

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

Col. George D. Fink, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, to be a member of the California Debris Commission, under the provisions of section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893 (27 Stat. 507; 33 U.S.C. 661).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Geoffrey H. Moore, of New Jersey, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, for a term of 4 years.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

James C. Counts, of California, to be Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director.

IN THE ARMY

Lt. Gen. Harry Jacob Lemley, Jr., **XXXXXX** Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army), for appointment as senior U.S. Army member of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 711.

The following-named officers under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grades as follows:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Ferdinand Joseph Chesarek,

XXXXXX Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. William Eugene DePuy, **XXXXXX** Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. Edwin B. Hooper, U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE DEBT LIMIT

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 7, 1969

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Extensions of Remarks a statement made by me before the House Committee on Ways and Means on Wednesday, March 5, 1969.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

STATEMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE BY SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD, JR., DEMOCRAT OF VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1969

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Griffiths and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I appear before you today not to advocate the status quo. I recognize that a good case can be made for some increase in the nation's debt ceiling.

My concern today is more with policy than with arithmetic.

President Nixon in his message to the Congress said he felt the Congress should enact a debt limit which will serve the needs of our nation for the "foreseeable future."

Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy told the Committee this morning that the Nixon Administration's proposal is designed to take care of our needs "indefinitely . . ."

Now, does the Congress want to grant to the Administration—any administration—a debt ceiling that will take care of the administration "indefinitely". It seems to me that it would be wiser to set the ceiling at a level which will put some pressure on the Administration to hold down spending.

I would hope that the Congress will not agree to change the system for computing the national debt subject to the ceiling.

To accept the President's and Secretary Kennedy's recommendation would mean that during the next four years, the Administration could spend \$40 billion more than it takes in without that sum of money appearing in the national debt figures.

To put that \$40 billion figure in perspective, during Mr. Truman's nearly 8 years in office, the national debt increased \$33 billion; during President Eisenhower's 8 years, the increase was \$23 billion; and during the 8 years of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, the national debt increased by \$70 billion.

President Nixon's proposal is misleading. It appears to reduce the ceiling, yet in reality, it increases it by \$17 billion.

So, my plea today is two-fold:

(1) That the money which the government

borrowed from the trust funds not be eliminated from the national debt, and

(2) That an increase substantially smaller than \$17 billion be granted.

Why should not the Congress keep a tight ceiling on the government debt; why should we continually give away our power and our responsibility?

What is lost by maintaining a tight ceiling? It is less convenient perhaps to the Administration and less convenient perhaps to the Congress.

But to increase the ceiling so that it will take care of all the Administration's problems for the "foreseeable future" impresses me as being very unwise.

Most certainly, it weakens the power of Congress at a time when Congress needs to reassert itself.

YEAR 1969—A TIME FOR TRUTH IN TOBACCO

HON. ALBERT W. WATSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 6, 1969

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, our former colleague, the Honorable Horace Kornegay, recently delivered an outstanding address entitled "Year 1969—A Time for Truth in Tobacco."

His remarks are especially timely in view of the incredible announcement by the FCC recently regarding the intent of this agency to ban tobacco advertising.

Horace Kornegay during his tenure in the House was among our most able, dedicated, and respected colleagues. He speaks from the heart and is a voice of authority. Therefore, I would like to commend his great address to the Congress and the Nation as follows:

YEAR 1969—A TIME FOR TRUTH IN TOBACCO

I want to thank Dr. James for his kind invitation to me to take part in the 1969 meeting of the Farm Press, Radio, and Television Institute. I would have been even more grateful, if it had been for the 1970 meeting.

As newsmen, you will appreciate Dr. James' fine sense of timing. No sooner had I been named Vice President and General Counsel of the Tobacco Institute, than his letter of invitation was dictated and in the mails. Promptly on January 2nd, the day I reported for duty, it was on my desk. He was "Johnny on the spot" then, and I am "Horace on the spot" now.

Discussing current issues relating to tobacco with a knowledgeable group of people like you, as he suggested, is like carrying coals to Newcastle, or perhaps carrying flue-

cured tobacco to North Carolina would be a better simile.

He also suggested that I devote half of my time to questions and answers. Now that suggestion is more to my liking—provided, I ask the questions and you folks supply the answers.

Seriously, I have some questions I would like to put to you. As a former prosecutor, as a former Congressman, as a trade association official, and as a private citizen, I find certain questions deeply disturbing. They lie just below the surface and are exposed with a minimum of scratching. Yet, outside of the tobacco industry, they are rarely raised.

For example:

There is a great controversy about smoking and health. But how often do you hear both sides?

There is a Fairness Doctrine in radio and television. But how "fair" is it to private enterprise?

There is a free press in this country. But how freely does it cover the other side of the smoking and health story? Indeed, one might wonder if the man-bites-dog conception of news makes it possible for the press to even begin to communicate with both sides. Maybe, the trouble is that the tobacco industry hasn't bitten any dogs lately?

Let me illustrate this point with three statements about smoking and health that received scant attention in the press.

Here's one such statement:

"We have never said there was definite proof of a cause-and-effect relationship between coronary heart disease and cigarette smoking . . . We have never said cause and effect to the initiation of cardiovascular disease . . . I do not think one can make the statement that the scientific evidence supports it."

Here's another on smoking and emphysema:

"We have not been able to establish an absolute cause and effect."

Just one more, relating to lung cancer:

"We know that some nonsmokers get lung cancer and we know many heavy smokers never get lung cancer."

I am not a newsman, and my feeling would not be hurt if any of you told me to mind my own business. You might explain patiently that those statements are just what the tobacco industry would be saying in its own defense. In other words, you might tell me those statements are of the dog-bites-man variety, and, therefore, are not news.

Nevertheless, one thing bothers me. All three statements were made on the same day—March 6, 1968—to the same audience—a Committee of Congress—by the same man—the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service William H. Stewart. He is, of course, the chief spokesman of the anti-smoking forces.

And, gentlemen, I submit, you don't have

to be a journalist to recognize that as a clear cut example of man-bites-dog news.

Unfortunately, the Surgeon General's remarks were made at an executive session of a subcommittee on appropriations. When the transcript was released some weeks later, they were lost in the shuffle.

But enough of my questions. Let me turn now to your questions—or at least to the major question of what's ahead in 1969.

First, let's look into the crystal ball at the prospects for cigarette advertising.

It could be that 1969 will be the year of the flood. The advertising preemption provision of the Cigarette Labeling Act expires on June 30. In the past four years, anti-cigarette advertising bills in the states have been few in number and easier to handle because the 1965 cigarette law prohibited Federal agencies and state governments from special regulations in this field. Without the dike, however, the flood of legislation could devastate radio-television land. Actually, a trickle of laws, just one or two, would do severe damage.

So I will predict the appearance in Statehouses around the country of three types of anti-cigarette advertising bills:

Bills outlawing radio and television commercials;

Bills calling for health warnings in advertising;

Bills specifying equal time for anti-smoking commercials.

This kind of legislation is like pregnancy—a little bit is enough. That's especially true if the "little bit" happens in New York, Massachusetts, or Michigan, which are present sites of passionate agitation, if I may continue the simile.

To illustrate the chaos. Legislation regulating television advertising in New York State and Michigan would effectively impinge on what is received on television screens in New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In other words, the lawmakers in just two states exercise control over the television available in eight neighboring states, which have nearly one-quarter of the population of the United States.

If this isn't taxation without representation, it certainly is legislation without representation.

Now I don't suppose this somewhat philosophical consideration will deter state legislators. After all, the slogan was last used two hundred years ago by a group of revolutionaries against The Establishment.

However, there are more practical considerations that may deter them. Let us go to New York and see the possible consequences of a State law blacking out cigarette commercials. The action would partially black out cigarette commercials in five neighbor states. But, on the other hand, transmissions from these neighbors would be received in parts of New York. So the blackout would only be a "gray out."

And we might ask, would the anti-smoking crusaders be happy with less than a total blackout? Would they demand that Governor Rockefeller jam television coming in from Connecticut? Would they insist he prevent this violation of New York's airspace? And how long would it be before a state legislator reasoned that if it is legal to view a cigarette commercial on Madison Avenue, it also should be illegal to produce one there?

Obviously, I am exaggerating somewhat—but the disturbing thing is I am not sure by how much. I am especially uncertain when I consider the outlook in cigarette taxation.

It reminds me of the side-show strongman who awed crowds by squeezing a lemon dry, then offering \$1,000 to anybody in the audience who could get just one more drop out of the lemon. Nobody paid much attention when a wispy little man in the audience challenged the strongman.

The strongman squeezed the lemon until it was no more than a pulp, then handed it to his frail challenger. The little man not

only squeezed out another drop—but got almost a saucerful of lemon juice.

"Amazing!" the strongman conceded. "What kind of work do you do" he asked the little fellow.

"I'm with the Internal Revenue Service," the little man replied.

I might have changed "lemon" to "tobacco" so as to present a more accurate picture. For states have indeed squeezed a saucerful of taxes out of the leaf in the past decade.

Since 1959, states have raised individual income tax rates 33 times, increased gasoline tax rates 39 times, lifted sales tax rates 40 times, and jumped cigarette tax rates 95 times.

I say "jumped cigarette tax rates" advisedly. Last year, seven states increased these taxes—not by the usual one cent or two cent increments—but by giant steps. Here's a rundown of tax boosts:

Florida from 8 cents to 15 cents, up 88 per cent

New Mexico from 8 cents to 12 cents, up 50 per cent

Oklahoma and Rhode Island from 8 cents to 13 cents, up 63 per cent

New Jersey from 11 cents to 14 cents, a gain of 27 per cent. New York raised its tax from 10 cents to 12 cents; an increase of 20 percent, on top of a 100 per cent increase just three years earlier.

This year, 47 state legislatures will meet. All eyes will be on North Carolina. For even the "no-cigarette-tax" state is under pressure to break its tradition. One may argue that merits of the "domino theory" in Vietnam, but not in cigarette taxation. If North Carolina imposes a cigarette tax there will be no holding back another round of sock it to the smokers.

For example, newspapers report that South Carolina is poised to raise its current tax rate from 5 to 8 cents a pack—and push the retail price to 40 cents a pack—if North Carolina imposes a tax.

But if 1969 may become "Sock-It-to-Me" time for tobacco, there is a very good possibility that it may also become the year the scales tip . . . the year the American people learn that there is another side to the smoking and health controversy.

The medium is the message, I am told by the "in" crowd, and the anti-smoking forces have undoubtedly gotten their message across through a variety of media: the press, radio, television, speeches, clinics, seminars, classroom talks, and grass roots pressure.

But this year there are other media which offer grounds for optimism.

First, there is the Congress. The advertising provision of the Cigarette Labeling Act expires in June. Before Congress acts on any new legislation, hearings will be held. In this democratic medium the voice of the other side will be raised.

Second, there is the Supreme Court. The Tobacco Institute will appeal this month to the highest court a recent decision upholding the FCC rule that forces broadcasters to devote "significant" time to anti-smoking commercials. NBC and NAB—and in all likelihood other major elements of broadcasting—will also appeal. In this judicial medium, the voice of the other side will be raised.

We are also encouraged by new leadership in certain federal departments that may lead to a climate in which government and industry stop confronting each other and start cooperating with each other.

There is another reason for optimism this year. Right now, it is no more than a gleam in a few eyes—quizzical, questioning eyes.

One man with a questioning eye is Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Listen to what the Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs said recently:

" . . . in and about the Executive Office of the President, and in the Congress, men of whom the Nation had a right to expect better did inexcusably sloppy work. If ad-

ministrators and politicians are going to play God with other persons' lives (and still other persons' money), they ought at least to get clear what the divine intention is to be."

He added:

"Government, especially liberal government, that would attempt many things very much needs the discipline of skeptical and complex intelligence repeatedly inquiring 'What do you mean?' and 'How do you know?'"

The former U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Arthur Ross, a man who should know, also decries what he calls the "data game." He points up the danger to the policymaker this way:

"Attracted by the appearance of objectivity and precision, he keeps his eye fixed on charts and tables which may be incomplete, obsolete, or both. Eventually, he may come to believe that poverty really is a condition of having less than the current cutoff point of \$3,335 in annual income; that full employment really is a situation where the national unemployment is four per cent or less; and that Vietnam really is a matter of body counts and kill ratios."

What the country needs in addition to more and better statistics, he says, are "leaders who can confront ambiguity without heading for the nearest statistical escape hatch."

For too long, the American people have had drummed into their minds a barrage of startling statements and scaring statistics about pollution of their air, their water, their food, their drink, their smoke. They have had their anxieties aroused about hazards of the highways, the marketplace, of health, or radiation, of tires, of flammable fabrics; about the horrors of delinquency, of crime, of hunger, or poverty.

I am not saying that life is not without its hazards and its horrors. I am not saying that the government should take no action. But I am saying that the people—through the press and broadcast media—have been made to twitch to terrors which may, in fact, have very little basis in scientific truth or in solid fact. And in this way the people are being manipulated to accept easy answers and doctrinaire solutions and conclusions paraded into our consciousness as solid substance, when they are shadowy stuff made of shoddy statistics, surveys and studies. The anti-tobacco warehouses are stuffed with them.

This may be the year the reaction sets in . . . the year when the American people quietly, firmly and decisively confront the bureaucrats' startling statements and statistical conclusions with Pat Moynihan's questions: "What do you mean?" and "How do you know?"

If I were back on the Hill, I certainly would like to introduce legislation to help. I would call it "The Truth in Statistics Act of 1969," a bill to prevent policy-makers from jumping at easy answers to tough questions. I might even call for the establishment of a Pure Facts and Figures Administration to enforce it.

But, perhaps, the Nation does not need another law. Perhaps the job can be done for the people by an alert, inquisitive, intelligent Press.

Perhaps the segment of the press here in this room could start by picking up a ball which the national press dropped on Monday. Let me read you the lead of a news release for 6:30 p.m., February 3:

"The scientist who has been associated with more research in tobacco and health than any other person declared today that 'there is no demonstrated causal relationship between smoking and any disease.'"

"The gaps in knowledge are so great that those who dogmatically assert otherwise—whether they state that there is or is not such a causal relationship—are premature in judgment. If anything, the pure biological

evidence is pointing away from, not toward the causal hypothesis."

This statement—the kind the people do not often hear above the din of anti-smoking propaganda—was made by Dr. Clarence Cook Little. Who is Dr. Little, you may ask, that his statement should be newsworthy? He happens to be scientific director of the Council for Tobacco Research-U.S.A., founded 15 years ago by tobacco growers, warehousemen, and manufacturers. He had directed the industry's \$31 million program of cancer research.

In addition, Dr. Little is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, founder and former director of the Jackson Laboratory for Cancer Research, a past president of the American Association for Cancer Research, and a former managing director for 16 years of the American Society for the Control of Cancer—now known as the American Cancer Society.

CORRECTING A SHORTCOMING IN THE ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE ACT OF 1951

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 6, 1969

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 3, I introduced a private bill for the relief of Mr. Anthony Smilko, a Federal employee in Milwaukee, Wis.

The bill, H.R. 8136, would restore 321 hours of annual leave which were denied Mr. Smilko through administrative error during the period beginning April 1959 and ending December 1965.

The Civil Service Commission readily admits that such losses of annual leave through administrative error occur rather frequently. The Commission also regrets the fact that the only way that the injured party can gain relief is through a private bill.

This fact spotlights an obvious shortcoming in the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951. There is no provision to allow administrators to correct their own mistakes in the computation of annual leave of civil service employees.

Since there is no logical reason for this policy, I have also introduced a bill, H.R. 8040, which would amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to correct this situation. This amendment would provide for the recrediting of annual leave forfeited as a result of administrative error.

It should be noted that the bill would also provide for the repayment of excess annual leave granted because of administrative error. This excess leave might either be charged against later accruing annual leave or repaid in lump sum to the Treasury.

H.R. 8040 would eliminate the need for such private bills as the one which I have introduced in Mr. Smilko's behalf. It would put simple logic into the law, allowing administrators to correct their own mistakes.

It is my sincere hope that my colleagues on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee consider this bill at their earliest opportunity, in order that the Congress can have an opportunity to rectify the shortcoming in the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951.

APOLLO, PA.

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 7, 1969

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, in behalf of my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCHWEIKER) and myself, I wish to invite the attention of the Senate to the proclamations of the city of Apollo, Pa., honoring the Apollo 7 and Apollo 8 astronauts.

The mayor of Apollo, Hon. Duane S. Guthrie, has also suggested that Apollo, Pa., the only town in the United States with the name Apollo, be selected to have a first-day issue of the Apollo 8 postage stamp, which has been announced for release May 5, 1969, at Houston, Tex. Senator SCHWEIKER and I have written to the Postmaster General urging that this idea be given serious consideration.

The Senate of Pennsylvania, in a resolution adopted February 4, 1969, has also memorialized the Postmaster General of the United States to authorize a first-day issue of the Apollo 8 stamp in Apollo, Pa.

I ask unanimous consent that the proclamations, the resolution mentioned, and our letter to the Postmaster General be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the proclamations, the resolution, and the letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, D.C., March 4, 1969.

HON. WINTON E. BLOUNT,
Postmaster General, U.S. Post Office Department, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. POSTMASTER GENERAL: A stamp honoring the Apollo 8 space mission has been announced for release May 5, 1969, at Houston, Texas. Mayor Duane S. Guthrie and the citizens of Apollo, Pennsylvania, have expressed an interest in sharing in this historic occasion. They have suggested that Apollo, Pennsylvania, as the only town in the U.S. with the name Apollo, be permitted, along with Houston, to have a first day issue of the Apollo 8 stamp, postmarked Apollo.

The Senate of Pennsylvania, on February 4, 1969, passed a resolution memorializing the Postmaster General of the U.S. to authorize such action. A copy of that resolution has been sent to you by the Pennsylvania Senate.

We believe this is an excellent idea and is most appropriate for the occasion. We urge you to give it serious consideration.

Sincerely,

HUGH SCOTT,

U.S. Senator.

RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER,

U.S. Senator.

APOLLO SALUTES APOLLO

Whereas, Apollo Seven dramatically departed the planet Earth October 11, 1968 and,

Whereas, Apollo Seven accomplished its mission of 163 orbits about the planet Earth and,

Whereas, Apollo Seven returned to Earth on this 22nd day of October 1968 and,

Whereas, Captain Walter M. Schirra, Major Donald F. Eisele, and Walter Cunningham piloted Apollo Seven thru this historical flight and,

Whereas, William B. Smith, Manager of Apollo Manufacturing, Space Division, North American Rockwell Corp., Downey, California, was born in Apollo, Pennsylvania.

Therefore, I, Duane S. Guthrie, Mayor of Apollo Borough and members of Apollo Borough Council do hereby declare on this 22nd day of October, 1968 that this historical event be proclaimed as Apollo Seven Week in Apollo, Pennsylvania and,

Be it further resolved, that this proclamation be recorded in the records of Apollo Borough at a regular Council meeting.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Apollo Eight has historically orbited the Moon and,

Whereas, Apollo Eight has returned to the planet Earth this twenty-seventh day of December, 1968 and,

Whereas, Apollo Eight accomplished scientific feats, until now unknown to man and,

Whereas, Colonel Frank Borman, Captain James A. Lovell, Jr., and Major William A. Anders piloted this successful mission.

Therefore, I, Duane S. Guthrie, Mayor of Apollo, Pennsylvania do hereby declare Colonel Frank Borman, Captain James A. Lovell, Jr., and Major William A. Anders be proclaimed Honorary Citizens of Apollo, Pennsylvania.

RESOLUTION, SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

It is natural that the residents of Apollo Borough feel a particularly close kinship with the astronauts who have flown in the Apollo Space Program.

As a salute to the historical Apollo Program the Borough of Apollo proclaimed the week beginning October 22, 1968 as Apollo Seven Week in honor of the historical earth orbital flight made by Captain Walter M. Schirra, Major Donald F. Eisele and Walter Cunningham.

On December 27, 1968 they named Colonel Frank Borman, Captain James A. Lovell, Jr. and Lieutenant Colonel William A. Anders, the Apollo Eight crew, as honorary citizens of Apollo, Pennsylvania, recognizing their heroic efforts in the first manned moon orbital.

On May 5, 1969, the Apollo series will be commemorated by the Federal Government with an Apollo 8 stamp to be released at Houston, Texas. It would also be appropriate to permit citizens of the only town in the United States named Apollo to join in honoring the Apollo astronauts by providing for a first day issue of this historic stamp through the Apollo Borough Post Office with an Apollo postmark, in addition to the release in Houston; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Postmaster General of the United States to authorize a first day issue of the Apollo 8 stamp in Apollo, Pennsylvania, along with Houston, Texas; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Postmaster General of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to each member of the Congress of the United States from Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Duane S. Guthrie, Mayor of Apollo, Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Apollo Seven and Apollo Eight astronauts, Captain Walter M. Schirra, Major Donald F. Eisele, Walter Cunningham, Colonel Frank Borman, Captain James A. Lovell, Jr. and Lieutenant Colonel William A. Anders, Houston, Texas.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Resolution, Serial No. 6 introduced by Senator Albert R. Pechan and adopted by the Senate of Pennsylvania the fourth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine.

MARK GRUELL, Jr.,

Secretary, Senate of Pennsylvania.

LEGALIZED BIAS—III

HON. PAUL J. FANNIN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 7, 1969

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, Barron's magazine has performed a particular public service in bringing to the attention of the public some of the outrageous actions of the Federal Government in its highhanded dealings with Government contractors.

Previously I have noted two articles by the Barron's Washington correspondent, Mrs. Shirley Scheibla, and have asked that they be placed in the RECORD so that all may see the extent to which executive authority has been stretched in the accomplishment of some highly questionable results.

Mr. President, if one examines the legislative record during the debate on the 1964 Civil Rights Act, he must come away with the realization that Congress was as desirous of prohibiting discrimination in reverse as it was of eliminating the very real discrimination problems that exist in all parts of the Nation. Legislators of both parties repeatedly assured opponents that they sought safeguards in the act to prevent creation of problems more serious than those they were seeking to correct.

Unfortunately, the intent of Congress has been repeatedly violated, and is being violated this very day. To substantiate the degree of this violation, I ask unanimous consent that the third article in this excellent series by Mrs. Scheibla be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEGALIZED BIAS?: ONLY CONGRESS OR THE WHITE HOUSE CAN PREVENT IT—III

(By Shirley Scheibla)

WASHINGTON.—Roadbuilders from all over the country last month warned the Senate Public Works Committee that the federal aid highway program is coming to a virtual standstill because of the impossibility of their complying with equal employment opportunity (EEO) regulations. While EEO problems are by no means confined to the roadbuilders, their plight dramatically underscores both the urgency of straightening out the present nationwide mess and the likelihood that it won't be easy. As noted in earlier articles, the two greatest difficulties in the EEO program are: the "affirmative action" requirements which call for employers to be "creative" in order to avoid discrimination; and the chaotic, and often conflicting, administration by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Justice Department and Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance—as well as 28 government contracting agencies.

The roadblock to the highway program has astonished members of the Public Works Committee of both the House and Senate who had thought that a ruling by U.S. Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats, another by Assistant Comptroller General Frank H. Weitzel, and an amendment to the Highway Act of 1968 not only would hurdle the EEO barriers to public works, but also would set precedents applicable to all employers.

Senator Jennings Randolph (D., W. Va.), chairman of the Senate committee, was so concerned that, in the middle of his own committee hearings, he rushed over to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee's hear-

ings on confirmation of the new Secretary of Labor, George Shultz (and won from him a promise to tackle problems of EEO administration right after taking office). Senator William B. Spong (D., Va.) already has received a response to his plea to the new Secretary of Transportation, John A. Volpe, to straighten out the mess in Virginia which has halted all federal highway construction in that state—follow the federal regulations, said Mr. Volpe, or forfeit all federal highway funds. Last week, the Virginia Department of Highways, announcing that it would comply under protest, charged the federal government with improper interference with a state agency. However, EEO problems cut across so many agencies and involve such basic questions of legality and official policy that the ultimate answers lie with President Nixon, Congress and the courts.

The cause celebre which led to the rulings of the Comptroller General and the aforementioned 1968 amendment involves an unusual man from Columbus, Ohio: John Geupel, who heads Carl M. Geupel Construction Co. On February 21, 1968, Mr. Geupel's company was declared low bidder at \$5 million and awarded a contract to build 3.3 miles of Interstate Highway Project No. 25 in Ohio's Summit County near Akron, part of a \$125 million beltway program planned for 1968.

Just five days earlier, however, the OFCC had issued a new regulation saying that each federal aid construction contract of \$500,000 or more must have its approval before going into effect. As the contracting agency, the Department of Transportation and its Bureau of Public Roads, as well as OFCC, went into action to determine if Mr. Geupel really was an equal opportunity employer.

The federal functionaries told Mr. Geupel that he would have to be creative and come up with an affirmative action program to preclude discrimination. At that point, the doughty contractor did something virtually unheard of these days: he defied his regulators. Mr. Geupel said he could not come up with a program without knowing exactly what they wanted. Talks continued beyond the 20-day period during which the contract was supposed to be executed.

By mid-March, under instructions from both the Department of Transportation and OFCC, the Bureau of Public Roads told the Director of Highways for Ohio that Mr. Geupel would have to supply "manning" tables by race for his own firm and for his subcontractors. (In essence, this would have been a contractual commitment to employ specific numbers of Negroes in each craft.) On March 27 Mr. Geupel set forth the estimated maximum number of employees for each craft for himself and his subcontractors, and said he would make an "estimate" of the minority groups to be employed when he was told "what the criteria will be" for "acceptable manning tables."

The roadbuilder said he could make no guarantees because he obtained his workers through a union hiring hall, nor did he know how he could go outside it to reach minorities. In the eyes of the federal regulators, this constituted failure to take appropriate affirmative action.

The next step came on April 12 when the Bureau of Public Roads said the Geupel bid should be rejected and the job re-advertised. But P. E. Masheter, director of the Ohio Department of Highways, demurred, saying that the job already had been awarded to the Geupel company. The following is from a letter written by Mr. Masheter to F. C. Turner, director of Public Roads.

"It is a matter of grave concern when the duly authorized representatives of the U.S. and the state of Ohio enter into a seriously considered written agreement, and other representatives of the U.S. then order that agreement to be breached. . . . It is not my intention at present to take bids on any of the projects in the Cleveland Operational Plan area which are scheduled to be let in

contract this year, totaling \$125 million . . . until this problem is solved."

At this point, the Associated General Contractors, American Association of State Highway Officials, American Road Builders Association, Ohio Contractors Association and the International Union of Operating Engineers joined the fray. When conferences with federal officials proved fruitless, they went to Congress. They got their first action when Rep. William C. Cramer (R., Fla.) ranking minority member of the House Public Works Committee, requested the opinion of the Comptroller General on the legality of imposing varying affirmative action requirements after bids are opened.

On May 22, Assistant Comptroller General Weitzel ruled that no post-award obligation may be imposed on road contractors that is not spelled out in federal advertisements for bids; thus, he appeared to have solved the affirmative action problem for federal roadbuilders. The various groups were happy over what they thought was a genuine victory. Their joy was short-lived, however, because nothing happened—the contract with Mr. Geupel remained unexecuted.

Last summer, Congress passed an amendment to the Highway Act of 1968, saying essentially what Mr. Weitzel had ruled; by late summer, Mr. Geupel finally got his contract, at the same price at what he had bid in February. "There is no question but what we will lose money on it," he told Barron's. He estimates that the delay will cost him between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in wage rates alone, to say nothing of higher costs of materials. Moreover, the project itself will be about a year late.

As for the other roadbuilders, regulatory actions by the Johnson Administration under the Highway Act amendment have created the aforementioned crisis in the industry. As passed by the House originally, the amendment said essentially what Mr. Weitzel had ruled. But by the time the measure got through conference and was passed, it contained a provision that the Secretary of Transportation must receive assurances from each state that employment in connection with proposed projects will be provided without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

The Federal Highway Administration apparently interpreted this to mean that if it couldn't require a roadbuilder to come up with his own affirmative action program after bidding, it could do so beforehand. Accordingly, last October 1, it issued Order 7-2, establishing vague "prequalification procedures" and said all roadbuilders should be prequalified by December 1.

Among other things, 7-2 says "no bid will be accepted unless the bidder has submitted an EEO Prequalification Statement" acceptable to the state highway department and concurred in by the Bureau of Public Roads. The approved statement then is to be made part of the contract. Specific EEO obligations have not been spelled out in advertisements for bids as required by the new law.

Contractors from all over the country told the Senate Public Works Committee in January that 7-2 amounts to having each company write its own EEO specifications. Guidelines for approval are so unclear that no two states interpret them alike; what is accepted by one FHA official frequently is turned down by another.

Confusion over the prequalification procedure, as noted, has brought the federal aid highway program to a virtual halt. Lacking what it regards as proper criteria to enable it to prequalify bidders, New York State has prequalified nobody, and all federal highway work is being delayed. In Virginia only 10% of 500 contractors have been prequalified, and the state has decided to hold up all federal highway construction until most of those who normally bid are able to do so.

California has been unable to start the \$700 million federal aid highway program it

plans for 1969 because only two of its 300 contractors have been prequalified. With only three of its 320 roadbuilders approved, Michigan postponed January contract lettings for an estimated \$5.8 million worth of roads, and, at the time of the hearings, had doubts about a scheduled February letting of an additional \$15.8 million in contracts. Though 134 contractors have applied in Montana, none has received final clearance. In Oregon two out of 44 are prequalified.

Now several Senators have asked the Comptroller General to rule on the legality of the prequalification procedure and are expecting a reply momentarily. Some members of his staff have advised him that they consider it illegal. If Mr. Staats issues a formal ruling to this effect, no federal agency may spend funds to carry out the procedure.

At the time of passage, the Public Works Committees thought that the Highway Act amendment would make the intent of Congress regarding affirmative action crystal clear, not only for roads, but also for all projects involving federal funds. In other words, affirmative action requirements would have to be stated specifically in advertisements for bids. "But," said one amazed committee staff member, "agencies like the Department of Housing and Urban Development acted as if nothing had happened."

A case in point involves Hyman R. Weiner, president of Reliance Mechanical Contractors, Inc., of Cleveland. He is asking a court of appeals to enjoin the execution of a contract with the second low bidder for construction work involving HUD funds at Cuyahoga Community College on grounds that illegal requirements were placed on Reliance after it submitted a low bid.

The Cuyahoga case (which is still pending) and similar developments attracted the attention of Rep. Cramer, who asked the Comptroller General if the opinion that advertisements for bids must contain specific EEO obligations would apply not only to highways but also to all competitive bidding involving federal funds. Comptroller General Staats replied in the affirmative on November 18, saying, in part, "Where material conditions and requirements are not clearly defined, such circumstance gives rise to the opportunity for favoritism, arbitrary action and abuse of authority in the awarding, or approving of proposed awards, of the contracts."

Subsequently Barron's asked Robert F. Keller, general counsel for the Comptroller General, if the same reasoning would apply to all federally funded contracts with fixed prices, whether set by bidding or negotiation. He said it definitely would, and that it clearly is not right, after a final price has been set, for the government to impose additional obligations which may involve extra costs.

This plainly has a bearing on the Allen-Bradley Co. case now pending before Secretary of Labor Shultz. On January 16, then Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, upheld the findings of a hearing panel that while the Milwaukee manufacturer had not discriminated against individual applicants or employees, its failure to undertake special recruitment for Negroes constituted grounds for debarment from all federal contracts. He gave the firm until February 10 to work out an agreement with OFCC or suffer debarment. On that date the OFCC reported to the new Secretary of Labor, George Shultz, that it had failed to come to terms with Allen-Bradley. He then cancelled the deadline and told the company to continue negotiating with the same OFCC officials.

One of the main witnesses for the government at the panel hearings was the Rev. James E. Groppi, then an advisor to the NAACP Youth Counsel which the panel subsequently recommended as a recruitment source for Allen-Bradley. (According to press

accounts, the Roman Catholic priest has led 200 open housing demonstrations in Milwaukee; this month the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld his conviction for resisting arrest during a demonstration.) Father Groppi said he found Allen-Bradley's employment record "terrifying" because it didn't hire enough black people. He said he had demanded that it handle hiring so that 10% of its employees would be black. Preferential hiring to provide jobs for black people is morally justified, he told the panel.

Previously OFCC had ordered the company to do something about the fact that it employed only 30 to 40 Negroes out of 6,500 workers. Leonard Biermann, OFCC's senior compliance officer, testified that affirmative action means "results." Allen-Bradley, however, pointed out that about 18,000 applicants walk in and apply for the approximately 1,500 jobs that it fills each year. Since it was not found guilty of discriminating against anyone, the company said it felt no obligation to go to the expense of recruitment when it received more applications that it could use. Moreover, it contended that the preferential recruitment demanded by OFCC would violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Significantly, Allen-Bradley added that if OFCC can force it to undergo extra costs for Negro recruitment under its federal contracts, there's no telling where matters will end. "The contractor who enters into a government contract today may find tomorrow that his cost of performance has been substantially increased by a requirement that he institute an apprenticeship training program or vastly expanded recruiting activities; he may find himself involved in a complicated, time-consuming and expensive program of retesting rejected applicants; he may be told to revalidate tests or to seek out and utilize 'culture-free' tests; he may be required to ascertain the 'rightful place' of Negroes employed by him and to award back pay in an amount equal to the difference in 'rightful place' and the former wage rate." (OFCC has regulations on all these matters, making such possibilities very real).

Some time ago, OFCC announced it was considering debarment for three other companies, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pullman Co. and B&P Motor Express. Last week, according to The Wall Street Journal, OFCC Acting Director Ward McCreedy, indicated he also is considering debarment for three South Carolina textile firms: Dan River Mills, Burlington Industries and J. P. Stevens. Earlier the Defense Department had found that the companies failed to take "appropriate affirmative action" to preclude racial discrimination. After White House intercession, following a telegram from Senator Strom Thurmond (R., S.C.), Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard said the firms convinced him they will take the necessary affirmative action, and he awarded new contracts to all three.

Subsequently, according to The Journal, Mr. McCreedy declared he has authority to institute action to reverse the contract awards. He said he will examine the new guarantees of affirmative action, observing: "Those must have been rather spectacular agreements for them (the Defense Department) to award the contracts, based on what I know of the cases."

According to James W. Moore, counsel for the Arkansas Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, the entire debarment procedure, which is subject only to intra-agency review, "is without provision for right of judicial review as ordinarily required of other agencies' rulings which are subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act." He adds, "The plan lacks the proper checks, balances and opportunities for review of the administrative agency's determinations before imposition of penalties which conceivably could put many

contractors out of business before any judicial review was obtainable."

Actions being taken under Executive Order 11246 are clearly of questionable legality. But there is a still more fundamental question of legality—that of the order itself. Although President Johnson never stated the authority for 11246, everyone has assumed that it was based on the executive's contracting authority. No President, however, has the right to issue an order which is contrary to the intent of Congress.

In the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Congress made clear that the intent was to promote equal opportunity through an independent body, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, using voluntary means. If these do not work, the aggrieved parties then can institute suit through the Justice Department with the advice of the Commission, or the Department itself can bring suit. Executive Order 11246, however, granted life and death power over companies to an agency under the direct control of the President. Thus, as noted, the ultimate solution of EEO problems must come from President Nixon or Congress.

The President simply could withdraw the order. There are recent indications, however, that matters are becoming so bad that Congress may be ready to tackle the politically tricky subject. On February 4, Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.) called for an investigation of OFCC and EEOC, saying, "It is my strong impression that the orders and requirements flowing out of these offices (EEOC and OFCC) exceed the authority granted to them by Congress and are beyond any reasonable interpretation which can be given to the intent of Congress in the enabling legislation. An additional separation-of-powers problem exists in connection with the OFCC since it was established by executive order, and it may well be that this entire matter should have been dealt with by the Congress in the first place."

On February 7, Senator Paul J. Fannin (R., Ariz.) introduced a bill that would abolish Executive Order 11246 and "provide that the remedies enacted by Congress to secure equal employment opportunities shall be the exclusive federal remedies available in this area."

Meanwhile, EEOC has said that it will ask Congress for cease and desist powers again this year, as it did in 1968. Chairman Clifford Alexander's term runs to mid-1972, and he has indicated he will stay on the Commission, though President Nixon could name a new chairman. Some hard-and-fast decisions should be forthcoming soon.

DR. G. WARREN NUTTER—AN
EXCELLENT CHOICE

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 7, 1969

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the Charleston News & Courier of March 5, 1969, contains an editorial entitled "An Excellent Choice," referring to the appointment of Dr. G. Warren Nutter as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

The title of the editorial gives its substance. The News & Courier says his appointment will cause realists to rejoice. This accolade is significant coming from the News & Courier because the editorial staff of this newspaper itself has an international reputation for its commentary and expertise on military and national security affairs.

I also wish to second the compliment. Dr. Nutter is a distinguished scholar and academician, and a man of sound judgment. We are indeed fortunate to have such an excellent choice.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AN EXCELLENT CHOICE

Appointment of Dr. G. Warren Nutter as assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs will cause realists to rejoice. Dr. Nutter, professor of government at the University of Virginia, is superbly qualified for the post.

Dr. Nutter is one of the nation's leading authorities on the Soviet Union. His writings are highly regarded. A decorated war veteran, he has served in government as a division chief at the Central Intelligence Agency during the Eisenhower administration. He is best known to the public as Sen. Barry Goldwater's economic adviser during the 1964 campaign.

We regard Dr. Nutter as the type of scholar-administrator needed in the federal government if significant change is to be made in plans and policies. The post he will occupy is one of the most important in Washington. We are confident that he will be an able and effective assistant to Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird.

TAX RELIEF FOR NEW YORK CITY

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 6, 1969

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, we have launched many programs, at the Federal and State and local levels, which are aimed at rehabilitating the cities of this country and making them once again desirable places in which to live.

All of this takes a great deal of money, but urban problems have received low priority in the allocation of funds. Yet many major cities, like New York, experience large revenue losses for certain tax-exempt property because they have within them embassies and consulates and missions of foreign governments which are tax-exempt. And it is the city, not the Federal Government, which suffers the loss. I believe this is an inequity which has gone too long uncorrected.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 8441, to correct this situation by requiring the Secretary of State to reimburse municipalities in lieu of the property taxes lost on exempt property owned by foreign governments and further to provide for the cost of the special police protection required for visiting dignitaries and officials. The benefits derived from the presence of such property and persons within the United States accrue to the benefit of the Nation as a whole. It is manifestly unfair to require any one city, or several cities, to alone bear the entire burden and absorb the full loss of tax revenues and extra cost of police service.

In New York City alone, there are still 28 consulates and missions on the exempt list with an assessed valuation of ap-

proximately \$7,300,000. In addition, the United Nations in New York has exempt property with an assessed value of \$88.5 million. The total resulting loss in tax revenues to New York City is over \$5 million each year. And the additional cost to the city for providing special protection for visiting dignitaries is over \$3 million a year.

The provisions of my bill will restore these funds to New York City which so desperately needs them. It will also assist other major metropolitan areas such as Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, St. Louis, Richmond, New Orleans, Denver, and Kansas City. Each of these cities has a number of consulates located within it, and I hope therefore my bill will receive wide bipartisan endorsement.

THE NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 7, 1969

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, the National Consumers League is celebrating its 70th anniversary this year. The league's long history of service and idealism commands respect. Further, the modernity of the league's ideas and its sensitivity to the important social problems which confront us today is impressive. This is not an organization content to rest on the many laurels of its past achievements. Rather, this is an organization which is continually reaching out for solutions to problems both old and new, and its board of directors has recently revised its statement of policy to reflect the changed society in which we live.

The league was founded in 1899 in the belief that consumers have a responsibility to help improve the working and living conditions and standards of those who produce the goods we all consume. The league introduced the idea of minimum wage legislation to the United States in the early years of the century, gave valuable support to the great social insurance programs and was an early supporter of the concept of pure food and drug legislation. Throughout its long history, it has made tremendous contributions to many of the major social reforms of the 20th century.

The list of National Consumers League officers, directors, and members of both the past and the present reads like a "who's who" of important Americans. They include Felix Frankfurter and the late Louis D. Brandeis, U.S. Supreme Court Justices; Arthur Goldberg, former Secretary of Labor, and Frances Perkins, former Secretary of Labor; Esther Peterson, Mary Anderson, former Director of the Women's Bureau; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Arthur Schlesinger, historian; Paul Douglas; the late Sumner Slichter, economist; Benjamin V. Cohen, New Deal adviser; J. Douglas Brown, dean of Princeton University; Mary Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar College.

Present officers include: president, Dr. Margaret Ackroyd, Rhode Island; vice presidents, Elizabeth Brandeis Raushenbush, Wisconsin; Mrs. Thomas Fleming, California; Alice Hamilton, M.D., Connecticut; John Haynes Holmes, New York; Mrs. James Halsted, Washington, D.C.; Archbishop Robert E. Lucey, Texas; Josephine Roche, Washington, D.C.; Bishop William Scarlett, Maine; and Robert Szold, New York; treasurer, Hyman Schroeder, New York; board chairman, John W. Edelman, Washington, D.C.; board vice chairmen, Walter Frank, New York; Eleanor Hadley, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. R. Gordon Arneson, Arlington, Va.; general secretary, Sarah H. Newman, Washington, D.C.

I believe the league's new statement of policy will be of interest to the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent to have the statement printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE

The United States approaches the threshold of the decade of the 1970's strong in human and material resources but restless, uncertain, and troubled.

Unconscionable economic and social gaps persist. Bias and discrimination in jobs, housing, education, health services, and physical environment bear heaviest upon the most vulnerable groups in our society.

Too many millions of our countrymen still struggle for survival in the midst of growing affluence. Too many will work under substandard conditions, in dead-end jobs, their meagre earnings more than consumed by the alarming drain of rising prices, decrepit housing, and discriminatory credit and loan practices. The result is rising welfare rolls, truncated schooling, and resort to crime.

The National Consumers League enters its eighth decade of activity committed to cope with these challenges, concerned with the cleavages that separate, and convinced that the gains enjoyed by most Americans can and must also extend to those still deprived.

This reaffirmation of its objectives to seek further improvements in the working and living conditions of its fellow Americans continues the policies set forth by the League at the time of its founding in 1899.

For 70 years the League has pursued its twin objectives of raising and protecting the working standards of those who produce the goods and services we use, and of improving their living conditions so that they might better enjoy the fruits of their labor and the abundance that is America's.

Much has been accomplished so far this century since the League first raised its voice against sweatshops, child labor, and poverty-breeding pay scales. Minimum wages have set a floor for higher earnings. Long days and weekly hours of work have been shortened. Worker and family protection against the hazards of sickness, accidents, and old age have greatly improved for many through social security and labor-management health and welfare plans. Workers in most industries no longer can be summarily discharged for joining a union. Twenty million workers are covered by collective bargaining contracts.

In these gains—as well as in many others—the National Consumers League has played a prominent role in unearthing facts, informing citizens, and speaking out for remedial legislation and public action.

Times change, standards are raised, and conditions for many once exploited and underprivileged have been improved. Still,

much more remains to be done; major goals are still unfulfilled. Expectations also rise—and gaps widen when the fruits of our expanding national productivity fail to reach pockets of poverty and the disadvantaged. Those who bear the heaviest burden at the bottom of our economic ladder must be assured the same protection and help that has enabled so many to raise their working and living conditions above bare subsistence levels.

More jobs at better pay must also be accompanied by consumer safeguards and guidance so that the dollars earned and the dollars spent contribute to raising family standards of health and decency.

To carry out these dual objectives of job and consumer protection the National Consumers League, side by side with concerned and allied organizations which share similar convictions, pledges its efforts to strengthen, safeguard, and secure for all Americans their basic rights and ability to participate in, and contribute more fully to, the Nation's economic and social gains.

PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS

The National Consumers League centers its "Program for Progress in the 1970's" upon the following positive plans:

1. **Protect Workers' Basic Rights:** Most, but not all, workers now have the right to join a union, bargain collectively, and to expect public authorities to protect their organization from unfair attacks.

These rights and assurances must not be undermined and should be extended. Agricultural workers, migrants, public employees, and household workers are among the groups still largely excluded by law, hostility or apathy from joining together to better their conditions.

The role of the National Labor Relations Board as a guardian and arbiter of fair labor-management practices must not be weakened, but rather strengthened to assure that recalcitrant employers do not escape their obligation to bargain collectively with their employees.

Intrusions upon the privacy of employees such as insistence that an employee or job applicant take lie detector or other tests invading their personal lives should be prohibited.

2. **Expand Job Opportunities:** Much still remains to be done to create and assure jobs for all.

Manpower and vocational rehabilitation training programs should be maintained and strengthened. Special efforts are required to assist minorities and older workers in getting and retaining jobs.

Far-reaching imaginative programs are imperative to assure that the youth of the Nation are educated, trained, motivated, and equipped for entry into the labor force as they reach a suitable working age.

Job discrimination—in hiring, advancement, and discharge—must be completely eliminated.

Public employment services need to be equipped to meet and match job requirements and applicant abilities on the broadest possible occupational and geographic basis regardless of age or sex. Higher national standards, uniformly applied, as well as increased resources are urgently needed. Private employment agencies should be appropriately regulated to prevent abuse, excessive fees, or unethical practices.

The impact of technology, automation, and higher productivity upon employment and opportunities for employment should be continually assessed and reappraised. Rising unemployment—or declining employment caused by technological change—should be met by effective counter-measures, including reductions in working time.

The Full Employment Act of 1946 should be vigorously used to achieve and maintain

a healthy expanding economy with emphasis upon job creation and provision for public service jobs, if necessary.

3. **Improve Working Conditions:** This generation of workers enjoy, by far, more favorable conditions of work than those which prevailed at the time of the horrible Triangle Factory fire of 1911, the open shop decade of the 1920's, and the great organizing drives of the 1930's. Nonetheless, too many still work under conditions scarcely better than those which existed at the turn of the century. Unfulfilled, as well as new needs, exist.

There is still a need for protective legislation to safeguard the health of young workers and to guarantee them opportunities for education. State and Federal legislation to provide such protection should periodically be re-examined and revised in the light of changing patterns of work and education.

All workers should be covered by Federal or State minimum wage laws with rates periodically reviewed and raised as productivity and living costs require.

For more than a generation the 40-hour week has been the norm. The League believes the time has come to examine carefully the feasibility of moderate reductions in the workweek with maintenance of existing take-home pay. Meanwhile, existing protective legislation, particularly at the level and as regards employment safeguards for women workers, should be maintained.

Job hazards which threaten the safety and health of workers remain a serious problem. Accident prevention programs need to be expanded and updated. Effective safeguards against new toxic materials should be instituted. Better protection, beginning with the first exposures, must be assured for workers exposed to occupational diseases such as asbestosis, silicosis, radiation, and beryllium poisoning. Special safeguards against the employment of youth in hazardous jobs are required.

In all of these safety and health problems more research, modern standards and codes, and expanded instructional and inspection programs at Federal and State levels are an urgent necessity.

Environmental contaminants such as air and water pollution, and noise—whether caused by industrial or other sources—must be eliminated or greatly reduced. These pollutants know no boundaries and gravely affect the health of all Americans at work and at play whether they live in crowded ghettos, suburbia, or the rural countryside.

These are among the more urgent and persistent problems to be resolved. Resolved not only to improve widespread injurious conditions, but also to assure that human values and needs are not outstripped—or sacrificed—by onrushing technology and our productivity to live more closely together in areas of high population density.

4. **Assure Maintenance of Income:** The security of a better job under good working conditions can be eroded by acts and events beyond the individual's control. Thus the maintenance of income—an inflow of dollars—to bridge a family tragedy or provide for old age—is gradually being accepted as a proper norm and social responsibility.

For workers who are injured, or for whom long exposure to injurious substance eventually cause disablement or death, workmen's compensation protection must be more complete and rest upon uniform nationally recognized standards. Benefits need to be increased substantially and programs for rehabilitation enlarged.

For those who lose their jobs through no fault of their own, unemployment insurance protection must be expanded and standardized, and benefits must be set more realistically to tide the family over the crisis.

For the aged and retired, both public social security programs and private, collectively-

bargained pension plans should provide higher annuities with these benefits periodically adjusted to match rising living costs. Bolder actions in expanding Medicare, including services for pregnant mothers and young children, should be undertaken.

For all Americans, and particularly for families who can ill afford to bear the brunt of a sudden accident or prolonged hospitalization, a comprehensive program of national health insurance can no longer be delayed. Our people's health is a national resource. Inability to pay must be neither a determinant nor a deterrent to comprehensive medical care.

Expansion of State or Federal programs for temporary disability insurance, development of community health centers, and maximum utilization of skilled medical manpower and costly equipment are among the steps to be taken.

5. **Building Consumer Power:** The National Consumers League is well aware that an individual's economic well-being is not completely assured by the payment of an adequate minimum wage or the protection of a comprehensive social security system. We know that his standard of living is materially affected by such other things as the purity of the food available for his consumption, the rates he is charged for credit extended him, and the helpful or harmful qualities and prices of the drugs he buys. Much is needed to protect the consumer's interests in such matters which are largely beyond his individual control, irrespective of his economic status. Therefore, the League will encourage and support programs of consumer education, consumer protection, and consumer legislation.

Recent years have witnessed an unprecedented expansion of Federal legislation to protect consumers, and to provide the information which will enable consumers to more effectively discharge their responsible role in the American economy. However, certain additional programs and legislation are necessary to establish for consumers a more equitable position in the marketplace.

The League will therefore support: An enlarged program for representation of the consumer in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government through a statutory independent Agency, and Federal assistance for development and establishment of similar state and local agencies.

Action to reduce prices of prescription drugs, to assure efficacy and safety of all drug products, and strengthening of the authority of the FDA over cosmetics and therapeutic, diagnostic and prosthetic devices.

Crackdown on frauds, deception and misleading advertising through enlarged powers, jurisdiction and appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission.

Legislation to assure safety of all food supplies.

Expanded legislation to safeguard health from air and water pollution.

Legislation to eliminate abuses connected with games, contests, sweepstakes, lotteries and other promotion schemes.

Adequate regulation of repairmen. Strengthening of regulatory agencies so as to assure rural and urban consumers of reliable sources of electricity, gas, and telephone services at the lowest practicable cost.

Strengthening of the excess acreage restrictions in the Federal Reclamation Law.

Legislation to protect the public interest in natural resources, especially shale oil deposits, hydro-electric power sites, and publicly financed nuclear power.

Legislation to assure adequate, fairly priced, auto, life, health and property insurance without discrimination.

Enlarged and strengthened programs of consumer education and information in the schools and in the communities.

Encouragement of consumer cooperatives

in such fields as health, housing, credit, re-tailing, etc.

Adequate funding and implementation of recently enacted Federal housing legislation with the goal of providing adequate housing for low and middle income consumers, coordination of housing and urban renewal programs with efforts for improved mass transit and other community facilities such as schools, hospitals, recreation facilities, etc.

Expansion and more adequate funding of the war on poverty so that its programs and services can ultimately eliminate rural as well as urban poverty.

Finally, the exposures and experience of the past several years fully warrants the advocacy of permanent Congressional Committees to study and consider legislation to deal with the problems of consumers as other committees now act on other economic problems.

FORD FOUNDATION
EXTRAVAGANZA

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 6, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from the National Committee on United States-China Relations,

Inc., and was quite amazed to note the second paragraph, which reads:

As you probably know, the National Committee is an independent, non-partisan educational organization which is funded by the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and other contributions.

Inasmuch as taxpayers have been asked to bear an increased burden, I felt many would be interested in learning some of the projects which are being funded tax-free by one tax-exempt foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I include with my remarks that portion of the letter from the National Committee on United States-China Relations, Inc., and a partial list of Ford Foundation grants for 1967:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON UNITED
STATES-CHINA RELATIONS, INC.,
New York, N.Y., February 25, 1969.

Hon. J. R. RARICK,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RARICK: * * * As you probably know, the National Committee is an independent, non-partisan educational organization which is funded by the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and other contributions. Its members are representative of all major sectors of American society, and its objective is to raise the

level of information and public discussion of our China policy; the basic issues, current problems, and possible alternatives. The Committee takes no position itself. Enclosed is a brochure on the Committee, and several of its publications.

I look forward to hearing from you if we can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

A DOAK BARNETT,
Chairman.

OPINION OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS
NEW YORK, N.Y.,
November 29, 1967.

To the board of trustees of the Ford Foundation:

In our opinion, the statements appearing on page 72 through 75 of this report present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1967 and its income, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at September 30, 1967 by correspondence with the depositories. PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co.

THE FORD FOUNDATION BALANCE SHEET SEPT. 30, 1967 AND 1966

	1967	1966		1967	1966
ASSETS			ASSETS—Continued		
Cash.....	\$951,100	\$1,647,335	Ford Motor Co., Nonvoting Class A Stock 1967—32,530,936 shares carried at \$43 per share; 1966—34,673,461 shares at \$40 per share (Note 2 and summary of investments).....	\$1,398,830,248	\$1,386,938,440
Accrued interest and dividends receivable.....	12,930,488	14,081,065	Foundation land and buildings, under construction, at cost (Note 3).....	21,240,352	13,218,896
Receivables and other assets:			Total	3,120,979,934	3,033,546,956
Securities sold but not delivered.....	20,126,527	69,456	LIABILITIES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND FUND BALANCES		
Other.....	2,968,873	1,173,067	Accounts payable:		
Total	23,095,400	1,242,523	Securities purchased but not received.....	12,718,918	3,047,279
Investments, at cost:			Other.....	3,523,578	1,835,763
Bonds and notes:			Total	16,242,496	4,883,042
U.S. Government and U.S. Government Agencies.....	241,823,760	283,111,379	Unpaid grants and appropriations:		
Obligations of banks in the United States.....	229,868,183	350,853,462	Unpaid grants (Note 4).....	486,178,925	415,141,843
Other.....	114,300,482	78,873,145	Appropriations for future grants and projects.....	101,877,384	124,474,417
Bonds and notes purchased through direct negotiation.....	422,861,173	400,320,349	Unexpended balance of projects.....	11,112,230	11,063,260
Convertible debentures and notes.....	98,485,014	49,108,262	Total	599,168,309	550,679,520
Common and convertible preferred stocks.....	556,593,734	454,152,100	Fund balances.....	2,505,568,929	2,477,984,394
Total (estimated market value 1967—\$1,809,865,000; 1966—\$1,603,805,000) (Note 1 and summary of investments).....	1,663,932,346	1,616,418,697	Total	3,120,979,934	3,033,546,956

INCOME FUND STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967, AND 1966

	1967	1966		1967	1966
Income:			Grants, projects, and expenses—Continued		
Dividends including \$80,364,598 in 1967 and \$89,361,502 in 1966 on Ford Motor Co. class A stock.....	\$97,803,241	\$102,891,586	General and administrative expenses.....	\$4,832,501	\$3,771,108
Interest.....	60,694,686	54,937,377	Cost of furniture and equipment for new headquarters building (Note 3).....	1,921,854	
Subtotal	158,497,927	157,828,963	Total grants, projects, and expenses	262,672,235	362,157,103
Less investment expenses.....	408,083	388,227	Excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income:		
Total income	158,089,844	157,440,736	Current year.....	(104,582,391)	(204,716,367)
Grants, projects, and expenses:			Prior years.....	(1,052,251,965)	(847,535,598)
Grants approved.....	234,083,307	341,627,172	Cumulative excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to end of year.....	(1,156,834,356)	(1,052,251,965)
Project expenditures.....	16,835,622	12,379,358			
Program-management expenses.....	4,998,951	4,379,465			
Subtotal	255,917,880	358,385,995			

PRINCIPAL FUND STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967, AND 1966

	1967	1966
Principal fund balance at beginning of year.....	\$3,665,774,036	\$3,459,381,755
Excess of net proceeds from sale of 2,142,525 shares in 1967 and 2,829,738 shares in 1966 of Ford Motor Co. stock over the carrying value at Sept. 30, 1966, and 1965, less related expenses.....	11,169,881	40,544,576
Excess of market value over carrying value of 1,858,266 shares of Ford Motor Co. stock transferred to grantees in payment of grants less related expenses.....		29,026,143
Increase arising from adjustment in the carrying value of Ford Motor Co. class A stock (Note 2).....	97,592,808	138,693,844
Net gain (loss) on dispositions of other securities.....	856,144	(1,872,282)
Subtotal.....	109,618,833	206,392,281
Principal fund balance at end of year.....	3,775,392,869	3,665,774,036

	1967	1966
SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCES		
Principal fund, as above.....	\$3,775,392,869	\$3,665,774,036
Cumulative excess of grants, projects, and expenses over income from establishment (1936) to end of year..	(1,156,834,356)	(1,052,251,965)
Subtotal.....	2,618,558,513	2,613,522,071
Appropriations for future grants and projects.....	(112,989,584)	(135,537,677)
Fund balance at end of year.....	2,505,568,929	2,477,984,394

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 bonds and notes purchased through direct negotiation and obligations of banks in the United States amounted to \$683,222,087 at Sept. 30, 1967 and \$484,829,721 at Sept. 30, 1966.

2. The carrying value of the Ford Motor Co. class A stock is adjusted on Sept. 30 of each year to an amount equivalent to the approximate equity per share as indicated by the financial statements of the Ford Motor Co. at Dec. 31 of the preceding year. Accordingly, the carrying value of the class A stock was adjusted from \$36 to \$40 per share at Sept. 30, 1966, and from \$40 to \$43 per

share at Sept. 30, 1967. The class A stock is convertible or exchangeable, under limited conditions, into Ford Motor Co. common stock, which had a market value per share of \$53¹/₄ on Sept. 30, 1967.

3. Foundation land and buildings under construction consist of the New York and New Delhi office buildings and residential properties in Nairobi, Kenya. Upon completion, the cost of these buildings will be written off by the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. In accordance with the Foundation's established policy, the cost of furnishing and equipping the New York headquarters building in the amount of \$1,921,854 has been written off by a charge to the income fund.

4. Unpaid grants at Sept. 30, 1967 include \$186,000,000 payable on a matching basis.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
NATIONAL AFFAIRS				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Employment for minorities:				
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund: Training for union apprenticeship tests.....		\$44,200	\$44,200	
Advancement of business opportunities for Negroes:				
American Jewish Congress (for Interracial Council for Business Opportunity).....	\$100,000	15,000	100,000	\$15,000
Chicago Small Business Opportunities Corporation.....		350,000	25,000	325,000
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity.....		46,500	23,250	23,250
Jobs Clearing House of Boston.....			30,000	150,000
National Urban League.....	180,000	246,000	89,307	156,693
Potomac Institute.....		400,000	370,000	30,000
Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust (Philadelphia).....		25,000	25,000	
Board for Fundamental Education: Materials on Negro employment problems.....				
Business education in predominantly Negro colleges:				
Atlanta University.....	200,000		116,375	83,625
Indiana University.....	108,000		2,249	105,751
Texas Southern University.....	375,000			375,000
Career education for minorities:				
Howard University.....	289,632		201,266	88,366
New York, University of the State of.....		415,225		415,225
Washington University.....		300,000	100,000	200,000
Yale University.....		187,000	121,000	66,000
Educational programs for dropouts:				
United Progress, Inc. (Trenton).....	57,000		57,000	
Urban League of Greater New York.....		647,000	647,000	
Fair housing and promotion programs:				
Management Counsel for Bay Area Employment Opportunity.....		45,500	45,500	
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.....		522,200		522,200
George Washington University:				
Center for Manpower Policy Studies.....		346,500		346,500
Research on Government manpower programs.....		50,790	50,790	
Study of Economic Opportunity Act.....		61,749	61,749	
Improvement of rural economic life:				
Mississippi Research and Development Center.....		500,000	250,000	250,000
Southern Consumers' Education Foundation.....		578,000	115,000	463,000
Manhattan, Borough of Community College: Training in medical emergency technology.....		20,000	20,000	
New Jersey State Department of Community Affairs: Development of statewide manpower system.....		250,800		250,800
Performing Arts Workshop (San Francisco): Dance and drama training for disadvantaged youth.....		100,000	38,237	61,763
Research on employment of minority groups:				
California, University of (Berkeley).....	150,000		119,725	30,275
Educational Testing Service.....	80,000		80,000	
New York University.....	42,500		42,500	
Pennsylvania, University of.....	180,000		75,000	105,000
Training and job development in Los Angeles area:				
Management Council for Merit Employment, Training, and Research.....	25,000		25,000	
Opportunities Industrialization Center.....	125,000	75,000	200,000	
Systems Development Corp.....		24,600	24,600	
W. E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corp.:				
Research on government manpower programs.....		(50,790)	(50,790)	
Study of administration of Economic Opportunity Act.....		(61,749)	(61,749)	
Study of training for disadvantaged in private schools.....		51,500	16,436	35,064
Racial Leadership and Research:				
Assistance to civil rights organization:				
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.....		300,000	225,000	75,000
National Urban League.....		430,000	430,000	
Civil rights publications:				
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.....		35,000	35,000	
Southern Educational Conference, Inc.....		60,000	30,000	30,000
Vanderbilt University.....		42,405		42,405

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
NATIONAL AFFAIRS—Continued				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—Continued				
Racial Leadership and Research—Continued				
Education for clergy in urban problems:				
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice		\$50,600	\$50,600	
National Council of the Churches of Christ	\$60,000		20,000	\$40,000
Southern Christian Leadership Foundation		230,000		230,000
Urban Training Center for Christian Mission	450,000		112,500	337,500
Information programs on Negro culture:				
Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History		250,000	74,926	175,074
New York Public Library		15,000	15,000	
Metropolitan Applied Research Center:				
Civil rights internship program		500,000	100,000	400,000
Training for Negroes taking Foreign Service examination		15,000		15,000
Michigan, University of:				
Conference on research priorities in race relations		34,000	34,000	
Cooperative research with Tuskegee Institute		98,530	13,213	85,317
Race-relations programs in Cleveland:				
American Council for Nationalities Service		200,000	50,000	150,000
Congress of Racial Equality's special purpose fund		175,000	75,000	100,000
Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation		127,500	31,875	95,625
Research and training on minority problems:				
Brandeis University	170,000		170,000	
Chicago, University of		100,000		100,000
Fisk University		300,000	73,213	226,787
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York		20,000	20,000	
National Opinion Research Center		100,000	55,000	45,000
Puerto Rico, University of		75,000	37,500	37,500
Tuskegee Institute		300,000	21,575	278,425
Southern Regional Council: Training and technical assistance for State and local human relations councils	648,000		259,200	388,800
Community development:				
American Friends Service Committee: Family aid fund program		100,000	45,000	55,000
Assistance to fair-housing programs:				
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	162,000		111,000	51,000
National Urban League	1,415,000		59,000	1,356,000
Citizens' Committee on Children of New York City: Conference on child-allowance programs abroad		45,000	45,000	
Comprehensive efforts to improve life in low-income neighborhoods:				
Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.	850,328	25,000	300,328	575,000
Community Progress, Inc. (New Haven, Conn.)	300,000			300,000
North Carolina Fund	1,089,690	3,000,000	2,522,079	1,567,611
North City Congress (Philadelphia)		105,000	35,000	70,000
Oakland, California, City of	500,000		500,000	
United Planning Organization (Washington, D.C.)	868,000		492,000	376,000
Housing programs for the poor:				
International Self-Help Housing Associates		150,000	71,163	78,837
National Council of the Churches of Christ		160,000	5,000	155,000
Urban America, Inc.	704,563		421,009	283,554
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity: Studies on economic redevelopment of Harlem				
New York Institute for Human Development: Storefront community centers program		27,000	27,000	
		50,000	25,000	25,000
Prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency:				
Southern California, University of	160,875		54,620	106,255
Syracuse University	176,066		75,324	100,742
United Community Fund of San Francisco	34,042		33,791	251
Youth Research, Inc.	92,950		2,453	90,497
Radcliffe College: Student summer programs		25,000		25,000
Santa Clara County Council of Churches: Community health program for Mexican-Americans		10,000	10,000	
Social-welfare policy studies:				
New York University		46,693	46,693	
State Communities Aid Association		25,000	25,000	
Syracuse University		(546,693)	(546,693)	
Synagogue Council of America: Interfaith meeting on "The Role of Religious Conscience"		36,500	36,500	
Training for community-development workers:				
Bloek Communities, Inc.		55,000	55,000	
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty	187,500	508,500	187,500	508,500
National Association for Community Development	125,000		31,250	93,750
National Council of Negro Women	150,000		51,057	98,943
Penn Community Services		300,000		300,000
United States Conference of Mayors: Support for Community Relations Service		270,000	120,000	150,000
	10,056,146	13,540,060	10,278,321	13,317,885
GOVERNMENT AND LAW				
Justice and Legal Education:				
American Assembly: Studies of the Ombudsman system		100,000	15,000	85,000
American Law Institute: Research on zoning laws and land use	325,000			325,000
Columbia University: Joint program with Cambridge University in criminal justice and criminology	320,000		45,500	274,500
Committee for Modern Courts Fund: Citizen education program in court reform		25,000	25,000	
Criminal law training and research:				
California, University of (Berkeley)		735,000	36,700	698,300
Northwestern University		600,000	63,283	536,717
Pennsylvania, University of		250,000		250,000
Stanford University		210,000	21,600	188,400
Texas, University of		380,000	10,125	369,875
Denver, University of: Training of Spanish-speaking Americans for legal careers		150,000	52,220	97,780
Experiments and research in legal services for indigent persons accused of crimes:				
California, University of (Davis)		1,000,000	91,750	908,250
Georgetown University	600,000		103,018	496,982
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund		1,000,000	250,000	750,000
National Legal Aid & Defender Association	3,199,726		1,055,212	2,144,514
Vera Institute of Justice	654,600		80,772	573,828
Law school development:				
Columbia University	25,000		25,000	
Howard University	1,100,000		378,853	721,147
Mississippi, University of	341,000		97,000	244,000
London School of Economics & Political Science: Study of legal aid in London		25,000	25,000	
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws: Research on legislative solutions for family law problems		60,000	4,500	55,500
Police training and administration:				
International Association of Chiefs of Police	76,500		4,799	71,701
Northeastern University	90,000		37,896	52,104
Northwestern University	180,000		67,921	112,079
Wisconsin, University of	201,500		51,125	150,375

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Changes during the fiscal year			Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
GOVERNMENT AND LAW—Continued				
Justice and Legal Education—Continued				
Projects and studies to improve the administration of justice and the practice of criminal law:				
American Bar Foundation.....	\$680,000		\$24,558	\$655,442
American Law Institute.....	104,500	\$30,000	72,150	62,350
Chicago, University of.....	418,800		79,553	339,247
Committee on the Administration of Justice.....		210,000		210,000
Georgetown University.....	402,175		131,375	270,800
Illinois State Bar Association Foundation.....	13,000			13,000
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.....		600,000	225,000	375,000
National Council on Crime and Delinquency.....	525,000		250,000	275,000
National Juvenile Court Foundation.....	312,175		106,540	205,635
Research and training in criminology:				
Florida State University.....		300,000		300,000
Montreal, University of.....		250,000	22,000	228,000
Toronto, University of.....		150,000	25,000	125,000
Studies and training in law and public affairs:				
American Bar Foundation.....	50,000		50,000	
Association of American Law Schools.....	475,000			475,000
Law Faculty Fellowships.....	3	(^c)		
Pennsylvania, University of.....	389,940		55,000	334,940
Training for new trial judges:				
Conference of California Judges Foundation.....		125,000	55,000	70,000
Institute of Judicial Administration.....		120,000		120,000
William Nelson Cromwell Foundation: Historical research on the court of appeals.....		80,000		80,000
Administrative and legislative processes:				
Activities to improve State and local government:				
Citizens Conference on State Legislatures.....	600,000		150,000	450,000
Council of State Governments.....		49,500	49,500	
Detroit, University of.....		45,000		45,000
Duke University.....		4,600	4,600	
Fordham University.....		40,000		40,000
National Municipal League.....	328,750			328,750
St. John's University (Minnesota).....		182,000		182,000
Adlai E. Stevenson Institute of International Affairs (Chicago): Research and teaching on world affairs.....		1,000,000		1,000,000
Alaska, University of: Research on Alaska's development problems.....		550,000	50,000	500,000
American Political Science Association:				
Fellowships to congressional staff members for study and research at universities.....	158,000		85,000	73,000
Graduate internships in State and local government.....	616,000			616,000
Orientation and training for State legislators.....	552,000			552,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York: Study of congressional ethics.....		160,000	25,000	135,000
Brookings Institution:				
Economic research internships in Federal agencies.....		600,000	30,510	569,490
Research on unions and collective bargaining in public employment.....		400,000		400,000
Study of Government regulation of industry.....		400,000		400,000
Chicago, University of: Conference on selective service procedures.....	25,000		25,000	
Foreign-policy analysis:				
Johns Hopkins University.....		345,000	17,233	327,767
Harvard University.....		20,000	20,000	
George C. Marshall Research Foundation: Biography of General Marshall.....		100,000	20,000	80,000
Internships in State legislatures:				
Hawaii, University of.....	22,820			22,820
Illinois, University of.....	24,000		24,000	
Indiana University.....	38,000		17,000	21,000
Kansas, University of.....	76,000		19,000	57,000
Massachusetts, University of.....	40,500		13,500	27,000
Michigan State University.....	67,022			67,022
Ohio State University.....	21,000		21,000	
Oklahoma State Legislative Council.....	55,570		11,518	44,052
Puerto Rico, University of.....	34,400		29,800	4,600
Texas Legislative Council.....	41,320			41,320
Washington, University of.....	23,400		18,400	5,000
Wisconsin, State of, Legislative Council.....	100,000		80,000	20,000
Metropolitan Applied Research Center: Conference of Negro elected officials.....		25,000	25,000	
Research on public policy:				
National Industrial Conference Board.....		52,000	26,000	26,000
Syracuse University.....		10,000	10,000	
Research professorships in government:				
Columbia University.....	25,000		25,000	
Yale University.....		(11,505)	(11,505)	
Training for public service:				
Coro Foundation.....		100,000	50,000	50,000
National Institute of Public Affairs.....	1,478,000		704,500	773,500
Voting and Civil Liberties:				
Citizens' Research Foundation: Research on campaign financing.....		150,000	37,500	112,500
Columbia University: Research in American liberties.....		425,000	225,000	200,000
Governmental Affairs Institute: Studies of foreign elections.....		179,000		179,000
League of Women Voters Education Fund: Citizenship and voter education for urban residents.....		100,000	90,000	10,000
Michigan, University of:				
Expansion of data on American voting behavior.....		500,000	136,000	364,000
Research on political communication and the presidential vote.....		299,750		299,750
North Carolina, University of: Statewide analyses of national elections.....		300,000		300,000
Total	14,810,701	12,425,342	5,667,006	21,569,037
URBAN AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT				
Athens Technological Organization: Strengthening of Center of Ekistics.....	500,000		240,000	260,000
Bedford-Stuyvesant area development:				
Bedford-Stuyvesant Development and Services Corp.....		350,000	350,000	
Pratt Institute.....		25,000	25,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles):				
Research program of environmental goals project.....		17,000	17,000	
Studies of county and municipal government budgeting problems.....		275,000	71,456	203,544
Conference on urban problems:				
Bureau of Municipal Research (Toronto).....	25,000		25,000	
Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council of Chicago.....		13,000	13,000	
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.....		11,000	11,000	
Planning Foundation of America.....		25,000	25,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year.]

	Changes during the fiscal year			Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
URBAN AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued				
Cornell University:				
Assistance for development of the Ithaca, N.Y., region		\$250,000	\$12,287	\$237,713
Urban affairs program for unions		175,000		175,000
Council of State Governments: Training for state budget officers	\$186,000		55,000	131,000
Experiments in use of systems analyses in government operations:				
George Washington University		300,000	125,000	175,000
Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation		300,000		300,000
International urban studies:				
Centre for Environmental Studies (London)		750,000	100,000	650,000
Columbia University		400,000	100,000	300,000
Japan Center for Area Development Research	550,000		107,280	442,720
Local philanthropic support of community experiments and research:				
Cleveland Foundation	250,000			250,000
Kansas City Association of Trusts and Foundations	700,000			700,000
Metropolitan Fund (Detroit): General support		75,000	75,000	
Municipal Finance Officers Association: Manual on local borrowing and debt problems		65,000	10,800	54,200
National Association of Counties Research Foundation: Services for regional councils		150,000		150,000
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers: Experimental computer codification of local ordinances		209,000		209,000
Regional Plan Association: Support for studies of New York Area		150,000	37,500	112,500
Research, studies, and education on urban and regional problems:				
Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research	120,000		46,500	73,500
Florida State University	113,000		67,372	45,628
Institute of Public Administration		24,850	24,850	
Institute of Social Studies		13,300		13,300
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,200,000	25,000	87,000	1,138,000
National Association of Counties Research Foundation	20,000		20,000	
National Planning Association		420,000	66,543	353,457
Pennsylvania, University of	15,000		15,000	
Puerto Rico, University of	400,000		205,000	195,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute		25,000	25,000	
Washington (D.C.) Center for Metropolitan Studies	400,000			400,000
San Francisco Bay Area Council: Increased civilian participation in regional planning		25,000		25,000
Urban extension, research, and education:				
Purdue University	70,000			70,000
Rutgers University	195,000		55,100	139,900
Total	4,744,000	4,073,150	2,012,688	6,804,462
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT				
Field biology research:				
Harvard University	250,000		250,000	
Organization for Tropical Studies		180,000	20,050	159,950
Girl Scouts of the United States of America: National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty	50,000		50,000	
Massachusetts Audubon Society: Educational center for conservation groups	275,000		58,270	216,730
National Trust for Historic Preservation: Study of current activities		30,000	30,000	
Nature Conservancy: Staff expansion and reorganization	280,000			280,000
Preservation of natural areas:				
Chester County, Pennsylvania Water Resources Authority	80,000		80,000	
National Audubon Society	232,000		100,000	132,000
Open Space Action Committee	75,000			75,000
Purdue University		35,000		35,000
Save-the-Redwoods League	1,000,000		348,398	651,602
Regional planning services and training:				
Conservation Foundation		450,000	37,500	412,500
Pennsylvania, University of		200,000		200,000
Research and training in ecology:				
Chicago, University of		1,036,000		1,036,000
Oak Ridge Associated Universities		90,000		90,000
Princeton University		372,000		372,000
Resources for the Future, Inc.:				
Research and education on natural resources	4,200,000		2,800,000	1,400,000
Research on quality of environment	550,000			550,000
Smithsonian Institution: Symposium on quality of the environment		35,750	35,750	
Student Conservation Association: Staff expansion and scholarships		75,000		75,000
Water pollution education:				
Citizens' Union Research Foundation		23,500	23,500	
Michigan, University of		32,400	32,400	
Wisconsin, University of: Graduate fellowships in land-use law	120,000		22,500	97,500
Total, national affairs	36,722,847	32,598,202	21,846,383	47,474,666
PUBLIC EDUCATION				
School improvement:				
Comprehensive improvement programs in school systems:				
Bennington (Vt.) South Supervisory Union	66,000		66,000	
Brentwood (Long Island) public schools		175,500	58,500	117,000
Broward County (Fla.) Board of Public Instruction	120,000		110,197	9,803
California, University of (Santa Barbara)		285,000	234,200	50,800
Duke University	2,353,000		524,801	1,828,199
Emory University	2,500,000		286,575	2,213,425
George Peabody College for Teachers	1,800,000		717,550	1,082,450
Huntsville (Ala.) City Board of Education	2,351,500		140,200	2,211,300
Milton (Pa.) area joint schools	109,000		109,000	
Newton (Mass.) public schools		272,000	158,999	113,001
Pittsburgh public schools	1,138,000		625,580	512,420
Puerto Rico Department of Education	102,790		85,000	17,790
Tulane University	2,340,000		929,486	1,410,514
Harvard University: Research on de facto school segregation	100,800	230,000	99,920	230,880
Information programs for education policymakers:				
National Committee for Support of the Public Schools	130,000		121,810	8,190
New England School Development Council		75,000	30,000	45,000
National Merit Scholarship Corp.: Competitive scholarship program	5,700,000	5,100,000	1,900,000	8,900,000

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
PUBLIC EDUCATION—Continued				
School improvement—Continued				
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for elementary and secondary schools:				
Alaska, University of	\$408,200		\$109,557	\$298,643
Baltimore Department of Education	298,000		156,091	141,909
California, University of (Berkeley)	129,200		48,858	80,342
California, University of (Los Angeles)	89,000		89,000	
Carnegie-Mellon University	76,350		35,694	40,656
Colorado State College	52,500		52,500	
Converse College	190,000		95,000	95,000
Emory University	95,000		63,963	31,037
Fairleigh Dickinson University	60,000			60,000
George Washington University	164,000		99,836	64,164
Hawaii, University of	35,000		35,000	
Indiana University Foundation	394,200		212,168	182,032
Missouri, University of	30,000	(52,378)	(22,378)	
Notre Dame, University of	118,275		34,952	83,323
Puerto Rico Department of Education	605,500		158,274	447,226
Reed College	19,000		19,000	
Syracuse University	82,963		82,963	
Vanderbilt University	20,000		20,000	
Webster College	107,000		25,000	82,000
Plans and experiments in school operation:				
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.)		25,000	25,000	
Hartford (Conn.) Board of Education		50,000	50,000	
Institute of Public Administration (for New York City Planning Commission)		25,000	25,000	
Pittsburgh Public Schools		112,600		112,600
Puerto Rico Department of Education		20,000	20,000	
Preliminary organization of locally administered school units in New York:				
Community Association of the East Harlem Triangle		51,000	51,000	
Our Lady of the Presentation Church (for Ocean Hill-Brownsville area)		44,000	44,000	
Two Bridges Neighborhood Council		40,000	40,000	
Program for disadvantaged pupils:				
Duke University	25,000		25,000	
Pace Foundation (Cleveland)		(6,313)	(6,313)	
Palmer Memorial Institute		(11,500)	(11,500)	
St. Louis City School District		(19,289)	(19,289)	
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools		386,442	301,808	84,634
Public Education Association: Program to use laymen as school volunteers	84,522		84,522	
Teacher training and school improvement in inner-city areas:				
Bank Street College of Education	400,000		400,000	
New York University	136,000		8,000	128,000
Trinity College (Washington, D.C.)		62,480	29,030	33,450
Yeshiva University		28,000	28,000	
Teacher training for junior colleges:				
Junior College District of St. Louis	373,000		45,200	327,800
Tennessee University of	223,500		31,667	191,833
Vocational Education:				
Consultant services in cooperative work-study programs:				
National Commission for Cooperative Education	195,000		92,234	102,766
Northeastern University		375,000	375,000	
Cooperative work-study programs:				
Bloomfield College		51,900		51,900
Detroit Institute of Technology		67,600	18,000	49,600
Golden Gate College		46,700	6,500	40,200
Rutgers University		67,800	5,000	62,800
San Mateo Junior College District		60,000	7,500	52,500
Voorhees Technical Institute		47,000		47,000
Wilberforce University		45,300		45,300
New York Institute of Technology: Computer-aided individual guidance and training	98,000		24,500	73,500
New York University: Center for new-careers programs in health, education, and welfare		484,767		484,767
Research and experiments in vocational education:				
Western Washington State College	260,000		130,800	129,200
Wisconsin, University of	656,000		250,900	405,100
Vocational programs in elementary and secondary schools:				
Broward County (Fla.), Board of Public Instruction of		191,700	27,700	164,000
New Jersey State Department of Education	166,000		90,188	75,812
New York City Board of Education		534,165		534,165
Newton (Mass.) public schools	138,000		55,000	83,000
Research Foundation of the City University of New York		74,300	23,250	51,050
Vocational-technical teacher training:				
Frederic Burk Foundation for Education (San Francisco State College)	228,000		115,830	112,170
Mississippi State University	63,000	555,600	223,590	395,010
Wentworth Institute: Development of technical curriculums for 2-year colleges	300,000			300,000
Educational technology:				
California, University of (Los Angeles): Improved use of programmed learning	242,000		3,600	238,400
Education development center: Televised training on instructional materials		198,500	75,000	123,500
Educational data processing systems:				
Iowa, State University of	450,000		187,500	262,500
New England School Development Council		495,000	337,500	157,500
Educational Facilities Laboratories: Research and consultation on more effective school and college facilities	8,000,000		2,000,000	6,000,000
Institute for Educational Development:				
General support		540,000	300,000	240,000
Studies of education materials market		77,635	44,556	33,079
National Association of Educational Broadcasters:				
Improvement of televised instruction	300,000		165,240	134,760
Study of educational radio		38,000	38,000	
National Educational Television & Radio Center: Training fellowship for a producer		8,000	8,000	
Curriculum and Materials:				
Alaska, University of: Planning conference on cross-cultural education		5,000		5,000
Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers: General support and conference on future plans		35,000	25,000	10,000
Berlin Center for Pedagogy: Conference on educational testing		25,000	25,000	
California, University of (Los Angeles):				
Elementary political-science instruction		75,000		75,000
Seminars for interracial groups	125,000		125,000	
Center for Applied Linguistics: Interdisciplinary Committee on Reading Problems		131,160		131,160
Constitutional Rights Foundation: Bill of Rights Resource Bureau		50,000		50,000
District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education: Distribution of books for disadvantaged children		150,000	100,000	50,000
Educational Records Bureau: Research on improved intelligence testing		414,400	83,525	330,875
Harvard University: Development of Graduate School of Education	162,984		162,984	

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
PUBLIC EDUCATION—Continued				
Curriculum and Materials—Continued				
Independent study programs:				
Lake Forest College	\$115,000		\$12,000	\$103,000
New School for Social Research	200,000			200,000
Pomona College	75,000		35,000	40,000
Indiana University Foundation: Development of tutorial system in schools		\$368,920	64,500	304,420
Joint Council on Economic Education: Teaching materials for schools	116,000			116,000
Kenyon College: Public Affairs Conference Center	71,000		6,500	64,500
London, University of: Research on language problems of the disadvantaged	107,000	4,317	60,848	50,469
National Indian Youth Council: Planning for program staff		27,500		27,500
National Opinion Research Center: Study of state of knowledge of illiteracy in United States		20,000	20,000	
Preschool education for disadvantaged children:				
New York Medical College, Flower and 5th Avenue Hospitals	146,000	(162,346)	(16,346)	
New York University		162,346	162,346	
Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction	73,509			73,509
Research on curricula:				
Brandeis University		32,000	16,000	16,000
Chicago, University of		25,250		25,250
Ontario Curriculum Institute	150,000	(175,803)	(25,803)	
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education		175,803	175,803	
Yeshiva University		74,570	2,500	72,070
Educational Leadership:				
Canadian Association of School Superintendents and Inspectors: Interprovincial visits		30,000	30,000	
Fund for the Advancement of Education: General support		2,000,000	2,000,000	
George Washington University: Internships for educational administrators		634,500	69,500	565,000
Harvard University: Study of junior fellows' careers		24,000	24,000	
National Catholic Educational Association:				
Production and publication of guidelines for counselors		25,316	25,316	
Training of administrators		38,585	38,585	
Total	35,464,793	15,042,027	16,512,067	33,994,753
HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH				
Improving Higher Education:				
American Council on Education:				
Administrative internships for higher education	3,877,000	(2,100,000)	912,987	864,013
General support		3,100,000		3,100,000
Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy: Construction of telescope in Chile		5,000,000		5,000,000
Brown University: Training in regional economic development		(12,475)	(12,475)	
California University of (Berkeley): Studies of business education	18,800		18,800	
Columbia University:				
Center for Urban-Minority Affairs		180,170	100,000	80,170
New-careers program		7,585	7,585	
Cornell University:				
6-year Ph. D. program for gifted students	1,980,000			1,980,000
Teaching and research in biology	1,169,966		565,000	604,966
Council for the Advancement of Science Writing: Talks by scientists to newspaper staffs	25,000		25,000	
Doctoral studies in the humanities and social sciences:				
California, University of (Berkeley)		1,700,000		1,700,000
Chicago, University of		1,045,000	40,000	1,005,000
Cornell University		1,845,000	192,250	1,652,750
Harvard University		2,625,000	130,000	2,495,000
Michigan, University of		1,500,000	85,000	1,415,000
Pennsylvania, University of		1,520,000		1,520,000
Princeton University		1,600,000	100,000	1,500,000
Stanford University		2,300,000	150,000	2,150,000
Wisconsin, University of		1,725,000	140,000	1,585,000
Yale University		1,740,000	10,929	1,729,071
Engineering faculty and curriculum development:				
California, University of (Berkeley)		110,000	27,500	82,500
California, University of (Los Angeles)	20,000	64,000		84,000
Michigan, University of	80,000		20,000	60,000
Faculty and curriculum development:				
McMaster University	103,500		23,217	80,283
Prescott College		20,000		20,000
Fellowships in business administration and social sciences:				
Boston College		5,370	5,370	
Brandeis University		11,737	11,737	
British Columbia, University of		8,100	8,100	
Brown University		5,920	5,920	
California, University of (Berkeley)		79,997	79,997	
California, University of (Davis)		6,245	6,245	
California, University of (Los Angeles)		41,847	41,847	
Carnegie-Mellon University		126,450	126,450	
Chicago, University of		150,818	150,818	
Columbia University		55,464	55,464	
Cornell University		59,376	59,376	
George Washington University		6,900	6,900	
Harvard University		84,820	84,820	
Indiana University Foundation		60,214	60,214	
Iowa, University of		6,480	6,480	
Johns Hopkins University		13,675	13,675	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		103,563	103,563	
Massachusetts, University of		16,970	16,970	
Michigan State University		35,148	35,148	
Michigan, University of		42,035	42,035	
Minnesota, University of		24,182	24,182	
New York University		12,830	12,830	
North Carolina, University of		5,166	5,166	
Northwestern University		64,861	64,861	
Ohio State University		6,180	6,180	
Oregon, University of		5,379	5,379	
Pennsylvania, University of		43,770	43,770	
Portland State College		13,140	13,140	
Princeton University		33,820	33,820	
Purdue University		46,207	46,207	
Queens College of the City University of New York		16,800	16,800	
Research Foundation of the State University of New York (Buffalo)	375	19,390	19,390	
Rice University		19,452	19,452	

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH—Continued				
Improving Higher Education—Continued				
Fellowships in business administration and social sciences—Continued				
Rochester, University of		\$7,395	\$7,395	
Stanford University		172,442	172,442	
Texas, University of		20,144	20,144	
Toronto, University of		4,800	4,800	
Tulane University		6,852	6,852	
Virginia, University of		24,561	24,561	
Washington, University of		30,879	30,879	
Wisconsin, University of		35,448	35,448	
Yale University		66,389	66,389	
Illinois Institute of Technology: General educational development	\$3,500,000		735,689	\$2,764,311
Joint Council on Economic Education: Advancement of economic understanding	375,000		93,750	281,250
Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Analysis of economic growth and technology	49,900		49,900	
Michigan, University of:				
Studies in consumer behavior	579,000		25,000	554,000
Studies of union management policies in transportation industry		(9,164)	(9,164)	
National Academy of Sciences: Partial endowment funds		5,000,000	833,340	4,166,660
National program to strengthen preparation of teachers for colleges and universities:				
Arizona, University of	48,601		44,245	4,356
Brown University	9,500			9,500
Chicago, University of	347,858		126,000	221,858
Colorado Seminary (University of Denver)	47,775		37,275	10,500
Colorado, University of	34,000		34,000	
Cornell University	131,910		63,537	68,373
Duke University	55,000		16,302	38,698
Emory University	43,000		43,000	
Florida State University	83,106		26,688	56,418
Georgia, University of	442,500		70,750	371,750
Michigan, University of	53,500		50,123	3,377
Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies	4,000		4,000	
Nebraska, University of	105,000		85,378	19,622
New Hampshire, University of	330,000		67,498	262,502
New York University	246,900		45,049	201,851
Southern Methodist University	90,000		22,639	67,361
Stanford University		(11,381)	(11,381)	
Stetson University	8,957			8,957
Tulane University	169,913		16,913	
Utah, University of	5,800		5,800	
Virginia, University of	116,000		65,000	51,000
Washington University	44,900			44,900
Wyoming, University of	74,700		49,000	25,700
Research and information on health economics:				
California, University of (Los Angeles)	150,000		62,500	87,500
Johns Hopkins University		34,500	17,250	17,250
Research and training in atmospheric sciences and oceanography:				
Harvard University	35,000		5,000	30,000
International Council of Scientific Unions		75,000	25,000	50,000
International Society of Radiology	37,000			37,000
Johns Hopkins University	9,790			9,790
Marine Biological Laboratory	2,200,000	16,000	16,000	2,200,000
Medical Research Council (London)	130,000		10,000	120,000
Minnesota, University of		(17,609)	(17,609)	
Research and training in business and economics:				
American Arbitration Association	22,500	(4,852)	17,648	
California, University of (Berkeley)	125,347		26,107	99,240
Carnegie-Mellon University	200,000		123,224	76,776
Columbia University		(24,864)	(24,864)	
Harvard University	250,000		135,000	115,000
National Bureau of Economic Research	47,000		47,000	
Pennsylvania, University of		(13,973)	(13,973)	
Pittsburgh, University of	60,000			60,000
Princeton University	80,000	(6,295)	(6,295)	
Purdue Research Foundation	60,000		20,000	60,000
Washington, University of	60,000		20,000	40,000
Yale University	75,000			75,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies: Expansion of laboratory facilities		100,000	100,000	
Tennessee, University of: Cooperative teaching program with Oak Ridge National Laboratory	350,000		40,000	310,000
Training of professional personnel:				
American Public Welfare Association	150,000			150,000
Russell Sage Foundation	90,000		11,623	78,377
Vassar College: Study of association with Yale University		160,000	80,000	80,000
Western Ontario, University of: Graduate business school development	189,000			189,000
Williams College: Experiments in college admission criteria	78,000		23,939	54,061
Wisconsin, University of: Biotron for research on plants and animals	200,000		200,000	
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation: Program of doctoral fellowships		2,400,000		2,400,000
International Higher Education and Research:				
Advanced studies and scholarly exchange:				
Association for the History of Civilization—Marc Bloch Association		325,000	25,000	300,000
Cambridge Center for Social Studies		98,500	17,000	81,500
Clare College (Cambridge University)	125,000		25,000	100,000
European Institute of Business Administration	75,000			75,000
Harvard University	530,000		317,421	212,579
Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research		500,000	187,500	312,500
Institute of Research and Publications (Madrid)	165,000		5,329	159,671
London School of Economics and Political Science	100,000		100,000	
Princeton University	150,000		25,000	125,000
Queen's College (Oxford)		280,000		280,000
Rikkyo University		100,000	37,790	62,210
Social Science Research Council	250,000		163,875	86,125
University of Naples		150,000	37,500	112,500
California, University of (Berkeley): Economic research in Greece		(11,154)	(11,154)	
Columbia University: Cross-national studies of technology and administrative behavior		110,000		110,000
Dublin, University of, Trinity College: Institutional self-study		25,000		25,000
Education and World Affairs, Inc.: Conferences on international dimensions of American professional schools		75,000	25,000	50,000
Harvard University: Documentary films on Enrico Fermi		154,000	38,500	115,500
Illinois, University of: Cooperative studies with Keio University on Japanese industrialization	152,000		83,809	68,191
International business studies:				
Columbia University		800,000	545,000	255,000
Harvard University		1,200,000	37,500	1,162,500

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Changes during the fiscal year			Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH—Continued				
Japan Committee for Economic Development: Program in economic education.....		\$50,000	\$17,000	\$33,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Collaboration with Technical University of Berlin.....	\$400,000		140,000	260,000
Oxford University: Endowment of Wolfson College.....	4,500,000	16,666	944,823	3,571,843
Research and seminars on international education:				
Educational Testing Service.....		20,000	20,000	
Institute of International Education.....		25,000	25,000	
Tokyo, University of.....		(13,740)	(13,740)	
Research on international economics and management:				
California, University of (Los Angeles).....	75,000		31,250	43,750
Harvard University.....	260,000		163,000	97,000
Pittsburgh, University of.....	270,000		113,000	157,000
Royal Society (London): Expansion of international scientific program.....		200,000	27,748	172,252
Studies in employment and housing of the aged:				
National Council on the Aging.....	20,000		20,000	
University College London.....	17,500		17,500	
Technical University of Denmark: Computer techniques in engineering studies.....	200,000	4,500	204,500	
	26,099,598	37,540,501	11,014,737	52,625,362
PREDOMINANTLY NEGRO COLLEGES				
College placement services:				
Film on Negro career opportunities.....		90,000	52,000	38,000
Guidance training in Negro colleges.....	103,333		50,000	53,333
Council of Southern Universities: Study of boards of trustees.....		40,500	20,500	20,000
Educational management studies:				
Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church.....		7,100		7,100
Claffin College.....		5,750		5,750
Edward Waters College.....		6,700		6,700
Florida Memorial College.....		10,500		10,500
Hampton Institute.....		5,000	5,000	
Howard University.....		8,000		8,000
Jarvis Christian College.....		6,100	6,100	
Lane College.....		5,450		5,450
LeMoyne College.....		4,250		4,250
Livingston College.....		6,250		6,250
Miles College.....		8,200		8,200
Philander Smith College.....		10,200		10,200
Rust College.....		9,250		9,250
St. Augustine's College.....		12,050		12,050
St. Paul's College.....		12,050		12,050
Shaw University.....		4,250		4,250
Stillman College.....		7,300		7,300
Texas College.....		8,500		8,500
Tuskegee Institute.....		5,000	5,000	
Voorhees College.....		9,000		9,000
Faculty study awards:				
Benedict College.....		2,981	2,981	
Bethune-Cookman College.....		15,000	15,000	
Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church.....		1,660	1,660	
Claffin College.....		2,680	2,680	
Edward Waters College.....		5,840	5,840	
Florida Memorial College.....		20,000	20,000	
Huston-Tillotson College.....		20,000	20,000	
Jarvis Christian College.....		11,100	11,100	
Johnson C. Smith University.....		9,960	9,960	
Lane College.....		19,400	19,400	
Livingston College.....		9,120	9,120	
Miles College.....		18,670	18,670	
Mississippi Industrial College.....		8,327	8,327	
Morris College.....		19,982	19,982	
Paine College.....		10,973	10,973	
Paul Quinn College.....		11,600	11,600	
Philander Smith College.....		14,990	14,990	
Rust College.....		20,000	20,000	
St. Augustine's College.....		15,400	15,400	
St. Paul's College.....		20,000	20,000	
Shaw University.....		18,855	18,855	
Stillman College.....		20,000	20,000	
Talladega College.....		1,795	1,795	
Texas College.....		20,000	20,000	
Virginia Union University.....		5,556	5,556	
Voorhees College.....		20,000	20,000	
Wiley College.....		7,080	7,080	
Xavier University.....		19,800	19,800	
National Council of the Churches of Christ: Cooperation among church-related Negro colleges.....		108,000	9,000	99,000
National Urban League: "New Careers Week" programs.....		155,000		155,000
Southern Education Foundation:				
Cooperation among Negro colleges and neighboring white institutions.....		75,600	27,791	47,809
Self-studies by Negro colleges.....		286,000	80,500	205,500
Texas Association of Developing Colleges: Central planning office.....		120,000	30,000	90,000
Tougaloo College: Exchange program with Brown University.....	250,000			250,000
United Negro College Fund: Assistance to member colleges.....	552,351	64,000	584,351	32,000
Workshops for cooperative planning:				
Bennett College.....		26,000	26,000	
Bethune-Cookman College.....		16,015	16,015	
Dillard University.....		11,430	11,430	
Knoxville College.....		31,534	31,534	
Stillman College.....		33,055	33,055	
Total.....	905,684	1,578,803	1,367,045	1,117,442

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
PREDOMINANTLY NEGRO COLLEGES—Continued				
Special Projects:				
American Political Science Association: Government reporting awards and fellowships.....	\$664,000			\$664,000
Columbia University: Expansion and development of Columbia Journalism Review Development of private universities and liberal arts colleges:		\$195,000	\$10,000	185,000
Albion College.....	649,334		649,334	
Barnard College.....		2,500,000	1,136,555	1,363,445
Birmingham-Southern College.....	1,763,900			1,763,900
Brandeis University.....	3,555,322		3,555,322	
Brown University.....	2,645,325		2,127,527	517,798
Chicago, University of.....	21,999,968		1,717,862	20,282,106
Claremont Graduate College and University Center.....	1,143,161		1,143,161	
Colgate University.....	1,562,807		1,102,975	459,832
Columbia University.....		25,000,000		25,000,000
Davidson College.....	1,259,923		852,606	407,317
Denver, University of.....	675,794		134,134	541,660
DePauw University.....	1,675,534			1,675,534
Dickinson College.....	1,700,000			1,700,000
Duke University.....	6,354,000			6,354,000
Emory University.....	4,500,000			4,500,000
Franklin and Marshall College.....	1,510,248			1,510,248
Furman University.....	1,610,000			1,610,000
Hendrix College.....	1,183,000			1,183,000
Hofstra University.....	114,573			114,573
Kalamazoo College.....	533,095		533,095	
Knox College.....	133,454		65,202	68,252
Lafayette College.....	365,838		365,838	
Mills College.....	1,166,219		1,166,219	
Millsaps College.....	1,250,000			1,250,000
New York University.....	19,228,328		5,488,097	13,740,231
Radcliffe College.....		2,500,000		2,500,000
Randolph-Macon Women's College.....	1,260,000		484,702	775,298
Redlands, University of.....	1,675,000			1,675,000
St. Catherine, College of.....	270,812		270,812	
St. Louis University.....	4,000,000		527,725	3,472,275
St. Olaf College.....	1,023,176		521,469	501,707
Southern California, University of.....	4,806,784		4,806,784	
Southwestern at Memphis.....	1,400,000		1,093,533	306,467
Teachers College (Columbia University).....		2,500,000		2,500,000
Trinity College (Conn.).....	1,700,000		227,365	1,472,635
Tulane University.....	45,107			45,107
Vanderbilt University.....	8,500,000			8,500,000
Vassar College.....	959,973		959,973	
Washington University.....	13,200,000		5,167,321	8,032,679
Wooster, College of.....	520,502		520,502	
George Peabody College for Teachers: Support of Southern Education Reporting Service.....		427,728		427,728
Journalism education:				
Columbia University.....	1,163,954		529,801	634,153
Harvard University.....	858,631		300,786	557,845
Northwestern University.....	801,000		30,000	771,000
Southern Regional Educational Board.....	530,000		260,000	270,000
Stanford University.....	620,000		29,563	590,437
	120,605,762	33,122,728	35,778,263	117,950,227
Total, Education and Research.....	183,075,837	87,284,059	64,672,112	205,687,784
NONCOMMERCIAL TELEVISION				
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET, New York City): Funds for special assistance.....		1,825,000		1,825,000
Greater Cincinnati Television Educational Foundation (WCET): Emergency support.....		50,000	50,000	
Harvard University: Demonstration broadcast by Institute of Politics.....		2,000	2,000	
Matching support for local stations:				
Area Educational Television Foundation (KERA-Dallas).....		50,000		50,000
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED-San Francisco).....		500,000	500,000	
Central California Educational Television, Inc. (KVIE-Sacramento).....		63,216	63,216	
Chicago Educational Television Association (WTTW).....		436,207	436,207	
Colby-Bates Bowdoin Educational Telecasting Corporation (WCBB-Waterville, Maine).....		57,500	57,500	
Community Television (WJCT-Jacksonville).....		50,726	50,726	
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles).....	100,000	261,194	361,194	
Connecticut Educational Television Corp. (WEDH-Hartford).....		304,013	304,013	
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (WTVS-Southfield, Mich.).....		121,057	121,057	
Duluth-Superior Area Educational Television Corp. (WDSE).....		100,000	50,000	50,000
Educational Broadcasting Corp. (WNET-New York).....		500,000	500,000	
Educational Television Association of Metropolitan Cleveland (WVIZ).....		433,630	360,535	73,095
Educational Television Council of Central New York (WCNY-Syracuse).....		378,124	378,124	
Florida West Coast Educational Television (WEDU-Tampa).....		124,586	124,586	
Greater New Orleans Educational Television Foundation (WYES).....		104,144	104,144	
Greater Washington Educational Television Association (WETA).....		130,706	130,706	
Lehigh Valley Educational Television Corp. (WLVT-Bethlehem, Pa.).....		186,855	186,855	
Memphis Community Television Foundation (WKNO).....		82,824	82,824	
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television (WQED).....		1,000,000	1,000,000	
Mohawk-Hudson Council on Educational Television (WMHT-Schenectady).....		158,419	158,419	
North Central Educational Television Association (KFME-Fargo).....		50,000	50,000	
Northern California Educational Television Association (KIXE-Redding).....		100,000	100,000	
Rochester Area Educational Television Association (WXXI).....		127,258	127,258	
St. Louis Educational Television Commission (KETC).....		98,324	98,324	
South Central Educational Broadcasting Council (WITF-Hershey, Pa.).....		153,479	153,479	
Southwest Texas Educational Television Council (KLRN-Austin).....		104,637	104,637	
Western New York Educational Television Association (WNED-Buffalo).....		98,619	98,619	
WGBH Educational Foundation (WGBH-Boston).....		500,000	500,000	
WHYY, Inc. (WHYY-Philadelphia).....		368,983	368,983	
National Citizens' Committee for Public Television: Operating expenses.....		50,000		50,000
National Educational Television and Radio Center:				
Interconnection costs of 3 national television broadcasts.....		255,000	255,000	
Programming for affiliated stations.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Public Broadcast Laboratory.....		7,920,000	1,825,000	6,095,000
Total, noncommercial television.....	6,100,000	22,746,501	14,703,406	14,143,095

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS				
Development of Artistic Institutions:				
American Film Institute: Training and education on art of the film.....		\$1,300,000		\$1,300,000
Ballet training and resources:				
Boston Ballet, Inc.....	\$200,000		\$45,000	155,000
City Center Joffrey Ballet.....	1,400,000		200,000	1,200,000
City Center of Music and Drama (N.Y.).....	250,000		30,000	220,000
Houston Foundation for Ballet.....	104,250	(104,250)		
San Francisco Ballet Company.....	450,800		64,400	386,400
School of American Ballet.....	2,400,000			2,400,000
School of the Pennsylvania Ballet Company.....	275,000		115,000	160,000
Utah Civic Ballet.....	70,000		35,000	35,000
Civic opera development:				
Baltimore Civic Opera Company.....	48,000		48,000	
Central City Opera House Association (Colo.).....	105,000		35,000	70,000
Chautauqua Opera Association (N.Y.).....	40,000		20,000	20,000
Cincinnati Summer Opera Association.....	20,000			20,000
Connecticut Opera Association.....	41,200		20,600	20,600
Fort Worth Civic Opera Association.....	20,000		20,000	
Houston Grand Opera Association.....	60,000		30,000	30,000
Kansas City Lyric Theatre (Mo.).....	30,000		15,000	15,000
New Orleans Opera House Association.....	60,000			60,000
Opera Association of New Mexico.....	34,000		34,000	
Opera Company of Boston.....	195,000		195,000	
Opera Guild of Miami.....	40,000		20,000	20,000
Opera Society of Washington (D.C.).....	36,075		36,075	
Seattle Opera Association.....	100,000		40,000	60,000
Spring Opera of San Francisco.....	50,000		25,000	25,000
Symphony Society of San Antonio.....	40,000		10,000	30,000
Negro Ensemble Company: Resident repertory theater in New York.....		434,000	246,823	187,177
New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop: Community theater in Harlem.....		18,500	18,500	
New York Pro Musica Antiqua: Production of early music and musical dramas.....	218,000		11,000	207,000
Resident theater program:				
Alley Theatre, Houston.....	2,362,500		412,500	1,950,000
American Conservatory Theatre Foundation.....		545,000	245,000	300,000
American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy Stratford (Conn.).....	25,963	(25,963)		
California, University of (Theatre Group).....	500,000	(500,000)		
Center Theatre Group of Los Angeles.....		500,000	67,190	432,810
Guthrie Theatre Foundation.....	102,000	870,000	424,359	547,641
Mummers Theatre, Oklahoma City.....	1,085,000			1,085,000
Theatre, Incorporated (APA-Phoenix).....		900,000	210,000	690,000
Washington Drama Society (Arena Stage, Washington, D.C.).....	896,450		96,450	800,000
Symphony Orchestras—Bank of New York, as trustee for the following:*				
American Symphony, New York City (\$1,000,000).....	450,000		50,000	400,000
Atlanta Symphony (\$1,000,000).....	650,000		174,500	475,500
Baltimore Symphony (\$1,000,000).....	650,000		200,000	450,000
Birmingham Symphony (\$600,000).....	170,000		56,966	113,034
Boston Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	500,000		100,000	400,000
Brooklyn Philharmonic (\$250,000).....	60,000		15,000	45,000
Buffalo Philharmonic (\$1,000,000).....	650,000		150,000	500,000
Chicago Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	500,000		100,000	400,000
Cincinnati Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	400,000		100,000	300,000
Cleveland Orchestra (\$2,000,000).....	400,000		100,000	300,000
Columbus Symphony (\$500,000).....	80,000			80,000
Dallas Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	400,000		100,000	300,000
Denver Symphony (\$1,000,000).....	650,000		50,000	600,000
Detroit Symphony (\$1,000,000).....	400,000			400,000
Festival Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000).....	60,000		15,000	45,000
Florida Symphony, Orlando (\$500,000).....	80,000		20,000	60,000
Fort Wayne Philharmonic (\$250,000).....	60,000		15,000	45,000
Hartford Symphony (\$1,000,000).....	300,000		12,500	287,500
Honolulu Symphony (\$750,000).....	300,000		70,000	230,000
Houston Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	400,000		100,000	300,000
Hudson Valley Philharmonic, Poughkeepsie (\$250,000).....	60,000		15,000	45,000
Indianapolis Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	400,000			400,000
Jacksonville Symphony (\$250,000).....	60,000		15,000	45,000
Kalamazoo Symphony (\$500,000).....	80,000		20,000	60,000
Kansas City (Mo.) Philharmonic (\$1,000,000).....	600,000		150,000	450,000
Little Orchestra, New York City (\$350,000).....	60,000		15,000	45,000
Los Angeles Philharmonic (\$2,000,000).....	400,000			400,000
Louisville Orchestra (\$500,000).....	180,000		40,605	139,395
Memphis Symphony (\$400,000).....	80,000		20,000	60,000
Milwaukee Symphony (\$1,000,000).....	200,000		50,000	150,000
Minneapolis Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	400,000		100,000	300,000
Nashville Symphony (\$500,000).....	180,000		60,000	120,000
National (Washington, D.C.) Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	400,000		100,000	300,000
New Haven Symphony (\$500,000).....	80,000		20,000	60,000
New Jersey Symphony, Newark (\$500,000).....	130,000		42,000	88,000
New Orleans Philharmonic (\$1,000,000).....	615,600		148,000	467,600
New York Philharmonic (\$1,000,000).....	400,000			400,000
North Carolina Symphony, Chapel Hill (\$750,000).....	200,000		50,000	150,000
Oakland Symphony (\$1,000,000).....	300,000		30,500	269,500
Oklahoma City Symphony (\$600,000).....	120,000			120,000
Omaha Symphony (\$400,000).....	80,000		20,000	60,000
Philadelphia Orchestra (\$2,000,000).....	400,000			400,000
Phoenix Symphony (\$600,000).....	205,520		55,520	150,000
Pittsburgh Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	400,000		100,000	300,000
Portland (Ore.) Symphony (\$1,000,000).....	200,000		50,000	150,000
Puerto Rico Symphony, San Juan (No trust participation).....	375,000		62,000	313,000
Rhode Island Philharmonic, Providence (\$350,000).....	135,000		45,000	90,000
Richmond Symphony (\$500,000).....	130,000		40,000	90,000
Rochester Philharmonic (\$1,000,000).....	600,000		150,000	450,000
Sacramento Symphony (\$500,000).....	180,000		40,200	139,800
St. Louis Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	400,000			400,000
San Antonio Symphony (\$1,000,000).....	600,000		150,000	450,000
San Diego Symphony (\$500,000).....	80,000		20,000	60,000
San Francisco Symphony (\$2,000,000).....	400,000		100,000	300,000
Seattle Symphony (\$1,000,000).....	650,000		150,000	500,000
Shreveport Symphony (\$350,000).....	60,000		15,000	45,000
Syracuse Symphony (\$750,000).....	200,000			200,000
Toledo Orchestra (\$500,000).....	130,000		28,200	101,800

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Changes during the fiscal year			Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS—Continued				
Development of Artistic Institutions—Continued				
Symphony Orchestras—Bank of New York, as trustee for the following—Continued				
Tulsa Philharmonic (\$500,000)	\$80,000		\$20,000	\$60,000
Utah Symphony, Salt Lake City (\$1,000,000)	400,000		100,000	300,000
Wichita Symphony (\$500,000)	130,000			130,000
Tamarind Lithographic Workshop: Development of lithography art	700,000		265,000	435,000
Theatre Communications Group: Cooperative program among nonprofit theatres	489,000		131,928	357,072
Development of individual talent:				
Advancement of creative aspects of music in the public schools:				
Music Education National Conference	484,000		225,000	259,000
Virginia State College	63,750		21,250	42,500
Young Audiences, Inc.	200,000		114,000	86,000
Assistance to talented artists:				
Festival Casals, Inc.		\$19,000		19,000
Marlboro School of Music		105,000	35,000	70,000
Grants-in-aid and fellowships:				
Administrative interns	40,838	25,615	41,482	24,971
Concert soloists	10,000		5,000	5,000
Programs for other talented individuals	109,662		2,222	107,440
Performances of works commissioned for concert artists receiving grants-in-aid:				
Denver Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Indiana State Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Pittsburgh Symphony Society	1,000			1,000
Professional training in music and the arts:				
Art Students' League of New York		250,000		250,000
Manhattan School of Music	1,000,000			1,000,000
New England Conservatory of Music (Boston)		750,000		750,000
North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation	1,250,000		250,000	1,000,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore	344,000		175,871	168,129
Scholarships in independent art and music schools:				
Art Academy of Cincinnati	10,000		5,000	5,000
Art Association of Indianapolis	12,000		4,000	8,000
Art Institute of Chicago	96,000		32,000	64,000
Art Students' League of New York	56,000		28,000	28,000
Atlanta Art Association	12,000		4,000	8,000
California College of Arts and Crafts	18,000		9,000	9,000
California Institute of the Arts:				
Chouinard Art School	12,000		4,000	8,000
School of Music	12,000		4,000	8,000
Cleveland Institute of Art	33,000		11,000	22,000
Cleveland Institute of Music	16,000		8,000	8,000
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts	8,000		4,000	4,000
Cooper Union	12,000		6,000	6,000
Corcoran Gallery of Art	10,000		5,000	5,000
Cranbrook Gallery of Art	12,000		6,000	6,000
Dayton Art Institute	8,000		4,000	4,000
Julliard School of Music	68,000		34,000	34,000
Kansas City Art Institute	33,000		11,000	22,000
Layton School of Art	8,000		4,000	4,000
Manhattan School of Music	60,000		30,000	30,000
Mannes College of Music	16,000		8,000	8,000
Maryland Institute	15,000		5,000	10,000
Memphis Academy of Arts	12,000		4,000	8,000
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts	30,000		20,000	10,000
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)	38,000		19,000	19,000
New England Conservatory of Music	45,000		15,000	30,000
Otis Art Institute	8,000		4,000	4,000
Peabody Institute of Baltimore	26,000		13,000	13,000
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts	22,000		11,000	11,000
Philadelphia College of Art	30,000		15,000	15,000
Portland Art Association	21,000		7,000	14,000
Pratt Institute	57,000		19,000	38,000
Rhode Island School of Design	90,000		30,000	60,000
San Francisco Art Institute	45,000		15,000	30,000
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	8,000		4,000	4,000
Society of Arts and Crafts (Detroit)	8,000		4,000	4,000
Worcester Art Museum	8,000		4,000	4,000
Whitney Museum of American Art: Staff travel to select works by contemporary American artists for exhibition in New York	155,000		30,000	125,000
Experiments, demonstrations, and studies:				
American Federation of Arts:				
Films for school art curriculum	511,500		161,500	350,000
Studies of urban design		488,000	75,000	413,000
American Place Theatre: Readings and productions of new plays	85,000	474,000	85,000	474,000
Catalogs of fine arts museums collections:				
American Numismatic Society		11,710	11,710	
Bowdoin College		3,070	3,070	
Cleveland Museum of Art		12,500		12,500
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts		10,200	4,000	6,200
Detroit Institute of Arts		25,000		25,000
Henry En. Huntington Library and Art Gallery		11,400	2,500	8,900
Nelson Gallery Foundation		1,744		1,744
Portland Art Association		4,500		4,500
Smithsonian Institution		12,500		12,500
Walker Art Center		6,763		6,763
City Center of Music and Drama (New York): Production of contemporary operas	135,000		85,000	50,000
College Art Association of America: Study of higher education in the visual arts		(75,483)	(75,483)	
International Council of Museums: Study of European artists and institutions	54,000		18,000	36,000
International musical studies and research:				
International Institute for Comparative Music Studies (Berlin)	75,000			75,000
International Musicological Society	50,000		50,000	
La Mama Experimental Theatre Club: Expansion and improvement of facilities		25,000	25,000	
New York Public Library: Completion of automated book catalog of dance collection		69,000		69,000
Yale University: Research in acoustical design	80,000		20,425	59,575
The Humanities:				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences: Interdisciplinary conferences, research, and publication		560,000	47,500	512,500
American Council of Learned Societies: Programs to advance scholarship in the humanities	2,835,000		33,000	2,802,000
American Historical Association: Bibliographies of British civilization	16,000			16,000
California, University of (Davis): Program of study group on the unity of knowledge		220,000	20,588	199,412

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS—Continued				
The Humanities—Continued				
Cooperative program with regional liberal-arts colleges to strengthen the humanities:				
Duke University	\$150,000			\$150,000
North Carolina, University of	150,000			150,000
Council on Library Resources: Research on library problems	2,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$500,000	6,500,000
Research in the humanities:				
Arts of the Theatre Foundation		9,200	9,200	
Harvard University		10,744		10,744
Walters Art Gallery		6,000	6,000	
Texas, University of: National literary translation center	600,000		99,172	500,828
Veterans' Administration Hospital, Lexington, Ky.: Conference on phenomenological psychology		7,500	7,500	
Special Institutional Grants:				
City of Dearborn, Mich.: Construction of Henry Ford Centennial Library		500,000	99,000	401,000
Detroit Symphony Orchestra: General support	743,844		118,767	625,077
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts:				
City Center of Music and Drama	1,756,218		358,077	1,398,141
Juilliard School of Music	54,931			54,931
Metropolitan Opera Association	1,100,000		1,100,000	
Philharmonic-Symphony of New York	649,501		349,125	300,376
Total, humanities and the arts	46,070,602	12,480,250	11,141,292	47,409,560
INTERNATIONAL DIVISION				
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning: Research and library development	284,771			284,771
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration: Seminars, research, and general support	68,516		48,650	19,866
India:				
Agricultural research and education:				
Agricultural Sciences, University of	254,489		49,861	204,628
Allahabad Agricultural Institute	71,409		23,000	48,409
Louisiana State University	175,000			175,000
North Carolina State (with Indian Institute of Technology)	200,000		54,000	146,000
Ohio State University (with Punjab Agricultural University)	382,000		102,000	280,000
Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University	178,931		32,178	146,753
Association for Service to Indian Scholars and Technicians: Job placement for Indians trained abroad	350,000	(350,000)		
Baroda, University of: Home-economics training	378,500		120,947	257,553
Computing centers:				
Bombay, University of	18,292			18,292
Delhi, University of	10,001			10,001
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	7,081	(7,237)	(157)	
Programme Evaluation Organization	1,404	(1,620)	(216)	
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council: Fellowships for outstanding students	347,355		5,000	342,355
Improvement of legal education:				
Banaras Hindu University	158,968	304,000	74,568	388,400
Delhi, University of		441,000	7,685	433,315
Indian Law Institute	60,703		8,439	52,264
India, Government of:				
Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industry:				
International advisory team on handicrafts	58,000	(11,747)	(11,747)	58,000
Small-industries extension and training	481,996		19,424	462,572
Ministry of Education: English-language teaching and general education				
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development, and Cooperation:				
Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development	46,661		1,396	45,265
Demonstration program in food production	526,614		29,872	496,742
Strengthening role of village schoolteachers	250,000			250,000
Training centers for village crafts	57,750	(58,974)	(1,224)	
Village work for university students and teachers	97,501		(19,339)	116,840
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: Educational-television experiment in Delhi schools	51,513		22,791	28,722
Ministry of Labour and Employment: Job-service research and staff training	122,042		22,632	99,410
Ministry of Works, Housing, and Supply: Centers in village housing and planning	120,000	(120,000)		
Industrial training and research:				
National Institute for Industrial Design	350,000			350,000
Small Industry Extension Training Institute	368,383		21,317	347,066
Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies: Research and training program		200,000		200,000
National family-planning program development:				
American Public Health Association	85,000	(90,523)	(5,523)	
Gandhinagar	164,900		77,179	87,721
India, Government of (Ministry of Health)	2,542,646		438,889	2,103,757
Public-administration training:				
Indian Institute of Public Administration	290,658		168,010	122,648
National Academy of Administration	9,500			9,500
Rajasthan Officers Training School		95,400		95,400
Research in reproductive biology:				
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	125,020		38,762	86,258
Banaras Hindu University	28,438		1,240	27,197
Central Drug Research Institute	46,614		11,362	35,252
Delhi, University of	147,237		8,381	138,856
Indian Institute of Science	20,436		7,368	13,068
Institute of Agriculture (Anand)	71,872		34,361	37,511
Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology	182,000			182,000
Kerala, University of	42,664		2,126	40,538
Mysore, University of	4,204		1,500	2,704
Rajasthan, University of	72,524		14,000	58,524
Topiwala National Medical College	20,000		20,000	
Research and training in economics and the social sciences:				
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	119,066		50,949	68,117
Institute of Applied Manpower Research	8,000			8,000
Research and training in industrial relations and business management:				
Administrative Staff College of India	558,232		212,395	345,837
All-India Management Association	10,000		10,000	
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)	905,703		170,451	735,252
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta)	722,000		410,250	311,750
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations	110,272	120,000	65,249	165,024

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
INTERNATIONAL DIVISION—Continued				
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA—Continued				
India—Continued				
Research and training in planning and economic development:				
Bombay, University of	\$114,063	\$(112,348)	\$1,715	
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	105,772	(105,772)		
India, Government of	696,434	(59,323)		\$552,515
Indian Statistical Institute	85,000		45,000	40,000
Institute of Economic Growth	124,190	(110,957)	13,233	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	116,775	(116,775)		
National Council of Applied Economic Research	90,105	(74,492)	(456)	16,069
Southern Languages Book Trust: Publication in South Indian languages	28,450		24,467	3,983
University development:				
Calcutta, University of	288,935		133,264	155,672
Cornell University (University of Delhi)	143,000			143,000
Delhi, University of	303,000	1,500,000	71,175	1,731,825
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Birla Institute of Technology and Science)	900,000		450,000	450,000
Urban development:				
Ahmedabad Municipal Corp.	120,640	(84,954)	35,686	
West Bengal, Government of	761,671	580,000	591,190	750,481
Indonesia:				
California, University of (Berkeley): support for faculty of economics at University of Indonesia		100,000		100,000
Cornell University: Publication of English-Indonesian dictionary	21,000		21,000	
Indiana University Foundation: Statistics teaching at Indonesian institutions	332,000			323,000
Indonesia, Government of: English language teaching materials	29,262			29,262
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association: General support		180,000	11,352	168,648
Institute of Social Studies (The Hague): Planning for survey of Indonesian agriculture	4,000			4,000
National Lutheran Council (Nommensen University): Economics education and research	85,315	(86,841)	(1,526)	
Research Foundation of the State University of New York:				
Curriculum work at Indonesian teacher colleges	795,600			795,000
Training of English language teachers in Indonesian secondary schools		245,000		245,000
Malaysia and Singapore:				
Educational Testing Service: Examination reform and educational research	97,000			97,000
Family Planning Association of Singapore: Research, training, and model clinic facilities	90,000			90,000
Harvard University: Development planning assistance in Malaysia	370,000			370,000
Louisiana State University: Development of College of Agriculture at Serdang	522,500	130,000	250,000	402,500
Malaya, University of: Development of Faculty of Education	155,000	125,000		280,000
Michigan, University of: Support for Malaysian family planning		292,000		292,000
Pittsburgh, University of: Training and research in public administration in Malaysia		311,800	72,800	239,000
Singapore Institute of Management: Management programs in Malaysia and Singapore	153,230		8,062	145,168
Singapore, University of:				
Center for Economic Research	253,278	377,000	185,583	444,695
Development of library resources and staff	120,000		65,680	54,320
Faculty and research at Department of Law	132,500	150,000		282,500
Wisconsin, University of: Development of Singapore Polytechnic	300,000			300,000
Nepal:				
Nepal, Government of: Training assistance for Nepal Planning Board	398,525		167,513	231,012
Pakistan:				
East Pakistan, Government of:				
Education extension center and pilot schools	45,000		45,000	
Educational Equipment Development Bureau	208,021		37,663	170,358
Educational testing unit	38,438		17,897	20,541
Educational extension and student-teacher centers:				
Chicago, University of	125,000			125,000
Panjab, University of the	100,000			100,000
Harvard University: Strengthening of Central Planning Commission			(7,392)	7,392
Indiana University Foundation:				
Business education at University of Dacca	543,000		89,864	453,136
Development of Islamabad University	348,000		69,600	278,400
Institute of International Education: Overseas training for West Pakistan agricultural planners		75,000		75,000
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center: Wheat production in West Pakistan	319,000		146,000	173,000
International Marketing Institute: Training in export marketing	154,000			154,000
International Rice Research Institute: Program to increase rice production in Pakistan	492,125		294,174	197,951
Michigan State University: Academies for village-development administrators	235,393		235,393	
Oklahoma State University: Technical education and home-economics training	1,038,480		180,275	858,205
Research and Training in Pakistani family planning:				
Johns Hopkins University	181,000		125,000	56,000
Population Council	612,500		217,500	395,000
Stanford Research Institute: Small-industry development in Pakistan	26,000	380,000	140,000	266,000
Syracuse University: Administrative Staff College of Pakistan	239,750		70,000	169,750
West Pakistan, Government of:				
Agricultural extension service training	575,000		68,240	506,760
Education extension center and pilot schools	184,500		184,500	
Educational Equipment Technical Assistance Center	147,572		53,404	94,168
Training in urban planning and development	63,640		63,640	
Yale University: Strengthening of Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	481,500	556,000	304,800	732,700
Philippines:				
Ateneo de Manila University: Library books and equipment	204,000		75,000	129,000
Cornell University: Support for University of the Philippines College of Agriculture	1,161,500	715,750	492,500	1,384,750
Development of Mindanao State University:				
Carnegie-Mellon University	513,019		244,218	268,801
Educational Projects, Inc.		394,000		394,000
Harvard University: Graduate business studies at 3 Manila institutions	1,200,000		373,333	826,667
Institute for Services to Education: Graduate engineering at the University of the Philippines	492,000		238,129	253,871
International Rice Research Institute: Research and training in rice culture	3,576,400	161,000	584,217	3,153,183
Notre Dame Educational Association: Teacher-training at three Mindanao colleges	230,000		102,428	127,572
Philippine Normal College: Research and training in languages and linguistics	122,184	334,000	25,821	430,363
Philippine Society of Endocrinology and Metabolism: Asia and Oceania Congress of Endocrinology	14,500		14,500	
Philippines, University of the:				
College of Agriculture	485,591	1,284,250	204,400	1,565,441
College of Public Administration	265,225	235,000	101,350	398,875
Curriculum improvement and teaching materials in science	331,666		86,294	245,372
Development of Population Institute	60,339	334,500	35,427	359,412
Graduate training and research in the arts and sciences		875,000		875,000
Library-resources development in the social sciences	218,100		218,100	
University computer center		625,000		625,000
Wisconsin, University of: School of Economics at University of the Philippines	347,300		185,600	161,700

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
INTERNATIONAL DIVISION—Continued				
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA—Continued				
Thailand, Ceylon, Hong Kong:				
Chinese University of Hong Kong: Development of a research and graduate program.....		\$510,000		\$510,000
International Rice Research Institute: Training and research in rice production in Ceylon.....		387,000	\$45,000	342,000
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities: Strengthening of the National Institute of Development Administration in Thailand.....	\$573,000	560,000	260,576	872,424
Population Council: Family planning program in Ceylon.....		271,000	34,770	236,230
Total.....	35,454,299	11,457,137	10,235,581	36,675,855
AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST				
TROPICAL AFRICA				
Education Development Center:				
African Institute for educational research and development.....	296,000		148,000	148,000
Teacher training in mathematics.....	100,000			100,000
Education and World Affairs: Overseas Educational Service.....		150,000		150,000
Harvard College: African Scholarship Program of American Universities.....		25,000	25,000	
Institute of International Education: Development of African legal education.....	191,000			191,000
Johns Hopkins University: Conference on South Africa.....		7,500	7,500	
Research on Africa:				
African Studies Association.....	100,000		7,718	92,282
Harvard University.....	13,500		13,500	
Science and Technology, University of (Kumasi): Conference on African engineering education.....		36,500	36,500	
West African Examinations Council: Staff training in educational measurement.....		392,000	45,000	347,000
Congo:				
National School of Administration: Support for training institute.....	239,477		234,230	5,247
East Africa:				
East Africa, University of:				
Laboratory-technician training at Makerere University College.....	100,000		60,000	40,000
Library development at University College, Nairobi.....		22,000		22,000
Overall university development.....	124,000			124,000
Staff exchange program in African universities.....	25,000		25,000	
Training program in diplomacy.....	3,022		3,022	
Work experience for students before final academic year.....		127,500	20,000	107,500
East Africa Academy: Establishment of social-science research information center.....		140,000		140,000
Ecological research and conferences on wildlife in East Africa:				
East Africa, University of.....	90,830			90,830
East African Common Services Organization.....		25,000	25,000	
Kenya, Republic of:				
Tanzania National Parks.....	130,534		86,000	44,534
Institute of Community Studies (London): Business development in Kenya.....	153,000			153,000
Kenya, Republic of:	48,667		24,333	24,334
Research on English-language teaching.....	83,500		33,600	49,900
Training of health workers in family planning.....		48,000		48,000
Makerere University College (Uganda): Training of laboratory technicians.....	35,000			35,000
Sociolinguistic survey in East Africa:				
California, University of.....		139,745	15,500	124,245
Center for Applied Linguistics.....		53,810	28,810	25,000
East Africa, University of.....		144,000		144,000
Tanzania, United Republic of: Development of civil-service training center.....	149,303		100,000	49,303
Uganda, Republic of: Establishment of primary school language research and training unit.....		96,000		96,000
University College, Dar es Salaam (Tanzania): Conference on local African courts.....	4,194	(4,194)		
Ethiopia:				
American Library Association: Library development at Haile Selassie I University.....	172,500	247,500		420,000
Haile Selassie I University:				
Academic administrative support.....		(21,618)	(21,618)	
Development of law faculty.....	519,000		214,875	304,125
Ghana:				
National Liberation Council of Ghana: Economic advisory services.....		875,000		875,000
Northwestern University: Joint summer research program between Northwestern University and University of Ghana.....		40,000	40,000	
Ghana, Government of: Consultants for productivity center.....	161,724			161,724
Ghana, University of: Staff development and senior staff housing.....		300,000		300,000
Guinea: Guinea, Government of: National Institute of Research and Documentation.....	26,921		7,207	19,714
Ivory Coast: Ivory Coast, Republic of the: Training of agricultural agents.....	62,000			62,000
Liberia:				
Associated Colleges of the Midwest: Strengthening of Cuttington College.....	259,000		50,000	209,000
Cuttington College: Establishment of a scholarship loan-work program.....		220,000	25,000	195,000
Nigeria:				
Ahmadu Bello University: Research and training in rural economics; Center for Islamic Studies.....	155,400			155,400
Council of Legal Education: Advanced training for Nigerian lawyers.....	91,500			91,500
Eastern Nigeria, Government of:				
Development of Institute of Administration.....	187,949		87,963	99,986
Pilot project in rural development.....	452,964		76,114	376,850
Ibadan, University of:				
General university and faculty development.....	315,599	170,000	90,000	395,599
Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research.....	100,000			100,000
Research and training in behavioral sciences.....		221,000		221,000
Lagos, University of: Establishment of comparative education center.....		250,000	57,684	192,316
Lagos Medical School, University of: Program in maternal and child health.....	170,000			170,000
Midwestern Nigeria, Government of: Training for farm and extension leaders.....	124,460		124,460	
National Universities Commission: Coordination of Nigerian university development.....	12,875		11,431	1,444
Nigeria, Government of:				
Consultants and assistance to manpower board.....	197,570		52,625	144,945
Development of Nigerian technical education.....	146,930		35,167	111,763
Technical library at Yaba College of Technology.....	66,342		12,539	53,803
Nigeria, Republic of:				
Economic Development Institute.....	82,500			82,500
Improvement of academic programs.....	314,000		314,000	
Technical-education project; faculty of education.....	110,000			110,000
Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation: Expansion of school broadcasts.....	24,279		20,399	3,880
Northern Nigeria, Government of:				
Apprentice training for trades.....	13,480		13,480	
Establishment of a credit institution.....	280,731		49,570	231,161
Expansion of Staff Development Course.....	334,111		96,991	237,120
Teacher-training program at seven colleges.....	525,000			525,000
Southern Illinois University: English-language training in Nigeria.....	174,000	69,000		243,000

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Changes during the fiscal year			Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—Continued				
TROPICAL AFRICA—Continued				
Nigeria—Continued				
Training, research, and publication on Nigerian affairs:				
Eastern Nigeria Library Board.....	\$16,660			\$16,660
Ife, University of.....	50,000		\$50,000	
Nigerian Economic Society.....	2,100		2,100	
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.....	118,000			118,000
West African Linguistic Society: Expansion of language research.....	80,000			80,000
Western Nigeria, Government of: Institute of Administration at University of Ife.....		\$267,000		267,000
Senegal:				
Dakar, University of:				
Faculty exchange and research on African law.....	19,574			19,574
Linguistic research and language training.....	95,000		22,500	72,500
Preparation of West African atlas.....	105,000			105,000
Southern Rhodesia:				
University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: College preparatory courses.....	44,870		44,870	
Sudan:				
Khartoum, University of:				
Economic and social development research.....	86,000		16,000	70,000
Research in agricultural economics.....	22,000			22,000
Zambia:				
Zambia, University of: Teaching materials and American staff.....	300,000			300,000
NORTH AFRICA				
Algeria:				
Algeria, Republic of:				
English-language program at University of Algiers.....		342,125		342,125
Survey of family-planning attitudes and practices.....		62,000	55,000	7,000
Civil Service Commission: Algerian National School of Administration.....	108,700			108,700
Ministry of the Interior: Secretarial and accountancy training.....	44,975			44,975
Morocco:				
Morocco, Kingdom of:				
Moroccan School of Administration.....		206,000		206,000
National family-planning program.....	122,000			122,000
Tunisia:				
National School of Administration: Training and research in public administration.....	115,000		90,000	25,000
Tunisia, Republic of:				
English-language teaching program at Bourguiba Institute of Languages.....	89,450			89,450
National family-planning program.....	124,400			124,400
Tunis, University of: Center of Economic and Social Research.....	140,000		65,000	75,000
MIDDLE EAST				
Middle East Studies Association of North America: General support.....		56,000	19,000	37,000
Near East emergency donations: Relief of Arab refugees.....		500,000		500,000
Wisconsin, University of: Science education in Arab countries.....	109,926		22,860	87,066
Iraq:				
Baghdad, University of:				
Public administration and economics programs.....	306,000		38,300	267,700
Training of library staff.....	66,600			66,600
Iraq, Republic of (Ministry of Education): English-language teaching in public schools.....	52,000			52,000
Israel:				
Israel Foundation Trustees: Research related to Israeli development.....		700,000	200,000	500,000
Jordan:				
Arab Development Society: Expansion of agricultural and dairy products.....	430,000		430,000	
Cooperative Institute: Expansion of rural cooperative services.....	8,330		8,330	
Jordan, Government of:				
Development of Institute of Public Administration.....	125,000			125,000
Establishment of junior college for business.....	250,000		249,901	99
Jordan Development Board.....		101,000		101,000
Teacher training at Statistical Training Center.....	16,992		15,617	1,375
Jordan, University of:				
Development of library facilities.....		97,000		97,000
Overall academic development.....	195,896		91,000	104,896
Lebanon:				
American University of Beirut:				
Improvement of budgeting techniques.....		43,000	43,000	
Program in development administration.....		202,000		202,000
Survey of economics training and research.....		(5,687)	(5,687)	
Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations (United Presbyterian Church): Beirut College for Women.....	150,000			150,000
Industry Institute: Training of professional staff.....	200,000		17,572	182,428
International Statistical Institute: International Statistical Education Center.....	10,000		10,000	
Lebanon, Republic of:				
Regional training center in foreign affairs.....	190,000			190,000
Staff training for Ministry of Finance.....		103,500		103,500
Training of professional civil service staff.....	125,000			125,000
National Council for Secondary Education: Grants-in-aid and studies to improve schools.....	70,000		70,000	
Syria:				
Aleppo, University of: Faculties of Agriculture and Science.....	742,126			742,126
Syria, Government of:				
Agricultural extension program.....	30,691			30,691
Agricultural laboratory at Aleppo.....	42,107		41,780	327
Rural-teacher training.....	30,132		10,000	20,132
Turkey:				
Aid for national science high school:				
Florida State University.....	20,000		20,000	
Turkey, Government of.....	283,510		267,046	16,464
Development of business and industry:				
Economic Development Foundation of Turkey.....	211,000		45,449	165,551
Turkish Management Association.....	470,131	30,000	102,131	398,000
Economic and Social Studies Conference Board:				
Conference program among Turkish leaders.....	154,191		33,778	120,413
Simultaneous translation facilities.....		25,000	10,342	14,658
Hacettepe Science Center Foundation:				
Development of undergraduate science program.....		223,000	54,000	169,000
English-language program at Hacettepe School of Arts and Sciences.....		67,800	50,155	17,645
Hacettepe Institute of Population Studies.....		375,000	48,000	327,000

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
MIDDLE EAST—Continued				
Turkey—Continued				
Middle East Technical University:				
Development of computing center.....	\$70,000	\$270,000	\$42,915	\$297,085
Graduate mathematics and science programs.....	698,226		307,804	390,422
Teaching and research program in biology.....		301,000		301,000
Training in restoration of historic monuments.....	88,000			88,000
Robert College: Preparation of English-language materials.....	40,000			40,000
Strengthening scientific scholarship:				
Scientific and Technical Research Council.....	200,000	125,000	40,004	284,996
Turkish Society for Pure & Applied Mathematics.....	10,000		10,000	
Turkish Education Foundation: University scholarship program.....		92,000		92,000
Turkish Social Science Association: Program of social science research.....		87,000		87,000
United Arab Republic:				
American University in Cairo:				
English language teaching program.....	221,000		98,400	122,600
Interim support for non-Egyptian faculty members.....		160,000	100,000	60,000
United Arab Republic, Government of:				
Conference program for Government officials.....	79,000			79,000
Economic and social development of Aswan.....	199,748		100,000	99,748
Establishment of a computer center at the Institute of Statistical Studies.....		387,000		387,000
Institute of National Physical Environment Planning.....	93,000			93,000
Institute of National Planning.....	26,640		26,640	
Institute of Statistical Studies and Researches.....	30,000			30,000
Research on improved corn production.....	61,900			61,900
Teaching of English as a second language.....	55,200			55,200
Training in family planning and reproductive biology.....	98,928		50,000	48,928
Vocational training center in aquatic resources.....	114,000			114,000
Total.....	15,026,865	8,590,481	5,310,407	18,306,939
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Argentina:				
Advisory services and training in agriculture:				
Institute of International Education.....	70,000	400,000	7,286	462,714
National University of the South.....	340,000		57,500	282,500
Purdue University.....		590	590	
Buenos Aires, University of:				
Development of School of Economics.....	850		(3,215)	4,065
Science library, equipment, closed-circuit television.....	120,000			120,000
Development of science curricula and research:				
Argentine Chemical Association.....	3,500		3,500	
Argentine Institute for Standardization of Materials.....	110,000		25,000	85,000
Bariloche Foundation.....	221,082	150,000	260,082	111,000
Buenos Aires, University of:				
Institute of International Education.....	74,000	(74,000)		
Metallurgical Chamber of Argentine Manufacturing Industries.....	57,500	(13,274)	(13,274)	
El Salvador, University of: Research and training in reproductive biology.....	3,300	435,000	9,500	48,000
National Atomic Energy Commission: Strengthening of Department of Metallurgy.....		100,000	254,360	183,940
National Council for Scientific and Technical Research:			75,000	25,000
Fellowships for advanced study abroad.....	250,000		200,000	50,000
Science teaching in secondary schools.....	250,000			250,000
Strengthening research centers in economics, business, and public administration:				
Cordoba, National University of.....	19,558		19,500	58
Foundation for Latin American Economic Research.....	196,667		13,785	182,882
Institute for Development of Executives in Argentina.....	102,800		10,809	91,991
Torcuato Di Tella Institute.....	353,843		353,843	
Torcuato Di Tella Institute:				
Center for Educational Research.....		50,000	50,000	
Center for Urban and Regional Studies.....		90,000	90,000	
Brazil:				
Bahia, Federal University of:				
Research on government administration.....	34,700		14,850	19,850
Training and studies in reproductive biology.....	298,960		60,052	238,908
Training for secondary-school language teachers.....		38,000		38,000
Brazil, Government of: Training and research in economic development.....		270,000	23,850	246,150
Brazilian Society for Instruction: Studies of social and political development.....		137,000	17,500	119,500
Carlos Chagas Foundation: Testing for university admission.....	122,000		72,000	50,000
Federal Technical School Celso Suckow da Fonseca: Center for vocational-technical education.....	570,000		321,156	248,844
Getulio Vargas Foundation:				
Educational testing center for secondary schools.....		279,000	121,100	157,900
Research and staff development at Brazilian Institute of Economics.....		250,000		250,000
São Paulo School of Business Education.....	250,000		60,459	189,541
Teaching materials in business and public administration.....	51,500			51,500
National Bank for Economic Development: Management training and research.....		336,000	130,000	206,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul:				
Training for junior high-school teachers.....		107,000	29,000	78,000
Training for secondary-school language teachers.....		28,500	4,000	24,500
Research and teaching in the sciences:				
Brazilian Academy of Sciences.....	72,000		24,600	47,400
Brazilian Foundation for Development of Science Teaching.....		86,000	36,000	50,000
Ceará, Federal University of.....	64,750		64,750	
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.....		(9,133)	(9,133)	
National Council for Advanced Training of University-Level Personnel.....	619,000			619,000
Pernambuco, Federal University of.....	33,000			33,000
Research and training in agriculture:				
Minas Gerais, State of.....	60,200		40,000	20,200
Paraná, Federal University of.....	1,100,000		236,310	863,690
Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais.....	345,000		127,500	217,500
Research and training in the social sciences:				
Ceará, Federal University of.....	264,000		10,323	253,677
Guanabara, University of the State of.....	475,000		16,156	458,844
Minas Gerais, Federal University of.....	542,500		17,000	525,500
São Paulo, University of.....	340,200		100,125	240,075
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of:				
Graduate training center in linguistics.....		163,600		163,600
Planning and curriculum development for faculty of education.....		102,000	67,250	34,750
Research in reproductive biology.....		122,000		122,000
Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of: Research and teaching in municipal administration, public administration, and political science.....		203,000	48,353	154,647

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Continued				
Brazil—Continued				
Sao Paulo, University of:				
Chemistry-laboratory equipment	\$100,000		\$9,546	\$90,454
Establishment of closed-circuit television	20,000			20,000
Marine and fisheries research and training	414,000		164,500	249,500
Society for Family Welfare in Brazil: Experiment and research in family planning		\$212,440	38,470	173,970
Caribbean:				
Action for Education and Culture, Inc.: Postsecondary training for Dominican commerce	60,000		30,000	30,000
Advisory services, teaching, and research in Dominican agriculture:				
Association for Development	642,800		395,900	246,900
Autonomous University of Santo Domingo	497,000	(591,240)	(94,240)	
Catholic University "Mother and Teacher"	44,400		(5,130)	49,530
Texas A. & M. University	121,662			121,662
Autonomous University of Santo Domingo (D.R.): Curriculum development and university reform	33,000			33,000
Dominican Republic: National Board of Planning and Coordination	25,000			25,000
Puerto Rico, University of: Research in economics and government	26,000			26,000
West Indies, University of the:				
Academic development of university centers experimental textbooks, and graduate programs	227,016			227,016
Assistance to Eastern Caribbean economic planning and public administration	291,561			291,561
Demographic research and Barbados fertility study	72,408		61,054	11,354
Institute of Education	185,590		68,053	117,537
Institute of Social and Economic Research	292,000		113,200	178,800
School of Agriculture	312,375			312,375
Team teaching experiment in Barbados	162,244		39,147	123,097
Central America:				
American School of Guatemala: Expansion of aptitude testing program		50,000	50,000	
Costa Rica, University of: Teacher education programs	323,724			323,724
Development of university programs:				
El Salvador, University of	20,000	200,000	20,000	200,000
Higher Council of Central American Universities	81,000		18,140	62,860
National Autonomous University of Honduras	109,834		109,834	
Chile:				
Catholic University of Valparaiso: Business-school development	350,000		96,903	253,097
Chile, Republic of: Support for Center for Educational Improvement		225,000	64,961	160,039
Chile, University of:				
Development of a system of regional colleges	400,000			400,000
Graduate training in economics, business, and public administration	459,140		204,000	255,140
Semiconductors laboratory		51,000		51,000
Community-development assistance:				
Institute of International Education	115,000		80,277	34,723
Rice University	19,200		12,900	6,300
Institute of International Education:				
Comprehensive development of University of Chile	1,000,000			1,000,000
School curriculum development, teacher training, and teaching materials	304,650	791,000	304,650	
International Legal Center: Modernization of Chilean university law curricula			203,250	587,750
Minnesota, University of: Agricultural extension and education	178,200		178,200	
Minnesota, University of: University of Concepción academic development	265,000		266,000	
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile:				
Center for educational research and economics teaching	173,100		69,000	104,100
Development of physical and mathematical sciences	423,127		135,000	288,127
Office of Planning and Development	50,000		33,500	16,500
Research and training in urban development		150,000	132,828	17,172
Teaching and research at School of Sociology	252,400			252,400
William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute: Vocational-technical program at Frederico Santa Maria Technical University		203,000	103,206	99,794
Colombia:				
Andes, University of the:				
Academic development, planning, and fund raising	122,000		26,400	95,600
Program in arts and sciences		140,000	27,000	113,000
Undergraduate program at School of Engineering	367,500		53,700	313,800
Antioquia, University of: General development and teacher training	85,200			85,200
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine: Research and experiments in population and demography	20,000	290,000	89,980	220,020
Colombian Institute of Agriculture: Agricultural teaching, research, and extension	715,748			715,748
Harvard University: Training in development planning		467,000	155,000	312,000
Institute of International Education: Fellowships for Colombian business professors	72,750	(95,150)	(22,400)	
National University of Colombia:				
Central library development		150,000	20,860	129,140
Faculty of sociology	12,680		12,680	
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University: Basic-sciences program and teacher education	134,250		62,990	71,260
Valley, University of the:				
Division of sciences		200,000	21,000	179,000
Faculty of engineering	76,496		76,496	
Graduate program in industrial management	114,665		47,335	67,330
Office of Planning and Development	107,478	(20,000)	6,762	80,716
Mexico:				
Agricultural education, extension, and research:				
Coahuila, University of:				
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	30,000	(40,055)	(10,055)	
Iowa State University	495,000	500,000	229,839	359,633
National School of Agriculture	200,928		36,018	265,161
Texas A. & M. University	32,000		8,546	23,454
United Mexican States	549,344		146,881	402,463
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies:				
Development of educational television	3,999		3,999	
Graduate science and engineering fellowships	621,500		94,104	527,396
National Association of Faculties and Schools of Engineering: Faculty training in science and engineering	52,000		30,000	22,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico:				
Development of language laboratory	11,309			11,309
Teaching and research in the sciences and engineering		450,000	112,500	337,500
Nuevo León, University of: Economics training and research	69,422		35,224	34,198
Research and training in reproductive biology and demography:				
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases	225,000		60,000	165,000
Mexican Institute of Social Security	60,000			60,000
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	69,700		56,540	13,160
Mexico, College of	53,000	52,000	105,000	
Woman's Hospital	200,000		107,871	92,129
Trust Fund of the Inter-American Center of Scholarly Books: Establishment of center in Mexico City	95,000		45,000	50,000

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Changes during the fiscal year			Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Continued				
Peru:				
Agrarian University:				
Agricultural economics and rural sociology.....	\$389,594		\$143,593	\$246,001
Strengthening of faculty of sciences.....	420,834			420,834
Center of Studies on Population and Development: Research and training in demography.....	127,000		25,000	102,000
Central Reserve Bank of Peru: Extension program in economics for Peruvian universities.....		\$150,000	18,772	131,228
Congregation of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate: High-school training for industrial work.....	26,400		26,400	
National Engineering University: Improvement of curriculum, staff, and equipment.....	154,000		110,772	43,228
National University of San Marcos:				
Establishment of language-teaching service.....	130,200		10,633	119,567
General-studies program.....			(1,640)	1,640
Graduate teaching and research in basic sciences.....	113,000			113,000
Modernization of university administration.....	176,000			176,000
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru:				
Campus planning: language department equipment.....	76,200		73,627	2,573
General development.....	167,991			167,991
Venezuela:				
Agricultural study and training:				
Council for Rural Welfare.....	6,600		6,600	
National fund for agricultural and livestock research.....		150,000		150,000
Andes, University of the: Economics faculty; photogrammetry laboratory.....	198,775		111,775	87,000
Catholic University Andrés Bello:				
Faculty of economics.....	21,200		21,200	
Faculty of engineering; school of social sciences.....	67,600	(60,450)	7,150	
Concepción Palacios Maternity Hospital: Training in family planning.....			47,000	
Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration: Program in business and public administration.....		50,000	4,490	45,510
Institute of Public Administration: Assistance to Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Improvement in Venezuela.....		133,000		133,000
Kansas, University of: School of Science at University of Oriente.....		246,000		246,000
Research and training in science and engineering:				
Central University of Venezuela.....	85,000		15,000	70,000
Oriente, University of.....	120,170			120,170
Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research.....	85,000		60,000	25,000
Venezuela, Republic of:				
Educational research and development.....		390,000	60,000	330,000
Organization of School of Public Administration.....	50,000			50,000
Voluntary Dividend for the Community: Prevocational teacher-training program.....	40,000			40,000
Regional:				
Center for Applied Linguistics: Meetings of the Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching.....		115,000	23,300	91,700
Center for the Economic and Social Development of Latin America: Research on marginal populations.....		250,000	70,000	180,000
Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools: Support for Division of Demography.....		150,000	40,200	109,800
Total.....	22,521,374	8,257,128	8,604,125	22,174,377
RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT				
International Executive Service Corps: Fundraising campaign.....		200,000	200,000	
International Planned Parenthood Federation (Western Hemisphere Region): Development of professional staff.....		165,000	15,000	150,000
Research, publications, and conferences:				
American Society of International Law.....	500,000		126,934	373,066
Brookings Institution.....		31,600		31,600
Fund for the International Conference of Agricultural Economists.....	20,000		20,000	
Harvard University.....		7,500	7,500	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....		25,000	25,000	
Planned Parenthood Federation of America.....		100,000	100,000	
Social Science Research Council.....	136,250			136,250
Stanford University.....		36,000	36,000	
United Nations: Survey on demineralization of saline water.....		(6,776)	(6,776)	
United Nations (International School): Remodeling of temporary building.....		290,000		290,000
University centers:				
Duke University: International studies in undergraduate colleges.....		400,000	175,000	225,000
Education and World Affairs, Inc.: Studies and conferences on policy issues in universities' international programs.....	2,500,000		150,000	2,350,000
Expansion of international-studies programs:				
California, University of (Berkeley).....		(22,848)	(22,848)	
Chicago, University of.....	2,000,006			2,000,006
Columbia University.....	2,500,000			2,500,000
Cornell University.....		6,000,000	2,797,550	3,202,450
Harvard University.....	2,500,000			2,500,000
McGill University.....	1,615,000		93,400	1,521,600
Michigan, University of.....	3,200,000		203,000	2,997,000
New York University.....	1,000,000		261,250	738,750
Oregon, University of.....	500,000		157,000	343,000
Social Science Research Council.....		(104,790)	(104,790)	
Stanford University.....		6,000,000	2,652,100	3,347,900
Wisconsin, University of.....	1,000,000		100,000	900,000
Yale University.....	1,840,000			1,840,000
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts University): Teaching and research on problems of developing areas.....		500,000	40,000	460,000
Hawaii, University of: Research in social sciences.....		225,000	48,500	176,500
Leyden, University of: Seminars in American law.....	38,000		19,000	19,000
Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway): Establishment of a development economics unit.....		150,000		150,000
Pennsylvania State University: Interuniversity fellowships for Peace Corps veterans.....	550,000		550,000	
Research on foreign trade:				
Johns Hopkins University.....		10,000	10,000	
New York University.....		(59,500)	(59,500)	
Syracuse University: East African studies and other international programs.....		450,000	50,000	400,000
Toronto, University of: Study of the institution of the Attorney General in Commonwealth countries.....		38,500	38,500	
Training and research on foreign aid:				
American Society for Public Administration.....	150,000		25,390	124,610
Brookings Institution.....		(12,182)	(12,182)	
Pittsburgh, University of.....	266,000		266,000	
Washington, University of: Training and research in Asian law.....	470,000		24,468	445,532
Wisconsin, University of: Establishment of Center for Development.....		800,000		800,000
Language and development:				
Georgetown University: Doctoral program in linguistics.....		266,000		266,000
Hawaii, University of: Study of language problems in developing countries.....		50,000		50,000
Indiana University: Statewide improvement of language teaching.....	609,700		196,980	412,720
Laval University: International center on bilingualism.....		400,000	76,838	323,162
Programs in Chinese, Japanese, and Middle Eastern languages:				
Princeton University.....	380,000		55,300	324,700
Purdue Research Foundation.....		230,000	70,381	159,619
Stanford University.....	318,000	200,000	50,000	468,000

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Changes during the fiscal year			Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT—Continued				
Exchange programs: African-American Institute: General support.....		\$500,000	\$75,000	\$425,000
American Institute of Indian Studies: Training and research program for American scholars in India.....	\$100,000		100,000	
Exchange of students, scholars, and leaders:				
Association of American Law Schools.....	166,000		166,000	
Council on Student Travel.....		22,500	22,500	
National Association for Foreign Student Affairs.....		70,000		70,000
United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program.....	150,000		61,000	89,000
Graduate economics education for foreign students:				
Institute of International Education.....	50,000		50,000	
Yale University.....	50,000			50,000
International Secretariat for Volunteer Service: Planning of 1967 New Delhi conference.....	77,900		77,900	
Syracuse University: Overseas professional service fellowships.....	200,000	210,000	200,000	210,000
Latin American Studies:				
British participation in Latin American development programs:				
Royal Institute of International Affairs.....	56,415		26,075	30,340
St. Antony's College (Oxford University).....	155,360			155,360
Brookings Institution: Research on Latin American economic development.....		300,000		300,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Western hemisphere conferences on emerging problems.....	75,000			75,000
Center for Inter-American Relations: General support.....		500,000	300,000	200,000
Cornell University: Strengthening of applied agricultural sciences relating to Latin America.....	68,000		42,000	26,000
Harvard University: Study of Latin American education.....	500,000		250,000	250,000
Institute of International Education:				
Support for Council on Higher Education in the American Republics.....		375,000	120,000	255,000
Support for Latin American Studies Association.....		100,000	10,000	90,000
International Center for Higher Studies in Journalism for Latin America: Improvement of journalistic standards.....	11,500		11,500	
Library of Congress: Projects of Hispanic Foundation.....		266,000	86,000	180,000
National Academy of Sciences: Symposia on biological research in Latin America.....		64,000	32,000	32,000
Overseas professional-service fellowships:				
Cornell University.....		208,000		208,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	291,500		142,805	148,695
New Mexico, University of.....	210,500		154,157	56,343
Purdue University.....	300,000	510,000	299,843	510,157
Research Institute for the Study of Man: Collaborative summer field research for North American and Caribbean students.....	172,600		68,450	104,150
Torcuato Di Tella Institute (Argentina): Project with Brookings Institution on research in Latin American development.....		200,000	96,000	104,000
Vanderbilt University: Latin American graduate studies.....		375,000	34,905	340,095
Washington University: Collaborative research on urban development with Latin American scholars.....		100,000		100,000
Total.....	24,727,731	20,169,004	10,861,130	34,035,605
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS				
Asian Studies:				
American Council of Learned Societies: Asian and Slavic studies.....	200,000			200,000
Harvard University: Research on contemporary Japan.....		800,000	49,451	750,549
Research on Asia and the Far East:				
Association for Asian Studies.....	123,000		21,127	101,873
Kyoto University.....	33,551	300,000	33,551	300,000
Research and training on China:				
Academia Sinica.....		268,000	75,769	192,231
American University.....	75,800		41,799	34,001
Association of Research Libraries.....		500,000		500,000
California, University of (Berkeley).....		900,000	31,600	868,400
Columbia University.....		1,200,000	55,881	1,144,119
Cornell University.....		500,000		500,000
Harvard University.....		1,500,000	184,762	1,315,238
Leeds, University of.....		50,000		50,000
London School of Economics and Political Science.....		280,000		280,000
London, University of (Contemporary China Institute).....		325,000		325,000
London, University of (School of Oriental and African Studies).....		175,000		175,000
Michigan, University of.....		900,000	60,000	840,000
National Committee on United States-China Relations.....		250,000	55,556	194,444
Social Science Research Council.....	559,000	80,000	35,000	604,000
Research and training on Korea:				
Columbia University.....		100,000	25,000	75,000
Harvard University.....		100,000	30,000	70,000
Hawaii, University of.....		100,000	33,333	66,667
Princeton University.....		100,000	35,000	65,000
Washington, University of.....		100,000	31,342	68,658
Social Science Research Council:				
Research at Korea University.....		(12,243)	(12,243)	
Scholars' committee on Korean studies.....		65,000	15,000	50,000
The developed world:				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences: Meetings of Japanese and American scholars on the impact of modern weapons on international relations.....		100,000	37,500	62,500
American Assembly: Conferences and publications on Eastern Europe and Japanese-American relations.....		166,000	127,250	38,750
American Council on Germany: Fifth German-American conference.....		25,000	25,000	
American studies in European universities:				
American Council of Learned Societies.....	2,480,000		380,000	2,100,000
Free University of Berlin.....	200,000		33,000	167,000
Association for the Industrial Development of Southern Italy (Rome): Research on national economic problems.....	85,000		60,000	25,000
Australian National University: International-affairs program.....		300,000	20,720	279,280
Canadian studies of international relations:				
Canadian Institute of International Affairs.....	40,000		40,000	
Humanities Research Council of Canada.....	42,000		42,000	
Social Science Research Council of Canada.....	42,000		42,000	
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva): Study by Dirk Stikker on contributions of private enterprise to trade expansion.....		30,000	30,000	
Georgetown University: English-language teaching in Spain.....	100,000			100,000
Governmental Affairs Institute: Improvement of economic cooperation between Greece and Turkey.....		112,500	100,000	12,500
Institute for International Order: Conference on anniversary of the Marshall plan.....		5,000	5,000	
Institute of International Education: Visits by Japanese to the United States to study private philanthropy.....		6,000	6,000	
Institute of Japanese-American Cultural Research: Counseling and guidance to Japanese students in the United States.....		100,000	40,000	60,000
International Atomic Energy Agency: Program of International Centre for Theoretical Physics.....		200,000	40,000	160,000
International Schools Examination Syndicate (Geneva): Uniform curricula and examination standards for university student acceptance.....	150,000			150,000
International-studies centers:				
Foundation for the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva).....	40,000		40,000	
Institute for Strategic Studies (London).....	367,000		69,000	298,000
Institute of International Affairs (Rome).....	150,000		45,000	105,000
Johns Hopkins University (School for Advanced International Studies, Bologna).....	50,000		50,000	
Japan Economic Research Center: Research, training, and conferences.....		100,000	20,000	80,000

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—Continued				
The developed world—Continued				
Oregon, University of: Study of social science in developing countries.....		\$22,000		\$22,000
Institute of Race Relations (London): Studies of race relations in Britain and elsewhere.....	\$125,000			125,000
Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council (Paris): Research and training in economic growth.....	37,500		\$37,500	
Pennsylvania, University of: Conference on U.S.-European scientific cooperation.....		20,000		20,000
Research, training, and conferences to aid less developed areas:				
African-American Institute.....		175,000	25,583	149,417
Brookings Institution.....		31,000	31,000	
International African Institute.....		100,000	33,500	66,500
Overseas Development Institute (London).....	200,000		200,000	
Swiss Foundation for the Study of International Relations.....	40,000		40,000	
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.....	200,000		109,796	90,204
Radio and television development:				
Asian Broadcasting Union.....		200,000	53,800	146,200
Centre for Educational Television Overseas.....		200,000	29,900	170,100
Research and education in Atlantic cooperation and European integration:				
Atlantic Institute.....	200,000		170,000	30,000
National Foundation of Political Science (Paris).....	80,000		80,000	
Political and economic planning.....	60,000		10,000	50,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs.....	90,000			90,000
St. Antony's College (Oxford University): Graduate studies in foreign affairs.....	1,750,000			1,750,000
International Understanding:				
Advancement of foreign journalism:				
Columbia University (American Press Institute).....	278,000			278,000
Governmental Affairs Institute.....		(8,532)	(8,532)	
Inter-American Press Association Technical Center.....	225,000			225,000
American community education in world affairs:				
Council on Foreign Relations.....	1,000,000			1,000,000
World Affairs Council of Northern California.....	51,500		33,000	18,500
World Affairs Council of Philadelphia.....	51,000		25,000	26,000
Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund: Comparative study of antitrust laws.....		60,000	30,000	30,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Host services for United Nations personnel.....		40,000	40,000	
Committee for Economic Development: Foreign economic policy research.....	275,000		150,000	125,000
Congress for Cultural Freedom: General support.....	1,500,000		1,500,000	
Cornell University:				
Conference in Italy on economic development.....		15,000	15,000	
Conference on international education.....		80,000	45,000	35,000
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships: Expansion of program.....		150,000	75,000	75,000
Harvard University: Conference on input-output techniques.....		25,000	25,000	
Indiana University Foundation: Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants.....	1,200,000			1,200,000
Institute of International Education: East-West program of scholarly exchange.....	723,300	1,000,000	723,300	1,000,000
International Council of Scientific Unions: Planning of international scientific programs.....	19,652		19,611	41
International Law Association (England):				
Research on treaty obligations of new nations.....	25,000		25,000	
Studies relating to the extraterritorial application of restrictive trade legislation.....		40,000	40,000	
International legal-studies programs:				
British Institute of International and Comparative Law.....	116,000		43,500	72,500
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.....	720,000		720,000	
Hague Academy of International Law.....	100,000			100,000
International Press Institute:				
Training African journalists in its Nairobi center.....		235,000	94,000	141,000
Program to improve flow of news between countries.....		150,000	25,000	125,000
Korean Institute of Science and Technology: Symposium on relations with American institutions capable of assisting Korean science.....		23,000	23,000	
National Industrial Conference Board: Conference on world food problem.....		15,000	15,000	
Niels Bohr Institute: Support for scientific exchange.....		150,000	45,000	105,000
United Nations Association of the United States of America: Expansion and policy research programs.....	150,000			150,000
Yale University: Conference on international monetary system.....		21,000	21,000	
Total.....	13,954,303	12,468,725	6,599,356	19,823,672
POPULATION				
Population Council:				
General support.....	2,120,000	5,000,000	1,800,000	5,320,000
Primate facility in Bio-Medical Division.....		1,600,000	570,000	1,030,000
Research program of Weizmann Institute (Israel).....	535,000		87,275	447,725
Reproductive biology:				
Medical-student research in reproductive biology:				
California, University of (Los Angeles).....	16,000			16,000
Chicago, University of.....	20,000		20,000	
Colorado, University of.....	12,000			12,000
Columbia University.....	18,800			18,800
Cornell University.....	18,000			18,000
Harvard University.....	11,000		11,000	
Illinois, University of.....	9,000	(21,430)	(12,430)	
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.....	12,000		7,103	4,897
Johns Hopkins University.....	20,000			20,000
Kansas, University of.....	12,000		6,000	6,000
Michigan, University of.....	18,000		9,000	9,000
Vanderbilt University.....	20,000		10,000	10,000
Washington University.....	10,000			10,000
Yale University.....	10,000			10,000
Research and advanced training:				
Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia.....		388,000		388,000
Basel, University of, Institute of Anatomy.....		29,000	29,000	
Birmingham, University of.....	47,000		24,000	23,000
California, University of (Los Angeles) School of Medicine.....	34,650	353,000	34,650	353,000
Cambridge, University of.....	20,000		20,000	
Catholic University of Louvain.....	16,9000			169,003
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan).....		590,000		590,000
Colorado, University of.....	30,000	97,000	30,000	97,000
Columbia University, Institute of Human Reproduction.....	7,500,000	235,000		7,735,000
Cornell University Medical College.....		940,000		940,000
Edinburgh, University of.....		151,000		151,000
Florida, University of, College of Medicine.....		56,000		56,000
Free University of Brussels.....		240,000		240,000
Geneva, University of.....	290,000		127,000	163,000
Harvard University, School of Medicine.....	1,647,000	1,000,000	51,000	2,596,000
Hawaii, University of.....	277,000		39,252	237,740
Johns Hopkins University.....	152,420		46,687	105,738

See footnotes at end of table.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1967—Continued

[The first and last columns show the unpaid balances of grants at the end of the respective fiscal years. The 2d column shows grants approved in 1967. The 3d column shows payments on old and new grants during the 1967 fiscal year]

	Unpaid Sept. 30, 1966	Changes during the fiscal year		Unpaid Sept. 30, 1967
		Grants (reductions)	Payments (refunds)	
POPULATION—Continued				
Reproductive biology—Continued				
Research and advanced training—Continued				
Kansas, University of	\$156,000		\$56,000	\$100,000
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm)	35,000	\$500,000	95,000	440,000
Los Angeles County Harbor General Hospital	499,037		96,177	402,860
Lund, University of	27,750		15,350	12,400
Manchester, University of	87,000		15,424	71,576
Medical Research Council (London)	265,000		148,000	117,000
Milan, University of		300,000		300,000
National Institute for Research in Dairying (England)	6,850		6,850	
Paris, University of, Faculty of Medicine		300,000		300,000
Pennsylvania, University of		846,000		846,000
Philipps University (Marburg/Lahn, Germany)	50,000			50,000
Population Council, Bio-Medical Laboratories	5,750,000			5,750,000
State Serum Institute (Copenhagen)	150,000		35,600	114,400
Sydney, University of	155,000		24,400	130,600
Tel-Hashomer Hospital, Institute of Endocrinology (Israel)		325,000	50,000	275,000
Texas, University of	46,880		46,880	
United Birmingham Hospital (England)	75,000		25,500	49,500
Uppsala, University of	400,000			400,000
Vanderbilt University	45,000		30,000	15,000
Vienna, University of		200,000		200,000
Washington, University of	175,400	600,000	102,487	672,913
Western Reserve University		689,000	104,513	584,487
Wisconsin, University of	907,500		251,220	656,280
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology	1,168,370	212,000	362,710	1,017,660
Yale University School of Medicine		990,000		990,000
Population Studies:				
Midcareer fellowships in population:				
California, University of (Berkeley)		11,650	11,650	
North Carolina, University of		42,250	42,250	
Princeton University		3,150	3,150	
Population Reference Bureau: Dissemination of information on population	177,500		115,500	62,000
Training and research in population:				
Brown University	94,500		9,514	84,986
California, University of (Berkeley)		66,000		66,000
Chicago, University of	828,865		375,897	452,968
Cornell University		168,000		168,000
Georgetown University	500,000		102,061	397,939
Harvard University	60,000	393,000	60,000	393,000
Johns Hopkins University	400,000		75,000	325,000
London School of Economics and Political Science	182,200		48,243	133,957
Michigan, University of	2,446,805		768,833	1,677,972
North Carolina, University of	700,000		330,000	370,000
Pennsylvania, University of		187,000		187,000
Family Planning in the United States:				
American Public Health Association: Professional training in population and public health	200,000			200,000
Planned Parenthood Federation of America: Assistance to family-planning agencies and publication of reports of annual meetings	400,000	10,000	114,650	295,350
Sex Information and Education Council of the United States: Support for professional staff expansion, administrative costs, office expansion		350,000	141,250	208,750
Tulane University: Development of family planning demonstration program for New Orleans and the State of Louisiana		300,000	60,477	239,523
Wake Forest College: Research to improve clinic programs	285,000			285,000
Total	29,303,527	17,150,620	6,634,123	39,820,024
Totals—International Division	140,988,099	78,093,095	48,244,722	170,836,472
MISCELLANEOUS				
Reductions and refunds: Miscellaneous reductions and refunds, of less than \$5,000 each, from 73 grants made under various programs in past years				
Dunsmuir House Educational and Research Center: Study of feasibility of expanding facilities		(85,553)	(85,553)	
Institute of International Education: Travel and study awards		12,500		12,500
Planning for development of United Nations area in New York City:	625,000	575,200	1,150,000	50,200
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace		(25,000)	(25,000)	
East River-Turtle Bay Fund		100,000	100,000	
United Foundation: Detroit area community activities	900,000	300,000	750,000	450,000
Yale University: Conference on current issues		4,053	4,053	
Concluded Programs**				
Foundation's Fund for Research in Psychiatry: Research in mental health	50,904		50,904	
National Fund for Medical Education: Medical-schools program	608,554		493,906	114,648
Research in the behavioral sciences:				
Rutgers University		8,405	8,405	
Swarthmore College		(8,405)	(8,405)	
Total, miscellaneous grants	2,184,458	881,200	2,438,310	627,348
Total, grants	415,141,843	234,083,307†	163,046,225	486,178,925

*Figures in parentheses represent endowment funds held in trust by the Bank of New York, to be matched by the orchestras; principal of the endowments will be distributed in 1976. Figures in the columns are direct grants, made in addition to the endowments, and are payable over a 5-year period on a nonmatching basis.

**Grants, refunds, and reductions which derive from grants or appropriations approved in previous years under programs in which the foundation is no longer active.
†This amount consists of \$93,688,782 for grants approved by direct action of the board of trustees (after reductions), and \$140,394,525 for grants from appropriations.

RUSSIA, THE TROUBLEMAKER

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 7, 1969

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I wish to commend the editor of the Columbia, S.C., Record for his editorial en-

titled "Russia, the Troublemaker" published on February 17, 1969. His succinct and straightforward assessment of belligerent Soviet actions makes a solid case against any view that the Kremlin is making genuinely peaceful moves toward negotiations, arms control, and deescalation of tensions and provocative actions. The Columbia Record cites many aggressive actions to the contrary.

Mr. President, the Soviets are increas-

ing their threat and subversion in every part of the free world. Evidence of the Soviet aggressive actions grows each day in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Vietnam, Caribbean, and South America, as pointed out by the Columbia Record. These are not signs of peaceful intentions conducive to negotiations on the Non-Proliferation Treaty or any other arms control measure at the present time.

Mr. President, I quote one significant paragraph in the editorial which I support:

Nothing would do more for peace in the world than a reversal of the belligerent attitude of the Kremlin, but until that change comes, dealing with the Russians calls for the same caution as dealing with a snake.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RUSSIA, THE TROUBLEMAKER

Nothing would do more for peace in the world than a reversal of the belligerent attitude of the Kremlin, but until that change comes, dealing with the Russians calls for the same caution as dealing with a snake.

The Soviet Union is promoting the war in Vietnam and supplying the arms and incentive for Hanoi's aggression against the South Vietnamese and their American allies.

The Soviet Union provided the arms with which the Arab nations threatened the extermination of Israel. And since that plot backfired, the Soviet Union has replenished the arsenals for continued military pressure against the Jewish nation.

The Soviet Union, with Britain's help, is supplying guns and ammunition to keep Nigeria's bloody war going against the Biafrans in Africa.

The Soviet Union supplies and trains guerrillas for attacks against Rhodesia, the Portuguese African provinces and the Republic of South Africa.

The Soviet Union is using Cuba as a base to harass and subvert the countries of North and South America.

While the Western nations are preoccupied with disarmament and withdrawal, the Soviet Union is feverishly building superior military forces on land and sea and in the air. Its navies have moved into threatening positions in the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean. Its ships even maintain close surveillance over the vital installations at Cape Kennedy, Charleston and Norfolk.

The Soviet Union invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia, its Communist ally. If it will attack its friendly satellites, can it be expected to have any deference toward its non-Communist neighbors?

The Soviet Union has always assumed the role of a world troublemaker. Its recent swing back to Stalinism bodes ill for international stability and peace.

STATEMENT OF LORD LLEWELYN-DAVIES

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 6, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to call the attention of the Congress and the American people to the excellent statement presented by Lord Llewelyn-Davies before the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Lord Llewelyn-Davies gave his paper at the 10th annual meeting of the Panel on Science and Technology which advises the House Science Committee.

Because I believe there is much merit in Lord Llewelyn-Davies' presentation, I am placing it in the CONGRESSIONAL REC-

ORD to assure a wide circulation of his thinking in our country:

PRECIS OF A PAPER GIVEN TO THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 4, 1969

NEW CITIES—A BRITISH EXAMPLE: MILTON KEYNES

(By Richard Llewelyn-Davies)

Today there are 21 new towns or cities in Britain. Of these 15 are wholly or almost completed, and about one million people are now living in them. In addition there are a further 4 cities and 5 major town expansion schemes at the stage of design or execution.¹

The new city of Milton Keynes, with an eventual population of 250,000, fifty-five miles northwest of London, is the latest and largest now being planned. Construction will start in about 12 months and the city will reach a population of 150,000 by 1981.

Political background

In Britain there is general acceptance of the need for central and local government to take the initiative in improving the urban environment, and this view is shared by all political parties. As planning inevitably is a long-term matter and planning decisions may take 25 years to work through, some general consensus between the two major political parties is a pre-requisite for its success.

In some respects the legal powers available to local and central government in Britain are more limited than those of corresponding authorities in the United States, which, for example, have greater powers for the acquisition of property under Eminent Domain. Compensation paid to the private owner also tends to be higher in Britain. The tax on undeveloped land, levied in some American cities, but not used in Britain, is an indirect weapon for planning.

However the structure of local government in Britain tends to be less obstructive. Unlike USA, city boundaries are regularly extended to enclose new suburbs. A Royal Commission, now sitting, will probably propose a reduction in the number of local authorities to about 50, each based on a city region.

Historical Background

The new towns movement arose from social and political criticism of existing cities as symbolic of the evils of industrial society in the 19th century. The pioneer British new towns, Letchworth and Welwyn, were purely private enterprise operations. In both cases joint-stock companies were formed to acquire land and build the town, and until World War 2 these were the only examples of new towns in Britain. They achieved international renown as the first realisations of the Utopian dream of the ideal city.

What are new towns?

Early concepts of the new town reflected the pre-war view that population increase was slowing down and might cease. Projections for the future of motor car ownership were not taken fully into account, and it was taken for granted that cities and towns could and should, be prevented from growing beyond certain ideal sizes. However, we now see the emergence of a limited number of huge metropolitan urban regions,^{2,3} expanding rapidly, whereas in the rest of the country towns are static or even declining. Demographic studies show that a line may be drawn round an urban region so that towns within the line will be increasing population, whereas those beyond will be static or losing population.⁴ In these expanding urban areas, however, population densities are decreasing, largely due to new modes of transportation, resulting in spread out housing and industry.

Footnotes at end of article.

Why build new towns?

Throughout the history of the new town idea there have been two goals: to manage urban development better and to demonstrate improved forms of urban environment and living, thus providing a model for the future.

Today we think of the practical aim as being to assist in the management of developing polycentric urban regions. Thanks to rapidly improving communications, towns and cities within these regions have become mutually dependent, commercially, industrially and socially.

Recent transport surveys suggest that in the next decades much of the increases in traffic will be taken up by cross journeys from one point to another, not from periphery to centre. No mode of transport, other than the motor vehicle, as yet provides for this complex criss-crossing of communications across a large area, relieving the pressure on the historic centres of old towns, diffusing social and commercial activity over wider areas and generally increasing the richness of the life of the inhabitants. "Natural" development does not seem to result in the growth of *balanced communities*, but in vast tracts of one class housing, interspersed with equally vast tracts of industrial development; it seems to act as a centrifuge, separating out and segregating races, income groups and forms of activity, and has led to vigorous growth on the periphery of cities, but often to disastrous decay, both social and economic, in the older areas around the city core. The establishment of new towns is a deliberate attempt to create balanced development, promoting points of concentration within a developing urban region.

The case for new towns in present day USA has been put with very great penetration by the late Catherine Bauer Wurster⁵ whose argument takes account of public attitudes and of political forces as well as technical planning considerations. New towns, by focusing development in an urban region, make possible the preservation of large islands of open country for recreation and agriculture.⁶ Increasing income and improved education have resulted in a very strong demand for better conditions of life in cities. Therefore the role of the new town in offering opportunity for experiment is a matter of the utmost public and political importance.

PART II: THE NEW CITY OF MILTON KEYNES

Administrative structure

In common with other British new towns and cities built in areas without existing populations, Milton Keynes is the responsibility of a new town Corporation. This is a public corporation which acts in nearly all respects as if it were a private developer with freedom to buy land, build roads, sewers, etc., and to sell or lease land and buildings. It also possesses powers for compulsory purchase of land. It is able to borrow money direct from the national Treasury at full current interest rates.

The south-east of England is the fastest growing area in the country and present regional development policy calls for three new cities and several big expansions of existing cities.^{7,8}

The location and extent of the new town site was mapped after a special study, and a local public enquiry which resulted in approval of the project with some modifications to the proposed boundaries of the site. The governing body of the Corporation, whose chairman is an internationally distinguished businessman, consists of about a dozen persons appointed directly by the Minister. Its first act was to commission a plan for the new city from planning consultants.⁹ This will include a physical master plan, a comprehensive statement of social and economic goals and policies, a timetable for development and financial projections for the operation. When the plan is completed a further

enquiry will be held and the plan may be modified in the light of the objections raised at this stage. A first, interim report, is published after 12 months and the final report after 2 years. (The Interim Report has just been made public.)

During the planning stage the Corporation is purchasing the land within the designated boundaries, generally by direct negotiation with the land owners. Recourse is rarely made to compulsory powers.

From the finalising of the master plan to the completion of the city will take about 20 years. At the conclusion of this process the Corporation will be dissolved, handing over such real estate as it has retained to a body of trustees. (All the new towns so far completed have shown a good return on investment, judged by normal business standards.)

The plan for the new city

Unlike previous new town proposals, the plan for Milton Keynes is an action programme, not a design for an ideal city. The bulk of the plan will be devoted to proposals for economic growth, education, health care, social development, population expansion and recreation. It must also propose a physical framework for the city—roads, transport, sewers, water supply and power, and suggest locational patterns for buildings for various purposes.

Education: Milton Keynes could be the first city consciously planned as a city for learning. The plan calls for innovation and emphasises the need for variety and choice, by students and parents.

Health care: In Milton Keynes there will be an integrated system of complete health care and the buildings and plant needed will be located and designed to fit the total system, not just one part of it, as is currently the case. The doctors and public health authorities in the area are themselves engaged with the new city's planners in preparing proposals.

Social development: Special problems and opportunities exist in new communities, which have been well documented, both in the USA and in Britain. It is now possible to foresee many of the social problems and make plans to solve them, ensuring that social and recreational facilities do not lag behind.

The new city has a specific aim to promote social mix—to take in its full share of all ages, incomes and minority groups, and to demonstrate that it is possible for urban life to accept variety.

Population growth: Nowadays this can be predicted with some accuracy in a new city and these predictions are a most important tool for the policy-maker in guiding the city's growth. For example an industrialist considering the new town as a possible location for a factory will want to know what the local labour force will be, while home building, shopping and commercial entertainment will be based on projections of the market, for which population figures are essential.

Recreation: Rising incomes and increasing leisure will make this the biggest industry in Milton Keynes. The plan therefore includes an international standard golf course, a sculpture park, and a linear park, running the length of the whole city, along the banks of an existing river and a canal, which will, at one point, pass right through the city centre.

Transport: Many plans for new towns have been put forward, based on a particular technology of transit or on a special concept of road layout, requiring a very fixed plan. Certain areas are zoned for specific uses and any major departure from these fixes throws the whole transport system out of gear. For Milton Keynes we examined 46

possible transport systems, some of which are still several years ahead and may or may not reach feasibility. The real problem is to find a plan which will work in the short-run with currently practicable technology but which has the ability to accept and use future, revolutionary, systems when they become feasible. At Milton Keynes we have concluded, as has the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development,¹⁰ that inner-city transport must offer equal convenience to the private automobile. The Milton Keynes plan is therefore based on a fairly close mesh of routes, approximately 1 kilometre ($\frac{3}{8}$ mile) apart, which will accommodate roads in the early years but can accept other technologies as they become available. There is also provision for two routes across the city—to take future inter-city rapid-transit when this becomes viable. As the city is building, small, specially designed buses, running on the normal road system at frequent intervals will open up access to all areas.

PART III: WHAT RELEVANCE HAS BRITISH EXPERIENCE TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

There are big differences in urban conditions between the two countries, but there are also certain aspects of British experience which do have significant bearing on American problems. In the area of urban development, both countries are mixed economies: private initiative and market forces make things happen, within ground rules set by public systems of law, taxation and political power. Britain is moving away from faith in deterministic planning towards a recognition of the vital and creative role of private business and of the value of the market as a means for ensuring that people exercise choice and influence over their environment.

In the USA it is now recognised that if market forces continue to operate as they have operated in the last decades this will not give the people the urban environment they want. America can afford the best cities in the world; it has ample resources and a new determination to free private initiative to tackle the rebuilding of the old cities and the creation of new ones. The housing act passed by Congress in 1968 is an important step in this direction. At the present moment the two countries are approaching—from different starting points—a rather similar view of the urban problem. The main contribution from Britain lies in the experience of 25 years, within circumstances growing steadily more similar to those in USA.

The main lessons can be summed up as follows:

1. New towns are essential tools in righting urban unbalance and decay. They are most effective as part of larger metropolitan or regional programmes, but can be used without them. Their symbolic and experimental role is politically significant. They can and should be good business financially.

2. The best institutional form for building a new town is undoubtedly a Development Corporation, acting as would a commercial developer. Whether this corporation is private or public or some form of public-private partnership does not really matter. Elected bodies such as cities and counties are not suited for such entrepreneurial activities, and although a large public body might sponsor new towns it would be well advised to create a Development Corporation for the task of building them as is currently being done by New York State.

3. Land acquisition at a reasonable price will be the biggest difficulty in USA, and some form of public assistance in land assembly for the new communities may be necessary. In Britain the new towns have powers of compulsory purchase within strictly defined boundaries but rarely exercise them in practice.

4. Much money has to be invested before it begins to come back to the developer. "Pa-

tient money" in Britain is provided principally by the Treasury, although private sources in Milton Keynes will contribute 50% of the investment. Insurance corporations and pension funds are much interested in this type of finance, for which the new US housing Act has special provision for giving Federal backing. The design and development policy of a new town can make or mar it financially, since it is possible, by thoughtful design to get much earlier returns on investment. There are important lessons from British experience in this.

5. A new town must be located where it meets a need and has economic growth potential. One British new town which was poorly located for growth has been a failure and never became more than a small dormitory.

6. New towns do not automatically produce social balance. In Britain they have attracted the young, the upwardly mobile, the skilled technicians, the professionals. They have had relatively low inflow of the poor, the rich, the old and the minority groups. As a matter of policy they can, and now do, set about attracting a more balanced community. In particular they offer a chance to get the minority racial groups, now present in some numbers in Britain, into communities where they can be integrated.

7. The design should have, as its central aim, provision for choice and change. Since the future is not accurately predictable, there is a dilemma between the need for acting now and the need to leave options open for change.

8. Building a new city, even a new town, is very big business indeed. The capital investment budget for Milton Keynes is about \$3,000,000,000. To achieve such a project quickly and well calls for the highest management, financial and professional skills available. In Britain we have not always had men of the right quality in the right place at the right time, and some of our new towns are less good than they should have been. Our earliest new towns, Welwyn and Letchworth were truly innovative, bold and successful. We then settled down to the practical job of building as many new towns as possible as fast as possible. During this period we did not evaluate our goals and achievements as clearly as we should have done, and new thinking was slow to develop. Now, we are entering a new period of innovation (and are looking to the U.S.A. for some of the most original thinking about the future). If America now enters, deliberately, upon the creation of new towns and cities, nothing less than the best and most creative leadership, and the highest levels of professional skill and experience will be adequate for the task.

FOOTNOTES

¹ "New Towns Come of Age" Special Issue of Town and Country Planning, Jan.-Feb. 1968 Vol. 36 No. 1 to 2 (London).

² Gottman, Jean: "Megalopolis—The Urbanised North Eastern Seaboard of the United States" Twentieth Century Fund, New York 1961.

³ Hall, P.: "London 2000," Faber and Faber, London 1963.

⁴ "A New City" a study of urban development in an area including Newbury, Swindon, and Didcot HMSO, London 1966.

⁵ Wurster, Catherine Bauer: "The Form and Structure of the Future Urban Complex" published by Johns Hopkins Press Baltimore, USA 1963 in "Cities and Space" for Resources for the Future Inc.

⁶ *Ibid*, footnote 4.

⁷ Ministry of Housing and Local Government: "The South East Study, 1961-1981", HMSO, London, 1964.

⁸ South East Economic Planning Council: "A Strategy for the South East," HMSO, London 1967.

⁹ Four of the leading firms of consultants in Britain competed for the commission,

which was won by the firm in which the present author is a partner.

¹⁰ H.U.D.: "Tomorrow's Transportation" US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 1968.

BOOKS FOR AMERICAN FORCES IN VIETNAM

HON. BIRCH BAYH

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 7, 1969

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, efforts to maintain the morale of American forces in Vietnam are as important as the logistics of furnishing these forces with adequate armament, equipment, food, and shelter.

It is, therefore, fitting that attention be directed toward the efforts of those many dedicated Americans who have taken a personal responsibility for maintaining a high level of morale among our forces in Vietnam and elsewhere in the world. The persons I have in mind are not necessarily the motion picture star, the television entertainer, or the sports personality, all of whom play a vital role; rather I am primarily thinking of the average citizen who has contributed extensively of his personal time, talent, and money.

One such American is Mr. Arnold C. Bauer, of South Bend, Ind. In nearly 3 years, Mr. Bauer has collected, packaged, and shipped more than 24,000 volumes of paperback books to American servicemen in Vietnam. Books have been supplied by numerous citizens of South Bend; names of servicemen by families and friends; and paper and tape to wrap the packages by local businesses. Mailing costs have been dependent upon local good will and the generosity of Mr. Bauer's own purse.

Mr. Bauer's herculean efforts in behalf of our forces in Vietnam constitute an accomplishment in which he should rightly take pride. I strongly endorse efforts such as those undertaken by Mr. Bauer, and I hope that many other Americans will see fit to emulate his example.

W. H. M. STOVER—LEADER IN FIGHT AGAINST CRIME—ADDRESSES WASHINGTON KIWANIS CLUB ON COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN COMBATING LAWLESSNESS

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 7, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, W. H. M. "Bill" Stover, a long-time personal friend, and president of "Help Your Police Fight Crime," addressed the Washington Kiwanis Club at the Mayflower Hotel last week.

Mr. Stover's subject, "The Crime Worm Begins To Turn," developed a cogent speech analysis of the problem of crime. He acknowledged the complex breeding places of crime and he did not

pose as a man with all the answers in combating this immense problem. Instead, he commented:

The trend of crime can be reversed only through rational return to respect, restraint and civic responsibility. Make no mistake about it—the war on crime cannot be won unless and until all our people, of every race, creed and station, unite and stand together under the banner of good citizenship.

He told the service club members to become involved and to salute policemen, who risk their lives daily so that we have a greater measure of safety. He urged members to display "Good Citizenship" and "Help Your Police Fight Crime" banners.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have Mr. Stover's address printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CRIME WORM BEGINS TO TURN

(By "Bill" W. H. M. Stover, president, Help Your Police Fight Crime, February 27, Kiwanis Club of Washington, D.C.)

1. PERMISSIVENESS IS FOLLY

1. Permissiveness is a great folly of our time. No man should light a match to probe a gas tank, or pour gasoline on a hot stove. And no man can, with immunity, shout fire in a crowded theater.

So long as misguided leaders, even though proclaiming non-violent intentions, incite the less perceptive to acts of violence, crime will expand. Calling a stinkweed a rose doesn't make it smell any sweeter.

And so long as leaders spew out bitter, inflammatory utterances, dividing class against class and race against race, deliberately or unwittingly, crime will fester and grow.

So make no mistake about it—the trend of crime will not be reversed unless, as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover says, "Law enforcement penalties are swift, sure and severe."

And please understand that nothing about this talk, or the Help Your Police Fight Crime group I represent, is in any way motivated by racism—or any other ism—left-ism or right-ism—by the poverty kick or other phase of economics; and certainly not by politics, for I have no axe to grind.

In my judgment, anyone who confuses crime with race and poverty and politics is absurdly stupid. More often the Negro is the victim; poverty the excuse; and politics the loser.

We need to shun, as the plague, what I shall call the 7 deadly fallacies of pernicious permissiveness, for:

A. No man has the right, divine or otherwise, to break any law.

B. Poor beginnings do not constitute a license to irresponsibility.

C. To rationalize, excuse and condone lawlessness is suicidal.

D. Shouting police brutality in many instances is but a smoke-screen and pure nonsense.

E. Making every loudmouthed hoodlum a hero, and the policeman the goat, rewards, instead of penalizes, the criminal.

F. Turning potentially dangerous criminals loose to strike again, gives everybody the jitters, including the ones who release them. "The way to maintain law and order," in the realistic words of Congressman John Marsh of Virginia, "is to make a stay in prison an unpleasant experience"—"not a relaxing vacation."

G. The no-win, no-shoot permissiveness practiced during the 1968 riots, with police handcuffed instead of looters, arsonists and

murderers, has been thoroughly discredited. It's still true—if you spare the rod, you spoil the child. This lesson America needs desperately to learn—first in the home, then in the community.

Centuries ago a code of laws was carved on tablets of stone. These laws have not been rescinded, superseded, or improved upon—except by the addition of an eleventh.

The 10 Commandments are not permissive or optional. They are firm and incisive—thou shalt not kill, steal, lie or covet. Six days shalt thou labor and rest on the seventh. Today's version is loaf six days and collect on the seventh. It is still true that indolence, idleness and irresponsibility breed crime and criminals. To deny any man the necessity for honest toil is to rob him of his inherent dignity—and ultimately of his self-respect.

The social unrest, radical demonstrations, racial bitterness and violence across the Nation today are symptoms of man's soul-sickness. Make no mistake about it—so long as men despise and ignore God's laws, the laws of men will be downgraded—and crime will abound in the land. Yet, I feel confident that the crime worm has now begun to turn.

2. ONE POSSIBLE ANSWER

Now I do not pose as an authority on crime, nor presume to have all the answers. But 18 months ago the Help Your Police Fight Crime group, of which I am the President, did repeatedly raise the question—What can citizens do to help?—and I do sincerely believe we have found one basic answer.

Of course, none of us would be so naive as to think there is any one magic panacea or one shot cure-all for crime. Nevertheless, all of us know the crime cancer continues to fester and spread, as it eats at the vitals of this Nation—despite a superabundance of panels, studies, commissions, dollars, legislation and rhetoric.

We, of course, are aware that much of today's crime is the result of a great complex of problems of poor health, poor education, poor housing, drug addiction, alcoholism, immorality, etc., all of which stem, in large part, from poor motivations—or wrong attitudes. Appropriate groups increasingly are taking action in these areas.

We know also that police morale is at such a low ebb that recruitment has long been a problem. Often good policemen today, in understandable frustration, seek early retirement. Public apathy, police brutality nonsense, hero worship of loudmouthed criminals, all have played a part. Police have been downgraded and kicked around until they think the judges, courts, legislators, press and pulpit—all are against them—and worst of all—they think that you and I don't give a hoot. Again we are confronted with wrong attitudes.

After conferences with, and advice from, some ten police department representatives from D.C. and nearby Maryland and Virginia, we decided upon a 3-step program; namely (1) to try improve the image of the policeman; (2) to try alert the public against careless acts which invite crime; and (3) to help overcome the appalling apathy of people who, because of precedent, prejudice, fear, or frustration, refuse to become personally involved. Here again we encountered wrong attitudes.

We concluded that perhaps there is one answer. Perhaps we have been treating the pains and aches and symptoms of crime and overlooking the real culprit—the diseased attitudes from which lawless acts have sprung.

Lawlessness is caused by a relatively few bad apples and is supported only by a handful of the misguided. Is it such a wild dream to think that a majority will, if properly led, respond to a positive appeal for concerted action and self-preservation?

Appeal to men's minds and hearts unquestionably is the only realistic way to motivate men for good or evil. The positive attitude approach properly led is basic, simple and

relatively inexpensive. Strangely enough, it is as yet untried. Why not try the right psychological approach and win the war on crime?

The time is ripe. The great majority of responsible citizens in America, of every race, creed and condition, are now fed up with the ravages of crime and long for safety of person and sanity in the market place. The people wait only for leaders who, with perception and stamina, will unite and stand up together in their rightful places—at the head of the parade.

The trend of crime can be reversed only through rational return to respect, restraint and civic responsibility. Make no mistake about it—the war on crime cannot be won unless and until all our people, of every race, creed and station, unite and stand together under the banner of good citizenship.

Help Your Police Fight Crime is such a positive slogan or banner. If together we could make it a household phrase throughout our district and nation, reversal of the trend of crime would be assured.

It's as simple as that. Get enough good patriotic citizens to unite and take their stand publicly, for and with their law enforcement officers, and the crime problem will solve itself, overnight.

Attitudes at the top already have changed. Thus the crime worm begins to turn. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has been joined recently by other strong law enforcement advocates.

Mr. Hoover said recently, "We, as citizens, can no longer bury our heads in the sand . . . The time has come when each individual must do what he can to fight the crime plague which threatens to destroy our country."

Vice President Agnew brought to Washington the firm crime stance he displayed while Governor of Maryland. Mr. E. J. Younger, the D. A. from L. A., who headed President Nixon's task force on crime, said, "A nonsense approach toward law and order—at the highest level of authority—the Presidency—is an absolute must."

As early as October 1967, President Nixon said, "There can be no progress unless there is an end to violence and unless there is respect for the rule of law." And, on February 3, 1968, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, America's chief law enforcement officer, said, "The Nixon Administration is desperately searching for ideas and solutions on crime control," and invited "the help of individual volunteers, civic groups, corporations and professional organizations in attacking crime."

Today we are privileged to believe that with Administration help, the crime worm is beginning to turn. The contagious crime cancer, which many in frustration considered incurable, will respond to sound treatment if only each of us—individual, merchant and government official—will become involved personally and as a total community.

So, if you really are concerned about the crime crisis, which hourly grows worse, why not join the psychological war to discourage crime and criminals?

3. A CHALLENGE TO ALL-OUT PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

So what do I advocate? I challenge each of us to salute—not one policeman only one day each year, as we do in Kiwanis Clubs today—but to salute all policemen everywhere, every day of the year. We owe it to these courageous men—who risk their lives daily that we might have a greater measure of safety. These men are sworn to enforce the laws which we, the people, make. We must get personally involved and help them carry the piano—not just sit on the stool. If any policeman is unworthy, then for the good of the force, remove him—don't penalize the good cop.

What better way can citizens daily salute every policeman than by displaying a Help Your Police Fight Crime banner everywhere the human eye can see? Visualize such a ban-

ner on every car, cab, bus or truck that passes the policeman on the corner. Your support will do wonders for his morale. It will inspire and encourage others to stand up with you in support of their police. And—the unity of action would do much to discourage would-be disrupters and trouble makers.

Visualize if you will this same slogan stamped on every envelope going through the U.S. mails. What better way can appeal be made to so many, so smoothly? Today hundreds of business firms, with Pitney Bowes cooperation, disseminate not only the unity slogan, but some have taken this unprecedented means of telling the public where to write for banners. Others use rubber stamps. Uncle Sam could, and may eventually use a cancelling die, or issue a postage stamp, or both, to carry the message more widely.

Visualize the added prestige and coverage possible through hundreds of TV spots, similar to the ones you've seen here today. Some of these can be seen daily on TV channel 5. Multiply the larger potential of such advertising by the total professional and business community, and you get some idea of the wide-flung impact an all-out effort could make on our people locally. The further impact of the vast Federal resources, presently being sought and considered, could add nationally to this drive to educate and lead the minds and hearts of men into ways of peace.

How can you become involved? Launch a 30-day drive to put a million "Good Citizenship Banners" on display all over the greater Washington area. Get every individual, every merchant, professional man, government agency, industry, club, association and citizen involved. Saturate this area with the phrase Help Your Police Fight Crime—by press, TV, radio, and word of mouth, until people get the courage and good sense to unite and stand up together for law and order—behind and with their enforcement officers.

Here is our proposal to the Washington Kiwanis Club as the host club in Division 1. Let the larger and strongest Washington club act as clearing house for any of the 17 Kiwanis clubs desiring to become involved.

1. Despite any understandable aversion to bumper stickers—which most of us share—consider the larger values of a good citizenship banner, if proudly displayed on the many fine cars of community leaders.

Besides, there could be fringe benefits. People sometimes ask, "If I wear a bumper sticker on my car, will it keep me from getting a ticket?" It may work that way with you, I tell them, but it didn't with me. I got 2 tickets the first month. What it should do is remind us all not to violate any law that would warrant a ticket.

Three fringe benefits come to mind.

(A) Dr. Sam Amato, a member of our Georgetown Club, ran too fast through a known speed trap. The officer overtaking him at the intersection shook his finger in his car window violently, then said in a low voice, that was for the on-lookers, I'm not giving you a ticket—so—get going—and watch it—the next cop may not see your sticker.

(B) Jim Gustafson, one of our directors and Sales Manager of WTTG/TV, left his car parked in the middle of a narrow street while he carried equipment into a shop. He came out in time to see an officer with pencil poised to write a ticket until he saw the sticker. The officer put up his pencil and pad, walked up to Jim and said, You've got cars backed up a mile—let me help carry that in, so you can move out.

(C) Gov. Alper tells the prize story. Rushing up the country to speak about Help Your Police Fight Crime, he ran a red light, heard the siren, saw the motorcycle in his mirror, and being late and in a hurry, pulled over, got out his license and registration

card—and when the officer came up, handed them to him, saying, I'm guilty, officer, I ran the light. I'm late for a speech at the Kiwanis Club on the subject—of all things—crime. He had a pile of Help Your Police Fight Crime stickers on the seat. The officer took the cards, looked at them, then handed them back, saying, Go ahead—I won't delay you. Then as he walked off, said, You'd better get that permit renewed. Mort says his permit had expired 30 days earlier.

2. Let each club encourage participating members and merchants to distribute the banners free to customers and employees. Urge each to wear one or more on car, cab, or truck, and set the example. We used to advocate that merchants sell the stickers until people started stealing first the stickers, then the cash—and one woman actually stole the car.

3. Provide a quantity gratis to city and county government department heads, urging their display on all public vehicles, street receptacles, etc., where appropriate. Inspire them to encourage all their employees to wear one or more good citizenship banners on personal cars—with the compliments of Kiwanis International.

4. Set up some plan to contact all colleges, public and private schools, especially upper grades. Make it possible for each student to have access to a free banner. He may wish to take it home and get his Dad to wear it on his car or truck or cab, or home window. Teenagers take readily to the idea, often asking, "Please mister, may I have one for our car?"

5. Invite all members and merchants in the area using postage meters to call Pitney Bowes and order PMA 409 attachment that will automatically print Help Your Police Fight Crime on all outgoing mail. Those not using a meter can use a rubber stamp, or have the slogan printed on all future envelopes, letterheads, inter-office documents, etc.

6. Meanwhile, a banner could be posted on all bulletin boards, filing cabinets, teller windows, cashiers cages and other conspicuous places in your stores, lobbies and offices where customer attention will daily be focused on the message.

7. Use any excess in funds received over outlay to purchase TV spots at \$25 per spot, day rate, and \$90 per spot (prime time after 6 PM). These special prices have been quoted by Mr. James Gustafson, Sales Manager of Channel 5, WTTG/TV, to whom we are indebted for the TV demonstration witnessed here today. (Recognize Mr. Gustafson)

We solicit your serious and early consideration of this proposal. Meanwhile, the original of this report, together with a proposal, will be turned over to your President, and a copy will be made available to each of the other 16 Kiwanis clubs, and to any other civic club requesting one. In fact there is a copy available for each person present if he'll stop by the table by the door.

In conclusion, let me point out that Help Your Police Fight Crime is sponsored by the Georgetown Kiwanis Club, as one of its law and order projects and as a fund raiser. Help Your Police Fight Crime is a non-profit organization with little overhead. I should like to see any excess divided equally between Heroes, Inc., Metropolitan Police Boys Club and the Georgetown Kiwanis Foundation.

Before taking my seat, let me express my appreciation for that generous introduction, which fear of emotion, earlier caused me to resort to humor.

There have been many times in the past 18 months when I was discouraged and ready to quit. But each time some nice guy like Mort Alper came along to bind up my wounds and set my heart singing again. I never cease to be amazed at the eternal goodness of man. I find it everywhere, as I am sure you do.

I believe sincerely, ladies and gentlemen, that our God has a purpose for every life—

and that it is up to us to find our particular chore and become personally involved in pursuing it—voluntarily, relentlessly, and if necessary, sacrificially—else it may never get done, and delay the coming of the spirit of His Kingdom, so badly needed on the earth today.

This crime fighting drive falls into that category with me. It has become an obsession which almost by Divine inspiration haunts me night and day. I cannot quit—I cannot rest—I feel I must keep going until many embrace the right thinking—psychological approach.

I realize, of course, that one man alone, or any small group like Help Your Police Fight Crime, can do little—but in the words of Cannon Farrar, each of us must say to himself, "What I can do I ought—and what I ought to do—by the grace of God—I will do!" In this spirit I invite your participation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 10, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: fear God and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.—Ecclesiastes 12:13.

O Thou who hast made us and dost keep us day by day, we bow in Thy presence at the beginning of another week to offer unto Thee the devotion of our hearts. Grant unto each one of us inner resources of spiritual power that we may not be overcome by troubles, but rising above them make each day a pageant of triumph. Make us such radiant personalities and so filled with good will that we may commend to the world the faith we profess.

We pray for our Nation, our President, our Speaker, Members of our Congress, those who work with them, and all our people. Following the leading of Thy spirit and walking in the way of Thy commandments, may we here in America find a new unity in a common faith and a common endeavor, and living close to Thee find ourselves closer to each other; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 6, 1969, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 497. An act to amend section 301 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 84-1028, appointed Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CANNON, Mr. HART, and Mr. GOODELL to be members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Military Academy.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 80-816, appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. SCHWEIKER, and Mr. GURNEY to be members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 84-1028, appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. DOMINICK, and Mr. FANNIN to be members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 78-301, appointed Mr. BYRD of Virginia to be a member of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 81-207, appointed Mr. MONTORA to be a member of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE DEBT CEILING AND ITS RELATION TO THE SURCHARGE TAX

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, today, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, I will support the proposals for a new debt ceiling allowing the administration a reasonable degree of flexibility in handling its fiscal affairs. The proposed ceiling meets every explained contingent need of the Government.

However, my support for the proposed debt ceiling does not commit me to continue the 10-percent tax surcharge beyond June 30.

It is my judgment that the revenue loss occasioned by a termination of the surtax could be made up by the adoption of legislation already before the Congress to close up the obvious loopholes which demoralize the integrity of our tax structure. Congress is more likely to adopt corrective legislation to close loopholes if there is a fiscal urgency to replace revenues lost by the termination of the surtax. A minimum tax reform program should produce sufficient revenue to make up the revenues previously produced by the surtax.

Otherwise, the tax reform discussions may well continue for the remainder of the century, producing nothing more than extended talk.

Congress must be urged to act with vigor on tax reform. Necessity will be the incentive for proper action if we terminate the tax surcharge.

THE EVER-ESCALATING FOOD PRICES

(Mr. CARTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, as it happens, I frequently visit the supermarkets in this area, both to assist my wife in purchasing and to check on the ever-escalating food prices, and on the different ways in which meat, food, fish, and fowl are priced and packaged.

Mr. Speaker, with interest rates jumping to 7¾ percent, with housing prices soaring, and with the cost of all the necessities of life increasing, a great hardship is being placed upon our working people, upon the great middle class, and upon our senior citizens living on fixed incomes.

These are the people who have no tax loopholes. These are the good Americans whose sons are fighting the war in Vietnam, while the sons of the wealthy and the well-to-do are in college, the National Guard, or the Reserves.

Since all the revenue bills, by the Constitution, must originate in the House of Representatives, it is the opinion of many that our recent salary increase was unconstitutional, and I agree.

The inflationary spiral must be stopped. Those of us who have preached economy should now practice it. Today, with all sincerity, I am introducing a bill to return the salaries of the Members of Congress to their former levels. The financial "buck" stops here. If you are willing to sacrifice private pelf for public good, I ask that you cosponsor this bill.

EISENHOWER INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

(Mr. MIZE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, on March 4, 1969, our distinguished colleague from California, Congressman BOB WILSON, introduced legislation to designate the Interstate Highway System of the United States as the Eisenhower Interstate Highway System."

I wish to commend Mr. WILSON for his most appropriate suggestion, and announce that I subscribe completely with his recommendation. I am today introducing identical legislation which, hopefully, will soon result in proper tribute to a great American soldier and statesman.

General Eisenhower, as he gallantly recuperates from his latest illness, knows the fond affection the Congress and the people hold for him. Millions throughout the world are free today; but for the foresight and skill of General Eisenhower, those same millions could well be suffering the bondage of totalitarianism. His grateful public surely includes not only his countrymen, whom he served so long and so well, but also all the peoples of the free world, whom he defended in war and protected in peace.

During his Presidency, General Eisenhower's vision and determination brought many lasting programs of merit. In foreign affairs, enactment of food for peace has resulted in distribution of over \$17 billion in surplus agricultural commodities to the hungry abroad. Food for peace in nation after nation has evolved into increased cash markets for U.S. produce.

At home, President Eisenhower inaugurated the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956. Creation of the Federal highway trust fund and the Interstate System has averted a complete catastrophe in trans-