

*Richard
King
Mellon
Foundation*

REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1966-1968

525 William Penn Place
Pittsburgh

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*Richard
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Mellon*

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Report of the Trustees

DURING THE PERIOD covered by this Report, the Richard King Mellon Foundation observed its twentieth year of activity. The anniversary occurred on November 14, 1967, two decades from the date on which the Foundation was created by deed of trust. Since that founding date, the trustees have approved 1,092 grants to 535 recipients, for a total authorized disbursement of \$43,373,533.

The year 1967 was more than a twentieth anniversary. It was also a year in which the Foundation significantly increased the scope and number of programs extending the social function of the Pittsburgh Renaissance into the poor and run-down neighborhoods of the City. The trustees made grants totaling \$11,720,818 in the three Report years 1966-1968. Of that amount, \$2,562,500 was awarded to programs whose goal is to help people and communities at the lowest level of income and opportunity.

Some of these grants continued the Foundation's traditional support of programs for helping the young, the old, the sick and the troubled. Others were for new programs whose purpose is to educate, train and employ disadvantaged members of the community. These new programs have been added within the framework of the Foundation's long established principles. They represent an extension of our aims rather than a change of our direction.

Increased effort by the Foundation to help remove the causes and to alleviate the effects of poverty, bad housing, under-education, chronic unemployment and racial alienation grew out of our continuing, supporting participation in the program of renewal and rebuilding that Pittsburgh began in the year the Foundation was created.

THE REBIRTH OF A CITY

For nearly a century and a half, Pittsburgh had been growing into an industrial slum. In 1947, it was a blighted city, especially in the 330 acres of the downtown business area. There was danger of more

costly and disastrous floods. Several hundred communities were dumping raw sewage into the rivers. No major expressway had been built or designed. Major corporations were talking of leaving, and some had leased space in other cities. George Sessions Perry, in his series on American cities, said of Pittsburgh: "The multiple scuttles of soot one must devour per annum as part of the price of living in Pittsburgh is no laughing matter. Instead, they are a hellish, tormenting, disease-abetting and spirit-wilting thing."

The soot lay over the spirit of the city, and its citizens suffered under a long accumulation of civic ills. But a new spirit emerged to give hope and direction to the renaissance of Pittsburgh.

A legend has grown up about the "Pittsburgh Renaissance." It tells how Lieutenant General Richard K. Mellon returned to Pittsburgh in 1945, at the end of World War II, to find a shabby, blighted community beset by problems, and made a sudden decision to help his city rebuild itself.

The story is a dramatic one, and perhaps for that reason it has persisted; but the facts are somewhat different. General Mellon had worked for some years before the war with civic leaders and with other Pittsburgh industrialists to plan such civic improvements as economic conditions and the state of public opinion would support. He served on the board of the Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association (which his father had helped to found) and became its president in 1941. In 1943, while in the Army, he created and helped to finance the Allegheny Conference on Postwar Planning, which had the mission of drawing up a redevelopment program for Pittsburgh for the years after World War II.

It is apparent, therefore, that General Mellon had, long before his return to Pittsburgh at the end of the war, a knowledge of the city's needs, a grounding in the mechanics of civic action, and a strong desire to do what he could, as soon as he could, to make the city a better place in which to live and work. It was always his intention during the war to return to Pittsburgh and help to put into action the planned programs for the city.

He had, moreover, a clear realization of the added community responsibilities of business management in a mid-Twentieth Century

economy. He expressed his views in 1953 in an address at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, when he said:

"The corporation is proceeding from the stage of living within legal rights and powers to a new stage of recognition of corporate responsibilities and duties from which those rights are received.

"Top industrial leadership today is raising its sights to include a feeling of responsibility toward the social and political problems of our modern industrialized society. . . . The businessman has an unavoidable duty towards the entire environment in which he lives, moves and has his being. . . . It is impossible to separate business from the social and personal tides of our economy."

General Mellon was joined by industrial, civic, labor and political leaders of Pittsburgh who wanted to rescue their city. A dedicated team was formed. The Conference on Post-War Planning became the Allegheny Conference on Community Development. Incorporated in 1943, it found unprecedented cooperation from elected city and county officials. So began the renaissance of Pittsburgh—a rebirth that became the model for scores of communities across the country.

Pittsburgh used the Allegheny Conference as the over-all civic organization to marshal the community's full energies and resources on a non-partisan basis. The Conference researched the needs of the city, planned for action, and then began to coordinate the complex parts of the programs that were created to give new life to the Pittsburgh area.

Effective legislation cleaned the smoke from the skies. New buildings rose as slums came down. The Golden Triangle was renewed in beauty. Various bodies, public, quasi-public and private, built flood control dams, a sewage disposal system, express highways, a jet-age airport, downtown parking facilities, city parks, and a downtown museum.

The Foundation joined with other groups in giving financial support to the Allegheny Conference and to three other private civic agencies that played key roles in rebuilding Pittsburgh. They are:

THE PITTSBURGH REGIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION: a body that encourages long-range physical planning in the Southwestern Pennsylvania area and prepares and implements master plans as a service for municipalities, regions and urban renewal programs.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE: a fact-finding body conducting research in methods of government administration of the state and its various political sub-divisions.

ACTION-HOUSING, INC.: a private non-profit civic organization established by the Allegheny Conference to improve the condition of housing for the people of Allegheny County.

The Foundation has been privileged to participate in many other ways in the resurgence of new life in the Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania area, in programs that are described in these pages. Of the Foundation's \$40,378,216 in grants paid between the founding date in 1947 and December 31, 1968, approximately 64 per cent has been given to organizations in Pittsburgh, 85 per cent to organizations in Western Pennsylvania (including Pittsburgh), and 15 per cent outside of Western Pennsylvania.

A CHANGING PATTERN OF GROWTH

Over the years, Pittsburgh has experienced a changing pattern of industrial and business growth. New scientific and technological developments, together with increases in the capabilities of human resources that have been attracted here, keep adding new perspectives to the economy. Research and development, for example, has now become Pittsburgh's third largest industry, with more than 170 laboratories in the area.

Thus Pittsburgh has built the physical base for an improved environment. From that base, it is now possible to direct further attention toward those parts of the community where the force of the Renaissance has not yet fully penetrated. Certainly it would be impossible to take this next step without first having rebuilt the city and strengthened its institutions. It would be difficult to aid the disadvantaged segments of the community if Pittsburgh were now a decaying community, if industries were leaving instead of coming in,

if jobs were scarce and confidence was impaired. In this sense, the disadvantaged have shared in the benefits of the Pittsburgh Renaissance. But more is needed.

A city is a living thing, and the projection of the Renaissance has not been merely to create wealth from which nothing proceeds, nor beauty toward which nothing moves, nor social and cultural opportunities that cannot be appropriated. The fruits of the Renaissance are for all the people of the area to use and enjoy. Therefore, while the Foundation continues to support those institutions and organizations that will sustain the improvements already begun, it is at the same time making a number of additional grants for the specific purpose of aiding disadvantaged members of the community. The programs range from remedial tutoring to training of hard-core unemployed; from recreational and cultural programs in the inner city to a mobile library that tours the slum areas with books, records and films.

These programs complement the continuing thrust of the Pittsburgh Renaissance, which today has more projects in progress than ever before. The programs are helping to prove that our latter-day problems are manageable and that our city can and must extend its increasing economic, educational and cultural advantages to all its citizens.

The trustees recognize the privilege they have enjoyed in sharing in the many undertakings that have led to the renewal and betterment of Greater Pittsburgh and its institutions. They are deeply aware of their responsibility to use the resources of the Richard King Mellon Foundation in ways that will give the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people.

This Report details the Foundation's activities in the years 1966 through 1968. In scope and purpose, the grants reflect the purposes of the founder as set forth in 1947, and they reaffirm the principles that have guided the trustees through the first twenty-one years of service.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
RICHARD KING MELLON FOUNDATION

Civic and Cultural

Ligonier Old and New

THE FOREST AND THE FORT—Ligonier, a fort in the forest west of the Alleghenies, was one of the places where a new America began. To visit Fort Ligonier is to invigorate the pages and the lectures on American history. With just a little imagination you may hear the sound of what it was like when the bugle sounded alarm, arrows thudded into the earthen breastworks, and the guns fired from the retrenchments at enemies hidden in the vast dark forest.

For four years, the forests, the Indians and the French barred the movement of the colonists from the east. The frontier ceased to move westward. The flow of people pooled behind the dam of the mountains. For the colonists, this was the barrier to new opportunity. To England, it was the threat to their possession of the rich interior of the continent. At Fort Duquesne, at the Forks of the Ohio, French power stood in the way.

General John Forbes, with an English and American army of 5,000, marched from Bedford against Fort Duquesne in the summer of 1758. At the halfway point in a valley, he built a fort—Fort Ligonier. This was to serve as a depot for the storage of his army's supplies and as a refuge in the event of disaster.

Six hundred of his men, dispatched to reconnoitre Fort Duquesne fifty miles to the west, met with a devastating defeat by the French and Indians. In the following weeks, while Fort Ligonier was still being built, its defenders fought back repeated Indian attacks.

In November, Forbes' army advanced against Fort Duquesne, and on his approach the French destroyed their fort and fled up and down the rivers.

Again in 1763, the Indians returned in force, during Pontiac's War, to attack Fort Ligonier. It was one of only three forts on the western frontier to withstand the Indian siege.

With the safety of the valley assured, the western frontier moved onward. The settlement around the fort became a town, and the valley developed with farms and homesteads. By the turn of the century, Ligonier was a secure and growing town on the road to the west that was to become the Lincoln Highway.



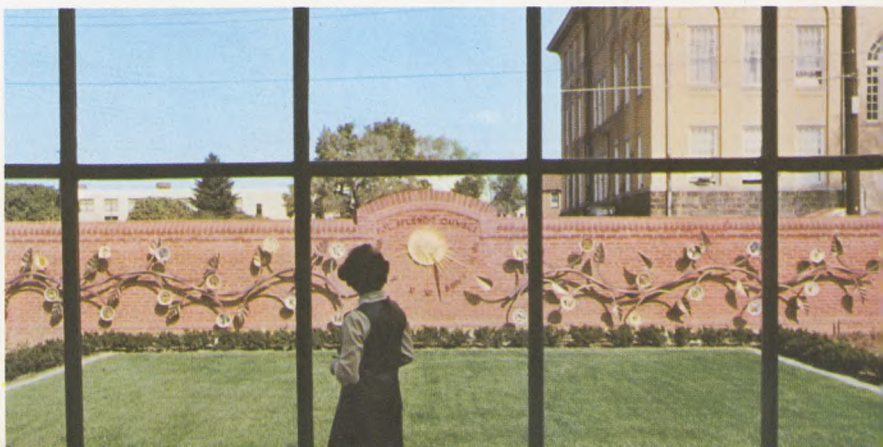
Fort Ligonier is now widely recognized as one of the country's outstanding historical sites and as a unique reconstruction. In 1968, some 75,000 persons visited the Fort.

At the heart of the town of Ligonier, Diamond Park has been given site improvements, landscaping and an enlarged bandstand of nineteenth-century style.





The Ligonier Library, opened in March, 1968, faces the Town Hall on the Diamond. It contains approximately 20,000 volumes, many of them newly purchased. The sun dial in the Jennie King Mellon Memorial Garden reads "Sol Splendit Omnibus" (The sun shines over all). The metal sculpture of flowers is by Virgil Cantini.





Compass Inn, built in the late 1700's as a tavern, was for many years a regular stage-coach stop on the Lincoln Highway at Laughlinton (three miles east of Ligonier). The Inn was recently acquired by the Ligonier Valley Historical Society.

The new Ligonier Playground, at the edge of town, is a safe happy hunting ground for children with its slides, swings, sand boxes, runways, pool, merry-go-round, two baseball diamonds, two tennis courts, and things-to-crawl-in-over-and-under.





LIGONIER TODAY—The science and the research of the historian find the facts. After that, it is up to his art and imagination to make the significance of the facts clear. When history is simply a piece of paper covered with print, it may give us the long, distant view of past events. But we learn best by contact, and contact with Ligonier today gives us the close view. It is an architectural narrative of a period in the American past more than it is the preservation of antique things.

Our generation and those that follow will no longer estrange themselves from the history of our own maturing country. Now we are soliciting our past, earnestly desiring to know about it and to come in contact with it. The programs and projects of the Ligonier Valley have made it possible for us not only to understand life on the American frontier, but also to learn about the people who later lived in the valley and founded a town in the wake of the westward migration.

The residents of Ligonier Valley have long recognized their rich heritage and have formed associations for preserving it. By public subscriptions and by gifts from individuals, foundations and corporations, they have been able to far exceed what they had originally contemplated.

The work began with the reconstruction of the Fort. This was recreated with the utmost possible fidelity to what it had been in the eighteenth century. Buildings added to the Fort complex include two barracks, an ammunition house, a supply house, General Forbes' headquarters, and, outside the Fort, the Administration and Museum Building.

Now the work has extended to the town of Ligonier itself. Here the effort has not been to restore or reconstruct buildings of Old

Ligonier's Town Hall, to be completed early in 1969, stands on the Ligonier Diamond. Of brick-and-wood-trim Georgian style, it contains an auditorium, council chamber, a large community room for dances and dinners, smaller meeting rooms, and offices for Borough administration, for the school district, and for several civic organizations.

Ligonier, but rather to re-create the setting and atmosphere of a typical community of the first half of the nineteenth century. The town's Diamond Park has been redesigned and equipped with a bandstand. Two new functional buildings have been erected in the style of the period: the Town Hall and the Library. A few miles away, Compass Inn, an early hostelry and tavern, has been acquired for use by the Ligonier Valley Historical Society. The result is a community with new life, interest and pride: a more attractive and useful place for the 18,000 permanent residents of the town and the valley, the 50,000 summer residents, and the thousands of visitors who pass this way each year.

Today, Ligonier speaks in many ways and in quiet voices of people who once were as real as we are, and it helps us to understand the places that now are ours and once were theirs. It is a town and valley of living history.

World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh

THE MODERN CITIZEN must be aware of the special interests of his age. He must be alive to the existence of many different ideas and points of view that motivate his fellow men around the world. Only then can he make the sound judgments required of him as a citizen.

Toward this end—the education of citizens in world affairs—the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh has prepared a program of education for public, private and parochial schools in Western Pennsylvania. Its purpose is to expose young people to the ideas and problems of other countries around the world and to encourage family discussion of these matters. The program consists of a speakers bureau of foreign graduate students and others from foreign countries who visit schools and discuss the affairs of the speaker's own native land. Seminars are also held in individual schools and for groups of schools. Other techniques included are short plays, audio tapes, publications, and films; the formation of world affairs clubs; the broadened distribution of the Foreign Policy Association's booklet titled *Great Decisions*; and continuous consultation with interested national organizations and with area school teachers and administrators on curricula and methods for world affairs education.

Allegheny Conference on Community Development

THE ALLEGHENY CONFERENCE on Community Development has long been recognized as the catalyst of the physical renewal and growth of Pittsburgh. Its first objective is to spark improvement by working with agencies, public and private, which share responsibility for community development in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

As the regeneration of the city continues, priorities of the problems change. Therefore, while the Conference has continued to devote itself to physical renewal it also has directed its attention to what may be called the social pathology of the area.

CATALYST AND COORDINATOR—The Conference, during this report period, extended its interest and activities into the further redevelopment of the city, Point State Park and its Museum, urban transportation, development of the Lower Hill, and a host of other projects.

Recently the Conference has been helping with problems in the construction of the new Municipal Stadium. It had primary responsibility in sponsoring the new aquarium at the Pittsburgh Zoo and the planned addition to the Pittsburgh Aviary. The Conference also is working on a long-range plan for improvement of the zoo.

Together with other public and private agencies, the Conference developed a six-year highway program for Southwestern Pennsylvania and has assisted in the planning of a limited-profit corporation formed by ACTION-Housing, Inc., which is rehabilitating low-income housing.

The Conference is working on a long-range program to make public education better serve those who need more educational help to compete in modern society.

In 1968, the need to coordinate the many manpower training programs of the city and county was recognized. Members of the Conference's executive committee and other business and industry leaders formed an employment committee which combined all of

the separate training programs into a single effort. One result is that 3,000 permanent jobs have been pledged for the hard-core unemployed and another 3,000 jobs are expected by June of 1970.

A summer program for needy youth also was begun in 1968. Citizen committees from the poorer sections of the city recruited young people to fill 562 jobs.

Recognizing the need for extended economic opportunities for disadvantaged individuals with potential as entrepreneurs, the Conference assisted in the formation of the "Minority Enterprise Loan Program" under which four of the city's banks are cooperating to make loans possible.

The Conference also is working with public and private groups in a six-county area, planning new housing efforts for low- and middle-income groups. Long-range plans are being developed to create an urban strategy that will inter-relate the solutions to such complex problems and projects as housing, highways, recreation, water use and pollution.

POINT PARK MUSEUM—The Point Park Committee for the Allegheny Conference has worked with other groups to create, in the Point Park Museum, dramatic evidence of what life was like in this

In the shadows of the skyscrapers of Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle, the Fort Pitt Museum at Point State Park preserves impor-

tant remnants in the history of the city, and at the same time is a distinctive asset as part of the modern, living, working community.



frontier town in the eighteenth century. The Museum will be completed and formally opened in 1969.

A collection of valuable manuscripts, drawings, printed materials and portraits is being acquired. Several mosaics, two bronze statues and a mural by Harry Jackson, distinguished American artist, will be featured.

Partly opened in 1968, Point Park Museum has already been enjoyed by thousands of visitors. It serves the dual purpose of preserving important historical remnants of this area and of adding to the distinctive character of Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle.

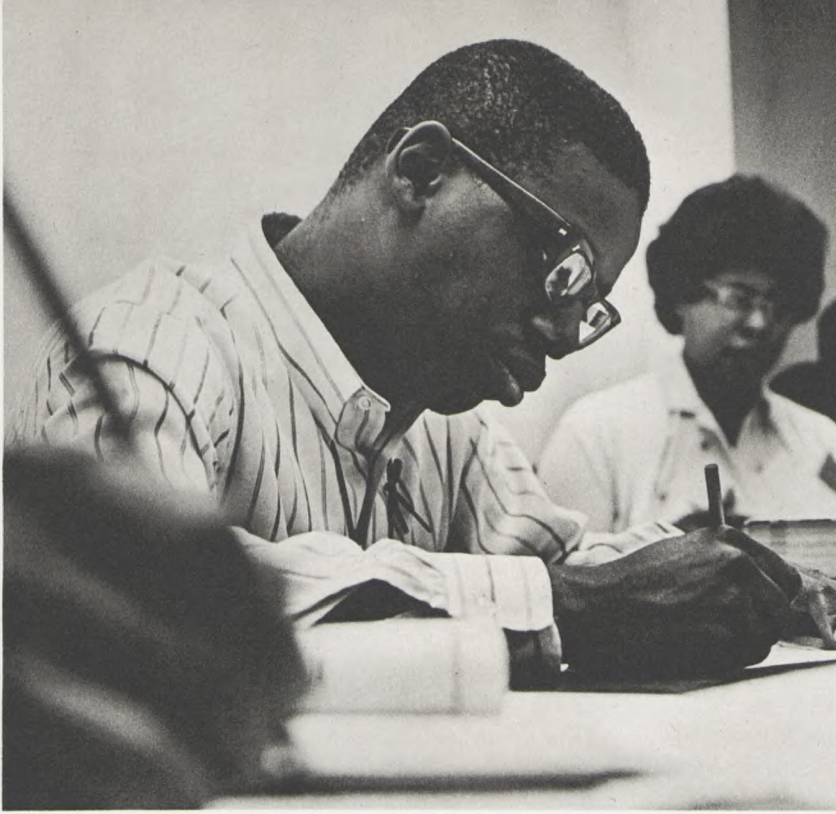
BIDWELL CULTURAL AND TRAINING CENTER—Another community enterprise that found support through the Allegheny Conference is the Bidwell Cultural and Training Center, established in the Manchester District on Pittsburgh's North Side in April, 1968. In its first five months of operation, 90 people were placed in permanent jobs.

The vocational training program is based on three main principles:

- The project was initiated by citizens of the community and is directly related to the needs of the community.
- Vocational training is preceded by educational and cultural instruction in order to change attitudes about work, responsibilities, and society.
- Follow-up training, guidance and help is available for the graduates.

With a full-time staff of 52 in three centers of activity, the program consists of pre-vocational and vocational training, with interludes of recreational activities. Trainees proceed at their own speed under the guidance of professional educators, retired persons with long experience in the skills being taught, and experts on loan from local companies. All the skills taught are in known demand, and jobs are guaranteed upon completion of training.

The program is receiving substantial support from Pittsburgh business, industry and unions. Major department stores have installed a merchandising center to train sales personnel. A computer



The Bidwell Cultural and Training Center—one of the programs supported by the Allegheny Conference on Community Development—was organized by Negro leaders of the North Side-Manchester District of Pittsburgh. Its purpose is to give basic and cultural education and vocational and pre-voca-

tional training to unemployed and underemployed residents of the district. With a current waiting list of some 800, it has classes of 80 students in three centers. Each person progresses at his own speed. At the end of 1968, some 90 graduates had been placed in permanent jobs.

course is being taught in conjunction with Point Park College.

The Master Builders Association has renovated the building and supplied machinery for the center at which vocational studies are offered. Other Pittsburgh companies are cooperating by furnishing equipment and by allowing the Center to subcontract the manufacture of certain products.

Administered by members of the Manchester community and open to all races, the program is providing for the development of human resources while the physical renewal of the district begins.

Urban Youth Action

THE URBAN YOUTH ACTION program centered in the Hill City Building in Pittsburgh has been extending two possibilities to the community's teenagers—the chance to work and learn, and the chance to discover paths to success.

This is a program sponsored by the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh, but it is administered entirely by the district's teenagers themselves, under the guidance of community improvement specialists employed by the URA. About 2,000 young people have been involved in the program since it began in April of 1966. All are high school students.

The program's general aims are to give young people the opportunity to be paid for working on behalf of their own neighborhoods, to help them develop job skills, and to inform them of the various ways in which they can attend college or enter a trade school. Further, because the program is entirely administered by high school students, it teaches the young administrators the responsibilities of leadership.

This program is not directed toward drop-outs. It is aimed, rather, toward those who are still in school and who need encouragement, support and financial help to finish their secondary education and then perhaps inspiration to continue.

TRAINING LEADS TO ACCOMPLISHMENT—To qualify for work, applicants must attend training sessions arranged by the UYA staff of high school representatives. The teenage staff selects workers through interviews and arranges their work assignments. First efforts were toward cleaning up neighborhoods, removing litter and debris, but

The name is Urban Youth Action. The participants are young people in Pittsburgh's Hill District. The requirement is that they be in high school and that they intend to stay there and graduate, so that they can go on to college or into a skilled job. The heart of the pro-

gram lies in work-for-pay assignments, many of them in neighborhood rehabilitation work (right). Approximately 75 per cent of the Foundation's grant is being paid out in hourly wages to the participants, some 2,000 in number so far.



now these young people have graduated into such fields as masonry, carpentry and painting. They have, for example, worked at painting the interiors of many Hill District homes. The occupants supply the paint; the young people supply the work, for which they are paid according to their abilities and positions of responsibility.

The program has placed many of the teenagers in part-time employment in Hill District businesses and found 105 full-time summer jobs in 1968 for its participants in downtown Pittsburgh offices.

A high school teenager is in charge of each department of the program. In the community activities department, the director, together with his assistants, must devise programs that will be meaningful and enjoyable for hundreds of community children. The UYA staff plans and supervises such activities as trips to the planetarium, the aviary, and the zoo, boat rides on the river, and picnics in the city's parks. There are also occasional teaching sessions, including discussions of black history.

Participants in the program attend weekly training sessions during which they are instructed in their work assignments for the current week and in such subjects as personal hygiene, telephone manners, how to fill out a job application form, and how to behave during an employment interview. In addition, special classes are being offered in sewing, cooking, the use of business machines, and other subjects.

The results of the program demonstrate that young boys and girls, mobilized and guided and given the incentive of accomplishment, can make significant contributions to their families and communities. Currently UYA is in the process of being incorporated as an independent youth organization.

Coro Foundation

TO BE an effective participant in public affairs at any level is to be engaged in an art. It is the art of making people live together in peace and reasonable harmony and at the best possible level of living.

Living together continually becomes more complex, and the interdependence of people and of the various segments of the economy and of the government becomes more insistent. Participation in public affairs therefore carries with it increasingly heavier responsibilities for one's actions and decisions.

Coro Foundation is a non-partisan, non-profit institution which was founded in 1942 in San Francisco to conduct research and education in public affairs.

The Foundation operates several educational programs including its Internship in Public Affairs, which recruits and trains outstanding young people for constructive leadership in public life. The program's objective is to prepare the interns for the problems and processes to be found in the public arena. Its graduates have established an impressive record as effective participants at the local, state and national levels of government and politics, and in civic and community life. The Pittsburgh branch of Coro will be its first in the eastern part of the country. It is scheduled to open during the summer of 1969, with the first internship class beginning in 1970. Public affairs programs for students and concerned adults will be offered beginning in the fall of 1969.

Carnegie Library

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH calls it the *Books By Bus* program. The people who use the program call it "the B-B Bus," and the children post lookouts on street corners to alert the neighborhood that "the B-B Bus is here." In the first seven months of operation beginning May 20, 1968, it circulated more than 32,000 volumes.

The formal title of the project is Project Outreach: a Mobile Library Service for the Hill District. It is Carnegie Library's attack on the lack of cultural availability in a deprived area of the city. This unique project is chipping away at under-education in a district where library service is inadequate and where there are few cultural opportunities.

The bus, which is small enough to maneuver in narrow alleys and streets, is painted on one side so that it can be used as a movie screen. Children and teenagers, in groups as large as 50, watch such films as *Hansel and Gretel*, a documentary about Africa, or travel movies. The professional librarian employed on the bus also plays records and tells stories to the youngsters. In bad weather, schools, churches and recreation buildings are used for the storytelling, music and movies.

An advisory board of Hill District residents, including one teen-aged youth, helped to plan the *Books By Bus* program. Two young people from the district are employed full time to help in the operation of the year-round project.

Carnegie Library, by extending its facilities through this pilot operation, has reached hundreds of children, young people, and an ever-increasing number of adults, helping to make them more aware of the possibilities for learning and a fuller life. At the end of two years, the program will be assessed for what it has done in filling some of the voids of library service and in producing guidelines for continuation and expansion of the project with state and local tax funds.



In Project Outreach, Carnegie Library in the spring of 1968 began a two-year \$100,000 experimental program to fill a void in its pattern of library service by carrying its facilities by bus directly into the neighborhoods of

the poor and culturally deprived. If the success of the first year's operation is repeated in the second, the project will be considered for continuation and expansion as a tax-supported community service.



Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation

EVERY CITY should be aware of its past. The history of a city is never quiet for long. Each new age makes its pattern over again, almost forgetting what once was. And yet, we should read about and see our city's progress and development in the context of its historical elements. We measure where we are, and how far we have come, when we know where we began. The sense of the past must be part of our understanding of the present.

The restoration of the Neill Log House in Schenley Park will preserve a home built about 1765. This is one of the three buildings of the eighteenth century remaining in Pittsburgh. The others are the Block House at Point State Park and the John Woods house in Hazelwood.

The Neill Log House will be restored and furnished by the Foundation, and will be an authentic eighteenth-century complex with a yard, a log spring house, a hen house, a shed, and flower and herb gardens. It will be operated for the public by the Landmarks Foundation, and will be maintained by the city's Department of Parks and Recreation.

As a home filled with whispers of what was, the Neill House will make it easy for visitors to respond with the leap of the imagination that gives us greater understanding and pleasure of the Pittsburgh that is now.



Before and after: The Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation will begin work in the spring of 1969 on restoration of the Neill Log House in Schenley Park as an

authentic 18th century farm homestead. The house will stand on the place where it was built some 205 years ago, and beside the same stream that determined the site.



The Foundation made the following grants for Civic and Cultural Programs in the three years 1966-1968:

ACTION-Housing, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Film & Brochures</i>	\$ 17,500	
<i>Professional Staff Project</i>	<u>25,000</u>	\$42,500
Allegheny Conference on Community Development Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Bidwell Cultural Center</i>	100,000	
<i>Emergency Food and Housing for Victims of April, 1968, disorders</i>		
	50,000	
<i>Pittsburgh Transit Council</i>	32,500	
<i>Point State Park Museum Mural</i>	12,000	
<i>Special Project Fund</i>	<u>30,000</u>	224,500
American Wind Symphony Orchestra Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Operating Funds</i>		25,000
The Atlantic Council of the United States, Inc. Washington, D.C.		
<i>Operating Funds</i>		50,000
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Hill District Mobile Library Project</i>		100,000
Civic Light Opera Association of Greater Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Operating Funds</i>		45,000
Coro Foundation, San Francisco, California		
<i>Coro Operation in Pittsburgh</i>		50,000
Council on Foundations, Inc., New York, New York		
<i>Expanded Operating Program</i>		50,000
Crusade for Freedom, New York, New York		
<i>Radio Free Europe Project</i>		20,000
Fort Ligonier Memorial Foundation Ligonier, Pennsylvania		
<i>Fort Restoration</i>		479,101

The Foundation Library Center		
New York, New York		
<i>Operating Funds</i>	\$	75,000
Graphic Arts Technical Foundation, Inc.		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Operating Funds</i>		25,000
Ligonier, Borough of, Ligonier, Pennsylvania		
<i>Diamond Park</i>	\$	150,000
<i>Town Hall</i>		1,398,717
<i>Land Beautification</i>		<u>3,000</u>
		1,551,717
Ligonier Valley Historical Society		
Ligonier, Pennsylvania		
<i>Purchase of Compass Inn Property</i>		60,000
Ligonier Valley Library Association		
Ligonier, Pennsylvania		
<i>Book Fund & Operating Fund</i>	50,000	
<i>Building Fund</i>	<u>515,000</u>	565,000
Ligonier Volunteer Fire Co., Ligonier, Pennsylvania		
<i>Fire-Fighting Equipment</i>		5,000
A Modern Constitution for Pennsylvania, Inc.		
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		
<i>Operating Funds</i>		25,000
New Florence Community Library		
New Florence, Pennsylvania		
<i>Library & Community Center</i>		25,000
Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc.		
Western Division, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Greater Pittsburgh Airport Study</i>	20,000	
<i>Pittsburgh Headquarters</i>	30,000	
<i>Regional Program</i>	30,000	
<i>Westmoreland County Office</i>	<u>2,500</u>	82,500
Pittsburgh Department of Parks and Recreation		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Youth Olympiad Program</i>		5,000

City of Pgh

Pittsburgh Communications Foundation			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Operating Funds</i>	\$	7,500	
<i>Planning Conference</i>		<u>7,500</u>	\$ 15,000
Pittsburgh Council for International Visitors			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Operating Funds</i>			15,000
Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Restoration of Neill Log House</i>			50,000
The Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Planning Study</i>		20,000	
<i>Operating Funds</i>		<u>40,000</u>	60,000
Three Rivers Improvement and Development			
Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Development Program</i>			5,000
Urban America, Inc., Washington, D.C.			
<i>Operating Funds</i>			30,000
Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Housing Project</i>		75,000	
<i>Urban Youth Action Program</i>		200,000	
<i>Young Adult Development Program</i>		<u>40,000</u>	315,000
World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Educational Program in Secondary Schools</i>		30,000	
<i>Operating Funds</i>		<u>20,000</u>	50,000
<i>Total Civic and Cultural</i>			<u>\$4,045,318</u>

*Education
and Research*

Pittsburgh Board of Public Education

THE OFFICIAL NAME is the Board of Public Education's "Catch-Up Program." *Hobbytown*, *Outreach*, and *Learn and Earn* are some of the specific activities of its first summer of operation. Over an eight-week period, these engaged more than 4,000 residents of Pittsburgh's Hill District community in projects that ranged from remedial reading and home economics to arts and crafts, drama, and supervised recreation for children.

All these programs were interconnected in an overall program of reciprocating self help. It was a program conceived, proposed, planned, and executed entirely by people of the Hill District. The community organizers and leaders came to the Board of Education for advice and help. The Board supplied the schools and playgrounds. The Foundation's grant made the project possible.

At the center of the project were 89 non-professionals between the ages of 18 and 25. These were intensively trained for their program responsibilities by approximately fifty men and women from the community who are professionals in their fields. Among the 18 to 25 group were college students, high school drop-outs, and some of the "hard-core unemployed."

The Hobbytown program involved 400 children between five and twelve, many of them children of working mothers. The children received guidance and instruction in music, swimming, physical education and creative expression through arts and crafts. They also were conducted on tours to city and state parks and other recreation areas.

Operation Outreach was a program in which 30 young adults between 18 and 25 traveled through the Hill District, organizing soft ball games in neighborhood lots, developing small physical education programs, and guiding various other forms of recreation.

The Remedial Tutoring Center was for children who needed special aid in their school studies. Each child who attended received fifty cents a day as both an incentive to attend and to show that



These are activities of the eight-week summer "Catch-Up Program" conceived, planned and executed by the people of the Hill District. Projects include remedial tutoring, home economics, arts and crafts, supervised recreation

and physical education, and manufacture and sale of Hobbytown products. The Pittsburgh Board of Public Education makes its school rooms and playgrounds available. One official calls the program "phenomenally successful."



he must learn in order to earn. This program also involved professional teachers who encouraged creative expression, sewing and cooking, music and woodworking.

Said an official of the Board of Public Education: "This has been a phenomenally successful program, partly because it filled a need, partly because the impetus came from the community itself. The program has touched people at various levels. Parents felt their children were in good hands and properly supervised. Some of the teen-age participants were drop-outs who returned to school. The school's relationship with the community improved. And, of course, so did the children themselves. We have planted seeds and we think they will grow."

College Program

EACH YEAR, through the Foundation's College Program, grants are made to a number of private independent colleges of small or medium size, most of them in, or near the Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia Tri-State area.

We depend on institutions of higher learning to strengthen the fabric of society. We especially depend on the private independent colleges to provide diversity in American intellectual life, to be flexible, to experiment, to bring innovative changes into teaching and higher education.

A relatively small percentage of Federal and State funds for education goes to these colleges, and much of what does go is earmarked for tuition or for other specific purposes. To be truly independent, the private college must be financially independent. Private sources must fill the gap with private funds, given to the greatest extent possible without strings, or given to fill a need voiced by the college itself. The Foundation's grants are made on this basis and with these ends in view.

Seven typical grants made under this program during 1966-68, and the uses made of the money, are here described:

Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has been engaged in implementing a number of closely related projects involving the introduction of coeducation, long-range planning and the strengthening of its premedical-science program. Among the College's most important needs was the renovation of its premedical-science laboratory facilities and the purchase of new equipment and instruments. A grant of \$250,000 provided the major part of the necessary funds for this program.

Susquehanna University's new Campus Center includes a central dining room and kitchen, a central campus lounge and a post office. A \$150,000 Foundation grant was the largest single gift toward the Center's cost of approximately \$1.8 million. The college is located in Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania.

Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, in its recent development program, constructed a new biology building, a classroom building and added to its endowment fund for scholarship aid. A Foundation grant of \$50,000 helped the College to complete its development program. The new classroom building, opened in March, 1969, houses the College's departments of Economics and Business Administration, Modern Languages, and English, and contains offices for the evening school. Some \$19,000 of the grant was used to buy equipment for a closed-circuit television system used for instructional purposes.

At Thiel College in Greenville, Pennsylvania, a \$100,000 grant by the Foundation was the catalyst that began the Centennial Decade program to provide several new facilities, including a new Academic Center. The \$4,000,000 Center will include new instructional laboratories, offices and classrooms on five levels, and a three-level addition that will double the capacity of the library. The two new units will also connect the existing science and library building into one major complex with new central utilities.

Juniata College in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in its long-range development program begun in 1961, constructed a library, a science center and three residence halls. The College then proceeded to renovate its old science hall for use as a center for the humanities and social sciences. The \$50,000 Foundation grant assisted in completing the program and also contributed toward one of the College's scholarship programs.

A new library was the most important building needed at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Its present structure, built in 1886 and enlarged in 1941, was inadequate to serve student needs. A \$50,000 grant was made to the fund for the new library building. The library, now completed, has 431 carrels and room for 315,000 volumes.

Gettysburg College, founded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1832, has occupied its original building, Pennsylvania Hall, continuously since its construction in 1836. A \$50,000 grant is contributing to the cost of restoring Pennsylvania Hall, with the work scheduled for completion in 1970.



At Juniata College: construction of a science center, three residence halls, and renovation of the old science hall (above) for use as a center for the humanities and social sciences.

At Dickinson College: a new library to hold the College's collections of books, some of them originally acquired in the 1780s, and its collection of early American manuscripts.





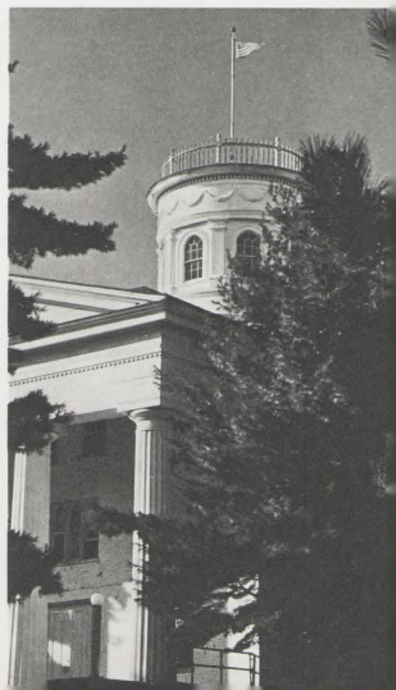
At Susquehanna University: a \$1.8 million multi-purpose Campus Center, completed in September, 1968. The picture shows the Center's Mellon Lounge.

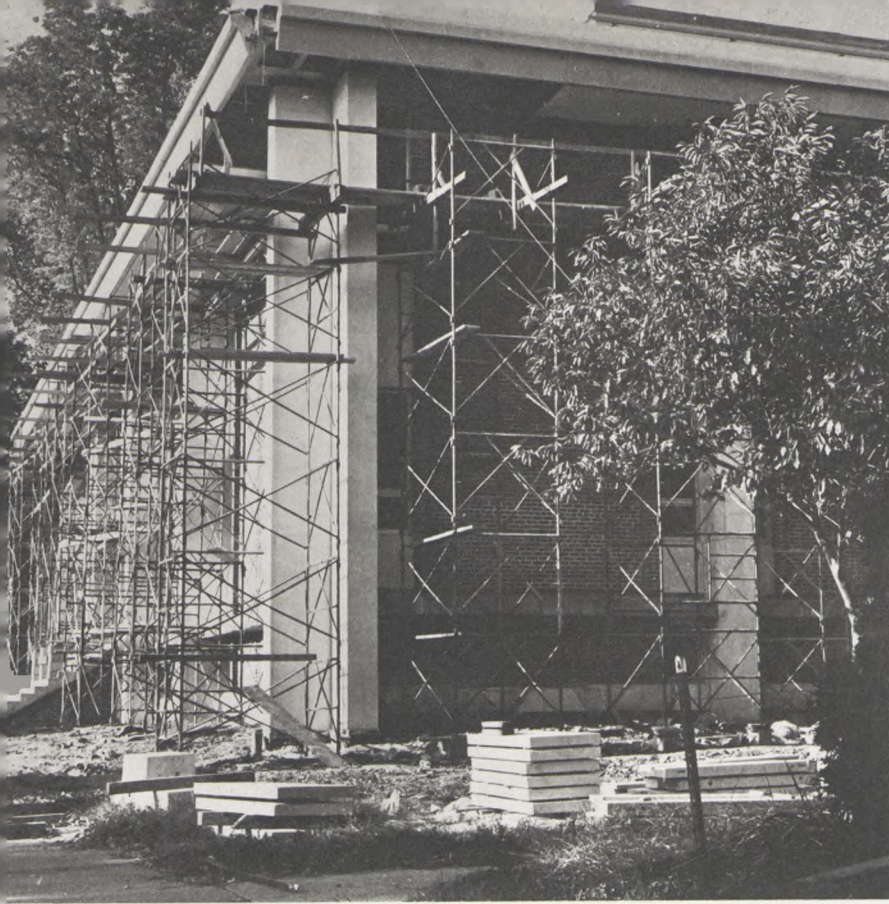


At Thiel College: a 73,000-square-foot Academic Teaching and Library Center, now under construction. At left of picture, the new instructional building; at center, the existing science and library building; at right, the addition to the library.

At Gettysburg College: a grant toward the restoration of Pennsylvania Hall ("Old Main"), built in 1836, a splendid example of the Greek revival movement in American architecture.

At Franklin and Marshall College: renovation of the premedical-science laboratory facilities and purchase of new equipment and instruments, such as this binocular microscope.





At Marietta College: a new classroom building, scheduled to open in 1969, to house the departments of Economics and Business Administration, Modern Languages, English, and offices for the Evening School.

The Oceanic Foundation, Waimanalo, Hawaii

THE WORLD'S OCEANS—300 million cubic miles of salt seawater—cover almost three-fourths of the world's surface and contain four-fifths of its animal life. The oceans are a highway for commerce and bastions for defense. They hold untold and virtually untapped riches—resources whose development is essential if man is to survive on this planet.

There are oil and gas. Some 15 per cent of the world's production now comes from offshore wells; oil reserves in the United States Continental Shelf are estimated conservatively at 2.5 trillion barrels—more than all U.S. land reserves.

There is food. The present annual harvest of the sea—45 million metric tons of fish—could well be quadrupled by a planned, sustained program of aquaculture.

There are solid minerals—aluminum, tin, gold, manganese, copper, iron, nickel and diamonds, among others. Some of these mineral lodes are estimated to have a potential value of \$1.5 million per square mile.

Men must now learn how to explore the possibilities and extract the wealth of our underwater world. That is what the Oceanic Foundation in Oahu, Hawaii, is seeking to do. It is one of the major oceanographic centers of the United States.

The Oceanic Foundation, chartered in the State of Hawaii in 1960 as a non-profit corporation, is situated on 118 acres of land at Makapuu Point, Oahu. It operates Makapuu Oceanic Center, which has three facilities:

- The Oceanic Institute, the Foundation's basic research section, which conducts studies in marine biology, underwater physiology, and other marine sciences.
- The Makai Undersea Test Range, an ocean engineering operation seeking to learn about the adaptation of man to the marine environment. It is a sea-floor test area with manned underwater laboratories for the use of industrial, governmental and academic

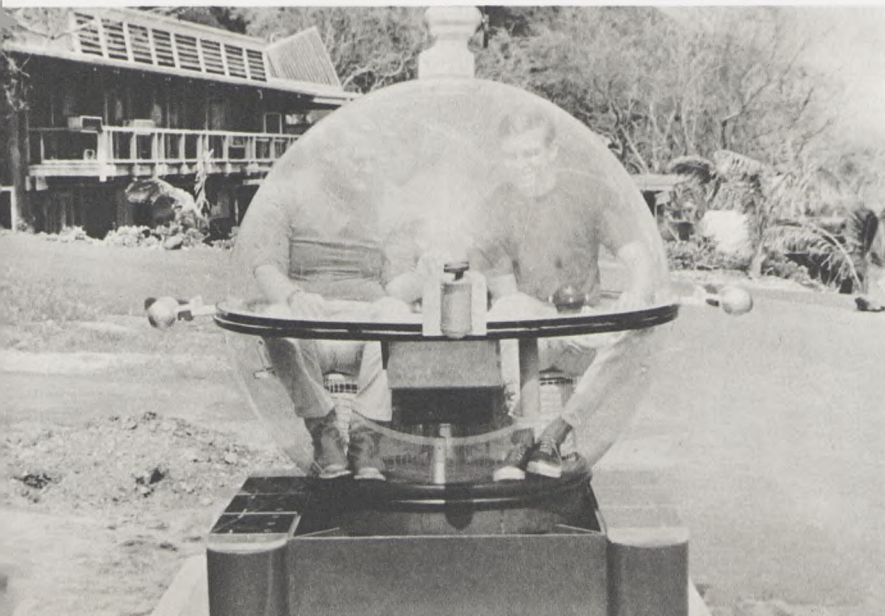
agencies for the training of personnel and the development of ocean equipment and techniques.

- Sea Life Park, a marine exhibit designed to keep the public aware of advances in ocean science and informed and interested in the programs of the Institute and the Range.



Two aspects of study and exploitation of the sea at the Oceanic Foundation in Hawaii: a fish pond at Makapuu, where mullets are kept as part of a fish culture program; and a

full-scale model of the submersible "Kumukahi," which will operate to depths of 300 feet without physical connection to the surface or to any underwater structure.



Carnegie Institute, Department of the Museum

CARNEGIE MUSEUM is not a repository of relics. It is a storehouse of knowledge. Its work is to explain the past and to help us wisely confront the future.

Carnegie Museum offers stimulating pleasure and education to a vast number of visitors from Western Pennsylvania and the tri-state area. It is the largest natural history museum in the area between New York, Washington and Chicago. It presents the physical evidence of how man and his environment have developed together. It gives clues that help to teach us how our actions today may affect our world tomorrow.

THE MUSEUM'S STAFF—The contribution that any museum can make depends in large part on the ability and experience of its professional personnel. A museum's staff must be large enough to furnish the services needed. At the same time, its members must be encouraged to continue their studies and to share knowledge with associates of the same professional and scientific interests.

During the past few years, additional professional personnel have joined the staff, and training and travel programs have been initiated that enable staff members to take part in scientific meetings here and abroad. In addition, two programs, unique in the United States, were started in 1964 and have continued with increasing impact. The programs are aimed at attracting foreign museum workers for in-service training in Pittsburgh and facilitating longer visits to the Museum on the part of foreign scientists.

Under the foreign visitors program, 25 young museologists from 20 different countries have spent three to six months each at Carnegie Museum, working with the staff in the fields of their special interests. Some of these specialists took part in field operations. Some worked with the museum's paleontologists, archeologists, taxidermists, botanists, and specialists in other fields appropriate to their specialities. All have made valuable contributions to the research, the study or the exhibits of Carnegie Museum.

A related program is that of visiting experts from museums or universities around the world. Fifty-nine experts from 25 different countries and representing many different specialties have visited the Museum. For periods up to two weeks, they have studied the collections and exchanged knowledge and opinions with the staff.



Some dozens of Visiting Museum Specialists from other countries have spent three to six months working at Carnegie Museum under a unique program that pays their travel costs

and living expenses in Pittsburgh. Two of the Specialists who visited the Museum were Anthropologist Jen-Jen Hsu of Taiwan, and Archeologist Thor Magnusson of Iceland.

POWDERMILL: AN OUTDOOR LABORATORY—Some of these invited foreign visitors have spent their time at Powdermill Nature Reserve, a wooded area near Rector in Westmoreland County which was acquired by Carnegie Museum in 1956.

Powdermill Nature Reserve now comprises more than 1770 acres and it is used primarily for long-term studies of plant and animal populations. It is dedicated primarily to respect for nature, where the nurture of plants and animals and learning from them are of first importance. It has become a place where naturalists and government officials from many states and other countries come in increasing numbers to learn new approaches to nature study.

Ten acres of Powdermill are reserved for the purpose of satisfying the sense of wonder about nature that most children possess, and here nature conservation summer classes for children are given.

The classes are deliberately kept small, with not more than ten children with each instructor on any trail excursion. But the children receive instruction of a quality equalled in only a few nature centers in the country.

Powdermill Nature Reserve is one of the leading bird banding stations in the eastern United States. This program has revealed much new information about the migratory routes and life history of many species of birds. Since the banding program began in 1961, a voluminous amount of raw data has been gathered and requests for information continue to arrive in increasingly large numbers from ornithologists in other parts of the world. The total number of species reported at Powdermill has now reached 207, and the number of birds banded in 1968 reached a new high of 10,266.

Other studies at Powdermill Nature Reserve have included surveys on the activities and behavior of butterflies, the population of wingless insects and spiders, distribution of plants, and marking and observation of turtles and snakes.

There are 18 major and many additional accessory buildings on the Reserve. Two are used for educational centers, one as a small museum, four as year-round residences, five for visiting staff use, and the remainder for equipment and storage.

Powdermill Nature Reserve is Carnegie Museum's outdoor laboratory. In many ways it helps to establish the vital connections that exist between the displays in the Museum's exhibits and the still living world.

Junior naturalists, in classes of not more than ten to an instructor, take walking tours and learn about bird blinds and brush piles, skunk cabbage and may apples, oswego tea

and jewelweed, orange shelf fungus and poke berries, running pine and naturalized day lilies and many other fascinating things at Powdermill Nature Reserve.



Carnegie-Mellon University Transportation Research Institute

A COMMUNITY must be mobile unless it is to stagnate. Our 50-year pre-occupation with automotive transportation has resulted in the neglect of research in rapid mass transport. The consequent magnitude and multitude of the problems involved in bringing greater mobility to the city make it imperative that studies be made and new concepts evolved if we are not to strangle the city's growth.

For this purpose, a Foundation grant established the Transport Research Institute at Carnegie-Mellon University. The Institute was created in recognition of the fact that a systematic approach to the problem of urban transportation is a primary social responsibility for Pittsburgh and for the nation.

Since it was founded, research studies have included examination of new track structure design; research on the applicability, cost and community acceptance of a light-weight, geometrically flexible transit system for the Allegheny County area; and a program to develop and evaluate programs leading to public understanding of the requirements and the possibilities for improved transit systems. TRI has developed a long-range planning methodology for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to cover all modes of transportation, including interface between modes. A novel short-range inter-city transit vehicle has been proposed and tested for physical feasibility.

The Institute is designed to provide a framework within which the capabilities of the faculty and staff at the University can be effectively focused on transportation problems of an inter-disciplinary nature. In the classroom, TRI has coordinated courses in urban transportation and now is offering graduate courses in transportation analysis, theory, and application.

In addition to helping solve one of the most pressing needs of our nation's cities, the Institute also reinforces the Pittsburgh area's position as the largest repository of modern transportation knowledge and resources in the United States.

Community College of Allegheny County

IT IS THE YOUNG ADULT in his twenties who is most painfully aware of a lack of an adequate education, particularly if he is a young parent. His adult responsibilities, together with his inexperience in educational habits and practices, make it extremely difficult for him to remedy his educational deficiencies. This is true in any area, but the problem is heightened in a neighborhood with a low income level.

The Homewood-Brushton area of Pittsburgh is such a neighborhood. The median level of schooling there is nine years. No facilities for higher education are located there, aside from a very limited adult evening education program in a neighborhood high school. The essential problem is one of providing necessary educational and counselling services that can meet specific needs of the residents in the area.

To meet this problem for residents over eighteen, the Community College of Allegheny County is establishing a Neighborhood College Center in Homewood-Brushton. Together with a neighborhood advisory committee of local citizens, the College has developed a counselling program that will help to identify vocational possibilities and to advise the participants of the educational resources available to them. A corollary education program to be conducted by the Center will be oriented to the business and industry of the area. Subjects taught will range from English and typing to draftsmanship, blueprint reading, and college credit courses.

Negro Educational Emergency Drive

NEGRO EDUCATIONAL EMERGENCY DRIVE (N.E.E.D.), a non-profit organization, was formed in 1963 to seek post-high-school educational opportunities for students of low-income families. The intent of the organization is to assist the "average" student, though it also aids gifted students who somehow fail to win scholarships.

N.E.E.D. was housed in the homes and offices of volunteers during its first two and a half years of growth, and for the next two and a half years in the office of the Urban League of Pittsburgh. In 1968, it became a separate professional agency and moved to its present location in the Law and Finance Building, Pittsburgh.

In addition to giving scholarships, N.E.E.D. obtains other funds for the students in the form of remission of tuition, procurement of federal and state aid, and grants from scholarship agencies.

Recruitment and counselling by the N.E.E.D. staff enable the organization to carefully evaluate and select only those students who show an intense desire to continue their education and who are considered qualified to do so by the selection committee. The drop-out rate is extremely low. The assistant director is a former N.E.E.D. recipient.

Since its founding in 1963, N.E.E.D. has aided 2,308 students. The numbers have risen from 76 in the first year to 485 in 1967 and 1,140 in 1968. This year's students are enrolled in 180 schools and colleges.

The Foundation made the following grants in the field of Education and Research in the three years 1966-1968:

Alaska, University of, Fairbanks, Alaska		
<i>Endowment for Scholarship Aid</i>	\$	100,000
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Washington, D.C.		
<i>Trustee Training Program</i>		15,000
Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia		
<i>Unrestricted Gift for Development Program</i>		50,000
Carnegie Institute, Department of the Museum Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Powdermill Nature Reserve Operating Funds</i>		62,500
Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Professional Study for the Development of the School of Urban Affairs</i>	\$	20,000
<i>Transportation Research Institute</i>	<u>300,000</u>	320,000
Chatham College-Pittsburgh Council on Public Education, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Public Education Commission</i>		7,500
The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina		
<i>Endowment for Faculty Support</i>		50,000
Committee for Economic Development New York, New York		
<i>Operating Funds</i>		35,000
Community College of Allegheny County Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Homewood-Brushton Neighborhood College Center</i>	100,000	
<i>Scholarship Aid</i>	<u>30,000</u>	130,000
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York		
<i>Conference on World Crisis in Education</i>	10,000	
<i>Veterinary Virus Research Fund</i>	<u>50,000</u>	60,000
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania		
<i>Library Building Fund</i>		50,000

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	
<i>Fellowship Program</i>	\$ 40,000
Franklin & Marshall College Lancaster, Pennsylvania	
<i>Laboratory Facilities and Equipment</i>	250,000
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	
<i>Pennsylvania Hall Restoration Fund</i>	50,000
Independent Schools Talent Research Program New York, New York	
<i>Scholarship Aid</i>	30,000
Interuniversity Communications Council, Inc. Ann Arbor, Michigan	
<i>EDUCOM Project</i>	25,000
The Japan-America Scholarship Fund, Tokyo, Japan	
<i>Student Aid & Educational Research</i>	20,000
Joint Council on Economic Education New York, New York	
<i>Operating Fund</i>	50,000
Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania	
<i>Unrestricted Gift for Development Program</i>	50,000
Kiskiminetas Springs School, Saltsburg, Pennsylvania	
<i>Unrestricted Gift for Development Program</i>	50,000
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio	
<i>Unrestricted Gift for Development Program</i>	50,000
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.	
<i>Auditorium Building Fund</i>	50,000
National Association of Educational Broadcasters Washington, D.C.	
<i>Operating Funds</i>	10,000
National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C.	
<i>Ranger Rick Program</i>	75,000
Negro Educational Emergency Drive Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Scholarship Fund</i>	225,000

The Oceanic Foundation, Waimanalo, Hawaii		
<i>Marine Research Program</i>	\$	200,000
PMC Colleges, Chester, Pennsylvania		
<i>Library Building Fund</i>		50,000
Pittsburgh Public Schools System		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Film Project</i>	\$	20,000
<i>Community Summer School Project</i>		150,000
Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Greensburg Campus Development Program</i>		250,000
Rachelwood Wildlife Research Preserve		
New Florence, Pennsylvania		
<i>Research & Development Program</i>		600,000
Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania		
<i>Student Center Building</i>		150,000
Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania		
<i>Unrestricted Gift for Development Program</i>		100,000
Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut		
<i>Life Sciences Building</i>		100,000
United Negro College Fund of Pittsburgh		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Support of Negro Colleges & Universities</i>		10,000
The University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee		
<i>Science Building</i>		25,000
Western Pennsylvania Council on Economic		
Education, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Development of Economic Teaching Materials</i>		4,000
West Virginia Wesleyan College		
Buckhannon, West Virginia		
<i>Science Center</i>		50,000
Winchester-Thurston School		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Building Fund</i>		25,000
<i>Total Education and Research</i>		<u>\$3,589,000</u>

Social Services

National Urban League, Inc.

“WE WILL NO LONGER be only the bridge between two worlds; rather, we will work to bring the two worlds together: rich and poor; black and white; slum-dweller and government bureaucrat. Instead of helping to speak for the oppressed, the Urban League will now become an instrument for the oppressed.”

This is the objective of the New Thrust of the National Urban League. It is a separate program that parallels traditional aims of the Urban League, a charitable and educational organization founded in 1910.

The Urban League under Executive Director Whitney M. Young, Jr., traditionally has worked to bring opportunity to poor and disadvantaged Negro Americans. Now, through New Thrust, it strives to build internal strength and power among the poor by designing programs to solve specific urban problems.

After evaluating problems and their capacities for bringing about meaningful social change, the League's 93 local affiliates initiate programs to carry the New Thrust concept into their local communities. Seventy-five per cent of the annual \$2-million budget assigned to New Thrust activities goes to support the local proposals. The remainder is used to employ a technical and research staff, at regional and national levels, that helps local leaders implement their programs.

Part of the Foundation's grant is for establishment of a "street academy" by the Urban League of Pittsburgh. This part of the New Thrust program is designed to help youths who have dropped out of the formal educational system. The "street academy" or "storefront school," as developed successfully in New York City, is an unstructured educational institution operating in the community it serves. The teachers are selected for their special understanding of the problems of their pupils and their ability to deal sympathetically with those problems. Some are educators, others are social workers, drop-outs who have made good, and natural group leaders. The

ratio of teacher to pupil is as close to one-to-one as possible. The primary goal is to give these young people a sense of self-worth, draw them back into the world of formal, structured education, and make them members of a responsible society. A secondary goal is to produce young people trained and willing to make a wider, similar contribution to the problems of the generation a few years younger than they.

New Thrust will try to involve the Negro middle class in the problems of the poor and to stimulate cooperation within the black community. It is hoped that responsible and constructive leadership will result from this interaction, and that relations between the races will be improved.

“Street Academies,” or “Store Front Schools,” are a new means used by the National Urban League to start young drop-outs back into the

world of formal education. Successful in New York City, the first Street Academy will open in Pittsburgh in 1969.



Goodwill Industries of Pittsburgh

GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF PITTSBURGH has 200 collection boxes in the Allegheny County area, and the organization's trucks often are seen on City streets and suburban roads.

The materials collected make it possible for Goodwill Industries to give employment to more than 500 people—among them the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, some hard core unemployed, and others not suited for competitive employment. At Goodwill's South Side facility, these workers repair, renovate, and renew furniture, clothing, bicycles, household appliances and whatever else can be sold in Goodwill's retail outlets located around the city. The organization also has a commercial division that contracts with local and Western Pennsylvania companies to produce such products as buttons and pillow cases, printed products and engraved signs.

All the clients of Goodwill Industries are under the supervision of a professional staff that includes members from the disciplines of psychology, social work and rehabilitation counselling. After psychological and vocational testing, evaluation in various work areas assists the clients to experience conditions similar to those of competitive industry.

Permanent employment was found for about 100 persons last year. The organization also worked with mental hospitals in returning long-time institutionalized patients to society, able to earn their own way. Goodwill also cooperates with the Urban League in a management development training program, and with the Pittsburgh public schools in half-day training for mentally retarded children. These and other services are performed by Goodwill Industries in its efforts to rehabilitate those who need its specialized help.

The headquarters and plant of the organization is a six-story structure on Carson Street in Pittsburgh. This large building made it possible for Goodwill to expand its sheltered workshop, its com-

mercial division and its program of social services. Additional funds were required to complete the remodelling and equipping of the newly acquired building.

Staff and workers of Goodwill Industries of Pittsburgh are proud of their new six-story building on Pittsburgh's South Side. In January, 1969, the unit scored a high 89 per

cent on an in-depth evaluation made by its parent organization. Here one of the expert permanent employees works on a contract for a plastic sign engraving.



The Salvation Army

FOR MORE than forty years, the Salvation Army's Camp Allegheny near Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, has been providing camp experiences for underprivileged children and vacation programs for senior citizens, young musicians, Boy Scouts, homemakers and other groups. The Camp welcomes campers of all religious, racial and ethnic backgrounds. Each year it serves about 3,000 persons as resident campers.

Where possible, fees are charged. Annual deficits, however, are met through Salvation Army budgets and United Funds in communities throughout Western Pennsylvania.

To meet the increasing demand for more summer camping facilities and to improve the health and safety standards of the camp, a rehabilitation program was necessary. This required a fund-raising campaign with a goal of more than half a million dollars. The effort was successful. A new Conference Center has been built at the camp, 20 new cabins constructed, and new water and sewage systems installed.

Camp Allegheny now is a year-round operation. The large new Conference Center can accommodate 100 people in residence, and includes a new kitchen and a dining room which seats 800 persons. It is in constant wintertime use for retreats, conferences, meetings and by groups interested in winter sports. Boy Scouts from all over the area use the site for winter camp-outs.

Camp Allegheny is now a modern and functional operation, and one prepared to serve the special needs of the Western Pennsylvania area for many years to come.



Through a half-million-dollar rehabilitation program, the Salvation Army has converted a 42-year-old summer facility into a full-fledged, year-round camp. In the mood-filled

picture above, young campers fish for trout and pickerel in Slippery Rock Creek. Below, Tiny and Lonny proudly hold up their collages for inspection and judging.



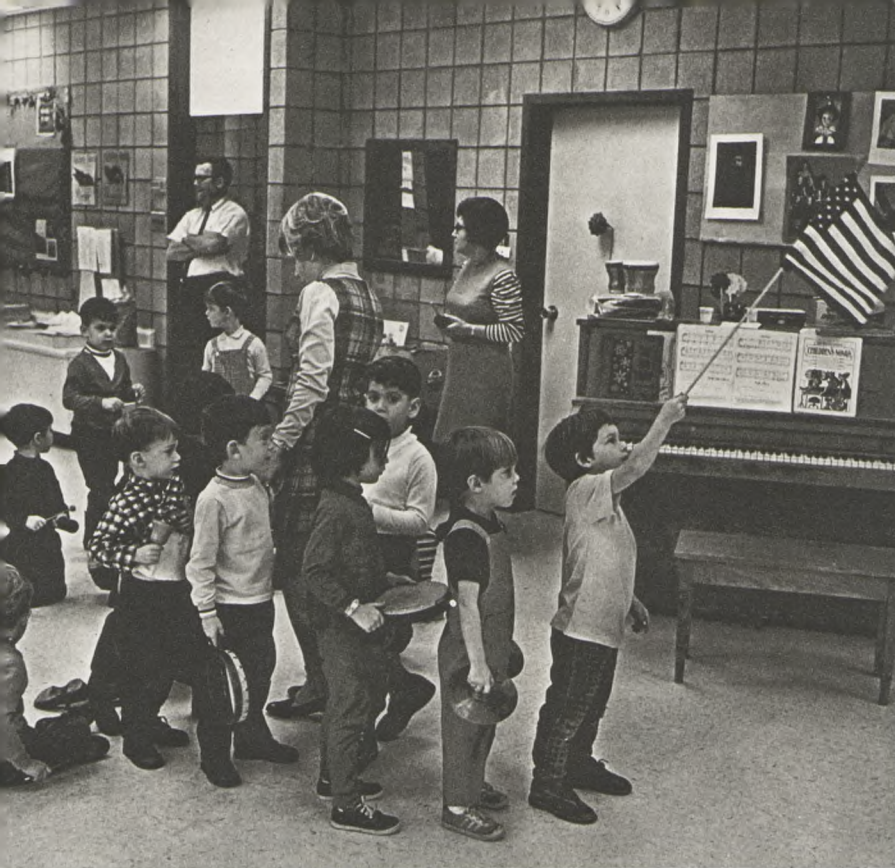
Young Men and Young Women's Hebrew Association and Irene Kaufmann Centers

THE YOUNG MEN and Women's Hebrew Association and the Irene Kaufmann Settlement were both organized in the early 1900's. The YM&WHA is located on Bellefield Avenue and has become the cultural and adult education center of the Jewish community. The IKS was established on Center Avenue in the Hill District to serve the social welfare needs of thousands of immigrants arriving from Eastern Europe.

In 1959 the Settlement moved into a new building in Squirrel Hill and changed its corporate name to Irene Kaufmann Center. The two organizations merged in 1961 in order to provide more efficient and economical service.

Now the merged organization has three new facilities for the children, youth and older adults of Allegheny County: a community center on North Negley Avenue, completed and in use; a day camp and family recreation park on 101 acres in Monroeville under construction and to be opened the summer of 1969; and an overnight country camp on 650 acres in Fayette County near the town of Normalville, also under construction, to be opened at a later date.

Plans also call for major basic repairs to the YM&WHA building and some improvements to the Center in Squirrel Hill.



Cultural and recreational activities for children, adults and in-betweens are planned and programmed at the Irene Kaufmann East End Community Center. The new facility, a branch

of the merged Irene Kaufmann Center and the YM & YWHA, was completed in 1968. Shown here are scenes from the Pre-School Program and a social group for elders.



Vocational Rehabilitation Center of Allegheny County

THE WORD *work* is one of the master words in medicine. To be unable to work is to be ill or handicapped, and a burden on one's family and society. The Vocational Rehabilitation Center of Allegheny County since 1927 has been teaching the emotionally disabled, the physically handicapped and the mentally retarded how to work. It has been converting community liabilities into working people, adding to the reservoir of manpower, creating taxpayers and consumers.

The Center has more job orders from County business and industry than it can fill. At the same time, there are many unemployed, disabled people who could be rehabilitated to fill these jobs if additional rehabilitation facilities were available.

To meet this need, the Center last year launched a campaign to raise more than \$1 million in the community. This and a matching federal grant are being used for the construction of a new building. These facilities will make it possible to serve 2,500 handicapped people annually—double the number now being helped. The Foundation's grant was the largest single private contribution.

The Center was founded in 1927 for people in need of special training because of physical or mental impairments. Over the years, other professional services and techniques were introduced to provide the evaluation, counselling and training programs needed to make the Center most effective in aiding all those in the county requiring special help.

More than seventy community agencies now refer persons to the Center. In 1968, 1200 were served by the Center. The average patient age is 24. One third of the patients are physically disabled, one third are recovering from psychiatric problems, and one third are mentally retarded. In 1968, 261 of those trained at the Center found satisfactory employment. Many others were placed in training situations where employment is assured on completion of the course.



Early in 1970, the Vocational Rehabilitation Center of Allegheny County, nationally recognized as one of the country's finest agencies for testing and training handicapped

persons, will move into a new headquarters building. It is erecting a two-and-a-half-story structure of contemporary design in the 1300-block of Forbes Avenue.

This is a substantial accomplishment, but much more is needed. During the next few years, those requiring vocational rehabilitation services will include 20,000 mentally disabled persons discharged from mental hospitals, 12,000 retarded youths leaving the public schools, and thousands of persons physically disabled because of disease or accidents. Only through a program of services such as that offered by the Vocational Rehabilitation Center can those people be helped.

The Center's new building is now under construction in the 1300 block of Forbes Avenue. It is expected to be ready for occupancy in January of 1970. It will be a two-story structure and include a 34-bed dormitory for those patients who live too far away to travel daily, or for those who need a totally supervised living program during rehabilitation. In addition to evaluation of work skills, actual work experience in the Center, and counselling, other functions of the Center will include medical, psychiatric, psychological, social and remedial services.



Greater Pittsburgh Guild for the Blind

MOST OF THOSE who are served by the Greater Pittsburgh Guild for the Blind are people who have become blind in adult life as a result of disease or accident. They must be helped to face the problems involved in blindness and to gain the confidence needed to overcome those problems. For congenitally blind adults, help also must be offered that will enable them to attain more useful mental representations of the common objects in their environment.

The Guild is offering a fifteen-week course to 96 adults a year at the Guild's new headquarters in Bridgeville, Pennsylvania. The instruction ranges from teaching of the abacus and the use of audio instruction devices, to braille, handwriting, household mechanics, mobility, and typewriting. The purpose of the course is to help the blind almost to see. Another of the Guild's programs is the education of professional and lay people on how best to cope with the problems of the blind.

The Guild was founded in 1959 as a privately controlled, non-sectarian, non-profit charitable and educational organization. It formerly was located on Centre Avenue in Pittsburgh. Its move to a new building in Bridgeville has doubled its capability to serve the blind of Pittsburgh and the tri-state area.

In its new quarters, the Vocational Rehabilitation Center will serve 2,500 handicapped persons annually, or double its present capacity, helping them to become self-supporting and productive members of society.

Polish Falcons of America

THE POLISH FALCON summer camp at Portersville, Pennsylvania, is adjacent to McConnell's Mill State Park and is wholly surrounded by State property. Here, each summer, some 300 children from the tri-state area between the ages of seven and thirteen, most of them from city homes, enjoy cultural and recreational programs oriented to outdoor living and physical fitness.

The cost to the camper is very small and many are subsidized by local Falcon nests. The camp is open to all children without regard to nationality, religion or color.

Because of the primitive nature of the structures, the camping season, except for weekend sessions, is limited to six weeks. With the additions and improvements planned for the 1969 season, the number of children able to attend will be three times greater.

George Junior Republic in Pennsylvania

THIS ORGANIZATION was founded in 1909 as a privately operated non-profit correctional institution for delinquent boys between the ages of nine and nineteen. The name was changed in May, 1968, from Pennsylvania Junior Republic Association.

There are 350 boys in residence, placed there by the juvenile courts and children's agencies from fifty counties in Pennsylvania and from other states.

Recently the George Junior Republic constructed a \$375,000 administration and treatment building and converted its former office facility into classrooms to provide the additional space needed for the educational programs.

The next building project to be undertaken is the construction of a thirty-four-bed infirmary which is badly needed to replace an overcrowded eight-bed facility now in use. Construction on the new infirmary is scheduled to begin in the Spring of 1969.

Youth Guidance, Inc.

THE LONELINESS of youth, complicated by the lack of parental counselling and real evidence of care, can produce a young child without respect for himself, without regard for others, and without incentive to change. This frequently is at the heart of the juvenile delinquent.

Youth Guidance, Inc. was organized in 1964. Its purpose is to bring responsible adult men and women into a personal relationship with a boy or girl who is in need of adult friendship and guidance, to help them escape or overcome juvenile delinquency. Pittsburgh's Juvenile Court, the police department and social agencies assign young people between eleven and sixteen to Youth Guidance, often in lieu of placing the children in an institution. The men and women who volunteer to work with the young people are carefully screened, trained by staff workers, and then matched with the kind of child and problem for which they can best offer help. Youth Guidance worked with 514 young people in 1968. Of these cases, there was intensive work with 125. Juvenile Court Judges highly commend the Youth Guidance program.

One of a number of other Youth Guidance activities is its summer camping program. Last year 389 boys and girls attended six-day or ten-day camp sessions at Raccoon Creek State Park.

About seventy volunteers are engaged in the program, and others have been waiting to take part. The Foundation's grant was for the purpose of enlisting the additional staff workers required to train and counsel the volunteers.

The Foundation made the following grants in the field of Social Services in the three years 1966-1968:

Alexandra Guild House, Dublin, Ireland		
<i>Operating Funds</i>	\$	25,000
Allegheny Union Baptist Association Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Apartments for the Elderly</i>		60,000
The Animal Rescue League of Pittsburgh, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Development Project</i>		30,000
Children's Home of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Building Fund</i>		100,000
The Clean Community Association, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Homewood-Brushton Litter Removal Program</i>		30,000
George Junior Republic in Pennsylvania Grove City, Pennsylvania		
<i>Building Fund for Infirmary</i>		100,000
Goodwill Industries of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Remodel and Equip Headquarters Building</i>		100,000
The Greater Pittsburgh Guild for the Blind Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Building Fund</i>		25,000
Grubstake, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Headquarters Building</i>	\$	25,000
<i>Operating Program</i>	15,000	40,000
Hill Cultural Center, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Hill District Youth Program</i>		45,000
Hill House Association, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Neighborhood Multi-Purpose Facility</i>		200,000
The Home for Aged Protestants Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Home Improvements</i>		15,000

Blind: Vision Rehab

The Home for the Aged of Westmoreland County Greensburg, Pennsylvania		
<i>Addition to Home</i>		\$ 25,000
Hunt Servants Benefit Foundation Boston, Massachusetts		
<i>Endowment Fund</i>		5,000
John Henry Johnson Youth Foundation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Camp Acquisition</i>	\$11,000	
<i>Camp Operation</i>	<u>14,000</u>	25,000
Louise Child Care Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Building Fund</i>		25,000
National Council on Crime & Delinquency New York, New York		
<i>Western Pennsylvania Committee</i>		2,500
National Urban League, Inc., New York, New York		
<i>New Thrust Program</i>		450,000
Pittsburgh Baptist Association Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Southwestern Pennsylvania Baptist Church Camp</i>		50,000
Polish Falcons of America, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Camp Improvement</i>		50,000
Recording for the Blind, Inc., New York, New York		
<i>Master Tape Program</i>		100,000
The Salvation Army, Latrobe, Pennsylvania		
<i>Headquarters Building Fund</i>		10,000
The Salvation Army, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Camp Allegheny Development Program</i>		100,000
South Dougherty Community Center, Inc. Albany, Georgia		
<i>Addition to William C. Potter Memorial Building</i>		25,000
United Fund of Allegheny County Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Operating Program</i>		226,000

Lifers work

Vocational Rehabilitation Center of Allegheny County Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Headquarters Building</i>	\$ 200,000
Young Life, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Staff Additions</i>	18,000
Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Detached Worker Program</i>	50,000
Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association and Irene Kaufmann Centers Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Unrestricted Gift for Development Program</i>	100,000
Youth Guidance, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Program Expansion</i>	25,000
<i>Total Social Services</i>	<u>\$2,256,500</u>

Health and Medicine

Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center

THE PITTSBURGH Child Guidance Center was established in 1931 to provide psychiatric services for children under the age of eighteen who live in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County; to train professional personnel; to conduct research; and to promote mental hygiene in the community. The Center constitutes the core of the child psychiatry program of the University of Pittsburgh's School of Medicine.

The Center is now supplementing its service and training functions by developing a major new research program. A multidisciplinary Research Center in Child Psychiatry is being developed that will focus upon formulating techniques for recognition of mental health disorders during the first two years of life. This will provide the basis for concentrated intervention and treatment before the disorders become crippling and perhaps irremediable.

Developmental studies will focus particularly upon the schizophrenic disorders and the effects of poverty. In addition, assessment of treatment approaches to children's mental health disorders will also be pursued.

The Research Center will occupy 11,000 square feet at the Child Guidance Center. It will provide a facility for training additional qualified professional people who, in view of the growing needs for the study of treatment of mental health disorders in children, are in critically short supply.

A main purpose of the Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center is the early diagnosis of emotionally disturbed children and treatment before the disorders become crippling and perhaps irremediable. Psychiatrists discover a child's fears, aggressions and desires by observing his actions in play and his responses to situations in pictures.



Freedom House Enterprise, Inc.

FREEDOM HOUSE ENTERPRISE, INC. is a new economic force for Pittsburgh's depressed neighborhoods. Its primary objective is to establish viable businesses and services in Negro areas that will offer jobs and job training programs. It is a non-profit corporation established in 1967 whose board is comprised of people from many backgrounds representing Negro and white neighborhoods and members of professional associations and institutions in Pittsburgh.

One of the projects of FHE is an on-the-job para-medical training program. At the center of the program is a basic curriculum for ambulance attendants. This is a 32-week course which consists of lectures; in-hospital and field training; and instruction in anatomy, physiology, nursing, inhalation therapy, obstetrics, pharmacology, ethics, and recordkeeping. Several other standard short courses are included, such as American Red Cross Standard and Advanced First Aid, the Pennsylvania Ambulance Training Program, the Pennsylvania Heart Association Cardio-Pulmonary-Respiratory Course, and the Pennsylvania State Police Defensive Driving Course.

FHE believes this program to be the only one of its kind in the country. It is a model, therefore, for the development of new career fields particularly suited to the situations of many currently under-employed men.

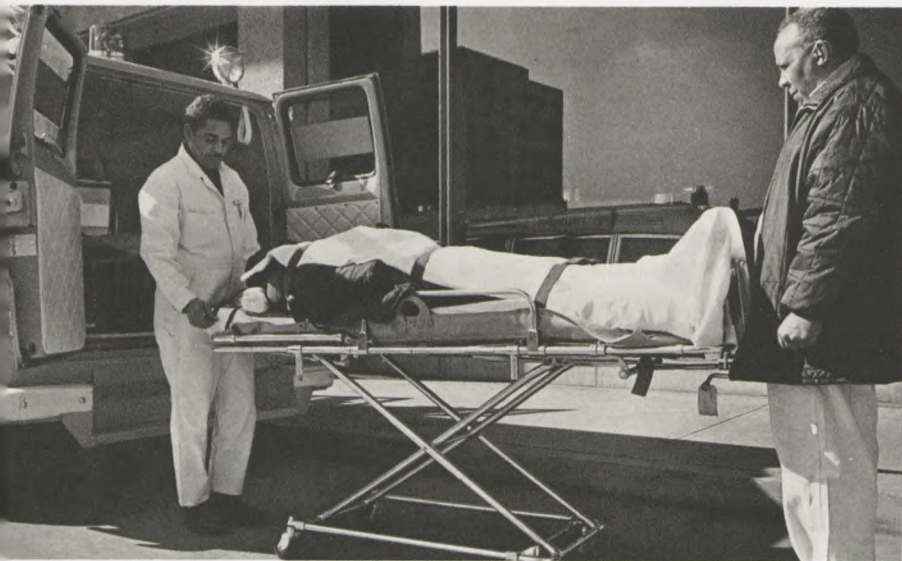
The career potentials are good for those corpsmen who are following their intensive in-hospital training by experience as ambulance operatives. The shortage of physicians and the increasing dependence on ancillary health workers presents excellent opportunities for specifically trained and experienced persons.

Recruits for the program have come from the depressed economic sectors of the City. Their service to depressed neighborhoods is an important step toward correcting critical medical transportation deficiencies in certain mid-city poverty neighborhoods. However, to meet further demands for medical transportation and emergency medical care, FHE has found it necessary to add one additional

emergency vehicle and a small medical bus, and to begin a second training program. The twenty who have graduated from the course thus far are hard pressed to man the two life-support vehicles in use twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

The FHE program has demonstrated the advantages of emergency-care transportation systems manned by professionally trained para-medics. The organization is confident of continued support that will permit it to expand the program. The importance of the services it already performs has been recognized by the City of Pittsburgh.

One of the activities of Freedom House Enterprises, a non-profit, predominantly Negro institution, is providing emergency medical transportation in certain mid-city poverty areas in Pittsburgh. At the same time, trainees are given a 32-week para-medical training course as ambulance attendants. The FHE dispatching center is in Presbyterian-University Hospital in Oakland.



Central Blood Bank of Pittsburgh

THERE IS NEVER enough blood to meet the demand. In Allegheny County 32,000 people donated 50,000 pints in 1968. This represented a great increase in donors since 1951, when the Central Blood Bank was established and 4,766 pints were given. The need, however, keeps increasing faster than the donations.

Many who give their blood are regular contributors who donate far above what is required under the Blood Bank's plans for family protection. They are housewives, nurses, attorneys, businessmen and laborers—all kinds of people who have found how easy and gratifying it is to give their blood to someone else who is sure to need it.

The Central Blood Bank serves 85 hospitals in Allegheny County and the tri-state area. It supplies all blood requirements for its 18 member hospitals, including all the major hospitals in Pittsburgh.

The Central Blood Bank has expanded four times at its present location and no further expansion there is possible. The physical needs of the Central Blood Bank, however, continue to expand, because of the variety of plans that can insure individuals or families a supply of blood if it is needed, and because of the cooperation of many companies, churches and other organizations. If the Blood Bank was to adequately meet the growing need for its services, a new location had to be found.

Under construction now is a three-and-a-half-floor addition on top of the Child Guidance Center building on DeSoto Street in Pittsburgh. It is a functionally designed addition of 17,500 square feet that will accommodate laboratories and blood storage facilities adequate to meet the requirements of the Central Blood Bank for many years to come.



To meet the growing requirements of the vital community service it renders, the Central Blood Bank of Pittsburgh needed more room in a new location. It is building a \$1,500,000 addition (three and a half floors, 17,500 square feet) atop the present Child Guidance Center on DeSoto Street. The Bank supplies some 50,000 units annually to 85 hospitals in the tri-state area.

Allegheny General Hospital Department of Radiation Therapy

MORE THAN 500 new patients are treated for cancer each year at Allegheny General Hospital's Department of Radiation Therapy. Now, under a plan developed by the Hospital Planning Association, Allegheny General has been designated as the Teaching/Regional Hospital for a group of community hospitals in the Northwest section of Allegheny County including St. John's, Divine Providence, Sewickley, Passavant, Ohio Valley, and Suburban General. To accommodate its own expanding needs and those expected from the smaller hospitals it will serve, Allegheny General Hospital has developed a five-year development program for new construction and equipment, and an enlarged research, training and clinical program.

The expanded facilities will include a new Department of Radiation Therapy. When completed, it will offer the most extensive research, training and clinical services available in the tri-state area for the treatment of cancer by radiation therapy. Construction of the four-story addition to the Hospital will begin in June of 1969.

Serenity Farms, Inc.

THE 100-ACRE TRACT of land near Hickory, Pennsylvania, looks like any other farm, but to many rehabilitated alcoholics, Serenity Farms, Inc., is a haven where productive and purposeful lives are pieced together.

As a home for recovering alcoholics, the farm is a place where defeated men can get away from the noise, the pressures and the loneliness of the city. The cause of each individual's alcoholism is investigated and a pattern for productive, sober living is established.

Founded in April, 1966, the program first operated from two former residences in the uptown section of Pittsburgh. During the first year, more than 500 men were counselled, guided and treated through the various professional agencies of the city.

The farm in Washington County was opened in June, 1967. Buildings were refurnished and a five-acre lake was built. The majority of the hundreds of men who have been residents of the farm have achieved sobriety and a successful re-entry into society. Eighty-five per cent of the guests are referred to the farm by agencies and institutions.

Constant companionship, a variety of work and recreation activities, personal counselling and group discussions make up the treatment of the farm. After the subject's complete withdrawal from alcohol, the program is aimed at giving the man self-respect and the courage and ability to face the problems of everyday life.

A number of clergymen, businessmen, psychologists, social workers, physicians, educators and other professionals visit the farm regularly for individual and group therapy sessions, and to provide employment assistance and other help that residents of the farm need to re-enter society.

The Foundation has joined with many Pittsburgh businesses, civic groups, institutions, corporations and individuals in supporting this non-affiliated, non-profit organization.

Westmoreland County Mental Health Association

IN 1966, the Westmoreland County Mental Health Association, with the Foundation's assistance, established the first outpatient clinic of its kind in the County. The Latrobe Area Hospital supplied necessary physical accommodations, and the County contributed toward its operating costs.

About 175 patients a month are now receiving professional psychiatric and psychological care at the Latrobe clinic. Another 30 to 40 persons are counselled each month. These, although not patients themselves, are in some way intimately involved with the patients.

Thanks to the success of the original program, a new mental health facility is now being built by the Latrobe Area Hospital with federal and other funds. Staffed by personnel of Westmoreland County Mental Health Clinics, Inc., the facility will provide inpatient, outpatient, partial hospitalization, emergency and consultation services. It will meet all basic requirements for a community mental health center.

The new facility is designed to serve residents of eastern Westmoreland County, but until another center is constructed, it will serve the entire county.

The clinic at Latrobe Area Hospital is the first of several planned for the County by the Association. Operating expenditures are to be shared by the State and the County under the Pennsylvania Mental Health Act.

The Foundation made the following grants in the field of Health and Medicine in the three years 1966-1968:

Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Radiation Therapy Building Fund</i>	\$ 250,000
Allegheny Valley Hospital	
Natrona Heights, Pennsylvania	
<i>Hospital Addition</i>	25,000
Butler County Memorial Hospital	
Butler, Pennsylvania	
<i>Hospital Addition</i>	100,000
Central Blood Bank of Pittsburgh	
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>New Headquarters Building</i>	75,000
Craig House—Technoma Workshop	
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Operating Funds</i>	25,000
Freedom House Enterprises, Inc.	
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Ambulance Service Equipment</i>	50,000
Grayson Foundation, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky	
<i>Research Program for Infectious Diseases</i>	25,000
Harrisburg, Hospital, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	
<i>Hospital Addition</i>	100,000
Holmes House, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Repair Fund</i>	25,000
Jeannette District Memorial Hospital	
Jeannette, Pennsylvania	
<i>Hospital Addition</i>	100,000
Maple Avenue Hospital, DuBois, Pennsylvania	
<i>Modernization Program</i>	25,000
Pennsylvania Mental Health, Inc.	
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	
<i>Statewide Program for Disturbed Children</i>	15,000
Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital, Albany, Georgia	
<i>Indigent Care Program</i>	30,000

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Educational Research Center and Day School</i>	
<i>Building Project</i>	\$ 100,000
Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Research Staff Addition</i>	250,000
Serenity Farms, Inc., Washington, Pennsylvania	
<i>Washington County Farm Project</i>	30,000
United Health Foundations, Inc. New York, New York	
<i>National Leadership Development Program</i>	25,000
United Mental Health Services of Allegheny County, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Public School Teacher Training Program</i>	25,000
Western Pennsylvania Council on Drug Abuse Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Narcotic Treatment Program</i>	25,000
✓ Westmoreland County Mental Health Association, Inc., Latrobe, Pennsylvania	
<i>Latrobe Mental Health Clinic</i>	50,000
<i>Total Health and Medicine</i>	<u>\$1,350,000</u>

Religion

Religion

TWELVE GRANTS totaling \$480,000 were made to religious organizations during the years covered by this Report.

The First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh received \$200,000 towards constructing and equipping a Conference Center Building at the Church Camp near Ligonier, Pennsylvania. The new building, a completely winterized stone lodge, replaces a frame structure condemned as a fire hazard.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh received \$200,000 to provide continuing support in the form of endowment income, for the Bishop's Fund of the Diocese. This Fund, established by Bishop Austin Pardue in 1948, has been used to strengthen the work of mission churches of the Diocese in the industrial and mining communities throughout the Pittsburgh area.

Washington National Cathedral, Washington, D.C., received \$25,000 as a contribution to its campaign to raise \$5,000,000 with which to construct a west tower of the Cathedral in memory of Sir Winston Churchill.

The Fort Palmer Presbyterian Church, Fort Palmer, Pennsylvania, the oldest active church in the Ligonier Valley (founded 1780), received a \$5,000 grant towards construction of a church steeple and purchase of a small carillon. Following completion of the work in the summer of 1968, the congregation installed a system of flood lighting for evening services (see picture).

Mark of a place of worship and symbol of religious faith is the new church steeple, cross and carillon of the Fort Palmer Presbyterian Church, oldest active church in Ligonier Valley.



The Foundation made the following grants in the field of Religion in the three years 1966-1968:

Covenant United Presbyterian Church Ligonier, Pennsylvania	
<i>Educational Building Fund</i>	\$ 10,000
First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Ligonier Camp & Conference Center Project</i>	200,000
Fort Palmer Presbyterian Church Fort Palmer, Pennsylvania	
<i>Building Fund for Church Steeple</i>	5,000
Kregar Community Church, Stahlstown, Pennsylvania	
<i>Community Center Project</i>	3,000
Mount Airy Missionary Baptist Church Newton, Georgia	
<i>Building & Repair Fund</i>	5,000
Oak Grove Church of Christ, Ligonier, Pennsylvania	
<i>Mortgage & Furnishing Fund</i>	5,000
✓ Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Bishop's Fund Endowment</i>	200,000
St. Matthew Missionary Baptist Church Newton, Georgia	
<i>Building Fund</i>	2,000
St. Paul Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Mortgage Fund</i>	10,000
St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church Ligonier, Pennsylvania	
<i>Repair & Renovation Fund</i>	5,000
St. Raymond's Roman Catholic Church Melcroft, Pennsylvania	
<i>Building Fund</i>	10,000
Washington National Cathedral, Washington, D.C.	
<i>Winston Churchill Memorial Tower Project</i>	25,000
<i>Total Religion</i>	<u>\$ 480,000</u>

*Statistical
Tables*

Table I: Grants Paid by Years

YEAR	AMOUNT	YEAR	AMOUNT	YEAR	AMOUNT
1968	\$ 3,456,900	1960	\$ 1,475,220	1952	\$ 1,462,840
1967	3,577,000	1959	2,168,269	1951	267,995
1966	3,333,601	1958	2,903,300	1950	273,516
1965	3,320,250	1957	2,262,046	1949	283,735
1964	2,819,500	1956	1,177,177	1948	235,935
1963	2,521,900	1955	781,050	1947	117,525
1962	2,600,012	1954	1,694,950		
1961	3,175,345	1953	470,150		
				Total	<u>\$40,378,216</u>

Table II: Geographical Distribution of Grants Paid

To Institutions and Organizations		
In Pittsburgh.....	64 per cent	<u>\$25,682,019</u>
In Western Pennsylvania		
(Including Pittsburgh).....	85 per cent	34,208,566
Outside Western Pennsylvania.....	15 per cent	<u>6,169,650</u>
		<u>\$40,378,216</u>

Table III: Cumulative Summary of Appropriations

FROM INCEPTION, NOVEMBER 14, 1947, TO DECEMBER 31, 1968,
BY MAJOR FIELDS OF INTEREST

	1947-1965	1966-1968	TOTAL
Civic and Cultural.....	\$ 4,044,179	\$ 4,045,318	\$ 8,089,497
Education and Research.....	19,389,226	3,589,000	22,978,226
Social Services.....	1,292,310	2,256,500	3,548,810
Health and Medicine.....	5,777,225	1,350,000	7,127,225
Religion.....	1,149,775	480,000	1,629,775
	<u>\$31,652,715</u>	<u>\$11,720,818</u>	<u>\$43,373,533</u>

*Statement of
Appropriations
and Grants Paid*

	DEC. 31, 1965 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1966 TO DEC. 31, 1968 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID
ACTION-Housing, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	\$ 20,000	\$ 42,500	\$ 62,500	---
Alaska, University of Fairbanks, Alaska.....	---	100,000	100,000	---
Alexandra Guild House Dublin, Ireland.....	---	25,000	25,000	---
Allegheny Conference on Community Development Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	224,500	224,500	---
Allegheny General Hospital Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	250,000	125,000	\$ 125,000
Allegheny Union Baptist Association Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	60,000	60,000	---
Allegheny Valley Hospital Natrona Heights, Pennsylvania.....	---	25,000	25,000	---
American Wind Symphony Orchestra Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	25,000	25,000	---
The Animal Rescue League of Pittsburgh, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	30,000	30,000	---
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges Washington, D.C.....	---	15,000	10,000	5,000
The Atlantic Council of the United States, Inc. Washington, D.C.....	---	50,000	50,000	---
Bethany College Bethany, West Virginia.....	---	50,000	50,000	---
Butler County Memorial Hospital Butler, Pennsylvania.....	---	100,000	100,000	---
Carnegie Institute, Department of the Museum Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	680,000	62,500	512,500	230,000
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	100,000	100,000	---
Carnegie-Mellon University Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	320,000	320,000	---

	DEC. 31, 1965 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1966 TO DEC. 31, 1968 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID
Central Blood Bank of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	---
Chatham College-Pittsburgh Council on Public Education Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	7,500	7,500	---
Children's Home of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	100,000	100,000	---
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	\$ 15,000	---	15,000	---
The Citadel Charleston, South Carolina.....	---	50,000	50,000	---
Civic Light Opera Association of Greater Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	10,000	45,000	55,000	---
The Clean Community Association, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	30,000	15,000	\$ 15,000
Committee for Economic Development New York, New York.....	---	35,000	25,000	10,000
Community College of Allegheny County Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	130,000	130,000	---
Cornell University Ithaca, New York.....	---	60,000	60,000	---
Coro Foundation San Francisco, California.....	---	50,000	50,000	---
Council on Foundations, Inc. New York, New York.....	---	50,000	50,000	---
Covenant United Presbyterian Church Ligonier, Pennsylvania.....	---	10,000	10,000	---
Craig House—Technoma Workshop Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	25,000	25,000	---
Crusade for Freedom New York, New York.....	---	20,000	20,000	---
Derry, Borough of Derry, Pennsylvania.....	20,000	---	20,000	---
Dickinson College Carlisle, Pennsylvania.....	---	50,000	50,000	---

	DEC. 31, 1965 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1966 TO DEC. 31, 1968 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	---	\$ 40,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	200,000	200,000	---
Fort Ligonier Memorial Foundation Ligonier, Pennsylvania	\$ 100,000	479,101	479,101	100,000
Fort Palmer Presbyterian Church Fort Palmer, Pennsylvania	---	5,000	5,000	---
The Foundation Library Center New York, New York	---	75,000	25,000	50,000
Franklin & Marshall College Lancaster, Pennsylvania	---	250,000	250,000	---
Freedom House Enterprises, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
George Junior Republic in Pennsylvania Grove City, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Gettysburg College Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Goodwill Industries of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Graphic Arts Technical Foundation, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Grayson Foundation, Inc. Lexington, Kentucky	---	25,000	25,000	---
The Greater Pittsburgh Guild for the Blind Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Grubstake, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	40,000	40,000	---
Harrisburg Hospital Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Hill Cultural Center, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	45,000	30,000	15,000
Hill House Association Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	200,000	---	200,000

	DEC. 31, 1965 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1966 TO DEC. 31, 1968		DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID
		APPROVED	PAID	
Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	\$ 20,000	---	---	\$ 20,000
Holmes House Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	---
The Home for Aged Protestants Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	15,000	---	15,000
The Home for the Aged of Westmoreland County Greensburg, Pennsylvania.....	---	25,000	25,000	---
The Hospital Council of Western Pennsylvania Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	22,000	---	22,000	---
Hunt Servants Benefit Foundation Boston, Massachusetts.....	---	5,000	5,000	---
Independent Schools Talent Research Program New York, New York.....	---	30,000	10,000	20,000
Interuniversity Communications Council, Inc. Ann Arbor, Michigan.....	---	25,000	25,000	---
The Japan-America Scholarship Fund Tokyo, Japan.....	---	20,000	20,000	---
Jeannette District Memorial Hospital Jeannette, Pennsylvania.....	---	100,000	100,000	---
John Henry Johnson Youth Foundation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	25,000	25,000	---
Joint Council on Economic Education New York, New York.....	---	50,000	20,000	30,000
Juniata College Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.....	---	50,000	50,000	---
Kiskiminetas Springs School Saltsburg, Pennsylvania.....	---	50,000	50,000	---
Kregar Community Church Stahlstown, Pennsylvania.....	---	3,000	3,000	---
Latrobe Area Hospital Latrobe, Pennsylvania.....	400,000	---	300,000	100,000
Ligonier, Borough of Ligonier, Pennsylvania.....	---	1,551,717	193,000	1,358,717

	DEC. 31, 1965 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1966 TO DEC. 31, 1968 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID
Ligonier Valley Historical Society Ligonier, Pennsylvania.....	---	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	---
Ligonier Valley Library Association Ligonier, Pennsylvania.....	---	565,000	560,900	\$ 4,100
Ligonier Volunteer Fire Company Ligonier, Pennsylvania.....	---	5,000	5,000	---
Louise Child Care Center Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	---	25,000	25,000	---
Maple Avenue Hospital DuBois, Pennsylvania.....	---	25,000	25,000	---
Marietta College Marietta, Ohio.....	---	50,000	50,000	---
A Modern Constitution for Pennsylvania, Inc. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.....	---	25,000	25,000	---
The Mon Valley Progress Council North Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania.....	\$ 45,000	---	45,000	---
Mount Airy Missionary Baptist Church Newton, Georgia.....	---	5,000	5,000	---
National Academy of Sciences Washington, D.C.....	---	50,000	50,000	---
National Association of Educational Broadcasters Washington, D.C.....	---	10,000	10,000	---
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. New York, New York.....	100,000	---	75,000	25,000
National Council on Crime & Delinquency New York, New York.....	---	2,500	2,500	---
National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States Washington, D.C.....	50,000	---	50,000	---
The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty Committee for Northern Ireland Belfast, Ireland.....	50,000	---	50,000	---
National Urban League, Inc. New York, New York.....	---	450,000	150,000	300,000

	DEC. 31, 1965 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1966 TO DEC. 31, 1968		DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID
		APPROVED	PAID	
National Wildlife Federation Washington, D.C.	—	\$ 75,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000
Negro Educational Emergency Drive Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	225,000	125,000	100,000
New Florence Community Library New Florence, Pennsylvania	—	25,000	25,000	—
Oak Grove Church of Christ Ligonier, Pennsylvania	—	5,000	5,000	—
The Oceanic Foundation Waimanalo, Hawaii	—	200,000	200,000	—
Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., Eastern Division Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	\$ 10,000	—	—	10,000
Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., Western Division Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	82,500	62,500	20,000
Pennsylvania Mental Health, Inc. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	—	15,000	5,000	10,000
PMC Colleges Chester, Pennsylvania	—	50,000	50,000	—
Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital Albany, Georgia	—	30,000	20,000	10,000
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	100,000	100,000	—
Pittsburgh Baptist Association Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	50,000	50,000	—
Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	250,000	150,000	100,000
Pittsburgh, City of Department of Parks and Recreation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	5,000	5,000	—
Pittsburgh Communications Foundation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	15,000	7,500	7,500

	DEC. 31,	JAN. 1, 1966 TO		DEC. 31,
	1965	DEC. 31, 1968		1968
	UNPAID	APPROVED	PAID	UNPAID
Pittsburgh Council for International Visitors Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	---
Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Pittsburgh Playhouse School of the Theater Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	\$ 100,000	---	100,000	---
Pittsburgh Public Schools System Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	170,000	170,000	---
The Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	60,000	40,000	\$ 20,000
Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	250,000	250,000	---
Polish Falcons of America Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	200,000	200,000	---
Rachelwood Wildlife Research Preserve New Florence, Pennsylvania	---	600,000	600,000	---
Recording for the Blind, Inc. New York, New York	---	100,000	100,000	---
St. Matthew Missionary Baptist Church Newton, Georgia	---	2,000	2,000	---
St. Paul Baptist Church Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	10,000	10,000	---
St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church Ligonier, Pennsylvania	---	5,000	5,000	---
St. Raymond's Roman Catholic Church Melcroft, Pennsylvania	---	10,000	10,000	---
The Salvation Army Latrobe, Pennsylvania	---	10,000	10,000	---
The Salvation Army Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Serenity Farms, Inc. Washington, Pennsylvania	---	30,000	30,000	---
South Dougherty Community Center, Inc. Albany, Georgia	---	25,000	25,000	---

	DEC. 31, 1965 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1966 TO DEC. 31, 1968 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID
Susquehanna University Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania	—	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	—
Thiel College Greenville, Pennsylvania	—	100,000	100,000	—
Three Rivers Improvement and Development Corporation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	5,000	5,000	—
Trinity College Hartford, Connecticut	—	100,000	50,000	\$ 50,000
United Fund of Allegheny County Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	226,000	226,000	—
United Health Foundations, Inc. New York, New York	—	25,000	25,000	—
United Mental Health Services of Allegheny County, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	25,000	25,000	—
United Negro College Fund of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	10,000	10,000	—
The University of the South Sewanee, Tennessee	—	25,000	25,000	—
Urban America, Inc. Washington, D.C.	—	30,000	30,000	—
Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	315,000	315,000	—
Vocational Rehabilitation Center of Allegheny County Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	200,000	200,000	—
Washington National Cathedral Washington, D.C.	—	25,000	25,000	—
Western Pennsylvania Council on Drug Abuse Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	25,000	25,000	—
Western Pennsylvania Council on Economic Education Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	4,000	4,000	—

	DEC. 31, 1965 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1966 TO DEC. 31, 1968 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID
Westmoreland County Mental Health Association, Inc. Latrobe, Pennsylvania	---	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	---
West Virginia Wesleyan College Buckhannon, West Virginia	---	50,000	50,000	---
Winchester-Thurston School Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Young Life, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	18,000	18,000	---
Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association and Irene Kaufmann Centers Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Youth Guidance, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Total	<u>\$1,642,000</u>	<u>\$11,720,818</u>	<u>\$10,367,501</u>	<u>\$2,995,317</u>

*Financial
Statements*

To the Trustees of Richard King Mellon Foundation:

We have examined the statements of net assets and investments in securities of Richard King Mellon Foundation as of December 31, 1968, and the related statement of changes in the fund for the three years then ended and for the period from the Foundation's inception on November 14, 1947 to December 31, 1968. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and included confirmation of the assets held for the Foundation by the Corporate Trustee as of December 31, 1968, such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements mentioned above present fairly the net assets and investments in securities of Richard King Mellon Foundation at December 31, 1968, and the changes in the fund for the three years then ended, and for the period from November 14, 1947 to December 31, 1968, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY

Pittsburgh, Pa.
January 15, 1969

Statement of Net Assets

DECEMBER 31, 1968

Cash.....		\$	261,556
Temporary investments.....			320,000
Investments in securities, at market value:			
Bonds:			
Government.....	\$7,531,163		
Public utility.....	4,949,580		
Industrial.....	<u>3,049,000</u>	\$ 15,529,743	
Mortgages.....			801,066
Notes:			
Banks.....	739,200		
Industrial.....	1,289,765		
Other.....	<u>18,000</u>	2,046,965	
Common stocks.....		<u>143,414,393</u>	161,792,167
Other assets:			
Grant in progress.....		1,121,256	
Pittsburgh Historical Collection.....		43,466	
Prepaid expenses.....		<u>17,526</u>	<u>1,182,248</u>
Total assets.....			163,555,971
Amount reserved for grants approved but not paid.....			<u>2,995,317</u>
Net assets.....			<u>\$160,560,654</u>

Statement of Changes in the Fund

	THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1968	CUMULATIVE FROM INCEPTION ON NOVEMBER 14, 1947 TO DECEMBER 31, 1968
Contributions received	—	\$ 52,746,093
Gain from investments sold or distributed in payment of grants	\$ 2,872,898	8,207,874
Unrealized appreciation on investments	<u>37,141,051</u> 40,013,949	<u>106,904,754</u> 167,858,721
Investment income	\$13,259,338	\$39,137,957
Less, administrative expenses	<u>1,319,563</u>	<u>3,062,491</u>
Net income	11,939,775	36,075,466
Grants paid	<u>10,367,501</u>	<u>40,378,216</u>
Excess or (deficiency) of grants paid over net income	<u>(1,572,274)</u>	<u>4,302,750</u>
Increase in fund	<u>\$41,586,223</u>	163,555,971
Amount reserved for grants approved but not paid		<u>2,995,317</u>
Net assets, December 31, 1968		<u>\$160,560,654</u>

Investments in Securities

DECEMBER 31, 1968

PAR VALUE		AMOUNT AT	
		MARKET VALUE AT DATE OF RECEIPT OR COST OF ACQUISITION	MARKET VALUE
GOVERNMENT BONDS			
\$8,578,000	U.S. Treasury, 4¼%, due August 15, 1992-1987.....	\$ 8,468,094	\$ 6,706,924
895,000	U.S. Treasury, 4½%, due November 15, 1973.....	886,553	824,239
		<u>\$ 9,354,647</u>	<u>\$ 7,531,163</u>
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS			
\$1,000,000	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 1st and Refunding Series B.B., 4.60%, due October 15, 1994.....	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 733,330
500,000	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 1st and Refunding Series V, 4¾%, due June 1, 1992..	496,875	335,625
1,000,000	Consumers Power Co., Debentures, 4⅝%, due September 1, 1994.....	1,020,460	740,000
300,000	Duke Power Co., 1st and Refunding Mortgage, 4¼%, due August 1, 1992.....	298,989	210,000
500,000	Houston Lighting & Power Co., 1st Mortgage, 4½%, due August 1, 1992.....	505,775	374,375
2,000,000	New York Telephone Co., Mortgage Series O, 4⅝%, due January 1, 2004.....	2,035,000	1,460,000
1,000,000	Public Service Electric & Gas Co., 1st Mortgage, 4⅝%, due September 1, 1994.....	1,015,500	741,250
500,000	Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Debentures, 4½%, due August 1, 1997.....	504,410	355,000
		<u>\$ 6,877,009</u>	<u>\$ 4,949,580</u>

PAR VALUE		AMOUNT AT	
		MARKET VALUE AT DATE OF RECEIPT OR COST OF ACQUISITION	MARKET VALUE
INDUSTRIAL BONDS			
\$ 200,000	Armco Steel Corp., Sinking Fund Debentures, 4.35%, due April 1, 1984.....	\$ 202,146	\$ 154,000
400,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp., Debentures, 4%, due March 1, 1979.....	389,625	302,000
400,000	National Cash Register Co., Sinking Fund Debentures, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due April 1, 1987.....	405,000	298,000
2,500,000	Socony Mobil Oil Co., Sinking Fund Debentures, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, due April 1, 1993.....	2,512,500	1,900,000
100,000	United Aircraft Corp., Convertible Subordinate Debentures, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due October 1, 1992.....	100,000	89,000
400,000	U. S. Steel Corp., Sinking Fund Debentures, 4%, due July 15, 1983..	387,313	306,000
		<u>\$ 3,996,584</u>	<u>\$ 3,049,000</u>
	Total bonds.....	<u>\$20,228,240</u>	<u>\$ 15,529,743</u>
MORTGAGES			
	Pennley Park North, Inc., FHA Guaranteed Mortgage Loan, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, due March 1, 2006.....	<u>\$ 965,141</u>	<u>\$ 801,066</u>
NOTES OF BANKS			
\$ 960,000	Bankers Trust Co., Capital Notes, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, due December 15, 1988.....	<u>\$ 960,000</u>	<u>\$ 739,200</u>
INDUSTRIAL NOTES			
\$1,400,000	William Coal Corp., Notes, 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ %, due September 15, 1981.....	<u>\$ 1,440,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,289,765</u>

PAR VALUE		AMOUNT AT	
		MARKET VALUE AT DATE OF RECEIPT OR COST OF ACQUISITION	MARKET VALUE
OTHER NOTES			
\$ 3,000	CIT Financial Corp., Demand Note, 6.319%	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
5,000	Commercial Credit Co., Demand Note, 6.186%	5,000	5,000
9,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp., Demand Note, 6.452%	9,000	9,000
1,000	Westinghouse Credit Corp., Demand Note, 6.186%	1,000	1,000
		<u>\$ 18,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,000</u>
	Total notes	<u>\$ 2,418,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,046,965</u>

NUMBER OF
SHARES

COMMON STOCKS			
45,604	Aluminum Company of America	\$ 3,219,013	\$ 3,329,092
2,000	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc. . .	150,955	330,000
28,000	F.M.C. Corp.	167,977	1,071,000
8,000	Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp.	697,828	663,000
54,095	General Motors Corp.	1,253,038	4,280,267
82,860	General Reinsurance Corp.	4,296,493	30,078,180
2,250,238	Gulf Oil Corp.	19,791,466	97,041,514
13,236	International Business Machines Corp.	452,893	4,169,340
10,000	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.	168,101	1,046,250
12,000	Sears, Roebuck and Co.	109,109	747,000
10,000	United Aircraft Corp.	969,159	658,750
	Total common stocks	<u>\$31,276,032</u>	<u>\$143,414,393</u>
	Total investments	<u>\$54,887,413</u>	<u>\$161,792,167</u>

