





Richard King Mellon Foundation

Report for the Years 1969-1971

525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh



Lieutenant General Richard King Mellon

1899-1970

The Trustees and officers of the Richard King Mellon Foundation record with sorrow the death of its founder, Richard King Mellon, on June 3, 1970.

General Mellon's generosity touched the lives of many people in many places, but his concern for mankind had a particular impact upon Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania where he lived and worked.

General Mellon was one of the first modern industrial leaders to recognize the responsibilities of business to society beyond the production of goods and services. It was in the discharge of what he felt to be his share of these responsibilities that he inspired the rebirth of Pittsburgh and guided the forces which brought it about.

His was a life of service and duty. He once expressed his thoughts in this way, ". . . we cannot isolate ourselves from the universal public service demands and the social problems which surround us. The businessman has an unavoidable duty toward the entire environment in which he lives, moves and has his being. . . . It was Abraham Lincoln, I believe, who said, 'A man cannot be truly happy unless he is doing something for somebody else.' "

Board of Trustees

Constance Prosser Burrell
Richard P. Mellon
Seward Prosser Mellon
Luther G. Holbrook
Joseph D. Hughes
Andrew W. Mathieson
Mason Walsh, Jr.

Officers

Constance Prosser Burrell, *Chairman*
Richard P. Mellon, *President*
Elston R. Law, *Vice President and Director*
George H. Taber, *Vice President*
Andrew W. Mathieson, *Treasurer*
DeCourcy E. McIntosh, *Secretary*
Gerald T. Ellermeyer, *Controller*

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Statistical Charts	3
Urban Affairs	5
Welfare	19
Medicine	25
Education	35
Environmental Program	49
Public Affairs	59
Cultural Program	63
Appropriations and Grants Paid	72
Statement of Net Assets	85
Statement of Changes in the Fund	86
Investments	87

The Richard King Mellon Foundation is a general purpose fund. The Foundation gives special consideration to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania projects. Consideration will not be given to requests on behalf of individuals. Applications for grants from the Foundation should take the form of a letter setting forth the purposes of the applicant organization, the reason for which funds are sought, an explanation of the goals of the projected expenditure, and an itemized budget for the project. Proof of tax exemption should be enclosed. The letter should be addressed to:

*Mr. Elston R. Law
Vice President and Director
Richard King Mellon Foundation
525 William Penn Place
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15230*

Introduction

The Richard King Mellon Foundation is a general purpose fund which, since its founding on November 14, 1947, has had a primary geographic area of interest—Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. New grants approved during the three-year period, 1969-71, totaled \$13,850,603 and were spread among seven broad categories: urban affairs, welfare, medicine, education, the environment, public affairs and cultural activities.

Grants to institutions and organizations located in and around Pittsburgh accounted for 54 percent of total appropriations in this period. Grants for other Western Pennsylvania projects comprised another 11 percent. Institutions and organizations in other parts of the United States received the remaining 35 percent.

The \$13,850,603 appropriated for grants during the period of this report brought total appropriations by the Foundation during its twenty-four year history to \$57,211,090. Thus, the three years 1969-71, representing only one-eighth of the Foundation's lifetime, account for approximately one-fourth of its activities.

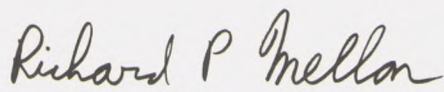
The Foundation's assets also grew significantly during this reporting period. Net assets increased from \$160,560,654 as of December 31, 1968 to \$211,755,837 on December 31, 1971, an increase of 32 percent. The in-

crease was due to receipt of distributions from the Estate of the late Richard K. Mellon and from appreciation in investments.

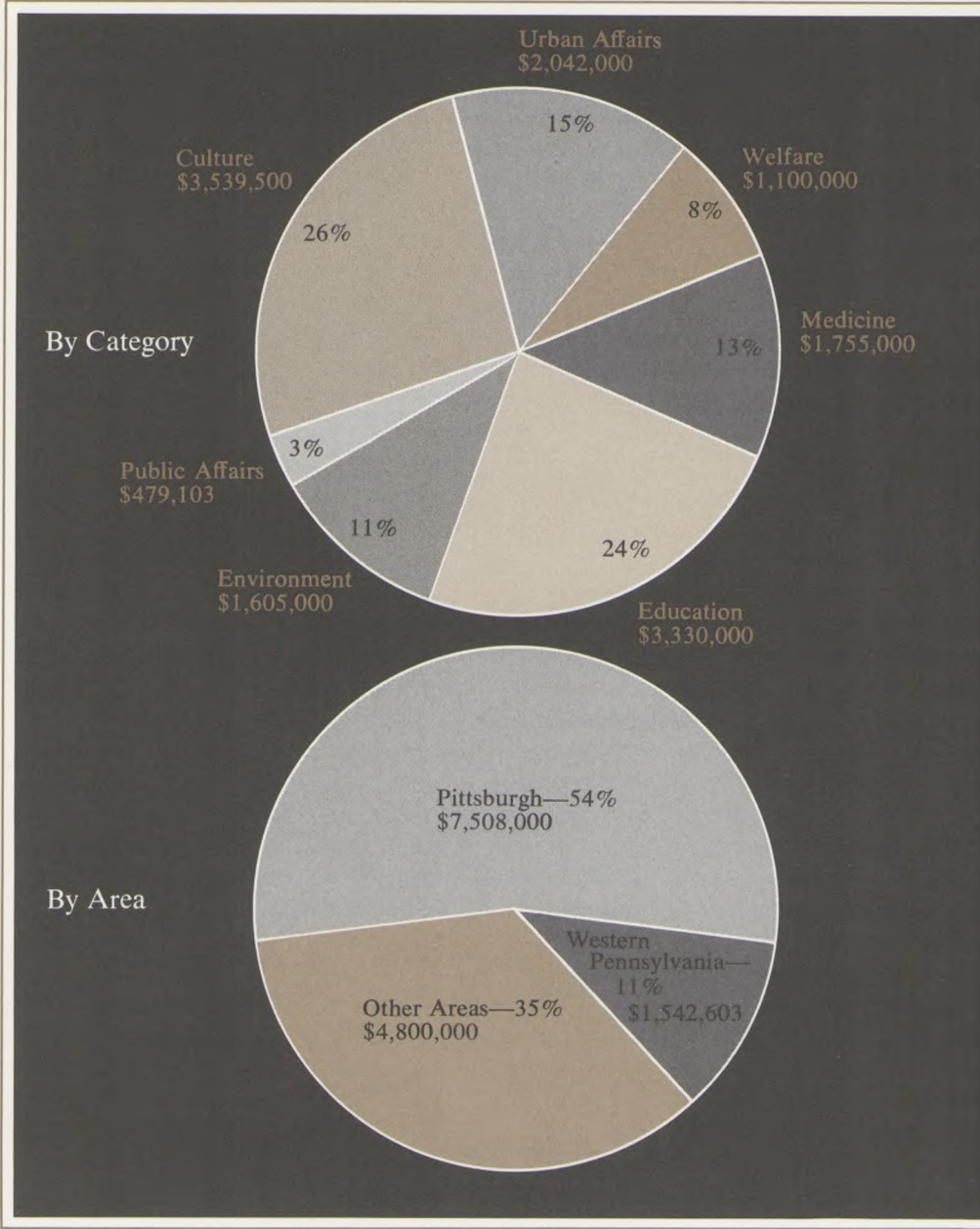
Total grants paid as of December 31, 1971—\$54,048,590—exceeds the Foundation's cumulative net income—\$49,358,239—by nearly 10 percent. Grant payments also exceeded net income in the period covered by this report.

At the end of 1971, the Foundation, which was created as a trust, transferred all of its assets and liabilities to a newly formed corporation bearing the same name. This change was made primarily to provide for more efficient administration in accomplishing the objectives for which the Foundation was established. It does not affect grant making, which will continue in the usual manner as the Foundation begins its twenty-fifth year.

The pages which follow highlight the major grants in the Foundation's seven general categories of activity and offer comment upon some of the problems encountered and accomplishments realized in these fields.

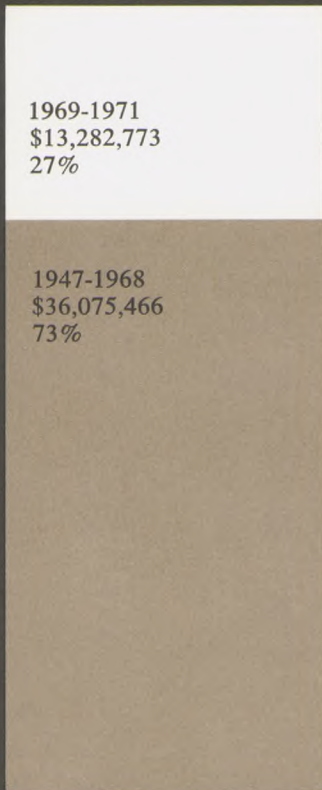

Richard P Mellon
President

1969-1971 Grants Approved



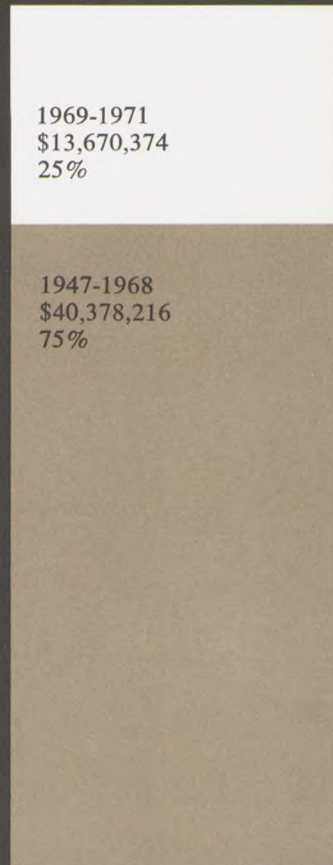
Net Income

\$49,358,239
1947-1971



Grants Paid

\$54,048,590
1947-1971



Urban Affairs

Nowhere has the Trustees' sense of primary responsibility to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania been felt more keenly than in the field of urban affairs.

In earlier years, the Foundation joined with other groups in giving financial support to civic agencies dedicated to the rebuilding and rebirth of Pittsburgh—a highly successful program known throughout the nation as the “Pittsburgh Renaissance.” Those efforts resulted in smoke control legislation, new buildings, flood control, improved sewage systems, city parks, and many other improvements leading toward a better life in the city.

In the late 1960's, the Foundation shifted its emphasis from physical renewal to the social and economic problems of urban living. Obviously unable to provide financial assistance toward the solution of all social ills of the city, the Foundation has centered its efforts on the provision of housing and related services to low and moderate income families, on expanding economic opportunities for the disadvantaged, and on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. During this reporting period \$2,042,000 or 15 percent of the Foundation's total appropriations were devoted to these problems.

Housing and Related Services

In establishing ACTION-Housing, Inc., in Pittsburgh in 1957, the late Richard K. Mellon challenged business and industry to advance the quality of life of the city through housing improvement. He said, “I believe an urban center, such as Pittsburgh, does not achieve true greatness until its people are well-housed—regardless of how many new office towers, expressways, and industrial plants are built.” The Foundation continued to support ACTION-Housing during the years 1969-71 with grants

totaling \$325,000. Since 1957, the non-profit organization has developed and implemented low and moderate income housing programs in the Pittsburgh area valued at more than \$57,000,000. Currently it has housing programs totaling an additional \$13,000,000 in an advanced stage of planning. In addition to housing *per se*, ACTION-Housing has initiated new programs to promote efficient management of housing developments and responsive delivery of social services, such as homemaking and credit counseling. These programs, carried out in the

depressed areas of the city, seek neighborhood improvement through pride and self-help.

The Foundation has also had a special interest in the rehabilitation of structurally-sound housing in depressed areas of Pittsburgh. Rehabilitation is

often a viable alternative to the bulldozer; and in contrast to new construction, rehabilitation tends to leave intact the human qualities of a neighborhood. Through sponsorship of ACTION-Housing, the Foundation played a part in the establishment of



Rehabilitation of old but structurally-sound housing, such as these two homes in Pittsburgh's Hill District, is the business of AHRCO.

AHRCO (Allegheny Housing Rehabilitation Corporation), which in three years of operation has rehabilitated groups of homes in the low and moderate income range valued at more than \$10,000,000. These projects, upon completion, are turned over to non-profit sponsors, such as churches or community groups. AHRCO expects to reach a goal of one thousand rehabilitated homes per year by mid-1973. This will represent an annual volume of \$10,000,000.

AHRCO's activities have provided training and full employment for more than 525 previously unemployed or underemployed men, mostly black, in the construction trades. AHRCO has also utilized many minority subcontractors and assisted them to become bondable. Eligibility for construction bonds provides these small subcontractors with the opportunity to bid on and acquire other construction jobs which otherwise would not be open to them.

The increasing awareness of the need for better low and moderate income housing has caused many dedicated groups of citizens to form non-profit housing corporations, usually for the rehabilitation of dilapidated housing. This Foundation has made grants to such groups, but has concluded reluctantly that the complexities of financing and constructing new or rehabilitated housing, together with the high degree of expertise required,

preclude any effective contribution by small groups of inexperienced citizens, no matter how dedicated. One useful service that such groups can perform, however, is to become sponsors of low income housing projects, and as such to provide much needed management and human services after construction has been completed.

The housing outlook in Pittsburgh is not bright. The need for more low and moderate income housing is so great and the problem so complex that despite valiant efforts, public and private agencies have made little impact so far. Over the next twenty years the Pittsburgh metropolitan area will require 197,000 new or rehabilitated homes just to replace existing substandard units and those that will become substandard during that period.

At the core of the problem are low income families who may require mortgage or rent subsidization once their housing is improved. Since the needs of other major cities are similar to those of Pittsburgh if not greater, it is obvious that real progress toward providing adequate housing will be made only with substantial increases in federal and state funding.

This raises the question of what private philanthropy can do about housing. The magnitude of the funds required and the expertise necessary in providing low income housing are so great in the opinion of this Foundation as to preclude any effective participa-

tion by private philanthropy, except as stimuli on the periphery of the problem. Our experience does show, however, that foundations can play an effective role in introducing human services into housing programs—services such as management, recreation, and economic and social counseling. Unless these things accompany bricks and mortar, new or rehabilitated housing will soon become or revert to slums.

Training of the Disadvantaged

Expanding the job opportunities of the chronically unemployed or underemployed is another national priority which, like better housing, cannot be met in any substantial way by private philanthropy. However, in Pittsburgh as elsewhere, there are independent job training and minority enterprise programs which demonstrate that private funds at least can make a difference.

The Allegheny Conference on Community Development received a total of \$360,000 in Foundation funds during the period covered by this report. A substantial portion of these funds helped the Conference to continue to serve as coordinator between manpower training programs in the Pittsburgh area and local industry. Foundation funding also enabled the Conference to expand its technical and financial assistance to minority enterprises in the community like Bidwell Cultural and Training Center, which was established in 1968 on Pittsburgh's

North Side to provide training for blacks. The Conference also continued its participation in the Minority Enterprise Loan Program in which four of Pittsburgh's banks are cooperating to make loans to disadvantaged individuals who show entrepreneurial potential. Current loans to new minority enterprises under that program total more than \$2.7 million and loan applications in an equal amount are pending.

The Foundation made a grant of \$50,000 to Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc., for the purchase of job training equipment. A summer job training program which the Urban League of Pittsburgh organized to encourage black college students to enter health and social welfare careers was also funded.

Youth Programs

It is apparent that many inner-city youth feel alienated from the mainstream of society and its establishments, namely, schools, social agencies, police, parents, and adults in general. Whether this alienation be founded upon valid complaints or youthful misconceptions, the fact remains that it is a problem—as evidenced by an alarming increase in juvenile delinquency. Recreational and character-building agencies across the country are deeply concerned that conventional programs seem unable to reach the growing number of youth whose nonconformity and delinquent behavior pose a real threat to commu-

These young women are learning to use office machines in one of the job training courses offered in Pittsburgh by Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc.



nities. They and others, therefore, have developed unconventional programs in great number over the last few years. Many of these programs have failed outright, and the success of many others is questionable. But still others show signs of making headway. The Foundation has restricted its support of this type of activity to the Pittsburgh area, where it can monitor the goings on carefully. Success cannot be claimed for every grant, but there has been enough evidence of accomplishment to encourage the Foundation to continue to look seriously at unconventional youth programs when they seek its help.

One example of an unconventional program operated by a conventional social agency is the YMCA of Pittsburgh's Detached Worker Program, which the Foundation supported with a grant of \$50,000 during this reporting period. As the name implies, the workers in this program are detached from the agency and spend most of their time on the streets of eight poverty neighborhoods in Pittsburgh seeking out and working with alienated youth groups. Through creation of trust, detached workers gain the confidence of street-corner groups, sharing their problems and concerns, suggesting alternative solutions to those problems, and helping to develop programs that are germane to their needs and interests. They are in steady contact with representatives of the schools, with juvenile authorities, and with employment and other social

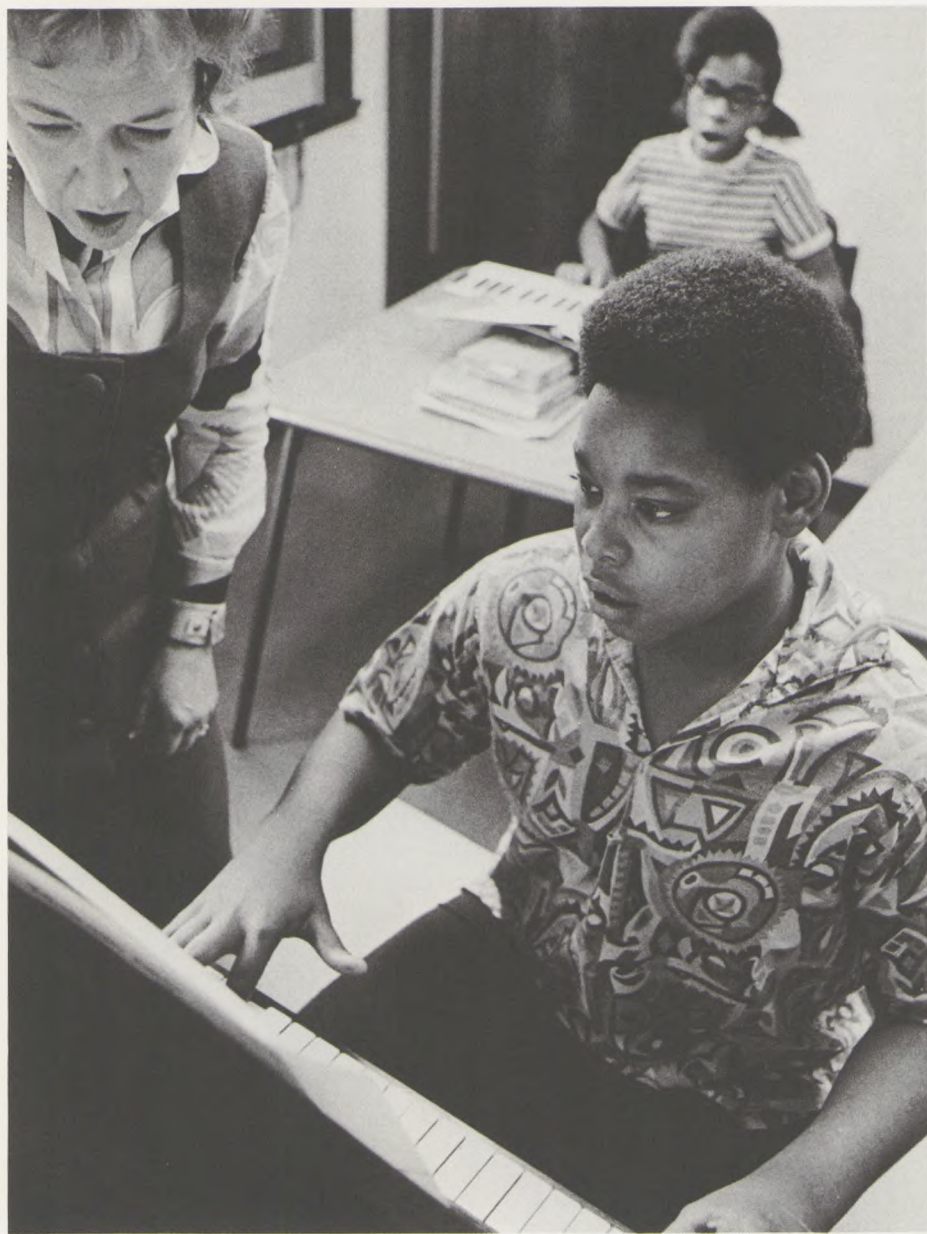
agencies in the particular neighborhoods in which they serve. Citizens' councils and participants in the areas served by the Detached Worker Program have evaluated it favorably.

Another street program which the Foundation has supported is Young Life, a juvenile counseling program staffed largely by young volunteers. The organization has established operations in five poverty neighborhoods where its quarters serve as counseling center, coffee house, and "hang around" place. An experimental foster home has been established also. Here a dedicated husband and wife team have provided care for eleven young men who would otherwise have been sent to correctional institutions. Young Life intends to show that this home can give more effective care and guidance at far less expense than a government-operated correctional institution.

Juvenile courts have recognized for a long time that traditional probationary procedures have failed to prevent recidivism. In Pittsburgh a new experiment in probation counseling has been developed to attack this problem.

The theory behind the experiment is that the values of adolescents who have been raised in the streets are shaped primarily by their peers. Thus, the Intensive Neighborhood Probation Project, as the experiment is named, relies upon the pressures of the peer group rather than the individual coun-

Helping youngsters to learn to play musical instruments is one of the tasks of a volunteer for Youth Opportunities Unlimited, a youth program operating in the Charles Street neighborhood on Pittsburgh's North Side.



seling of a probation officer to reform a delinquent's behavior. Of course the first step is to influence the peer group to adopt constructive values. Then the group as a whole can be deployed as a constructive influence on successive new members. For maximum effectiveness, the groups are kept small and tied to specific problem neighborhoods.

The Intensive Neighborhood Probation Project has been launched with the cooperation of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court, the University of Pittsburgh, the Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County, and three foundations. This Foundation directed its grant of \$100,000 toward the training of personnel to run the necessary field operations. It is perhaps too early to judge the success of the project, but from the evidence available it would appear that a potentially effective method of treating juvenile delinquency is beginning to take hold in Pittsburgh.

Along similar lines, the Foundation joined with the Allegheny County Juvenile Court and Allegheny County Federation of Women's Clubs in establishing the first community rehabilitation center for teenage girls in Pennsylvania. The center, Nova House, serves as an alternative to the demeaning and often counter-productive confinement of the Detention Home of Juvenile Court and is another effort to prevent recurring delinquency.

Youth Guidance, Inc., approaches the problem of juvenile delinquency in

Pittsburgh by bringing mature Christian laymen into individual relationships with teenage boys and girls who are in trouble and need adult friendship and guidance. Referrals come from juvenile courts, police departments, and social agencies. Approximately eighty laymen are involved in this "one-to-one" program and more are being trained. Youth Guidance also conducts a ten-week summer camp program. The Foundation awarded a total of \$150,000 in operating support to the organization during this reporting period. Favorable comments on the program have come from the courts, law enforcement officials, and the public schools.

Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc., is another effort to exert a Christian influence among troubled inner-city youth, in this case youth from the Charles Street neighborhood, one of Pittsburgh's poorest black areas. Operating from a rehabilitated building in the neighborhood, YOU provides boys and girls five years and up with a wide range of activities, such as sports, arts and crafts, cooking, "charm" classes and discussion groups. For the past three years, this Foundation has funded YOU's nine-week summer program, which has had a daily attendance of about 300 children. In addition to their regular activities, the youth are taken on a number of field trips to points of interest in Southwestern Pennsylvania which they might never see otherwise.

The Foundation funded another experiment in attitudinal change of youth that was developed by Shady Side Academy, a predominately white preparatory school, and three predominantly black junior high schools in Pittsburgh. The experiment, called Program Outlook, is founded on the belief that many black young people do not know the opportunities open to them through education.

Program Outlook uses three techniques to open the eyes of its sixty participants per year: (1) each participant is given every opportunity to succeed



Youthful challenge: Program Outlook

Youngsters from three Pittsburgh inner-city schools taking part in Program Outlook at Shady Side Academy.



in the Program's summer classes in English, mathematics, and other academic subjects; (2) he is shown models of success which demonstrate that education may overcome color differences; and (3) he is taken into the community to see career opportunities available to him if he obtains a good education. Once a student has completed a summer in Program Outlook, his home public school will monitor his progress to determine the extent of the change in his attitude and performance. This monitoring has already revealed some remarkable improvements. Preliminary evaluation of the Foundation's 1969 grant to Program Outlook led to full funding of the Program for two additional years.

Finally, this Foundation has partially funded other specialized youth programs conducted by the Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County, as well as summer work and tutorial programs sponsored by the Pittsburgh Public Schools. All in all, the Foundation believes that youth programs which it has supported have played a part in touching the lives of several thousand hard-to-reach youth during this reporting period.

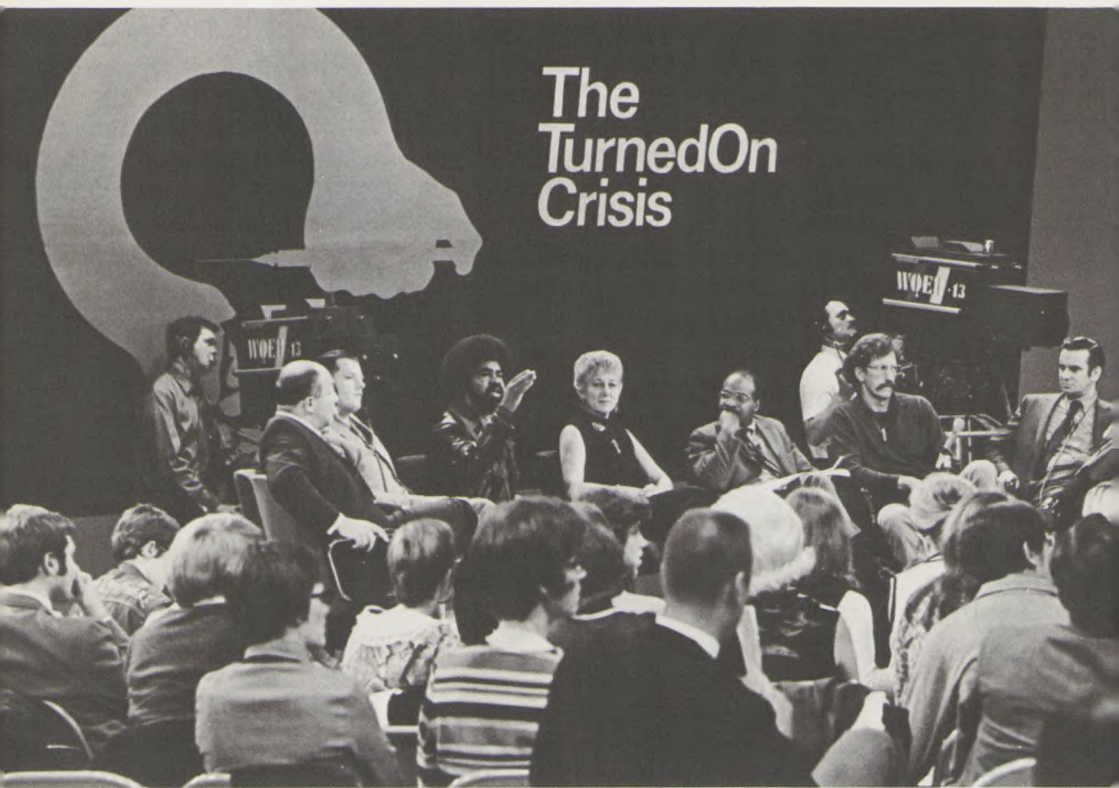
Drug Education

Drug abuse is high on the list of problems affecting both the youth and the adult population of the United States today. Law enforcement and treatment so far have not been as effective as

might be hoped. Consequently, many new approaches must be brought into play, and this Foundation believes that more education on the harmful effects of drugs is particularly needed as a preventive measure.

In 1970, the staff of WQED-TV, Pittsburgh's public television station, conceived an ambitious, multi-pronged attack on the problems of drug abuse in Western Pennsylvania. This Foundation, together with other foundations and individuals, financed the program. The impressive result was "The Turned On Crisis"—a month-long series, totaling 160 hours, of drug education programs, including televised town meetings, documentaries, drama, and feature films. Perhaps the most amazing achievement of the WQED team was its success in enlisting the services of some three thousand professional men, narcotics experts, law enforcement officers, and private citizens in a creative joint effort.

In presenting the first national Community Service Award to WQED for the "Turned On Crisis," John W. Macy, Jr., President of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, declared that the award was given the provocative series ". . . for the fresh and moving way in which it dramatizes a very critical problem, . . . for the camera's perceptive illumination of the human face in moments of intense suffering, . . . and for its impact, on the community and the young."



Televised "town meetings" on drug abuse were an important part of WQED-TV's award-winning drug education series "The Turned On Crisis."

The "Turned On Crisis" sparked a nationwide public broadcasting series. Produced by WQED, the series constituted the most comprehensive drug education program ever attempted by national media. The project included three distinct series: "The Turned On Crisis" for the community, "Because We Care" for educators, and "Nobody But Yourself" for students. Supple-

mental material provided along with the video tape included a "Primer On Drugs" and a "Guidebook to Community Action."

Although the Pittsburgh area has no shortage of unsolved urban problems, these problems seem far from insuperable. They were long in building and, of course, will not be solved instan-

taneously. But the Foundation believes that by continuing to apply part of its efforts toward urban problems, it can help to bring solutions within reach.

The Foundation made the following grants for urban affairs in the three years 1969-1971:

ACTION-Housing, Inc.		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Homemakers Program</i>	\$105,000	
<i>Mission Renewal, Inc.:</i>		
<i>Housing Rehabilitation and Cultural Programs</i> . .	100,000	
<i>Supplemental Operating Program</i>	50,000	
<i>Operating Funds</i>	25,000	
<i>Revolving Operating Capital Fund</i>	25,000	
<i>County Housing Development</i>	20,000	\$ 325,000
<hr/>		
Allegheny Conference on Community Development		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Special Project Fund</i>	120,000	
<i>Operating Funds</i>	110,000	
<i>Other Program Support</i>	80,000	
<i>Bidwell Cultural and Training Center</i>	50,000	360,000
<hr/>		
Carnegie-Mellon University		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Transportation Research Institute</i>		100,000
Chadwick Civic League, Inc.		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Community Center Construction Project</i>		54,000
County of Allegheny		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Juvenile Court Home for Delinquent Girls</i>		60,000
El-Gar Rehab., Inc.		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Housing Rehabilitation</i>		12,000
First United Presbyterian Church		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Rehabilitation of Community Recreation Facility</i>		25,000

URBAN AFFAIRS

Goodwill Industries of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Housing Relocation Project</i>		\$	30,000
Grubstake, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Operating Funds</i>	\$	50,000	
<i>Acquisition of Headquarters Building</i>		<u>25,000</u>	75,000
Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Youth Services Program</i>		100,000	
<i>Intensive Neighborhood Probation Project</i>		<u>100,000</u>	200,000
John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Church Repairs</i>			5,000
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television—WQED Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>"The Turned On Crisis"</i>			75,000
Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Manpower Training Program and Building Renovations</i>			50,000
Pittsburgh, City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Housing Court Clinic</i>			50,000
Pittsburgh Public Schools Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Manchester School Lunch Program</i>		15,000	
<i>Summer Employment for Disadvantaged Students</i> ..		<u>11,000</u>	26,000
Shady Side Academy Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>"Program Outlook"</i>			150,000
Urban America, Inc. Washington, D. C.			
<i>Operating Funds</i>			10,000

Urban League of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Summer Jobs in Health and Social Work for Black Students</i>	\$	10,000
Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Urban Youth Action Program</i>		100,000
Young Life, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Operating Funds</i>		75,000
Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Detached Worker Program</i>		50,000
Youth Guidance, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Operating Funds</i>		150,000
Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Summer Program</i>	\$	30,000
<i>Operating Funds</i>		20,000
		<u>50,000</u>
Total Grants Approved for Urban Affairs		<u>\$2,042,000</u>

Welfare

Although the Foundation's long-standing interest in welfare programs has shifted in recent years toward greater emphasis of urban problems, the grants described in this section attest to the Foundation's resolve to continue to help the numerous welfare agencies which serve the general community as well as the inner city. The problems of the handicapped, the mentally retarded, and the maladjusted require attention wherever they exist. Similarly, the need of youth for supervised recreation and other worthwhile experiences beyond the classroom has not diminished. Responding creatively and effectively to these problems and others like them is a task no less urgent today than it was when the Foundation was established.

There seems to have been something of a quiet revolution in conventional welfare agencies in the last few years. Methods have changed and services broadened, facilities have been upgraded and old agencies are acquiring a new look. The Foundation believes that its grants in the general field of welfare show a continuing commitment to this process of modernization particularly as it has occurred in Pittsburgh. In all, \$1,100,000 was appropriated for welfare projects during the period covered by this report.

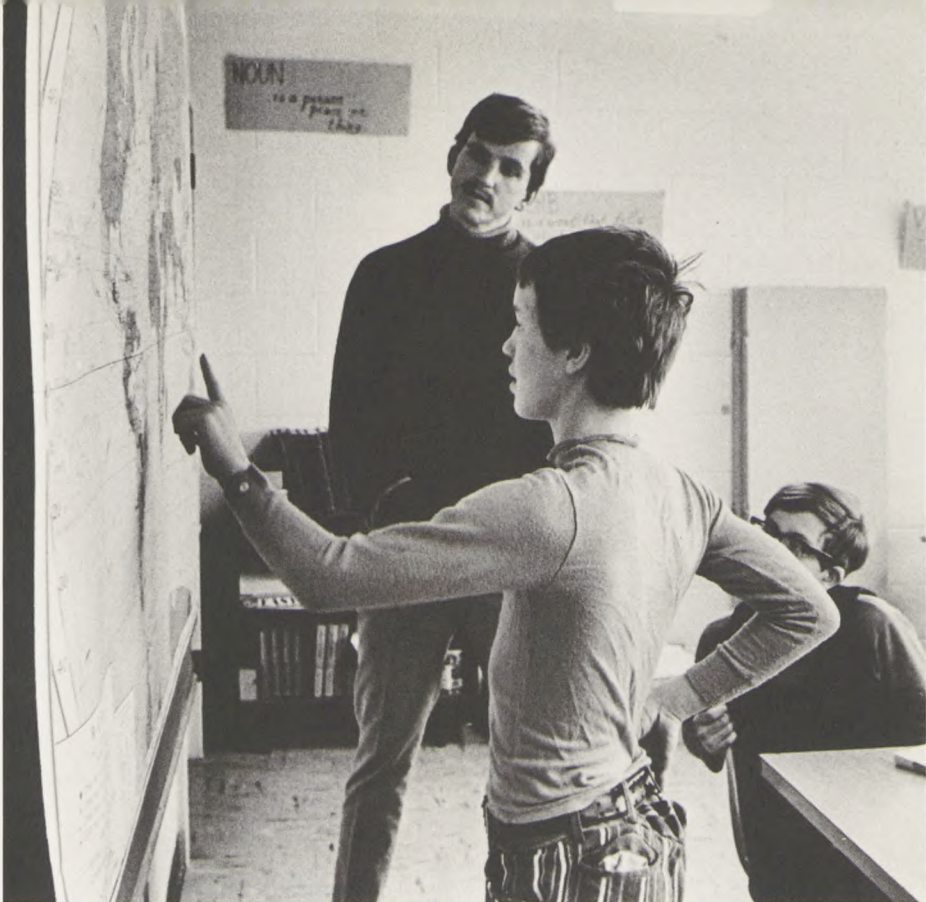
Child Welfare

The most significant award in the field of child care went to Pressley Ridge School. Pressley Ridge is more than a school; it is a comprehensive center for the care and education of emotionally, socially, psychologically, and educationally handicapped children. The present organization results from the merger in 1969 of two of Pittsburgh's oldest child care agencies—Protestant Home for Children and the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless.

Although both of these agencies had

existed for more than a century, their governing boards recognized that together they could offer a broader range of services than they could as independent agencies, and that merger would eliminate competition for funds and administrative duplication.

Pressley Ridge School now accommodates a total of 150 children in three programs: a residential school for boys and girls ages six to twelve, another residential school for adolescents, and a teacher training center and primary day school for children with severe



A lesson in geography at Pressley Ridge School's residential school for adolescents.

emotional problems. Foundation grants totaling \$175,000 supported development of this united program.

The Foundation supported an expansion of infant adoption facilities in Pittsburgh through a second grant of \$50,000 to the building program of the Children's Home of Pittsburgh. The Children's Home is the only privately-supported, non-sectarian adoption agency in the Pittsburgh area. It has placed more than three thousand babies with adoptive parents.

In addition to caring for babies prior to adoption, the staff of the Children's Home counsels natural parents both before and after the birth of their child,

selects potential adoptive parents, and participates in the legal procedures necessary for adoption. Since moving into its new quarters, the Children's Home has housed an average of 50 percent more babies than before, and actual placements have increased by fifteen percent.

The Handicapped

Continuing its interest in programs which help the handicapped to live normal lives, the Foundation took action to expand the opportunities of the mentally retarded in Allegheny County and to assist blind students throughout the United States to pursue their education.

With the implementation of the Community Mental Health/Mental Retardation Program in Pennsylvania, attention has been focused on the need to help the mentally retarded and their families in their own communities. Surveys show that in cases where a child's retardation is mild enough to keep him out of a state hospital yet severe enough to isolate him from the normal educational process, there is little a family could do until now except hope that space becomes available in a private facility. Even when a vacancy does occur the cost of private care and schooling is more than most families

can bear. The gravity of this problem is shown by the fact that in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, alone there are 50,000 known cases of mental retardation.

The Allegheny County Chapter of the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children, Inc. has attempted to bring relief to the families of these individuals, providing day care for pre-school children and special employ-

These participants in the sheltered workshop program of Allegheny County Chapter, Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children, are working for an hourly wage on a job subcontracted from industry.



ment for young adults where there is the possibility of someday living a productive life.

Expansion and consolidation of the special employment or “sheltered workshop” program was the purpose of the Foundation’s grant of \$50,000 to the Chapter. In a sheltered workshop, the retarded individual performs for a wage certain jobs which the Chapter has subcontracted from industry. The funds enabled the Chapter to secure centrally-located facilities of sufficient size to double the capacity of its sheltered workshop program.

Recording for the Blind, Inc., was organized some two decades ago to provide blind students with recordings of books and other printed material in all educational disciplines. The organization has pursued its goal of serving all blind high school and college students in the United States by forming the largest library of its kind in the world. Further, in the last three-year period, circulation increased by 90 percent over the previous three-year period. Ninety-one percent of all blind college and graduate students in the United States and 48 percent of all blind high school students now utilize the services of Recording for the Blind.

The Foundation made two awards to Recording for the Blind, Inc. in the total amount of \$100,000 during the years 1969-1971—one to assist with the conversion of the library from discs to

tape, the other for expanding library services at the college level.

Recreation

The Foundation contributed to the capital campaigns of a number of Pittsburgh-area youth agencies during the years 1969-1971. By and large these agencies are the backbone of the community’s effort to provide adequately for the recreation and character formation of youth.

The YMCA of Pittsburgh, during this period, launched the first comprehensive, area-wide program to upgrade its facilities in over forty years. The YMCA coupled this effort with a decentralization of its program in the inner city and a broader reach into the Pittsburgh area’s growing suburban communities. The YMCA plans to build ten new Satellite Community Centers in Pittsburgh proper, to renovate facilities already existing in the city, and to make substantial improvements to its six Suburban Program Centers. The camping program will also be expanded and improved. The Foundation made a grant of \$250,000 to the YMCA of Pittsburgh for this program.

The nation’s largest Junior Achievement building opened in Pittsburgh in 1969, the result of an extensive renovation of a downtown property. Junior Achievement was formed in 1919 to provide young people of high-school age with practical experience in busi-

ness. The new building serves as Junior Achievement of Southwestern Pennsylvania headquarters and provides working space for some 2,100 youths from 75 Allegheny County high schools who participate in the Pittsburgh Junior Achievement program annually. The Foundation contributed \$100,000 to Junior Achievement's building fund.

The Foundation also made awards

to improve the camping and headquarters facilities of two Southwestern Pennsylvania councils of the Boy Scouts of America, and for the purchase of recreation equipment by the Pittsburgh Presbytery Camp Association.

The Foundation made the following grants for welfare projects in the years 1969-1971:

Bethlen Home of the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America, The Ligonier, Pennsylvania <i>Improvements to Home for the Aged</i>	\$ 35,000
Boy Scouts of America, Pioneer Trails Council Butler, Pennsylvania <i>Council Headquarters Construction Project</i>	25,000
Boy Scouts of America, Westmoreland-Fayette Council Greensburg, Pennsylvania <i>Improvements to Campsite</i>	10,000
Children's Home of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of New Adoption Home</i>	50,000
George Junior Republic Association of Western Pennsylvania Grove City, Pennsylvania <i>Remedial and Vocational Educational Program</i>	25,000
Junior Achievement of Southwestern Pennsylvania, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Headquarters Building Project</i>	100,000
Ligonier Valley Recreation Board Ligonier, Pennsylvania <i>Recreation Program</i>	5,000

Millcreek Township School District Erie, Pennsylvania <i>Nature Trails for the Handicapped</i>	\$	10,000
Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children, Inc., Allegheny County Chapter Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Expansion of Sheltered Workshop Program</i>		50,000
Pittsburgh Pastoral Institute Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Clinical Services</i>	\$	15,000
<i>Education Program</i>		5,000
<i>Membership Program</i>		5,000
		25,000
Pittsburgh Presbytery Camp Association Bolivar, Pennsylvania <i>Purchase of Recreation Equipment</i>		15,000
Pressley Ridge School Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Programs for Education and Care of Emotionally Disturbed Children</i>		175,000
Recording for the Blind, Inc. New York, New York <i>Improvement and Expansion of Services to Blind Students</i>		100,000
St. Michael's of the Valley Episcopal Church Rector, Pennsylvania <i>Parish Hall Construction Project</i>		200,000
Society of St. Vincent DePaul Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Improvements to Society Headquarters</i>		25,000
Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Area-Wide Capital Improvement Program</i>		250,000
Total Grants Approved for Welfare		<u>\$1,100,000</u>

Medicine

The Foundation devoted \$1,755,000 or 13 percent of total grants approved to the field of medicine during the years covered by this report. Within that field the Foundation concentrated upon two endeavors: the education of doctors and nurses and the upgrading of medical care in Western Pennsylvania. In so doing it made awards to two medical schools of national standing and to one of the nation's highest quality nursing programs. Additionally, the Foundation provided substantial impetus to area-wide health planning for Western Pennsylvania, supported local initiatives in mental health, and assisted the expansion of ten hospitals in the region.

While the Foundation intends to continue to support improvements in health care delivery, particularly in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, future efforts may bear increasingly upon the problem of the rapid rise in medical costs, a problem of national dimensions.

Medical Education

Meharry Medical College was founded in 1876 for the education of Negro doctors and dentists. It is the only privately endowed, predominantly Negro medical college in the United States with American Medical Association accreditation.

Meharry has done more than most medical schools toward providing medical care for the impoverished. More than half the nation's 7,000 Negro physicians and 3,000 Negro dentists are Meharry graduates. Eight out of ten of these individuals practices in urban ghettos or rural poverty areas.

Approximately 8,000 medical degrees are awarded each year in this country, but only about 200 a year go to Negroes. Twenty-five percent of Negroes with U. S. medical degrees are

Meharry graduates. According to the American Medical Association's minimal standards, there should be one physician for every 1,500 people. It has been estimated that Negroes have only one doctor for every 3,745 people.

In 1969 Meharry began to confront this deficiency. The College embarked upon an \$88 million campaign designed to gain \$55 million from private sources and \$33 million from the federal government. If successful, the campaign will enable the school to triple its size. Thus far Meharry has an excellent start with more than \$32 million in hand. The Foundation made an award of \$100,000 to the campaign.

As Meharry grows, its racial composition may change. Twenty percent of the enrollment is white at this time, a percentage which is likely to increase

as other medical schools accept more blacks. Such a change will not diminish the importance of Meharry to the nation, however. Under strong leadership Meharry has become recognized for its accomplishments in the field of comprehensive community health, a field that requires selfless devotion to one's fellow man regardless of color. Meharry has a history of imbuing its students with a firm belief in this type of service. If future Meharry alumni—black and white—follow the pattern established by their predecessors, more

than two-thirds of them will serve in urban or rural poverty areas, areas where there are often no other medical resources readily available.

Today some 200,000 patients a year register at the Mayo Clinic for medical examination and treatment. Care is provided by 500 staff doctors representing every specialty. They are assisted by more than 700 young physicians in graduate school and residency training and by 2,800 allied health professionals and supporting staff. St. Mary's Hos-



Automated Health Testing Service at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee.

pital and the Rochester Methodist Hospital with a total of 1,500 beds and 2,700 employees are exclusively affiliated with the Clinic.

It has always been the philosophy of the Mayo Clinic that in order to provide optimal health care it must foster research and education. The Clinic and the related Mayo Foundation have, therefore, extensive laboratory facilities where hundreds of investigators seek knowledge which will assist in the fight against disease.

In the past 55 years the Mayo Foundation has concentrated its educational efforts upon graduate education in medicine, a program which has been carried out in affiliation with the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota. The Association of American Medical Colleges has rated the Mayo program "first as a training center of part-time faculty members of American medical schools and twentieth as a center for training full-time faculty members."

After appraising the nation's medical resources, the Mayo Foundation has decided to make a major commitment to undergraduate medical education as well. The Foundation's new undergraduate medical school, which will open this year with 40 first-year students, will make a special attempt to train doctors in the delivery of health care to rural areas where the need for more physicians is so great.

Through its various operating pro-

grams the Mayo Foundation already possesses 80 percent of what is required to start a new medical school. The Richard King Mellon Foundation made a grant of \$100,000 to help the Mayo Foundation develop the balance.

The increase in overall medical manpower needs has placed tremendous pressure upon schools of nursing. Nurses are in demand in almost every community. The demand is particularly great for nurses who, in addition to their professional training, have been educated in the liberal arts.

Skidmore College is helping to satisfy this demand. With nearly 1,700 full-time students, Skidmore is the second largest women's college in the United States. It offers a broad liberal arts curriculum with special programs in several professions. Skidmore was among the first in the nation to establish a collegiate nursing program at the baccalaureate level.

The college's program in nursing is a four-year sequence with two summer sessions leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. The student spends her first year on the Skidmore campus in Saratoga Springs, New York, where she takes courses in the liberal arts and sciences. She spends her second and third years and the summers following in New York City, where she receives clinical training at the University Hospital in the New York University Medical Center. She also works with

the New York City Bureau of Public Health Nursing, New York Infirmiry, the Veterans Administration Hospital in New York City, and the Visiting Nurse Service of New York.

The Skidmore nursing student returns to Saratoga Springs for her senior year for a seminar in nursing and electives chosen from literature, the arts, philosophy, and the biological, physical and social sciences.

Upon graduation these nurses are in great demand for hospital staffs, public health, educational institutions and government service. The Foundation aided Skidmore's nursing program with a grant of \$100,000 toward construction of a building to house the students while in New York City.

Area-wide Planning

The Partnership for Health Act, enacted by the 89th Congress, declares ". . . that fulfillment of our national purpose depends on promoting and assuring the highest level of health attainable for every person, in an environment which contributes positively to healthful individual and family living; that attainment of this goal depends on our effective partnership, involving close intergovernmental collaboration, official and voluntary efforts and participation of individuals and organizations."

The Western Pennsylvania Comprehensive Health Planning Agency was established in 1969 to carry out on a

local level the aims of the Partnership for Health Act. The organization is dedicated to helping local communities strengthen their health planning and improve their health care delivery systems.

The purpose of the Western Pennsylvania Comprehensive Health Planning Agency is to serve the 3.5 million residents of twelve Western Pennsylvania Counties by: (a) promoting and assisting local planning services; (b) collecting, analyzing, and disseminating useful information; (c) advising the public, local governments, and others of unmet legislative or fiscal needs; and, (d) on request, assisting institutions and units of government in developing plans.

The Foundation provided \$300,000 to put the new Agency on its feet, a task which met with some unfortunate delays. Delay is understandable, though, in an organization that must involve all elements of society. There is a 70-member Board of Directors and more than 300 persons serve on the six sub-area advisory councils. The staff consists of specialists in personal health services, environmental health, health manpower, and community organization.

It is crucial, not only to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania but to every locale that health care be planned. Ten years ago when economists predicted that the cost of one hospital patient day would reach \$100 few believed them.

Now the prediction, if the trend of rising costs continues, is \$500 per hospital patient day by 1981. In order to control these costs and deliver quality care to all, comprehensive planning must be made successful. The alternative is a system that will become increasingly wasteful of resources through duplication of effort.

Mental Health and Rehabilitation

St. Francis Hospital has long maintained a specialization in the cure of acute alcoholism, but due to lack of resources, the hospital has had to concentrate on detoxification rather than rehabilitation.

In January, 1972, that situation changed when Gateway Rehabilitation Center opened under the directorship of Dr. Abraham Twersky, a St. Francis Hospital staff member and leader in psychiatric work with alcoholics. The Foundation awarded \$40,000 for the establishment of Gateway Center. The Center will pick up where hospital detoxification treatment leaves off: at the point where an intensive therapeutic program can help alcoholic patients to return to their homes and communities to lead useful lives.

The \$2,000,000, 150-bed facility will also train specialists in working with alcoholics. The training will be accomplished in cooperation with the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health.

Gateway Rehabilitation Center will

enable St. Francis Hospital to provide total continuity of care for the alcoholic from first hospitalization to counseling of family members and follow-up visits at home.

In the field of child psychiatry the Foundation has provided continuing support for the Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center. The Center was established in 1931 to provide psychiatric services for children under the age of eighteen who live in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, and it constitutes the core of both the clinical and the academic aspects of the child psychiatry program of the University of Pittsburgh Health Center.

A few years ago the Center began to supplement its service and training functions by developing a major new research program focused upon the formulation of 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.

Director of Research at Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center is Dr. Joseph Schacter, formerly Chief of Psychiatric Research in Child Development at the New York State Psychiatric Institute. One of Dr. Schacter's principal lines of investigation has been the reactivity of neonates of schizophrenic parents. Observations are made on these babies

from the day of their birth until they reach fourteen weeks of age with the objective of finding a method of preventing schizophrenia or correcting it in its early stages.

Although the Center has received close cooperation in this research program from Magee-Women's Hospital, which provided space for a laboratory, additional space connecting with the Center's own operations was needed. With the help of a \$100,000 grant from the Foundation, two stories have now been added to the Center's building to house the Research Center in Child Psychiatry.

Area Hospitals and Clinics

During 1969-71 the Foundation followed the pattern established in earlier years of providing institutional support to facilities caring for the sick in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. Mostly this support took the form of modest grants to community hospitals, grants which were intended to help a hospital to persuade its own community to make the sacrifices necessary to improve its health facilities. In this way, the Foundation aided the following hospitals and clinics:

Altoona Hospital,
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Armstrong County Memorial
Hospital,
Kittanning, Pennsylvania
The Clearfield Hospital,
Clearfield, Pennsylvania

Geisinger Medical Center,
Danville, Pennsylvania
Memorial Hospital of Bedford
County,
Everett, Pennsylvania
Mon Valley United Health Services,
Inc., Monessen, Pennsylvania
North Hills Passavant Hospital,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Suburban General Hospital,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Titusville Hospital,
Titusville, Pennsylvania

Further, the Foundation continued its major support of the comprehensive program of development begun at Latrobe Area Hospital, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, in 1966. Latrobe Area Hospital has by now become a modern, full-service health center capable of serving not just the town of Latrobe but numerous surrounding communities as well.

Latrobe Area Hospital recognized from the outset that in order to modernize its medical care system it would have to be expanded in terms of skills as well as numbers. Now six years from the time it began, this expansion has provided a full-time medical director and twenty new medical staff members. The specialties of these doctors include psychiatry, hematology, neurosurgery, gastroenterology, peripheral vascular surgery, pathology and otolaryngology.

Unlike most small towns, Latrobe has been very successful in attracting young

physicians of high quality. Potential recruits are attracted by excellent working facilities (intensive care, coronary, extended care, and psychiatric care units have been added recently) and suitable incentives.

The Foundation awarded \$300,000 to the medical education and medical staff improvement programs of Latrobe Area Hospital during the period covered by this report and a further \$75,000 for the Hospital's mental health and ambulance programs.

A Neighborhood Health Clinic

Few would argue that one of the greatest failings of our medical care system today is that it does not provide adequately for the needs of the disadvantaged; but experts remain puzzled by the finding in many urban communities that the poor frequently fail to take advantage of the opportunities that do exist for better care. Apparently the poor fear hospitals and avoid them as long as possible. Thus, to serve this segment of the population, hospitals

Interior view of Manchester Health Center, showing examining rooms. The Center opened in late 1971.



and physicians must reach out into the ghetto and provide care on a level which does not frighten people away.

Under the leadership of St. John's General Hospital, three hospitals on the North Side of Pittsburgh have joined together to do just this. With Foundation assistance, they have created the Manchester Health Center.

The Center's purpose is to improve the health status of Manchester, a poverty area of Pittsburgh, through a

program of comprehensive, family-centered health care. The program was conceived and brought to fruition under the guidance of a prominent black physician. It is too early to tell what impact the Center will have, but its initial reception has been favorable.

The Foundation approved the following grants for medical projects during the years 1969-71:

Altoona Hospital, The Altoona, Pennsylvania <i>Mental Health Center</i>	\$ 50,000
Armstrong County Memorial Hospital Kittanning, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of New Hospital</i>	50,000
Clearfield Hospital, The Clearfield, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of Hospital Wing</i>	25,000
Cornell University Ithaca, New York <i>Purchase of Electron Microscope for Veterinary Virus Research Center</i>	60,000
Geisinger Medical Center Danville, Pennsylvania <i>Construction of Hospital Wing</i>	100,000

MEDICINE

Latrobe Area Hospital			
Latrobe, Pennsylvania			
<i>Medical Education Program & Medical Staff</i>			
<i>Improvement Fund</i>	\$300,000		
<i>Mental Health Division</i>	50,000		
<i>Ambulance Program</i>	25,000	\$	375,000
Mayo Foundation			
Rochester, Minnesota			
<i>Development of Undergraduate Medical School</i>		100,000	
Meharry Medical College			
Nashville, Tennessee			
<i>Development Program</i>		100,000	
Memorial Hospital of Bedford County			
Everett, Pennsylvania			
<i>Capital Improvements</i>		100,000	
Mon Valley United Mental Health Services, Inc.			
Monessen, Pennsylvania			
<i>Health Center Construction Project</i>		100,000	
North Hills Passavant Hospital			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Expansion Project</i>		50,000	
Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center, Inc.			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Expansion Project</i>		100,000	
St. Francis Hospital			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Residential Rehabilitation Facility for Alcoholics</i>		40,000	
St. John's General Hospital			
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania			
<i>Manchester Neighborhood Health Center</i>		30,000	

Skidmore College Saratoga Springs, New York	
<i>Reconstruction of Nursing Building</i>	\$ 100,000
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Expansion Project</i>	50,000
Titusville Hospital Titusville, Pennsylvania	
<i>Expansion Project</i>	25,000
Western Pennsylvania Comprehensive Health Planning Agency, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Operating Funds</i>	<u>300,000</u>
Total Grants Approved for Medicine	<u><u>\$1,755,000</u></u>

Education

Historically the Richard King Mellon Foundation has concentrated its interest in education on higher education. The period covered by this report is no exception. A total of \$3,330,000 was appropriated in these years for educational projects, with higher education receiving \$3,080,000 or 92 percent of this amount.

This ratio represents primarily the continuation of a long-standing interest in the improvement of private higher education in Western Pennsylvania and neighboring territory. The Foundation's college program has broadened, however, to include selected projects outside this area, as the pages which follow explain.

In addition to higher education, the Foundation's education program is comprised of grants for expanding the educational opportunities of deprived young people and for support of selected programs in Pittsburgh primary and secondary schools.

College Program

The college program of the Richard King Mellon Foundation can be divided into three categories: (1) awards, primarily for capital purposes, to institutions in Western Pennsylvania and adjacent areas, (2) awards to groups of two or more colleges for improving communications and promoting a fuller sharing of resources, and (3) a grant to Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, for further development in the humanities and social sciences.

To the first category, the Foundation appropriated \$2,275,000. The largest grant in this category was \$500,000 to Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, which represents equal participation with the Richard King Mellon Charitable Trusts in a \$1,000,000 challenge. The capital

drive of which this challenge was a part received national attention due to the active role students played in it.

A series of misfortunes, including escalation of cost in the construction of College Hall, had contributed to a short-term debt crisis which actually threatened to close the University. Duquesne students responded to this crisis by forming The Third Alternative, a canvassing operation of their own. Community reaction to this remarkable student initiative was such that Duquesne was able to exceed the \$1 million challenge and keep its doors open.

The University presently has some 8,000 students and 28,000 living alumni. Most of the latter work in Pittsburgh.



The campus of Duquesne University, foreground, overlooks Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle.

Five colleges—Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania; Wheeling College, Wheeling, West Virginia; and The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio—received a total of \$400,000 for faculty support. The grant to Denison was designated for faculty salary merit increases. At Lafayette,

the funds were applied to an endowment, the income from which furnishes stipends to faculty engaged in summer research projects. The grants to Wheeling and Wooster benefit junior faculty working toward advanced degrees or engaged in postdoctoral projects.

The Foundation appropriated a total of \$375,000 to seven colleges for erection of new library buildings or

expansion of old ones. The largest grant in this category was \$100,000 to Point Park College, Pittsburgh, for expansion of its library building.

Another library grant, \$50,000, went to Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania, to help this predominantly Negro college replace a structure built more than eighty years ago for an enrollment less than one-fifth as large as the present student body of 1,100. Robert Morris College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Salem College, Salem, West Virginia, received \$50,000 each to assist in the construction of their new libraries; and additional grants of \$50,000 were awarded to Saint Vincent College, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, West Virginia, for improvements to existing library facilities. Susquehanna University received \$25,000 for library expansion.

Awards totaling \$200,000 were made to three colleges for new instructional facilities in the sciences. The largest of these was a grant of \$100,000 to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, for its Biology Building fund. Following nearly a century and a half as a men's college, Kenyon took the bold step of forming a coordinate college for women. The addition of women students to the Gambier campus would have caused serious overcrowding of Kenyon's academic facilities had the college not embarked upon a major building

program which included the new Biology Building. Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, received a grant of \$50,000 toward constructing and equipping its new science center, as did Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, West Virginia.

Grants of \$100,000 each were awarded to Drexel University, Philadelphia, and Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania, for construction relating to expansion of their engineering programs. Drexel is the largest private engineering college in Pennsylvania; Villanova is the third largest.

Alderson-Broadus College, Philippi, West Virginia, recently pioneered in the establishment of training programs for the newest addition to the health team, the physician's assistant. Physician's assistants are new professionals equipped educationally to perform many of the duties of doctors, such as history-taking and screening examinations. Thus, the assistant will relieve the physician of many time-consuming tasks. Alderson-Broadus is uniquely able to carry out this training program because of the existence of a well-equipped hospital on its campus. The Foundation made a grant of \$100,000 toward construction of a new building which will house the physician's assistant training program.

At four regional colleges, the Foundation recognized the need for

improved recreational, performing arts, and athletic facilities. Two of these colleges—Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Messiah College, Grantham, Pennsylvania—received grants of \$50,000 each toward construction of campus centers. Both buildings will serve as focal points for student activities on campus. A third institution, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, was awarded \$100,000 for its proposed fine arts center. In the design concept created for Muhlenberg by the renowned architect Philip Johnson, a 220-foot covered mall will traverse the center of the fine arts building, acting as a stimulant to student involvement in the arts. The fourth institution, Ursinus College, Collegenille, Pennsylvania, was given \$50,000 to help pay for a new physical education center which will replace a small gymnasium built in the 1920's.

At times the most economical way to satisfy the need for new facilities on a college campus is to adapt an old building to new uses. A grant of \$50,000 helped Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, transform an old dormitory into a general-purpose academic facility containing 36 faculty offices and several large classrooms.

The number of people it takes to run a college has grown unavoidably in the last decade or so. This growth gave rise to a need at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, for a new administration building. The Foundation re-

sponded to this need with a grant of \$50,000 to defray the building's cost. Other construction-related grants of \$50,000 were made to Eastern Baptist College, St. Davids, Pennsylvania, and Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania. Finally, the Foundation awarded \$50,000 to Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, to assist the college in its drive to boost endowment.

Much has been made lately of higher education's current troubles—enough, at least, to require no further addition to the literature here. It seems appropriate, nonetheless, to touch briefly upon the much-publicized financial crisis in higher education, particularly as it pertains to small private colleges. This issue alone has caused this Foundation and many another to worry deeply about the future. An examination of the situation in Pennsylvania, for example, tells why.

Last year, a survey of the 68 private colleges and universities in Pennsylvania found:

- that the operating surplus of \$19 million in the 68 institutions in 1965 had shrunk to a deficit of nearly \$1 million in 1970;
- that without special state aid for some programs the deficit would have been \$16 million;
- that approximately one-half of the colleges in the study are tapping reserves or endowment funds to offset deficits;

—that ten of the institutions studied might exhaust their liquid assets in covering annual deficits within five years if remedies cannot be found.

The matter might not be serious if these 68 institutions did not contain 38 percent of the total college and university enrollment in Pennsylvania. Admittedly, this is a smaller percentage than would have been the case twenty years ago; but private colleges and universities are an indispensable educational resource in Pennsylvania and most other states. And when it appears that long-term tendencies toward inflation will reduce the ability of these institutions to offset from traditional sources of revenue an inevitable rise in operating costs, the community at large stands to be affected by the consequences.

It is not within the means of this Foundation, as a general purpose fund, to finance the widespread changes that are clearly needed to prevent private colleges from becoming static or even moribund. But certain limited options are open to the Foundation, such as (1) encouraging colleges with common problems and the same general location to share resources and to begin planning jointly for the future, and (2) supporting selected "bellwether" programs which appear likely to have a beneficial effect upon the future course of private higher education. The Foundation has made a beginning in both of these

areas, without particular regard at this stage for the locations involved.

The Foundation made three grants in promotion of intercollegiate cooperation. The first, an award of \$150,000, resulted in the creation of the Twelve College Exchange, an association of twelve independent four-year colleges of liberal arts in New England. The Exchange has two purposes. First, the twelve institutions hope to enrich the education available in any one of them by means that include exchanges of students, jointly planned curricula in specialized areas, the joint administration of urban centers, and jointly organized overseas programs of new kinds. Second, and of more lasting significance, the Exchange provides for a formal exploration of ways in which twelve separate institutions can strengthen themselves and each other by cross-fertilization of ideas and programs as well as by the efficiencies provided by joint action.

In the midst of its third year of operation, the Twelve College Exchange reports that some 550 students are taking part in the program, that substantial progress has been made toward the establishment of urban centers in Boston and Washington, that member institutions are sharing personnel and material resources at an ever-increasing rate, and that inter-institutional communication has improved measurably.

The members of the Twelve College

Exchange are: Amherst College, Bowdoin College, Connecticut College, Dartmouth College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, Trinity College, Vassar College, Wellesley College, Wesleyan University, Wheaton College, and Williams College.

The Foundation made a second grant in the field of intercollegiate cooperation to Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges. These institutions are located about a mile apart in Philadelphia's Main Line suburbs. They already cooperate with one another to an unusually high degree. The purpose of the Foundation's grant of \$75,000 is to enable them to explore how much further they can go in sharing each other's educational resources. Initially, they will use the funds to take new steps toward fuller coordination of library resources; but the funds will also allow the presidents of the two colleges to begin joint programs aimed at fostering closer cooperation among administrators, faculties, and students.

Finally, the Foundation awarded \$50,000 to Cedar Crest and Muhlenberg Colleges, whose campuses lie not much farther than one mile apart in Allentown, Pennsylvania, to enable them to take the initial steps toward optimal cooperation in all areas of operation. The two colleges received separate grants for plant improvement as part of the Regional College program, but under the terms of this grant, they will jointly employ outside counsel

to survey their operations and develop comparable data systems for long-range joint planning.

Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, was a "bellwether" college on the Western Frontier at its founding in the mid-19th century, and it has consistently demonstrated a capacity for leadership in modern times.

Grinnell recently put into motion a carefully-constructed plan for institutional change and intellectual self-renewal. The plan emanates from a comprehensive survey of the program needs of all academic divisions of the college, a survey based both upon internal fact-finding and a realistic analysis of the social and economic forces affecting the small private college today. The Foundation made a grant of \$100,000 to Grinnell for certain of the plan's specific requirements in the humanities and social sciences. The largest part of the funds were allocated to faculty research and study in these fields.

It would be unrealistic to expect a modest fund at a small college, no matter how long the shadow of that college may be, to spark widespread reform in higher education. Such was not the aim of the grant to Grinnell. Rather, the Foundation's purpose was to help a particular institution of high academic standing to realize an academic plan which appears soundly conceived in the light of prevailing eco-

conomic trends. Insofar as the myriad demands upon its resources permit, the Foundation will make other such selections which it hopes in the aggregate will have some influence upon the future direction of private higher education.

Educational Opportunity Grants

Substantial changes in admissions policies at numerous schools, colleges, and universities have opened more spaces than ever before to students from poor families and minority groups. There remain, however, the enormous tasks of identifying qualified disadvantaged students and furnishing them with financial aid in the full amount needed. The Foundation applied itself to these tasks primarily on the local front with grants to two programs for college students and one at the secondary-school level.

The Negro Educational Emergency Drive was organized in 1963 for the purpose of making scholarship grants to low-income Negro students in the Pittsburgh area to encourage them to pursue post-high school studies. The number of grants has grown from 76 in 1963 to 1,716 in the 1970-71 school year. The average grant size is surprisingly small—\$183—but NEED is able to lever this amount twofold with scholarships available at individual colleges. Students assisted in 1970-71 were drawn from 84 public and parochial schools throughout Allegheny

County. They enrolled in 101 colleges ranging widely in type and location. The Foundation's most recent grant to NEED amounted to \$180,000 over a three-year period.

More NEED students attend Community College of Allegheny County than any other college, and thus the Foundation's support of NEED relates closely to its support of the Community College's financial aid program. The growth of community colleges across the country has been such that in the fall of 1969, for the first time, more freshmen enrolled in two-year than in four-year colleges. Community College of Allegheny County reflects that growth and the expansion of educational opportunity it implies. Opened in 1966, CCAC is a publicly-sponsored institution offering two years of post-high school education to anyone in Allegheny County who wants it. At this stage the College has some 12,000 students on three campuses. Tuition is the lowest of that at any college in Allegheny County and financial assistance is available through conventional governmental programs, but there is still a wide gap between the number of students eligible for financial aid and the number the College can assist. Helping to close that gap was the purpose of grants made by the Foundation totaling \$100,000. In the 1970-71 academic year, a combination of Foundation and Community College funds helped a total of 665 students.

A broad-gauged program for recruitment and placement of disadvantaged and minority-group young people in leading independent high schools was begun in 1964 by A Better Chance—Independent Schools Talent Search. Since then the ABC program has enrolled more than 2,000 students in some 100 participating schools. The Foundation has supported the program with a three-year grant of \$60,000, at

least half of which is to be expended for scholarships to qualified students from Western Pennsylvania.

Primary and Secondary Education

Although the Foundation's education program has been directed primarily toward higher education, a small number of grants were made during 1969-71 for primary and secondary school programs in Pittsburgh.

Construction in progress on the Allegheny campus of Community College of Allegheny County is part of a \$32 million, publicly-financed building program. The buildings at rear, right, are among the older structures on the North Side of Pittsburgh which have housed the College's Allegheny campus to date.



A \$75,000 grant to the Pittsburgh Public Schools helped create two "Clarifying Environments Laboratories" in the city. One laboratory is located in a deprived black residential area and the other in a deprived white neighborhood. The purpose of the program is to create a learning environ-

ment under controlled conditions that would closely approximate conditions in an affluent home where generally a child gets maximum help with his lessons from knowledgeable and well-educated parents. The project is under the supervision of the Department of Social Psychology of the University of Pittsburgh.

The Foundation also provided funds to enable the School Volunteer Association of Pittsburgh to operate volunteer teaching and tutoring programs in public schools in poor neighborhoods.

The Reading Is FUN-damental project received a grant for further extension of its program throughout the Pittsburgh area. Reading Is FUN-damental is a national program sponsored locally by Chatham College and the Urban League of Pittsburgh in cooperation with the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education. The program encourages reading as a fundamental skill among children, particularly those in poverty areas, by providing books and a sense of pride through ownership of the books. More than 80,000 books have been distributed to students in 29 Pittsburgh schools since early 1970.

The Foundation has also provided funds for a study designed to determine at what age and under what conditions young people develop the motivation that enables them to adjust to modern society and the world of work. The study will be based upon a sample of 2,000 9th and 2,000 12th graders in Alle-



A young girl operating the "talking typewriter", a teaching device used in the Clarifying Environments Laboratories.

gheny County. Psychological Service of Pittsburgh is the sponsor.

Finally, the Foundation joined with other Pittsburgh foundations in financing a study of the future of independent primary and secondary education in the Greater Pittsburgh area. Initiative for making the study sprang from recognition on the part of four of the city's leading independent schools—The Ellis School, St. Edmund's Academy, Shady Side Academy, and

The Winchester-Thurston School—that a decision to make fundamental changes in any one school may well have major consequences for other schools. The study was completed in 1971, and the sponsoring schools are now adjusting many of their programs to follow its recommendations.

The Foundation made the following grants for education in the three years 1969-1971:

A Better Chance—Independent Schools Talent Search	
Boston, Massachusetts	
<i>Scholarship Program</i>	\$ 60,000
Alderson-Broadus College, Inc.	
Philippi, West Virginia	
<i>Nursing-Allied Health Science Building Project</i>	100,000
Cedar Crest College	
Allentown, Pennsylvania	
<i>College Center Construction Project</i>	50,000
Cedar Crest College and Muhlenberg College	
Allentown, Pennsylvania	
<i>Intercollegiate Cooperation Study</i>	50,000
College of Wooster, The	
Wooster, Ohio	
<i>Research and Study Fund for Junior Faculty</i>	100,000
Community College of Allegheny County	
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Scholarship Aid for Disadvantaged Students</i>	100,000
Davis and Elkins College	
Elkins, West Virginia	
<i>Science Building Construction Project</i>	50,000

EDUCATION

Denison University Granville, Ohio <i>Faculty Salary Improvement Program</i>	\$ 100,000
Drexel University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania <i>Engineering Research Laboratory Construction Project</i>	100,000
Duquesne University Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Challenge Grant</i>	500,000
Eastern Baptist College St. Davids, Pennsylvania <i>Learning Center Construction Project</i>	50,000
Elizabethtown College Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania <i>Building Renovation</i>	50,000
Ethnic Foundation, Inc., The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Scholarships</i>	50,000
Grinnell College Grinnell, Iowa <i>Humanities and Social Sciences Program</i>	100,000
Grove City College Grove City, Pennsylvania <i>Construction and Scholarship Programs</i>	50,000
Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges Haverford, Pennsylvania <i>Promotion of Intercollegiate Cooperation</i>	75,000
Hillel Academy of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Building Renovation</i>	25,000

Juniata College Huntingdon, Pennsylvania <i>Endowment Fund</i>	\$ 50,000
Kenyon College Gambier, Ohio <i>Biology Building Construction Project</i>	100,000
Lafayette College Easton, Pennsylvania <i>Endowment Fund for Faculty Research</i>	100,000
Lincoln University Lincoln University, Pennsylvania <i>Library Construction Project</i>	50,000
Messiah College Grantham, Pennsylvania <i>Student Center Construction Project</i>	50,000
Moravian College Bethlehem, Pennsylvania <i>Science Center Construction Project</i>	50,000
Mt. Union College Alliance, Ohio <i>Administration Building Construction Project</i>	50,000
Muhlenberg College Allentown, Pennsylvania <i>Fine Arts Building Construction Project</i>	100,000
Negro Educational Emergency Drive Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Scholarships</i>	180,000
Pittsburgh Public Schools Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Clarifying Environments Laboratories</i>	\$ 75,000
<i>School Volunteer Association</i>	<u>70,000</u>
	145,000

EDUCATION

Point Park College Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Library Building Expansion Project</i>	\$ 100,000
Psychological Service of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Motivation Research Study</i>	50,000
Reading Is FUN-damental c/o Chatham College Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Operating Funds</i>	30,000
Robert Morris College Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Library Construction Project</i>	50,000
Saint Vincent College Latrobe, Pennsylvania <i>Improvements to Library Building</i>	50,000
Salem College Salem, West Virginia <i>Development Program</i>	50,000
Shady Side Academy Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Pittsburgh Independent Schools Planning Study</i>	15,000
Susquehanna University Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania <i>Endowment for Faculty Salaries</i>	\$ 50,000
<i>Library Building Expansion Project</i>	<u>25,000</u>
	75,000
Twelve College Program c/o Wheaton College Norton, Massachusetts <i>Operating Funds</i>	150,000

United Negro College Fund of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Negro College Support</i>	\$ 25,000
Ursinus College Collegeville, Pennsylvania <i>Physical Education Building Construction Project</i>	50,000
Villanova University Villanova, Pennsylvania <i>Engineering Building Expansion Project</i>	100,000
West Virginia Wesleyan College Buckhannon, West Virginia <i>Library Building Expansion Project</i>	50,000
Wheeling College Wheeling, West Virginia <i>Endowment Fund for Faculty Research and Study</i>	<u>50,000</u>
Total Grants Approved for Education	<u><u>\$3,330,000</u></u>

Environmental Program

The environmental field is familiar territory to foundations. Many, including this one, have been active for a period of years in land and wildlife conservation, land use planning, population control, and various types of scientific research pertaining to environmental protection.

What is new is the high degree of public interest which the field has suddenly generated. While the Foundation views this "ecology boom" as generally a good thing, it also believes that foundations bear a heavy responsibility to avoid its more hysterical aspects.

Foundations can make their greatest contribution in helping scientists to diagnose, as quickly as possible, a whole new range of environmental "diseases," and in supporting responsible efforts to encourage the public to incorporate into its value system a proper regard for the limits of our resources.

With these opportunities in mind, the Richard King Mellon Foundation committed \$1,605,000 to nine projects in the environmental field during the years 1969-71.

Research Institutions

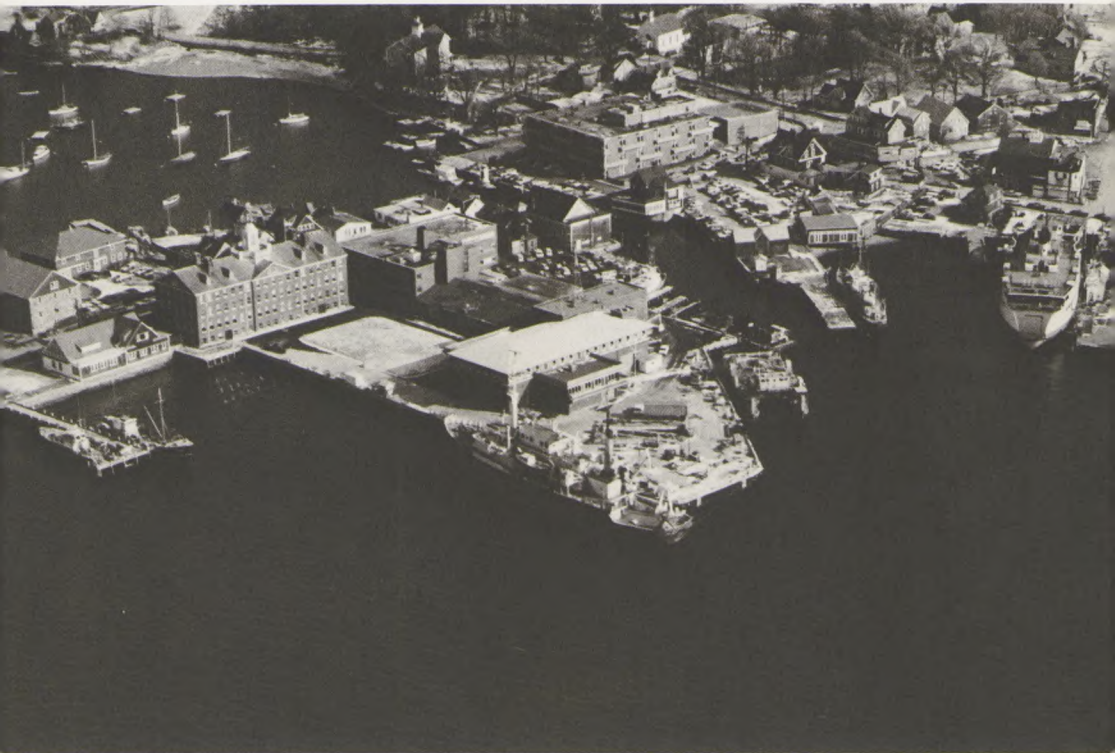
The largest grant of the Foundation's environmental program was \$500,000 awarded to Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, for assistance in constructing a new academic campus. The Institution is the only major independent marine research and education organization in the country.

Woods Hole has strong educational and research programs in marine biology, chemistry, geology and geophysics, and ocean engineering and physical oceanography. Each of these disciplines incorporates many subspecialties of a highly technical and diverse nature ranging from marine

acoustics to the study of animal distribution in the oceans.

The Institution is committed to the principles of basic research, of discovering and reporting fundamental knowledge of parts of the marine environment so that ultimately the whole may be more fully understood and more wisely used. On a practical level this can lead, for example, to the development of techniques for extracting minerals from the ocean floor without disturbing the marine environment.

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution became a degree-granting institution in 1967. In 1968 a joint doctoral program began with Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Cooperative



Aerial view of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, showing ocean research vessel docked center foreground.

doctoral programs have been established with Harvard University, Yale University, and others.

The Foundation made two grants totaling \$350,000 to enable the Smithsonian Institution to expand the land-holdings of its Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies. The Smithsonian established the Center in 1964 on a tract of land which forms part of a watershed on the western shore

of the Chesapeake Bay. Subsequent additions have given the Center control of this watershed and, thus, the use of a sufficiently large and varied environmental complex to make ecological investigation maximally productive of new information.

The primary objective of the Center is to explore the interaction of man and nature in coastal areas of temperate climate zones. The inquiry is important because most of the world's



population is concentrated in such areas.

In pursuit of its mission, the Center engages in activities in four major areas: (1) developing standards for baseline data to measure man's alteration of natural systems; (2) conducting research into the relationships of various aspects of the environment with each other and with the system as a whole; (3) educating scientists in the interdisciplinary methods required for comprehensive study of the environment; and (4) serving as an information link between the scientific community and the public. The Smithsonian has entered into cooperative arrangements with Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland in order to enlarge the pool of scientific talent available to the Center.

A view across Muddy Creek at the Smithsonian Institution's Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies.

Chesapeake Bay Center scientist taking blood sample from a whistling swan to check for parasites.



Wildlife Conservation

The Foundation supported efforts to conserve wildlife with grants of \$400,000 and \$100,000, respectively, to Ducks Unlimited and the Pennsylvania State University.

Ducks Unlimited was incorporated in 1937 for the conservation of waterfowl after a Presidential committee had reported "evidence of critical and continuing decline of our wildlife resources—especially migratory waterfowl, due to the destruction and neglect of vast breeding and nesting areas by drainage, encroachment of agriculture and the random efforts of our disordered progress toward an undefined goal."

In its first 35 years, Ducks Unlimited created or restored over two million acres of prime waterfowl nesting habitat. Its goal for the current decade is to restore a further 4.5 million acres. The Foundation's grant has been applied to this objective.

One of the greatest wildlife assets of Pennsylvania is its large population of white tail deer. The continued survival of this large wildlife population is in part the result of research efforts conducted over the years by various groups including the Department of Animal Science of the Pennsylvania State University's College of Agriculture.

Members of the Department have conducted pioneering research on the

nutritional physiology and nutritional needs of deer as related to growth, reproduction, seasonal endocrine cycles, and antler development. Studies have also been made of the nutritive values of foods comprising the diet of deer. The relationship of deer use to utilization of the habitat by other wildlife and livestock, and to other desirable uses such as recreation and timber production, is also under study.

The Foundation's grant has been applied toward construction of a new deer research facility at the Penn State College of Agriculture.

Increasing Public Understanding

The Foundation committed a total of \$245,000 during the last three years to efforts promoting a better public understanding of environmental issues. This is a small beginning in what is likely to be a continuing activity. Although the Foundation will not take sides on narrow environmental issues nor make available to interested amateurs the means to publish rhetoric on what, for the moment, may be a Great Cause, it will continue to commit funds to responsible professional endeavors aimed at improving the level of public sophistication in environmental matters.

One such endeavor is *Environment* magazine, a publication of the Committee for Environmental Information, which is a group formed in 1963 under the leadership of the noted plant physiologist and environmentalist, Barry

Ducks Unlimited: a wilderness marsh in northern Alberta—prime waterfowl nesting habitat.





Commoner. Mr. Commoner and the Committee were among the first to perceive the scope and intensity of the environmental problems that were developing from the expanding use of modern technology. They recognized that the public would need reliable information on the sources, the biological effects, the interactions and the possibilities for control of the various kinds of environmental contamination.

Thus to provide scientific information in a form usable by scientists and laymen the Committee created *Environment* magazine.

In the past two and one-half years the number of subscribers to this publication has grown from 3,500 to 25,000. In the belief that *Environment* magazine's intelligent, objective treatment of environmental issues deserves wider readership, the Foundation made a

grant of \$25,000 to the Committee for Environmental Information for support of a campaign to boost the magazine's circulation to the minimum level of 40,000.

Many years ago an eminent Pennsylvania jurist said, ". . . one's bread is more important than landscape or than clear skies. Without smoke, Pittsburgh would have remained a very pretty village." As true as this statement may be, Pittsburghers have learned that it is possible to have both industry and clear skies. And lately, through the efforts of the Three Rivers Improvement and Development Corporation (TRIAD), citizens of Allegheny County have begun to realize the recreational and scenic potential of the Allegheny, the Monongahela, and the Ohio Rivers.



TRIAD, Three Rivers Improvement and Development Corporation, has sponsored water sports festivals like the one shown here at Pittsburgh's Point to dramatize the advantages of clean rivers.

TRIAD was organized by representatives of business, industry, the news media, and local governments "to help produce progressively clearer rivers and more useful and attractive riverbanks . . . for the fuller enjoyment of rivers by all citizens." Its various activities have attracted widespread attention. The Foundation has supported the general operations of TRIAD during the period covered by this report.

Predictably, as interest in environmental problems has grown, environmental studies programs have sprung up on college campuses everywhere. By and large colleges have sought outside funding for these programs, creating frequent opportunities for foundation participation in their development. It is the belief of this Foundation, however, that the majority of colleges, particularly small colleges, lack the research capability to make much of a scientific contribution to the solution of environmental problems. On the other hand, colleges can play a major role in the creation of an informed and sophisticated public. Two programs which are well directed toward this objective received supporting grants of \$100,000.

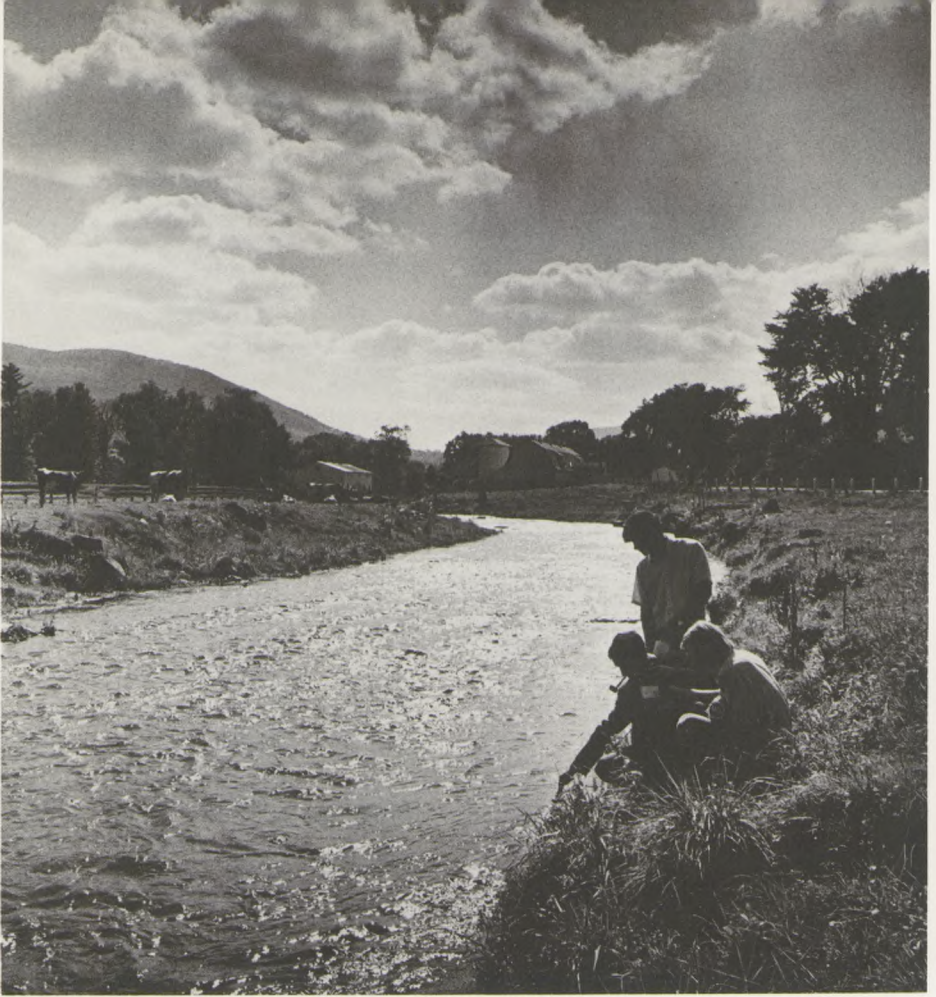
The first of these programs results from the initiative of students in Dartmouth College's Outing Club. Until 1970 this traditional student activity concentrated on hiking and winter sports. During 1970, how-

ever, a new division of the Dartmouth Outing Club was created to concern itself with the relation of man to his environment in both populated and wilderness areas of New England. The division is coordinate with the college in the development of academic curricula in the fields of conservation and environmental science. It also provides many opportunities for field experience in conjunction with academic work.

A fund has been established within the Dartmouth Outing Club from which grants to students are authorized for research and study of environmental problems. Two of the projects undertaken during the first year are a study of the effect of snowmobiles on wildlife and a study of the influence of aquatic plant metabolism on algae productivity.

Although the second environmental studies program supported by the Foundation is more oriented toward faculty research and community planning than the Dartmouth Outing Club program, it was selected by the Foundation primarily for the excellent opportunity it affords students at another undergraduate institution—Williams College—to form educated opinions on environmental issues.

Williams founded the Center for Environmental Studies in 1967. The Center has three basic objectives which it pursues both independently and in cooperation with academic departments



Students and a professor from the Williams College Center for Environmental Studies sample water in the Green River, Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

cooperation with academic departments of the college: (1) to provide a focal point for undergraduate teaching and faculty research in the environmental field; (2) to relate the academic resources of Williams College to the planning and development needs of the surrounding region; (3) to build professional understanding of the environmental issues developing in the metro-

politan hinterland regions of the nation.

The serious interest of youth in studying the environment and working toward protecting it has become evident in both the Dartmouth and the Williams program.

The Foundation approved the following grants for environmental programs during the years 1969-71:

American Forage and Grassland Council	
University Park, Pennsylvania	
<i>International Grassland Congress</i>	\$ 10,000

Committee for Environmental Information St. Louis, Missouri	
<i>Environment Magazine</i>	\$ 25,000
Dartmouth College Hanover, New Hampshire	
<i>Outing Club Program</i>	100,000
Ducks Unlimited, Inc. New York, New York	
<i>Wetlands Project</i>	400,000
Pennsylvania State University, The University Park, Pennsylvania	
<i>Deer Research Facility Construction Project</i>	100,000
Smithsonian Institution Washington, D. C.	
<i>Development of Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies</i>	350,000
Three Rivers Improvement and Development Corporation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
<i>Operating Funds</i>	20,000
Williams College Williamstown, Massachusetts	
<i>Support of Environmental Studies Center</i>	100,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Woods Hole, Massachusetts	
<i>New Campus Construction Project</i>	<u>500,000</u>
Total Grants Approved for Environmental Projects	<u><u>\$1,605,000</u></u>

Public Affairs

The Foundation appropriated a total of \$479,103 for public affairs activities during the years 1969-71. Grants in this, the smallest category covered by this report ranged in purpose from sponsorship of research studies of national scope to the introduction of special programs into Western Pennsylvania high schools. All of these activities have a central theme, however, which is the cultivation of a better understanding of important public issues.

The Foundation helped to increase Pittsburgh public television's capacity for community service through grants totaling \$100,000 for partial sponsorship of WQED "Newsroom." This highly-successful nightly local news program began in November, 1969. The idea for a local news program on public television was spawned in San Francisco by the non-commercial station, KQED, during a newspaper strike. KQED "Newsroom" attracted the support of the Ford Foundation, which ultimately decided to broaden the experiment to three other cities: Washington, Dallas, and Pittsburgh.

"Newsroom" departs from the conventional "newsreader-bulletin" format of commercial television news broadcasts. Its eight news reporters, each assigned to a specific local beat, report in detail on stories of local interest during the two half-hour editions of the program presented each weekday evening. Cross-questioning of reporters follows each story.

Because of time limitations, no commercial television station in Western Pennsylvania can offer coverage of local



"Newsroom", WQED-TV: a roundtable approach to local news reporting.

issues in such depth. Actual news time within the usual commercial half-hour newscast is eleven minutes. "Newsroom" on WQED, by contrast, has time to devote fifteen minutes to one story; and "Newsroom" often invites those in the news to appear and present their views live. Thus, the program is able to give more objective coverage than can most commercial television newscasts.

WQED "Newsroom" is a valuable journalistic experiment bringing Western Pennsylvanians a better factual basis on which to decide local issues. It demonstrates the ability of public broadcasting to reach into yet another area of service.

The Brookings Institution is an independent, nonpartisan research and educational center upon which the American people and their elected representatives have come to rely for fact finding and analysis in the fields of economics, government, and foreign policy. In relation to its size, Brookings' contribution to public understanding of major issues is vast.

Brookings organizes and conducts research on current and emerging problems, publishes research findings, conducts seminars for government officials and leaders in the private sector, and maintains facilities that enable scholars and those in public life to exchange ideas and undertake independent study and research.

As the Institution has grown, its headquarters building in Washington, D.C., has become less and less able to serve the needs of the entire organization. In 1969, Brookings used grants from this Foundation and others to purchase a handsome five-floor building adjacent to its existing property. This action yielded an immediate and efficient expansion of office space and provided the opportunity for grad-

ual development of an integrated complex of buildings on a larger site.

The twentieth anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was the occasion of a \$25,000 award to the Atlantic Council of the United States, Inc. The Council undertook a number of special programs during 1969, the twentieth anniversary year, to make Americans more aware of the success of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the vital role it can play in the years ahead. As part of its regular activities, the Atlantic Council sponsors the Atlantic Institute, which supports studies and publications on problems common to the Atlantic countries.

A timely study of the financing of public education at the state and local level was the purpose of a \$25,000 grant to The Urban Institute, a non-profit research corporation devoted primarily to the study of urban problems. The study will try to determine what alternative approaches to the financing of education would lessen fiscal disparities among school districts and, thus, bring the nation closer to its goal of providing "equal educational opportunity" for all.

The Conference Board, formerly the National Industrial Conference Board, received a grant of \$40,000 toward implementation of its research project,

“Management in a Changing World.” The Conference Board has been a leader in research related to business and public affairs.

The Foundation for some years has had an interest in the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program, which was established in 1953 to honor President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The purpose of the program is to promote further amity between the United States and foreign countries at the person-to-person level.

Eisenhower Fellows are selected at mid-career from countries throughout the world on the basis of demonstrated leadership in their particular field of endeavor. The program provides each fellow with a six-month period of travel and observation in the United States, which includes professional consultations, visits, seminars, and on-the-job assignments in all parts of the country. Approximately sixty fellows participate in the program per year,

representing as many countries. A number of former Fellows have risen to positions of leadership in their countries. Some have attained cabinet rank.

Continuation and expansion of a program designed to increase high school students’ understanding of world issues was the purpose of a \$75,000 grant to the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh. The Council provides outstanding speakers and materials on international affairs for high school seminars and assemblies throughout Western Pennsylvania and has cooperated with the Pittsburgh Board of Education in training teachers. In addition, the Council-sponsored program, “Battle of Wits” appears on WIIC-TV with an audience rating of 75,000 households. “Global Conversations,” a weekly broadcast, is heard over WWSW radio.

The Foundation made the following awards in the field of public affairs during 1969-1971:

Atlantic Council of the United States, Inc. Washington, D. C.	
<i>Operating Funds</i>	\$ 25,000
Brookings Institution, Inc., The Washington, D. C.	
<i>Headquarters Expansion</i>	100,000
Ligonier, Borough of Ligonier, Pennsylvania	
<i>Public Improvements</i>	44,603

Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television—WQED Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>“Newsroom” Program</i>		\$ 100,000
Moton Memorial Foundation Richmond, Virginia <i>Building Renovation</i>		30,000
National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. (“The Conference Board”) New York, New York <i>Public Affairs Research Project</i>		40,000
Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., Western Division Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Operating Funds</i>	\$ 33,000	
<i>Greater Pittsburgh International Airport Study</i>	<u>4,000</u>	37,000
Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association, The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Planning Study</i>		2,500
Urban Institute, The Washington, D. C. <i>Study of Alternate Means of Financing Public Education</i>		25,000
World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Education Program</i>		<u>75,000</u>
Total Grants Approved for Public Affairs		<u><u>\$ 479,103</u></u>

Cultural Program

Cultural activity has a place in the life of Pittsburgh more prominent today than ever before. The public manifested increased interest in cultural affairs, particularly in the arts, in various ways during the three years covered by this report. At the same time, the community's cultural facilities expanded dramatically.

The most spectacular cultural event in Pittsburgh during this period was the opening of Heinz Hall for the Performing Arts, the new permanent home of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra and four other musical and dance groups. But this event should not obscure other cultural advances such as the opening of a new art museum, the launching of a new ballet troupe, the beginning of a major expansion of the Carnegie Institute, and the substantial completion of two new historical museums.

It is both a reflection of this increased cultural activity and a mark of the Foundation's resolve to stimulate the quality of Pittsburgh life that cultural grants, most of them to Pittsburgh organizations, totaled \$3,539,500 for the years 1969-71, the largest sum devoted to any category in this report. The Foundation made grants in support of the performing arts, to museums, and for historic preservation.

Performing Arts

On September 10, 1971, the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra began its sellout forty-fifth concert season in a new home, Heinz Hall for the Performing Arts.

The opening concert bore testimony to the fact that since 1952, when Dr. William Steinberg became its Music Director, the Pittsburgh Symphony had become one of the world's great orchestras. The event also celebrated the long-desired establishment of a performing arts center in Pittsburgh and

the raising of substantial new endowment monies for the Symphony, both of which were achieved through the leadership of the Howard Heinz Endowment as well as the initiative of the Pittsburgh Symphony Society.

Heinz Hall, with its superb acoustics, glittering decor, and proximity to downtown parking and restaurants, stands today as the symbol of a rejuvenated city. The endowment campaign, which drew contributions from foundations, corporations, and the general public, has given the Pittsburgh Symphony



The grand lobby of Heinz Hall for the Performing Arts on Opening Night, September 10, 1971. The building was a motion picture theatre before its conversion to present use as the permanent home of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra and four other musical and dance organizations.

Orchestra one of the largest symphony endowments in the country. The orchestra may now face the future with confidence. The Foundation participated in the endowment campaign with an award of \$1,250,000, the largest grant covered by this report.

The Foundation also provided operating support for the Pittsburgh Ballet Theatre.

Nicolas Petrov, founder and artistic director, launched the Ballet's first full season in 1970. In 1971 the company offered its first subscription series which included six major presentations.

Since its founding, the Pittsburgh Ballet Theatre has been affiliated with Point Park College, an affiliation which affords talented students professional dance training and a performing outlet, all within a liberal arts curriculum.

The Duquesne University Tamburitzans is a remarkable student musical troupe specializing in the folk songs and dances of Eastern Europe. The student performers, for the most part, come from Pittsburgh and its environs. All attend Duquesne University on full scholarships provided by concert revenues.

The Tamburitzans have made six foreign tours since 1950, including performances in the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Poland, Italy, France, and ten Latin American countries.

The governments of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Turkey have invited the Tamburitzans to tour their countries in the summer of 1972. Private sponsorship of the tour played a part in the extension of invitations by those countries. Between engagements in the Eastern European countries, the Tamburitzans will also perform in France and Italy. Local costs will be borne by the host countries; a Foundation grant will cover international air travel, costuming, preparation of the show, and administrative expenses.

Museums

American museums have come a long way from their eighteenth-century beginnings as gentlemen's "cabinets of natural curiosities." A properly functioning museum today is, in the words of one authority, "a vessel of life in our civilization."

The Department of the Museum of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, offers stimulating pleasure and education to vast numbers 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.

The Foundation supported the further development of Carnegie Museum with grants totaling \$786,500 during the last three years. Some highlights follow:

—*Museum Staff*. The Foundation supported the continuation of the

three-part program begun in 1964 (1) to bring foreign visitors to Pittsburgh for in-service training in Carnegie Museum's laboratories, (2) to facilitate visits to the Museum on the part of foreign scientists, and (3) to enable Museum staff members to attend important international meetings. In addition, a continuing grant supplements the Museum's professional staff budget.

—*Powdermill Nature Reserve*. The main exhibit operation has always been in the Carnegie Institute building in Pittsburgh. But in 1956, a long-needed auxiliary operation was initiated through the establishment of a field research station, Powdermill Nature Reserve. During 1969-71, the Foundation assisted the general operation of the Reserve.

—*Meridian Laboratories*. Carnegie Museum established a second field operation in 1965, at Meridian, in Butler County, Pennsylvania. A new building, constructed with a grant from the Foundation, will house anthropological collections at specially-controlled temperatures.

—*Orientation Room and Current Exhibits Room*. To give visitors an understanding of what Carnegie Museum does and what it means, an Orientation Room will be developed near the Museum entrance. Nearby will be a Current Exhibits Room for display of important items recently acquired by the Museum. These rooms, together

with certain other physical improvements begun under a Foundation grant, constitute the first phase of a long-range capital program.

Fort Ligonier, a frontier fort built by British and colonial forces during their westward advance in the summer of 1758, had rotted and disappeared by the end of the 18th century. In 1960, however, citizens of Ligonier, Pennsylvania, organized the Fort Ligonier Memorial Foundation for the purpose of reconstructing Fort Ligonier on its original site. The reconstructed Fort contains many displays of what, in the words of the *New York Times*, "might be the most remarkable collection of French and Indian War artifacts in North America."

In order to further re-establish the atmosphere of the 1758 fort, the Fort Ligonier Memorial Foundation has used a \$63,000 grant from the Richard King Mellon Foundation to acquire additional exhibits for the buildings of the inner fort.

The Foundation assisted another museum project during this reporting period with a grant of \$300,000 to the Treasurer of the United States for redecoration of the Green Room in the White House. The Green Room is one of the drawing rooms on the State Floor of the executive mansion.

"The President's House," as it was originally called, has been altered inside and out many times since President



A view of the newly-refurbished Green Room on the State Floor of the White House showing rare Sheraton furniture and, at the window, valance and curtains designed in the early 19th century style.

John Adams moved into the still-unfurnished structure in March, 1801. Presently underway is a careful refurbishing of the rooms which see the most wear and a scholarly upgrading of The White House collection of antique American furniture and works of art.

Mrs. Richard M. Nixon has directed the project, assisted by the Committee for the Preservation of The White House, a private group. No public funds have been used.

It is to be hoped that the beauty of the Green Room will enhance public awareness of the quality and sophistication of decorative arts in the young American republic.

A grant from the Foundation made it possible for the Metropolitan Museum of Art to acquire for its newly-reopened

Costume Institute the drawings of Mainbocher's entire American dress collection. Thomas Hoving, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has called the collection "a unique document in the history of American fashion, a collection of illustrations that will be of inestimable value to students of design and social history."

Historic Preservation

Frank Lloyd Wright's oft-cited prescription for improving the appearance of Pittsburgh is supposed to have been to abandon it. With no little shame, Pittsburghers have long been aware that their city and the surrounding region contain an excessive number of ugly buildings. So the notion of preserving significant architecture came late to Pittsburgh. It took hold

formally, however, in 1964 with the establishment of the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation. During the years 1969-1971, the Richard King Mellon Foundation assisted two major projects of the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation.

The first of the two projects concerned rescuing the abandoned North Side Post Office in Pittsburgh and converting it into a museum of local history. The History & Landmarks Foundation launched a \$750,000 campaign for this purpose which the Richard King Mellon Foundation supported with a challenge grant of \$250,000.

The new museum in The Old Post Office opened January 9, 1972, with a

The Old North Side Post Office in Pittsburgh, converted into a museum of local history by the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation.



visual display of the architectural history of Allegheny County. Future exhibitions will display various aspects of local history and culture.

The second project concerns restoration of the Mexican War Streets, an architecturally valuable neighborhood in an old section of Pittsburgh. This is no ordinary restoration program. Its purpose is to reclaim a city neighborhood for contemporary use by people of various income levels, including low income. Typically the facades of the houses are restored to their original character while the interiors are adapted to modern use. The Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation calls this "practical preservation." It is yielding an attractive residential enclave

No. 1224 Resaca Place, recently restored as part of the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation's Mexican War Streets program.



in which young and old, rich and poor, and black and white share the experience of living with the charm of the past.

A grant of \$250,000 was made to enable the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation to further the Mexican War Streets restoration program.

Since its creation by Act of Congress in 1949, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has encouraged countless local preservation efforts through its technical assistance and education programs and field consultant services. But it has not been able to satisfy the greatest need of all, financial resources which may be drawn upon quickly to save endangered historic properties.

The National Trust has now

positioned itself to act in the financial arena as well, through the establishment of a National Historic Preservation Fund. The fund goal is \$10 million, divided among a revolving loan fund, a grant fund, and a guaranty fund.

Creation of the National Historic Preservation Fund constitutes a major step in the achievement of effective private financing for nationwide historic preservation. This Foundation made a grant of \$250,000 to the National Trust for the Fund, and continued during the period covered by this report to support the National Trust's general operations.

The Foundation made the following awards for cultural programs in the years 1969-1971:

Carnegie Institute, Department of the Museum		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Plant Improvements</i>	\$570,000	
<i>Staff Salary Support and International Program</i>	170,000	
<i>Alaska Moose Diorama</i>	25,000	
<i>Powdermill Nature Reserve</i>	<u>21,500</u>	\$ 786,500
Civic Light Opera Association of Greater Pittsburgh, Inc.		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Operating Funds</i>		25,000
Duquesne University Tamburitzans, Inc.		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
<i>Concert Tour of Eastern Europe</i>		80,000
Fort Ligonier Memorial Foundation, Inc.		
Ligonier, Pennsylvania		
<i>Interior Exhibits</i>		63,000

Greensburg Library Association Greensburg, Pennsylvania <i>Library Building Renovation</i>		\$ 25,000
Ligonier Valley Historical Society Ligonier, Pennsylvania <i>Compass Inn Restoration</i>		100,000
Metropolitan Museum of Art, The New York, New York <i>Acquisition of Mainbocher Drawing Collection</i>		25,000
National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States Washington, D. C. <i>National Historic Preservation Fund</i>	\$ 250,000	
<i>Operating Funds</i>	<u>50,000</u>	300,000
Pittsburgh Ballet Theatre, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Operating Funds</i>		75,000
Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>The Old Post Office</i>	250,000	
<i>Mexican War Streets Restoration Program</i>	<u>250,000</u>	500,000
Pittsburgh Symphony Society, The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Symphony Endowment Fund</i>		1,250,000
Three Rivers Arts Festival of Carnegie Institute Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania <i>Operating Funds</i>		10,000
Treasurer of the United States of America Washington, D. C. <i>Redecoration of the White House Green Room</i>		<u>300,000</u>
Total Grants Approved for Cultural Projects		<u><u>\$3,539,500</u></u>

Appropriations and Grants Paid

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
A Better Chance—Independent Schools				
Talent Search				
Boston, Massachusetts	\$ 20,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 20,000
ACTION-Housing, Inc.				
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	325,000	300,000	25,000
Alderson-Broaddus College, Inc.				
Philippi, West Virginia	—	100,000	100,000	—
Allegheny Conference on Community Development				
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	360,000	360,000	—
Allegheny General Hospital				
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	125,000	—	125,000	—
Altoona Hospital, The				
Altoona, Pennsylvania	—	50,000	50,000	—
American Forage and Grassland Council				
University Park, Pennsylvania	—	10,000	10,000	—
Armstrong County Memorial Hospital				
Kittanning, Pennsylvania	—	50,000	50,000	—
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges				
Washington, D. C.	5,000	—	5,000	—
Atlantic Council of the United States, Inc.				
Washington, D. C.	—	25,000	25,000	—
Bethlen Home of the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America, The				
Ligonier, Pennsylvania	—	35,000	35,000	—
Boy Scouts of America, Pioneer Trails Council				
Butler, Pennsylvania	—	25,000	25,000	—

APPROPRIATIONS AND GRANTS PAID

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
Boy Scouts of America, Westmoreland-Fayette Council Greensburg, Pennsylvania	---	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	---
Brookings Institution, Inc., The Washington, D. C.	---	100,000	100,000	---
Carnegie Institute, Department of the Museum Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	\$ 230,000	786,500	669,000	\$ 347,500
Carnegie-Mellon University Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Cedar Crest College Allentown, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Cedar Crest College and Muhlenberg College Allentown, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Chadwick Civic League, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	54,000	54,000	---
Children's Home of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Civic Light Opera Association of Greater Pittsburgh, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Clean Community Association, Inc., The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	15,000	---	15,000	---
Clearfield Hospital, The Clearfield, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
College of Wooster, The Wooster, Ohio	---	100,000	100,000	---
Committee for Economic Development New York, New York	10,000	---	10,000	---

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
Committee for Environmental Information St. Louis, Missouri	---	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	---
Community College of Allegheny County Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Cornell University Ithaca, New York	---	60,000	60,000	---
County of Allegheny Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	60,000	60,000	---
Dartmouth College Hanover, New Hampshire	---	100,000	50,000	\$ 50,000
Davis and Elkins College Elkins, West Virginia	---	50,000	50,000	---
Denison University Granville, Ohio	---	100,000	100,000	---
Drexel University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Ducks Unlimited, Inc. New York, New York	---	400,000	100,000	300,000
Duquesne University Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	500,000	500,000	---
Duquesne University Tamburitzans, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	80,000	30,000	50,000
Eastern Baptist College St. Davids, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	\$ 20,000	---	20,000	---
El-Gar Rehab., Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	12,000	12,000	---

APPROPRIATIONS AND GRANTS PAID

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
Elizabethtown College Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania	---	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	---
Ethnic Foundation, Inc., The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
First United Presbyterian Church Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Fort Ligonier Memorial Foundation, Inc. Ligonier, Pennsylvania	\$ 100,000	63,000	163,000	---
Foundation Library Center, The New York, New York	50,000	---	50,000	---
Geisinger Medical Center Danville, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
George Junior Republic Association of Western Pennsylvania Grove City, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Goodwill Industries of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	30,000	30,000	---
Greensburg Library Association Greensburg, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Grinnell College Grinnell, Iowa	---	100,000	100,000	---
Grove City College Grove City, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Grubstake, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	75,000	75,000	---
Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges Haverford, Pennsylvania	---	75,000	75,000	---

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	---
Hill Cultural Center, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	\$ 15,000	---	15,000	---
Hill House Association, The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	200,000	---	200,000	---
Hillel Academy of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	20,000	---	20,000	---
Home for Aged Protestants, The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	15,000	---	15,000	---
John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	5,000	5,000	---
Joint Council on Economic Education New York, New York	30,000	---	30,000	---
Juniata College Huntingdon, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Junior Achievement of Southwestern Pennsylvania, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Kenyon College Gambier, Ohio	---	100,000	100,000	---
Lafayette College Easton, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Latrobe Area Hospital Latrobe, Pennsylvania	100,000	375,000	275,000	\$ 200,000

APPROPRIATIONS AND GRANTS PAID

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
Ligonier, Borough of Ligonier, Pennsylvania	\$1,358,717	\$ 44,603	\$ 1,403,320	---
Ligonier Valley Historical Society Ligonier, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Ligonier Valley Library Association Ligonier, Pennsylvania	4,100	(3,046)*	1,054	---
*Rescinded				
Ligonier Valley Recreation Board Ligonier, Pennsylvania	---	5,000	5,000	---
Lincoln University Lincoln University, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Mayo Foundation Rochester, Minnesota	---	100,000	100,000	---
Meharry Medical College Nashville, Tennessee	---	100,000	100,000	---
Memorial Hospital of Bedford County Everett, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Messiah College Grantham, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Metropolitan Museum of Art, The New York, New York	---	25,000	25,000	---
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television—WQED Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	175,000	175,000	---
Millcreek Township School District Erie, Pennsylvania	---	10,000	10,000	---
Mon Valley United Mental Health Services, Inc. Monessen, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
Moravian College Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	---	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	---
Moton Memorial Foundation Richmond, Virginia	---	30,000	30,000	---
Mt. Union College Alliance, Ohio	---	50,000	50,000	---
Muhlenberg College Allentown, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. New York, New York	\$ 25,000	---	25,000	---
National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. ("The Conference Board") New York, New York	---	40,000	30,000	\$ 10,000
National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States Washington, D. C.	---	300,000	300,000	---
National Urban League, Inc. New York, New York	300,000	---	300,000	---
National Wildlife Federation Washington, D. C.	25,000	---	25,000	---
Negro Educational Emergency Drive Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	100,000	180,000	220,000	60,000
North Hills Passavant Hospital Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children, Inc., Allegheny County Chapter Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---

APPROPRIATIONS AND GRANTS PAID

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., Eastern Division				
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	\$ 10,000	\$(10,000)*	---	---
*Rescinded				
Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., Western Division				
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	20,000	37,000	\$ 57,000	---
Pennsylvania Mental Health, Inc.				
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	10,000	---	10,000	---
Pennsylvania State University, The University Park, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital Albany, Georgia	10,000	---	10,000	---
Pittsburgh Ballet Theatre, Inc.				
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	75,000	50,000	\$ 25,000
Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center, Inc.				
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	100,000	100,000	200,000	---
Pittsburgh, City of				
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Pittsburgh Communications Foundation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	7,500	---	7,500	---
Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, The				
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	500,000	250,000	250,000
Pittsburgh Pastoral Institute Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Pittsburgh Presbytery Camp Association Bolivar, Pennsylvania	---	15,000	15,000	---

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
Pittsburgh Public Schools Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	\$ 171,000	\$146,000	\$ 25,000
Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association, The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	\$ 20,000	2,500	22,500	—
Pittsburgh Symphony Society, The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	1,250,000	625,000	625,000
Point Park College Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	100,000	50,000	50,000
Pressley Ridge School Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	175,000	175,000	—
Psychological Service of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	50,000	—	50,000
Reading Is FUN-damental c/o Chatham College Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	30,000	30,000	—
Recording for the Blind, Inc. New York, New York	—	100,000	100,000	—
Robert Morris College Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	50,000	50,000	—
St. Francis Hospital Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	40,000	40,000	—
St. John's General Hospital Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	—	30,000	30,000	—
St. Michael's of the Valley Episcopal Church Rector, Pennsylvania	—	200,000	200,000	—
St. Vincent College Latrobe, Pennsylvania	—	50,000	50,000	—

APPROPRIATIONS AND GRANTS PAID

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
Salem College Salem, West Virginia.....	---	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	---
Shady Side Academy Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	165,000	165,000	---
Skidmore College Saratoga Springs, New York	---	100,000	100,000	---
Smithsonian Institution Washington, D. C.	---	350,000	150,000	\$ 200,000
Society of St. Vincent De Paul Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Susquehanna University Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania	---	75,000	75,000	---
Three Rivers Arts Festival of Carnegie Institute Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	10,000	10,000	---
Three Rivers Improvement and Development Corporation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	20,000	20,000	---
Titusville Hospital Titusville, Pennsylvania	---	25,000	25,000	---
Treasurer of the United States of America Washington, D. C.	---	300,000	50,000	250,000
Trinity College Hartford, Connecticut	\$ 50,000	---	50,000	---
Twelve College Program c/o Wheaton College Norton, Massachusetts	---	150,000	150,000	---

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
United Negro College Fund of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	---
Urban America, Inc. Washington, D. C.	---	10,000	10,000	---
Urban Institute, The Washington, D. C.	---	25,000	25,000	---
Urban League of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	10,000	10,000	---
Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Ursinus College Collegeville, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Villanova University Villanova, Pennsylvania	---	100,000	100,000	---
Western Pennsylvania Comprehensive Health Planning Agency, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	300,000	250,000	\$ 50,000
West Virginia Wesleyan College Buckhannon, West Virginia	---	50,000	50,000	---
Wheeling College Wheeling, West Virginia	---	50,000	50,000	---
Williams College Williamstown, Massachusetts	---	100,000	100,000	---
World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	75,000	50,000	25,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Woods Hole, Massachusetts	---	500,000	250,000	250,000

APPROPRIATIONS AND GRANTS PAID

	DEC. 31, 1968 UNPAID	JAN. 1, 1969 TO DEC. 31, 1971 APPROVED	PAID	DEC. 31, 1971 UNPAID
Young Life, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	---
Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	300,000	50,000	\$250,000
Youth Guidance, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	150,000	100,000	50,000
Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	---	50,000	50,000	---
Total	<u>\$2,995,317</u>	<u>\$13,837,557</u>	<u>\$13,670,374</u>	<u>\$3,162,500</u>

To the Trustees of Richard King Mellon Foundation:

We have examined the statement of net assets of Richard King Mellon Foundation as of December 31, 1971, 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, 1971, and the supporting schedules of investments and appropriations and grants paid. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the above-mentioned financial statements present fairly the net assets of Richard King Mellon Foundation at December 31, 1971, and the changes in the fund for the three years then ended, and for the period from November 14, 1947 to December 31, 1971, and the supporting schedules present fairly the information included therein, all in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
February 18, 1972

Statement of Net Assets

December 31, 1971

Cash and receivables		\$	262,979
Investments, at market quotations:			
Common stocks	\$197,386,434		
Fixed interest obligations	1,337,268		
Real estate	113,260		
Cash equivalents	<u>9,973,000</u>		208,809,962
Investments, at cost (program-related):			
Capital Stock of Columbia Corporation	4,505,727		
Capital Stock of Paramount Development, Inc.	1,495,200		
Pittsburgh Historical Collection	<u>45,040</u>		<u>6,045,967</u>
Total assets			215,118,908
Less amounts reserved for:			
Grants approved but not paid	3,162,500		
Federal excise tax	<u>200,571</u>		<u>3,363,071</u>
Net assets			<u>\$211,755,837</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (1) Through December 31, 1971 the Foundation received \$13,265,903 from the Estate of Richard King Mellon, representing distributions received on account of its interest in the Estate. In consideration of the distribution of this amount from the Estate to the Foundation prior to the filing and audit of the Estate's final account, the Foundation agreed to refund on demand all or any part of such distributions which may be determined to have been improperly made.
- (2) Subsequent to the close of business on December 31, 1971, Richard King Mellon Foundation, which was created as a trust, transferred all of its assets to a newly-formed corporation, bearing the same name, which concurrently assumed all of the trust's liabilities and commitments for unpaid grants.

Statement of Changes in the Fund

	THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1971	CUMULATIVE FROM INCEPTION ON NOVEMBER 14, 1947 TO DECEMBER 31, 1971
Contributions received	\$13,265,903	\$ 66,011,996
Gain or (loss) from investments sold or distributed in payment of grants	(3,628,712)	4,579,162
Unrealized appreciation on investments, at market quotations	42,112,776 <u>51,749,967</u>	149,017,530 <u>219,608,688</u>
Investment income	\$15,335,579	\$54,473,536
Less:		
Administrative and investment expenses . . .	1,656,562	4,719,053
Federal excise tax	396,244	396,244
	<u>2,052,806</u>	<u>5,115,297</u>
Net income	13,282,773	49,358,239
Grants paid	<u>13,670,374</u>	<u>54,048,590</u>
Grants paid in excess of net income	<u>(387,601)</u>	<u>(4,690,351)</u>
Increase in fund	<u>\$51,362,366</u>	214,918,337
Less amount reserved for grants approved but not paid		<u>3,162,500</u>
Net assets, December 31, 1971		<u>\$211,755,837</u>

Investments

December 31, 1971

PAR VALUE OR NUMBER OF SHARES		AMOUNT AT	
		MARKET QUOTATIONS AT DATE OF RECEIPT OR COST OF ACQUISITION	MARKET QUOTATIONS AT DEC. 31, 1971
COMMON STOCKS			
45,604	Aluminum Company of America	\$ 3,219,013	\$ 1,989,475
15,000	AMP, Inc.	1,018,275	1,065,000
14,200	C. R. Bard, Inc.	825,454	944,300
8,000	Beneficial Corp.	455,273	540,000
15,000	Bradford Computer & Systems, Inc.	454,457	412,500
20,000	Caterpillar Tractor Co.	957,960	945,000
23,200	Clark Equipment Co.	966,146	1,087,500
1,000	Combined Insurance Company of America	30,752	33,625
10,000	Control Data Corp.	563,214	456,250
12,000	Electronic Data Systems Corp.	700,360	553,500
14,000	Emerson Electric Co.	975,561	1,123,500
50,000	General Motors Corp.	1,158,183	4,025,000
310,725	General Reinsurance Corp.	4,296,492	102,228,525
2,250,238	Gulf Oil Corp.	19,791,466	64,975,622
2,500	Henredon Furniture Industries, Inc.	97,506	115,000
35,000	Hyatt Corp.	943,963	1,098,125
8,500	International Business Machines Corp.	290,843	2,860,250
18,000	International Tel. & Tel. Corp.	1,034,752	1,050,750
13,000	Lane Co., Inc.	494,591	646,750
24,000	Mattel, Inc.	1,010,035	654,000
7,750	McDonalds Corp.	408,545	587,062
18,000	Melville Shoe Corp.	960,799	1,111,500
11,600	Motorola, Inc.	929,491	990,350
30,000	Pennsylvania Life Co.	1,076,823	1,140,000
20,000	RCA Corp.	756,789	742,500
38,000	Ralston Purina Co.	1,253,942	1,344,250
8,500	Sears Roebuck & Co.	77,286	871,250
15,000	Tandy Corp.	468,122	622,500
15,000	Times Mirror Co.	704,124	772,500
38,000	U. S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc.	1,215,541	1,154,250
4,400	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	142,042	201,850
25,000	Zale Corp.	988,372	1,043,750
	Total Common Stocks	48,266,172	197,386,434

PAR VALUE OR NUMBER OF SHARES		AMOUNT AT	
		MARKET QUOTATIONS AT DATE OF RECEIPT OR COST OF ACQUISITION	MARKET QUOTATIONS AT DEC. 31, 1971
FIXED INTEREST OBLIGATIONS			
\$1,440,000	William Coal Corp., Notes 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, due September 15, 1981	\$1,440,000	\$1,337,268
REAL ESTATE			
	Fractional interests in surface and minerals in properties located in Maryland and West Virginia	113,260	113,260
CASH EQUIVALENTS			
\$ 134,000	CIT Financial Corp., 4.473% Demand Notes	134,000	134,000
86,000	Commercial Credit Co., 4.604% Demand Notes . .	86,000	86,000
25,000	Dwelling House Building and Loan Assoc., 5% Savings Account	25,000	25,000
179,000	Ford Motor Credit Co., 4.604% Demand Notes . .	179,000	179,000
81,000	General Electric Credit Corp., 4.604% Demand Notes	81,000	81,000
114,000	General Electric Co., 4.604% Demand Notes	114,000	114,000
189,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp., 4.604% Demand Note	189,000	189,000
4,500,000	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 4.50% Notes	4,500,000	4,500,000
4,500,000	Household Finance Co., 4.375% Notes	4,500,000	4,500,000
22,000	Westinghouse Credit Corp., 4.604% Demand Notes	22,000	22,000
143,000	Westinghouse Electric Corp., 4.604% Demand Note	143,000	143,000
	Total Cash Equivalents	9,973,000	9,973,000
	TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$59,792,432	\$208,809,962





