Notes, 8½%, Mar. 31, 1970	70,000	55,000	15,000
Progress Enterprises, Inc. (1968) Commercial and manufacturing operation in Philadelphia and elsewhere Demand note, 8%	300,000	300,000	
Vic-Way Broadcasting Corporation St. Louis radio station	500,000		500,000
Upgrading Minority Employees through Training and Profit Sharing			
Congaree Iron and Steel Co., Inc. (South Carolina) (1968) Subordinate note, 6%, Dec. 20, 1978	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Daily Made of Washington, Inc. Apartment house cleaning service Notes, 9%, 1971-1973 Convertible debentures, 5½%, 1972-1974	130,000 220,000	40,000 220,000	90,000

	TOTAL COMMITMENTS	INVESTED OR GUARANTEED	COMMITMENTS IN PROCESS
Widening Housing Opportunities			
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, Inc. Guarantee, Sept. 1, 1982	500,000	500,000	
FCH Services, Inc. Notes, 7½%, 1972-1973	500,000	300,000	200,000
Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust (1968) Shares of beneficial interest	990,625	990,625	
Other			
Mobilization for Youth Community development on Lower East Side, New York Guarantee, Feb. 7, 1970	200,000	200,000	
Nature Conservancy (1968) Parks and open lands acquisition Guarantee, July 18, 1973	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>	
Totals	<u>\$14,135,625</u>	<u>\$11,325,625*</u>	<u>\$2,810,000</u>

*Of this amount, \$6,750,000 represents guarantees (see Note 4 to the financial statements) and \$4,575,625 represents investments. The latter figure is shown in the Balance Sheet, net of allowance for possible losses of \$565,000, as \$4,010,625.

Statement of Projects for the year ended September 30, 1969

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 1969. The third column shows total 1969 expenditures for projects approved in fiscal 1969 or earlier.

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1969
Education and Research				
Adaption of British primary school reform		\$90,000	\$4,402	\$85,598
Administration of aid to institutions in Berlin	\$2,214			2,214
Advanced study and internships for Negro college administrators	19,306	361,000	318,390	61,916
Conferences on aboriginal education, citizenship education, teacher education, and urban community colleges	29,050	44,723	24,500	49,273
Conferences, studies, fellowships, and visiting specialists on European management education	559,524	500,000	284,664	774,860
Consultants for urban, technical, and comprehensive education projects	141,578		88,160	53,418
Development of a model tutorial school		594,551		594,551
Educational programs and fellowships for school leaders	1,300,272	600,000	947,367	952,905
Efficient operation of small colleges		100,000		100,000
Evaluation of business education program	20,989			20,989
Evaluation of liberal arts colleges' relationships with students		37,000		37,000
Fellowships for prospective Negro college teachers	49,387	1,000,000	105,225	944,162
Improvement of instructional television	23,598		6,366	17,232
Negro college improvement efforts	199,359	250,000	203,041	246,318
Research on school achievement and decentralization	8,589		6,376	2,213
Research and training awards for social scientists	347,811		196,185	151,626
Residencies in industry for engineering professors	152,320		70,897	81,423
Specialists on Negro enrollment in higher education	141,094		34,978	106,116
Strengthening management of university resources	237,609		121,504	116,105
Study grants for Negro college faculty	160,596		86,069	74,527
National Affairs				
Conferences and studies on urban problems	10,000	97,445	18,980	88,465
Consultant for law and environment program	41,648		40,114	1,534
Evaluation of defender program and other projects	299,635		56,206	243,429
Income-maintenance pilot projects	90,377		7,587	82,790
Metropolitan Applied Research Center special projects	161,801	175,000	303,629	33,172

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1969
Program evaluation		259,502	259,502	
Real estate studies in United Nations area		30,000	25,000	5,000
Reserve for vest pocket park construction		70,000		70,000
Studies on government cash balances	50,000			50,000
Study of American electoral process		25,000	25,000	
Humanities and the Arts				
Commissions for new American operas	107,895		19,500	88,395
Contemporary American music recording program		375,000		375,000
Evaluation of American studies abroad		65,000	45,249	19,751
Grants-in-aid to artists	76,773		12,151	64,622
Grants-in-aid to concert artists		225,000		225,000
Grants-in-aid to creative writers		200,000		200,000
Grants-in-aid to theater directors		150,000		150,000
Resident theater program for playwrights	277,412		8,111	269,301
Training of museum curatorial personnel	452,968		65,878	387,090
Public Broadcasting				
Evaluation of Public Broadcast Laboratory		22,500	15,710	6,790
Rand Corporation study on CATV		165,000	41,250	123,750
Studies of communications issues and developments	9,303	100,000	56,574	52,729
International				
Consultants on international activities of American universities		100,000		100,000
Regional consultants	76,920	(82,873)	(15,985)	10,032
Asia and the Pacific				
Clerical skills center in Indonesia	84,038		48,689	35,349
Commission for a Southeast Asia Institute of Higher Education	34,721		9,601	25,120
Computer training in Indonesia		65,000	33,528	31,472
Conferences on Asian development		120,000		120,000
Consultants for India on education, food production, economics, administration, urban planning, cultural projects, manpower, and family planning	2,866,865	2,034,972	1,730,669	3,171,168
Consultants for Indonesia on agriculture, education, and trade	128,095	221,000	125,717	223,378
Consultants for Lower Mekong Basin Coordinating Committee		170,000	6,277	163,723

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1969
Consultants for Malaysia on educational planning		150,000	8,158	141,842
Consultants for Pakistan on agriculture, education, management, and planning	105,424	80,000	104,554	80,870
Consultants for the Philippines on agriculture, natural resources, and higher education	184,978	140,000	91,586	233,392
Consultants for Thailand on family planning, education, and agriculture	556,347		99,167	457,180
Consultants for Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES)	74,000		25,195	48,805
English-language teaching in Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand	417,196	265,000	227,105	455,091
Fellowships and research assistance for Southeast Asian scholars	400,000		257	399,743
Field office operations	44,291	1,754,709	1,709,630	89,370
Indian fellowships in economics, politics, and administration	80,275			80,275
Japanese-American roundtable discussions	16,180			16,180
University of Delhi library system	127,373		16,488	110,885
Middle East and Africa				
Consultants for East Africa and the Congo on vocational education, public service training, economic planning, and business and industrial development	474,641	1,054,000	1,162,106	366,535
Consultants for West Africa on economic planning, public service training, urban development, language teaching, agriculture, and population	284,949	939,000	437,735	786,214
Consultants in the Middle East on agriculture, education, public administration, and economic planning	352,490	386,000	760,086	(21,596)
Consultants for Turkey on social and natural sciences and business development	122,059		13,854	108,205
Consultants for United Arab Republic on resource development, business management, and family planning	522,382	(147,312)	38,513	336,557
East African sociolinguistic survey	142,867	161,700	230,466	74,101
Exchanges in agriculture and scientific research in West Africa	70,749			70,749
Fellowships for Afro-American scholars		150,000		150,000
Field office operations	467,205	867,187	1,176,672	157,720
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	225,863		225,863	
National Library in Nigeria	185,392		53,342	132,050
Regional conferences and workshops	256,211	(17,500)	91,137	147,574
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Assistance to Argentine university professors	18,732			18,732
Consultants for American School of Rio de Janeiro	28,381		18,721	9,660
Consultant in agricultural extension for Mexico	28,000		33,080	(5,080)
Fellowships for Mexican university staff	74,652	(2,263)	71,919	470
Field office operations	12,880	664,806	649,242	28,444
Housing and community planning in Chile	(29,459)	270,000	221,811	18,730
International Center of Tropical Agriculture in Colombia	164,749	(154,695)	10,744	(690)

	UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1968	changes during the fiscal year		UNEXPENDED BALANCE Sept. 30, 1969
		PROJECTS AUTHORIZED (Reductions)	EXPENDI- TURES	
Latin American regional conferences	14,916	(15,911)	(995)	
Normal school and vocational education development in Chile	33,945	59,000	57,185	35,760
Studies of Cuba	105,000		5,088	99,912
Summer institutes in linguistics in Brazil	21,600		21,600	
Support for Latin American Committee of Deans of Schools of Administration	10,000		8,303	1,697
Teaching and research fellowships in Latin America	802,407	1,000,834	696,218	1,107,023
Visiting professors at National University of Colombia	89,946		42,549	47,397
Population				
Consultants on population research	46,299	66,000	47,785	64,514
Staff conferences and information services	8,833	5,000	4,835	8,998
General				
Planning and evaluation studies	92,981			92,981
Travel and study grants	998,763	2,908,478	2,228,182	1,679,059
Totals—Projects	<u>\$15,795,244</u>	<u>\$18,748,853*</u>	<u>\$16,025,242</u>	<u>\$18,518,855</u>

*Of this amount, \$1,719,883 was approved by direct action of the Board of Trustees (after reductions), and \$17,028,970 was authorized from appropriations previously approved by the Board.

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Asterisk [*] indicates agencies directly associated with, or otherwise cooperating in, grant activities; [†] indicates program-related investments. All other organizations and institutions listed are recipients of grants. Italicized pages refer to the financial section of the report.

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