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Annual Report 1972

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Ford Foundation Annual Report

October 1, 1971 to September 30, 1972

The President's Review	vii
Program Reviews	1
National Affairs	2
Education and Research	26
Humanities and the Arts	42
Public Broadcasting	51
International Division	54
Financial Review	82
Bibliography	80
Index	95

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The President's Review

The Foundation's Commitment to the Poor Countries

Sometimes the most important decision a foundation takes is to go on with what it is doing. We took such a decision in 1972, in our International Division, by reaffirming our intention to sustain a large program of development assistance to poor countries. We learned a lot in the review which led to this decision, and what we shall try to do in the next ten years will not be exactly the same as what we have been trying to do in the last twenty, but the basic decision was to stay in the field. An account of the thinking which led to this decision may tell the interested reader something both about the present state of the field and about the way this organization approaches a major decision.

Paul Hoffman and his colleagues set the Ford Foundation upon a course of concern with Asia and the Middle East as early as 1951. They did so at a time when a great movement of former colonies to independence was beginning to sweep the world, and echoes of our own tradition as "the first new nation" stirred among Americans. It was a time of national self-confidence and a strong sense of American obligation to assume international responsibilities; Hoffman himself was fresh from success as the first administrator of the Marshall Plan. It was simpler in 1951 than it is in 1972 to assume that Americans and the Ford Foundation in particular could help in ways that genuinely mattered.

By 1972 the Ford Foundation had been actively concerned with countries like India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Lebanon, and Egypt for more than twenty years, and with Africa and Latin America for fifteen years. The question whether or not we should go on was a natural one to a foundation that must justify itself as a flexible respondent to the needs of a world that shows a new face every decade. The national mood and the international scene have changed. The United States is beset by doubts and domestic concerns unknown twenty years ago and is groping toward a new stance in the world. The nations that were then emerging out of colonialism amidst cheers and well-wishing are now past the honeymoon of fresh independence. They no longer appear simply as deserving objects of solicitude, nor indeed do they want to be so regarded. Development assistance has obviously not brought quick and spectacular results in many places, and there is discouragement with it that may betray undue impatience but is nonetheless strong and real.

Recognizing all this, we asked ourselves and our Trustees, "Should we stay on?" The question is a weighty one for us because our programs related to poor countries have taken about \$50 million a year in recent budgets, almost a quarter of our total effort. It also has a physical vividness for the Foundation because we have always believed that we could not operate effectively in far places without putting our people there, to live among other peoples on their own ground. We have a set of overseas offices in developing countries that, even after some paring in recent years in the interests of efficiency and regional outreach, still numbers fourteen—from Jakarta and New Delhi to Lagos, Rio, and Lima, with stops in between. To maintain this network of offices and the program budgets that make

them effective is a serious commitment. Moreover, the Foundation has had a closely related interest at home, in helping the United States to be better equipped with specialists who know the international world. Its expenditures on international studies in this country—with a heavy emphasis on the non-Western and poor countries—have totaled more than \$300 million over the years, and currently amount to about \$10 million a year. But being smaller and perhaps more obviously tied to our own society's interests, this effort poses less complex questions for us than the commitment to being present overseas.

As an institution we share in contemporary styles of participatory democracy. Accordingly, we discussed these questions widely and deeply among our staff, and our first efforts to say what we are about and what we should continue to do were subjected to severe criticism. Our younger staff, especially, wanted to know what our basic values and objectives were and why they should or should not lead us toward the poor countries. We also sought and received the comments of some thirty experienced leaders in the field outside our own ranks. The ideas that emerged are summarized here. They came to have persuasive force for staff and Trustees alike.

The commitment of the Foundation to “advance human welfare” was a basic guide. In considering possible ways of serious devotion to human welfare, one can hardly neglect that largest part of humanity that is now in the developing countries. The demographers warn us that this two-thirds of mankind will, because of their high rates of population growth, be at least three-quarters of us all by the end of this century. And the economists show us that this majority is also, by a dismaying measure, the poorer part of mankind. Average per capita income in the developing countries where we had grants in effect in 1972 was under \$200 a year. The narrow view that these people are really “foreigners,” and therefore not our concern, does not withstand scrutiny against basic values of human equality. The great egalitarian ideas that came from the Enlightenment, and on which our own nation was founded—at least in principle—are being felt in our time with renewed force. They have moved the Trustees and staff of the Foundation to a concern with the disadvantaged that shapes our programs at home but cannot logically stop there. The modern world is trying to make the worth of *all* human beings not an empty piety but an effective guide to action. In a sense that has never been true in comparable measure in the past, the world is now one, and one person counts for one, whoever or wherever he or she may be. The conclusion seems inescapable that a great philanthropic foundation with the means and the freedom to do so cannot ignore—indeed *must* not ignore—the poorest and most populous nations.

But simple need does not determine a course of action. The design of our programs abroad must depend upon the answers to other questions. First of all we must ask whether the problems of the poor countries are so vast and forbidding that hopes for easing them in our time must be quixotic. Can outsiders—and in particular those with the modest resources of a private foundation—do things that promise to make a significant and helpful difference?

International Inequalities and Discernible Achievements

Assessments of what the poor countries have achieved in the last decades have not escaped the mood of doubt and frustration that has crept over the United States and other “advanced” countries in recent years. Talk of new nations “catching up” or “taking off” has been replaced by depressed contemplation of “widening gaps.” There has, of course, been good reason for tempering some of the enthusiasm that surrounded the start of new nations and the beginnings of aid programs. The hope that gross disparities in the wealth of nations might be rapidly eliminated has

yielded to sober calculations which show that good—even excellent—rates of growth in very poor countries produce absolute increases in income much smaller than what richer countries achieve even when they are almost standing still.

There is a piece of arithmetic here so elementary that one easily forgets it. If per capita income in a poor country is \$100 and in a developed country \$2,000, then a ten-year growth of 40 per cent in per capita income in each country (a pretty fair achievement for either poor or rich) will produce an income of \$140 a year for the average citizen in one country as against \$2800 for his counterpart in the other; the two will be apart by \$1900 a year at the beginning of the decade and by \$2660 at its end. Even if the rich country's per capita income increases only 20 per cent in the decade the gross gain for the average man would be \$400 as against \$40 for his opposite number. In essence, and with exceptions, this is what has happened between the developed "North" and the developing "South" of the world in the last two decades, and it will go on happening even if the total volume of help from the rich to the poor is greatly increased. There is no present likelihood that the world will soon see a time when absolute international inequalities will diminish.

But our own growing recognition of this hard reality does not mean that our early enthusiasm should now give way to disillusionment. We must not forget the extraordinary progress that has in fact been made. Despite the alarming growth of population in the poor countries in the last decades, they have improved their per capita income at a faster rate than we or the European countries ever achieved in any comparable periods of our development. If rich and poor are now more conscious of disparities, it is not simply because of widening absolute differences; it is also because we have gained in conscientious respect for principles of human equality and no longer assume that there are "lesser breeds without the Law" who must be content with a meager existence. The miseries of poor people everywhere are now thrust into sight, and rising awareness must not be confused with lack of progress.

The particular causes of the progress that has been achieved are not easy to discern through the complexities of statistical reports and political claims, but there are concrete achievements in the last years that are easier to see; consider four fields in which this Foundation has been active:

In agriculture. It was not long ago that we heard prophecies of inevitable world famine in the 1970s. The Green Revolution that has intervened has not removed the spectre and there is much to be done to carry through its promise, especially for small farmers. Nevertheless it *has* radically changed the outlook.

In population control. On the other side of the Malthusian balance, which once looked so forbidding, there has also been a remarkable change. More and more countries are now soberly and rationally facing the need to control population growth. However fumbling and imperfect the growth of family planning programs, it is fundamental progress that more than fifty countries have adopted official population policies in the last decade. We are still far from achieving a good balance between the organized application of modern science in lengthening lives and in controlling numbers, but the way toward that balance seems much more clear than it did when the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations were relatively lone supporters of international programs in this field.

In education. The growth of effort in the poor countries has been spectacular, and if there is now a pervasive concern with what has not yet been done, heightened visions of human possibility are in good part responsible. To have changed illiteracy from the accepted lot of most people into shameful evidence of tasks unfulfilled is no small achievement for a single generation.

In trained competence. The extreme shortages of experts in all fields that has afflicted most of the developing countries and engaged the attention of this

Foundation and most other development agencies over the last two decades has been eased to a point where in many places new problems of the quality and effective use of trained competence take the center of the stage.

Our review has thus given us no disposition to regret or despair. Our outside advisers overwhelmingly endorsed our internal judgment that the Foundation's own efforts in these four fields have been generally helpful and in some situations critically important. We concluded that we have had a useful part in a worldwide effort which has been basically consistent with values that we share with most of the world. Development may be an endless quest, but it is not a fruitless one.

The United States Retreat from Development Assistance

There remains, however, no cause for complacency among those who believe in development assistance. To us in the Ford Foundation, and I think to most of those who have earned by study and effort the right to a serious opinion, the basic case for such assistance is compelling; this was the common message of the series of reports commissioned at the end of the 1960s by the Johnson Administration, the Nixon Administration, the World Bank, the United Nations, and of private studies made by independent groups of American scholars and businessmen under such sponsors as the National Planning Association and the Committee for Economic Development. Many of these reports, moreover, endorsed the principle that assistance of all sorts should be lifted in each developed country to the level of 1 per cent of Gross National Product.

But this recommendation has not been accepted by the United States Government, which remains the world's largest and most important source of development assistance. In its official (government-funded) development assistance (ODA), the United States in 1971 disbursed \$3.3 billion. This is more than three times as much as any other nation, but less than one-third of 1 per cent of our Gross National Product, and less than half of the level of .7 per cent of GNP that a majority of the nations in the sixteen-member Development Assistance Committee (DAC) have accepted, officially or unofficially, as a target for ODA. This .7 per cent represents the public or official part of the total target of 1 per cent—the rest is mainly private investment and in smaller measure nonprofit assistance like our own in the Ford Foundation. On the ODA index the U.S. now stands behind eleven members of DAC and ahead of only four. What is worse, the best available projections—those of the World Bank staff—indicate that U.S. ODA will drop in the next few years from .31 per cent of GNP in 1970 to .24 per cent in 1975. The richest country in the world will then be giving a smaller proportion of its resources in official assistance than any other country in the DAC but Italy. We shall be doing less than half as much, proportionally, as France or Canada or Belgium or the Netherlands or Sweden. The reports of the experts, the behavior of other nations, and the needs of the poor countries all seem to point in one direction, but the most important single source of funds is going in the other.

The causes of our government's retreat from development assistance are deep and multiple; they range from the intrinsic complexity of the topic to the persistent differences between important groups in Congress over the basic justifications for the program. Especially in recent years the program has been damaged by varying reactions to Vietnam, to the thaw in the cold war, and to "unfriendly" acts of aid-receiving countries. The problem is not a recent one—"foreign aid" has never commanded wide Congressional enthusiasm and its demands on the persuasive powers of Presidents have always been high. But at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue the program is now weaker than it used to be.

So the general prospect in Washington for the next few years is bleak, although

we may perhaps see an exception in the case of Southeast Asia, where the cease-fire so skillfully and patiently achieved may open the way and stir the necessary support for important economic help. My personal belief is that in the long run there is a constituency in this country for public help to the poor countries—the constituency of the American conscience. But for the immediate future we must recognize that this force is not likely to be mobilized in this particular cause. Indeed even private efforts in this field are sometimes viewed with more skepticism now than in the past, and in their reaffirmation of the Foundation's commitment our Trustees were not blind to the possibility that this action would be regarded without sympathy by some.

But the relative unpopularity of "foreign aid," and the failure of American official assistance to keep pace either with need or with the efforts of others, are not reasons for our Trustees or our staff to turn back from what they themselves deeply believe to be right. Indeed if the case for help is as compelling as we think, then the very fact that the government decides to do less becomes one reason the more for us not to give up. We cannot begin to compensate in dollar levels for what government does not do; even at the relatively low point of 1971 the Washington effort was sixty times as big as ours. But to the degree that need is made more acute by limits on official assistance, the case for our own kind of help is strengthened.

Concern with the Poorest of the Poor

A more complex problem is presented by our own new understanding of the sobering fact that help to poor countries does not always help poor people. In his address last April to the Santiago meeting of the U. N. Conference on Trade and Development, the World Bank's Robert McNamara documented this difficulty in a powerful discussion of the maldistribution of income within developing countries: he stressed that only too often it is the poorest who benefit least from economic growth.

These problems of distribution are serious not only in terms of simple human welfare, but also because of their potential for explosive and tragic political consequences. Our own urban riots in the later 1960s had such inequality as part of their origin. Abroad these problems, mixed with racial and ethnic differences, have generated violence in such widely separated countries as Malaysia and Nigeria. The most recent case, and one of the most shocking, was the convulsion of 1971 in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh; there almost ten million people fled to temporary exile.

To us in the Ford Foundation this seemed a tragedy of major proportions and all the more troubling because no foreign country had received a larger investment of the Foundation's hopes than Pakistan, and none but India a larger investment of its dollars. Obviously our development assistance had not prevented this catastrophe, and some in our own ranks asked whether by our long association with the government of Pakistan we had somehow contributed to the disaster. At the other extreme a few passionate Pakistanis launched against us an opposite criticism: that in our connection with some distinguished East Bengali professionals we had contributed to the movement for separation.

Our own sober second thought is that we cannot take either credit or blame for those enormous events. No one outside South Asia could—or did—have a decisive effect on them. Compared to the role of major outside governments our own part was marginal at best, and even major outside governments were less important than they wanted to be. These events were fundamentally the ineluctable result of basic political processes in Pakistan, in India, and especially in what was bound

to become Bangladesh. Such failures of the political process often bring grave setbacks to promising programs. But we do not believe they are a cause to turn back from the steady, sensible effort to contribute to peaceful development as best we can. No major society has ever had a history of unbroken domestic tranquility, and the developing world is unlikely to be an exception.

Yet it would also be wrong for us to conclude that we have nothing to learn from the South Asian convulsion of 1971, or from Mr. McNamara's statistics. We must admit that the orthodox wisdom of the fifties and early sixties often emphasized overall growth rather than income distribution, and in the special case of Pakistan the urgencies of general development were often understood better, both by Pakistanis and by advisers from abroad, than the desperate needs of the eastern part of the country. It was and is true that decisions on the direction of national effort and the internal distribution of wealth belong peculiarly to domestic politics. Nonetheless any foreigners who concern themselves with these matters should bear steadily in mind the needs of the least advantaged.

At the same time our review showed us that not all of this good sense dates from 1971. Every one of our long-term programs has related closely to the needs of poor people as well as poor countries, and explicit concern for the most needy has not been absent from our efforts in the past. Nothing in our review gives us reason to turn away from our carefully developed concentration on agriculture, population, education, and development planning and administration. An increased and more explicit concern for the least advantaged will be a matter of emphasis, not of reversing course. It remains a fact that in the absence of sustained national economic growth, there can be no great progress for *any* sector of society in the poor countries. Redistribution alone will only equalize desperate poverty.

Beyond these basic conclusions we found ourselves addressing other important issues of emphasis and of ways and means. One question of special importance to us was whether we should continue to operate mainly through our network of overseas offices. They are expensive, and it can be argued that we could do better if we shut them down and applied the money thus saved to additional direct grants. But our review persuaded us that in the climate of the 1970s the need for sustained on-the-spot attention is greater than ever. Our work has always been a relatively small addition to the much larger efforts of major governmental or international agencies, and this incremental character makes it critically important for us to be able to base our actions on specific needs and opportunities in specific countries or regions. A glance at the grant actions reported in pages 54-79 below will suggest the degree of knowledge of local situations which is required to make such choices with good judgment.

Working on the Scene with Professionalism and Modesty

But there are three more general considerations which have been impressed upon us, largely by friends in the developing countries. One is that as they become accustomed to their independence, and more aware of their own identities, the poor countries must be understood more and more as individual societies, each with a temper of its own. As the economist Harry Johnson has said, a developing country ought not to be a place where a "homogenous, faceless and characterless mass of the citizenry . . . slaves away . . . to produce an ever-mounting flow of material goods and services, the production and equalitarian distribution of which is assumed to constitute the whole measure of human happiness." This is what leading citizens of the developing countries themselves think, and it follows that the need for close understanding of each individual society is growing. Indeed our review has indicated that while keeping our main emphasis on fields which relate closely to the

attack on poverty and the assistance of economic and educational development, we should make some room, as particularly promising opportunities are presented, for actions that respond to growing concern for cultural traditions and for art.

The second element which confirms the need for a continuing presence abroad is the increasing importance of giving our help less through imported experts and more by the support of local institutions which are steadily more able to provide their own experts and chart their own course. As this evolution occurs, our own offices may shrink considerably in size, and the number of imported specialists we support may go down, but the need for sensitive understanding of local needs and opportunities will go up. This evolution is already well advanced in our office in India, for example, and we are convinced that it corresponds to the new spirit of India in the 1970s.

Finally, and perhaps a bit paradoxically, we find an important role for our local offices in the very fact that so much of the growing knowledge of the process of development is worldwide in its implications. Individual societies have particular needs, but there is nonetheless a growing body of generally relevant technical understanding. This understanding does not flow uniquely from any one set of countries to another, and we have come a long way from the time when technical assistance was seen simply as a transfer from advanced to less advanced societies. Developing countries do most of their work for themselves, and they often provide examples of effective action for one another. But these changes, if anything, increase the need to know what is being learned and done elsewhere. Moreover progress does not diminish the number of problems that are faced, and the need for technical and professional cooperation among interested parties in all countries is at least as great as ever.

In this situation our own network of offices has special capacity for usefulness. Because we are not a part of government, nor yet a large international institution accountable to many governments, we are able to serve as brokers in the exchange of information and also in new attacks on particularly resistant problems. And in all these efforts our international staff is constantly reinforced by its immediate connection with real situations. Within the limits set by our relatively small size and our relatively limited set of primary program concerns, our ability to be useful both in specific societies and in helping to raise general levels of worldwide understanding is inextricably connected to our continuing presence in active operations abroad.

But if we remain persuaded of the usefulness of our basic way of work, the evolving nature of development has led us to a new sense of the need for outstanding quality in our international program staff, and for two characteristics in particular—professionalism and modesty. We seek increasing professionalism because the very fact that some hard matters are now better understood makes it essential that those who seek to be helpful in complex situations should themselves have high levels of knowledge and skill. The need is accentuated by the fact that there are a number of areas in which there is urgent current need for wider and deeper research. Professionalism, for us, has a double meaning—first, mastery of a particular field, like research in agriculture or in reproductive biology, and second, mastery of the process of development assistance, and of our own distinctive place in that process. We need both kinds of professionals, and increasingly we are getting them, sometimes in the same person.

The need for modesty is perhaps a little less obvious, but it is not less important. Just as our welcome in sensitive areas often derives from the fact that we are not a government, we must remember that we are always invited guests with a role which is usually marginal, interstitial, and indirect. Our overseas officers need modesty also because there is a need to counteract an ambiguity inherent in the fact that they are generally earning the salaries of American professionals while residing in

countries where the standard of living such salaries permit is that of a tiny minority. Service overseas often places burdens on our officers and their families, by comparison with the life of their peers in the United States. But the ordinary man in the poor countries cannot be expected to see our people that way. In this situation modesty can help.

Still another reason for modesty is, in the Churchillian phrase, that we have much to be modest about—there have been failures and disappointments along the way which should serve to remind us continuously that the simple imperative of moral concern is not alone a certain guide to action.

And finally, we need to be modest because many people in poor countries tend to attribute to this Foundation almost magical powers and almost endless wealth. The Foundation is not that powerful and not that rich, and the power and money it does have do not belong to us, as individuals on its staff. They belong, in that sense, to *no* man or woman—not even to our Trustees. They belong to the cause of human welfare, and the privilege of helping to apply them is one which imposes modesty on us all.

Including the Poor Countries in International Relations

In one important area our review has persuaded us that there may be room for a special effort by the Foundation. This is the broad field of the study of international economic relations. Many of the greatest difficulties and deepest hopes of the poor countries are rooted in what they can or cannot expect in their economic relations with each other and with the developed world. This is an area in which both the rich and the poor often accept oversimplified views, and it offers ample opportunity for both professionalism and modesty. But we see a great need for a stronger worldwide effort of research and analysis on such subjects as trade, investment, and monetary arrangements—and also on problems of security, peace-keeping, and limitation of armaments. Many of these matters have traditionally been approached with a very heavy emphasis on the relations among larger and stronger states or regions, and the need for work with this emphasis has certainly not declined. But there is need for parallel attention to the aspects of these matters which most strongly affect the poor countries, and the Foundation's general concern for poor countries and poor people drives us now to a renewed consideration of the ways in which we can best support such work.

In sum, the past year's review led the Foundation's staff to a confident affirmation that our work with the developing countries ought to continue. We found no major geographic region that we should turn away from, and no major present program concern in which there was not more than enough need and opportunity to engage us effectively. With all allowance for the new sense of the evolving situation which is sketched so briefly above, we concluded that we should go on with our basic programs. Because the tasks are large and difficult, and because the necessary commitments in staffing and organization require considerable forward planning, we recommended, and our Trustees warmly approved, a continuation of the Foundation's activities related to the developing countries for at least the next decade, with the understanding that halfway through that decade we would again make a thorough review of our work. We look forward with enthusiasm to the Foundation's continuing engagement in a field of effort that certainly ranks among the two or three most critical concerns of mankind in this century.

McGEORGE BUNDY

FEBRUARY 23, 1973

Program Reviews

National Affairs	2
Energy Policy	2
Resources and Environment	3
Economic and Social Parity	6
<i>Community Development; Working Class Concerns; Civil Rights and Racial Equality; Housing; The Status of Women; Day Care</i>	
Drug Abuse	19
Administration of Justice	19
<i>Corrections, Courts, and Crime; Equal Rights; Public Interest Law</i>	
Local, State, and Regional Government	23
Essay: "Building from Disappointed Hopes," by Mitchell Sviridoff	7
Education and Research	26
Higher Education and Research	26
<i>Minorities in Higher Education; Scholarship on Minorities; Undergraduate Innovation; Graduate Education; Finance, Management, and Policy; Social Research and Advanced Training; International Educational Development</i>	
Public Education	34
<i>Alternative Approaches to Learning; Curricular Innovations; Leadership and Training; School Finance, Planning, and Policy; Research on Teaching and the Learning Environment</i>	
Humanities and the Arts	42
Cash Reserve	43
Symphony Orchestras	44
Music	46
Theater	47
Dance	48
Visual Arts	49
Arts and Social Development	49
Public Broadcasting	51
Programming	51
Research and Development	52
Telecommunications	53
International Division	54
Asia and the Pacific	55
Latin America and the Caribbean	60
Middle East and Africa	65
European and International Affairs	72
<i>Policy Research; Canada; Studies and Exchanges</i>	
Population	75
<i>Reproductive Biology; Social Sciences; Management; Citizens Committee</i>	

National Affairs

The concerns of the National Affairs Division reflect four major challenges to American society—amelioration of the poverty and social inequity afflicting broad segments of the population; protection of the environment; access to justice under law for all citizens; and the improvement of governmental responsiveness to the needs of individuals and groups.


In addition to continuing activities in these areas, the division this year began a series of explorations into the changing status of American women; launched the Drug Abuse Council as a result of a wide-ranging study completed for the Foundation last year; and established an Energy Policy Project to provide fundamental analytical studies for future national energy policy.

ENERGY POLICY

The Foundation has allocated \$3.5 million, including fiscal year 1973, for a comprehensive program of research and analysis of the public-policy issues arising from present uses and future needs of energy in American society. The Energy Policy Project is a response to a growing realization that an adequate supply of clean energy is a major national problem.

For decades, the United States enjoyed a plentiful supply of fuel and electric power. Prices were low and concern for pollution was minimal. But, in recent years, domestic supplies—of oil and gas especially—have dwindled, increasing pressures have been brought for price increases, and there is mounting concern over the destruction of the environment by the indiscriminate use of energy. Despite these developments, which could approach crisis proportions within a decade, present energy policies are contradictory, outmoded, or nonexistent; decisions continue to be made according to customs and practices that evolved in the years when energy was ample and pollution was ignored. There was no apparent need for a coherent national policy, but without such a policy it is doubtful that the United States can meet either future energy needs or environmental goals.



An aerial night photograph of Los Angeles, California. The city's lights are visible in the background, and a large solar farm is in the foreground. The solar panels are arranged in a grid pattern and are illuminated from below, creating a glowing effect. The sky is dark, and the overall scene is a mix of natural and artificial light.

The Energy Policy Project has a staff in Washington, D.C., consisting of lawyers, economists, engineers, and scientists. It works with a twenty-one member advisory board composed of public administrators, executives from the energy industries, academic leaders, and representatives from the consumer and environmental movements. The staff's research will be supplemented by a number of in-depth studies by other groups in certain priority areas. Public reports on the results will include an analysis of alternative energy policies based on an examination of different "scenarios" of possible future paths of development. The staff will also explore other topics such as studies of individual use of energy, especially its effects on the poor, the opportunities for energy conservation, decision-making by the federal government, and international energy problems.

Research grants made by the project in 1972 include a grant to the Natural Resources Defense Council to analyze the many federal agencies and committees—forty in the executive branch and some thirty-five in Congress—that make decisions affecting energy policy. A grant also went to Resources for the Future to collect and analyze energy supply data as a basis for future projections.

RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

A growing number of municipal conservation commissions provide an opportunity for public participation in efforts by local government to manage environmental problems. To assist their work, the Foundation this year set up a program of matching grants of up to \$5,000. Initial awards were made to 150 commissions in New England, New York, and New Jersey. The grants support such activities as the preparation of resource inventories and open-space plans, small-scale rehabilitation of natural areas, and development of programs for pollution abatement and solid-waste disposal. Amounts over \$750 must be matched by the municipalities, dollar for dollar.

The tremendous use of energy in America, illustrated here in Los Angeles, is being analyzed by the Energy Policy Project to help develop future priorities.

Continuing efforts to help communities devise more efficient methods of handling environmental problems, the Foundation granted \$650,380 to the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, to develop a regional program. Unlike many other urban areas, metropolitan Nashville-Davidson contains a core management group of department heads responsible for environmental quality across a spectrum from sewage to zoning. Under the Foundation-assisted project, this group is being trained to apply modern management techniques to a new system of county-wide environmental control, including related problems of air and water pollution, transportation, and land-use planning. Previous grants to encourage regional environmental management have gone to Erie County, Pennsylvania; San Diego County, California; the University of Hawaii; and the University of British Columbia. This year, \$150,000 was earmarked for a Foundation-managed project to monitor and provide technical support to these experiments.

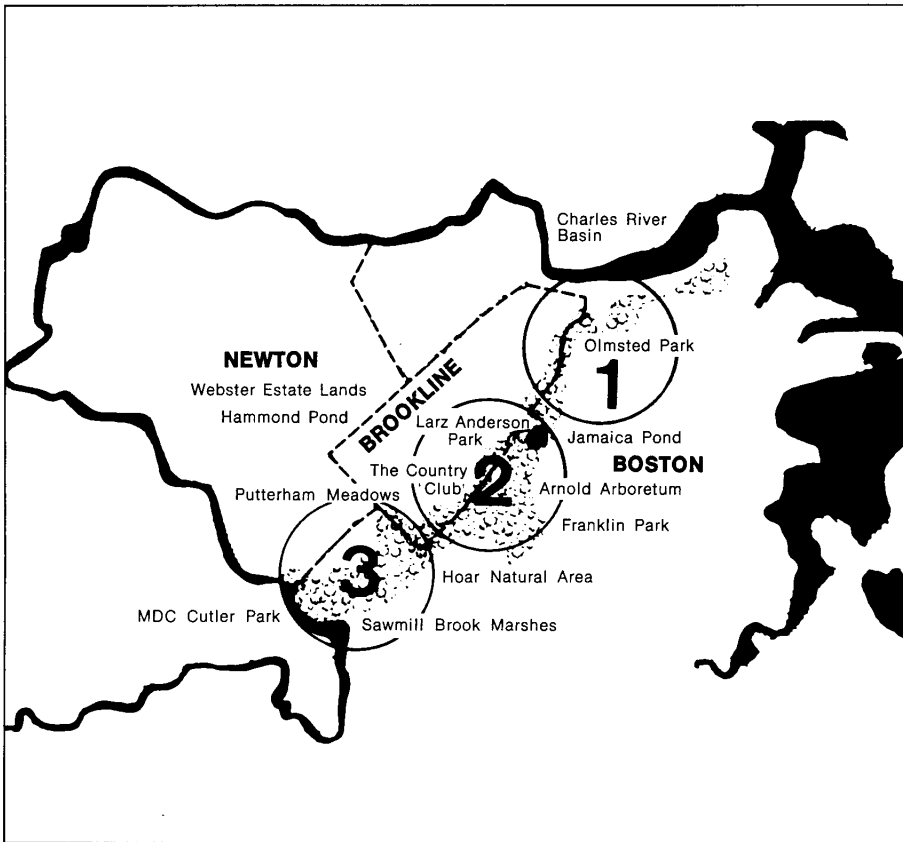
As part of its support for the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, the Foundation made a grant to the International Institute for Environmental Affairs to help finance a report by economist Barbara Ward under the guidance of a committee of 150 scientists chaired by Dr. Rene Dubos. Drawing on special studies commissioned for the conference, the report provided an overall intellectual frame for its deliberations and was published as *Only One Earth: The Care and Maintenance of a Small Planet*.

The Foundation also granted funds to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to sift through the ideas proposed for action at the UN conference to determine the most essential projects and their probable cost. The report is intended to be helpful to the UN's new Environmental Fund in planning research and new institutions to cope with international environmental problems.

Education and Research. Heightened public concern over environmental damage has led to various efforts to adapt man's purposes to the limitations of natural systems. Founded in 1970 with Foundation

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS: The first column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1972. The second column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1972 or in earlier years. The original amounts and dates of earlier grants and projects that were not fully paid at the beginning of fiscal 1972 are given in brackets.

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT		
Analysis of energy supplies, use, and government policy		
Association of Bar of City of New York Fund [\$144,000—1971]		\$72,000
Establishment of Foundation-managed Energy Policy Project	\$400,000	273,964
Natural Resources Defense Council	75,000	40,000
Resources for the Future	313,000	75,166
Environmental education of citizens		
Conservation Foundation [\$505,000—1970, 1971]		100,000
Massachusetts Audubon Society [\$150,000—1969]		18,326
Scientists' Institute for Public Information [\$50,000—1971]		25,000
World Wildlife Fund [\$285,000—1970]		85,000
Environmental law training and research		
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$112,000—1969]		62,055
Colorado, University of [\$100,000—1969]		17,001
Environmental Law Institute [\$152,000—1970]	52,335	92,360
George Washington University [\$251,000—1970]		70,711
Experiments in pollution and pest control, waste and resource management		
American Indian Historical Society	100,000	100,000
British Columbia, University of [\$372,000—1970]		106,550
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$262,000—1971]		76,886
Erie County, Pa., Commissioners of [\$297,000—1971]		160,580
Hawaii, University of [\$113,000—1971]		56,500
Maine, University of [\$79,000—1970]		29,625
Nashville and Davidson County, Metropolitan Government of National Academy of Sciences	650,380	66,000
Planning for experiments in integrated waste disposal:	130,000	
Foundation-managed project	345	345
Quinault Tribal Council	39,150	
San Diego County, Calif., Board of Supervisors [\$725,000—1971]		330,750
San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association	2,000	2,000
Technical services to integrated waste management programs—		
Foundation-managed project: consultants	150,000	52,935
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	150,000	80,000
Graduate training and research in ecology and resource management		
Arizona, University of [\$371,850—1970]		82,829
British Columbia, University of [\$483,200—1968]		74,737
California, University of (Santa Barbara) [\$278,500—1968]		79,381
Chicago, University of [\$1,036,000—1967]		200,353
Cornell University [\$516,000—1969]		74,206
Harvard University	269,000	62,500
Imperial College of Science and Technology (England) [\$174,000—1969]		35,860
Manitoba, University of [\$250,000—1968]		55,262
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1971]		81,800
Missouri Botanical Garden [\$320,000—1968]	(45,413)	(14,938)
Pennsylvania, University of [\$300,000—1970]	(142)	60,000
Princeton University [\$372,000—1967]		41,000
Stanford University [\$470,000—1968]		80,456
Yale University [\$909,655—1968]		92,014
Municipal Conservation Commissions		
Assistance to local environmental groups in New England, New York, and New Jersey: Foundation-managed project	385,000	133,966
National Audubon Society		
Research on environmental issues [\$138,000—1971]		29,650
Preservation of parks and natural areas		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$500,000—1968]		48,228
National Parks Centennial Commission	50,000	50,000
Natural Area Council	20,000	20,000
Nature Conservancy [\$950,000—1969, 1971]		186,331
Open Lands Project (Chicago) [\$90,000—1969]		30,000
Parks Council (New York) [\$90,000—1971]		30,000
Research on international environmental problems		
American Association for Advancement of Science	15,000	15,000
Columbia University [\$77,760—1971]	18,000	95,760
International Institute for Environmental Affairs	19,275	19,275



assistance, the *Environmental Law Reporter* has become an important resource for private attorneys and government officials trying to categorize a mass of new environmental laws according to common legal principles and thereby facilitate their enforcement. The periodical received a \$52,335 grant in 1972 for three years.

Assistance went to a new program, at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design, that trains students to analyze regional natural systems and assess the effects of sustained urban growth on the way they function. A workshop curriculum deals with the implications of various development plans for patterns of employment, recreation, transportation, and municipal services.

An experiment that combines clearing sea water of excessive algae, decontaminating sewage, and harvesting a crop of oysters was supported with a \$150,000 grant to Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts. Funds helped build a pilot indoor-outdoor marine laboratory to simulate the real environment. In the experiment, oysters and other bivalve mollusks feed on algae that result from sewage. In the process, the water is cleansed, the sewage decontaminated, and shellfish production increased.

The massive use of poisons in the war on insects has gradually given way to more sophisticated control methods. They include a combination of special cultivation techniques to hold down pest populations, elimination of unnecessary spraying, encouragement of natural predators and parasites, and the breeding of resistant plants. To measure the costs and benefits of such integrated pest control methods, support went to the National Academy of Sciences. Among the crops being studied are cotton, tobacco, apples, and lettuce. A University of California (Berkeley) study of the economics of various kinds of pest control was also supported. Two hundred fifty growers were interviewed about their use of chemicals or integrated control methods.

Reservation Indians, dependent on water

The Boston and Brookline Conservation Commissions are using twin matching grants to plan the "Charles-to-Charles" green belt, stretching from one arm of the river to another. The open space includes parks, ponds, woods, and marshes like the Fens (left).

for farming and fishing, are handicapped in arguing against the diversion of their water resources to supply expanding cities and suburbs by a lack of comprehensive data on the amount of water available on their lands, its current uses, and projected future demands. As a means of focusing attention on this problem and providing possible alternatives to litigation in water disputes, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to the American Indian Historical Society for a water resources inventory on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation. A professional consulting firm was chosen to make the study, with the summertime assistance of Apache college students.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PARITY

Community Development. The Foundation is placing major emphasis on support of a range of minority-operated community development corporations (CDCs) that show promise of becoming institutional models of development in poor urban and rural communities (see essay, "Building from Disappointed Hopes," page 7). In organizing social and economic programs capable of tangibly improving conditions in poverty areas, these CDCs stand as intermediaries between the poor people of a community and the governmental and private sectors. Foundation support for selected CDCs aims not only to strengthen a promising model of development but also to learn more about the development process itself—especially in relation to depressed minority communities in an advanced economy—and to aid in the growth and exercise of minority leadership.

Foundation-assisted CDCs vary by race, region, organizational structure, and program emphasis but share three distinguishing characteristics—strong executive leadership; a balanced program of both social and economic projects; and a capacity to engage in large-scale economic projects concentrated in a limited geographic area.

The Foundation's assistance consists of a combination of grants, program-related investments, and technical assistance. Grants support CDC staff and administrative expenses, social service programs, and economic projects in the planning stage.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources [\$650,000—1970]		280,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	15,000	
Resources for the Future		
Environmental and natural resources research and education [\$8,150,000—1968, 1970]		1,648,389
School and college environmental education		
Colorado, University of [\$368,000—1971]		137,000
International Center for Educational Development [\$140,000—1970]		49,100
San Diego State College [\$182,000—1969]		38,427
Stanford University [\$1,936,000—1969]		281,051
Wave Hill Center for Environmental Studies (New York) [\$150,000—1971]		120,000
Western Ontario, University of [\$303,000—1970, 1971]		88,429
State and local environmental projects		
Center for Policy Research (New York) [\$9,500—1971]		9,500
Citizens for Quleter City [\$300,000—1970]		150,000
Conservation Foundation [\$100,000—1971]		33,360
Maine, University of (Orono)	100,000	50,000
Miami, University of [\$240,000—1971]		54,000
Rocky Mountain Center on Environment [\$75,000—1971]		35,000
Rutgers University [\$85,000—1971]	45,000	80,000
Smithsonian Institution	4,276	
Southern California, University of [\$65,250—1970, 1971]		65,250
Vermont Natural Resources Council [\$120,000—1971]		40,000
Vermont, State of	15,000	15,000
Student Conservation Association		
Scholarships with National Park Service [\$180,000—1970]		67,500
Studies, conferences, research on environmental issues		
Alaska, University of [\$55,000—1970]		(184)
California, University of	9,075	9,075
Conservation Foundation [\$81,000—1970]	20,000	41,800
Teachers College (Columbia University)	42,000	42,000
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PARITY		
COMMUNITY AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT		
American Indian organizational and leadership development		
Alaska Native Foundation	250,000	250,000
American Indian Historical Society	115,000	115,000
Americans for Indian Opportunity	270,000	215,000
National Congress of American Indians Fund [\$800,000—1968]	(123,975)	
Navajo Community College [\$285,160—1971]	275,000	291,896
Community development organizations, technical assistance, and training		
Atlanta University (East Central Committee for Opportunity)	650,187	598,925
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation	110,000	
Center for Community Change [\$750,000—1971]	700,000	850,000
Community Renewal Society (Chicago) [\$150,000—1971]		75,000
East Los Angeles Community Union [\$123,000—1971]	125,000	175,000
Foundation for Community Development [\$442,000—1970]	400,000	416,328
Mississippi Action for Community Education [\$200,000—1971]	250,000	351,000
Mississippi Research and Development Center [\$784,275—1969]	(150,000)	
Resident Advisory Board (Philadelphia) [\$180,000—1971]		97,500
South East Alabama Self-Help Association	275,000	212,240
Technical assistance to community development corporations— Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$125,000—1971]	600,000	475,604
Urban Institute	250,000	64,255
Watts Labor Community Action Committee	760,000	760,000
Woodlawn Organization	304,352	192,805
Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust [\$300,000—1971]	525,000	450,000
Leadership training for public office and urban affairs		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$200,000—1971]	200,000	250,000
Howard University [\$18,103—1971]	423,103	18,103
Institute of Politics (New Orleans) [\$159,620—1970]	203,000	93,176
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors [\$680,000—1971]	415,000	680,000
Urban Affairs Institute (California) [\$210,000—1971]		168,750
Mexican American community development and research		
Colorado Economic Development Association [\$75,000—1971]	150,000	75,000
Southwest Council of La Raza [\$1,303,700—1970]	800,000	925,762
National Center for Voluntary Action		
Organization of local volunteer groups for social action [\$600,000—1970]		200,000

Building from Disappointed Hopes

By Mitchell Sviridoff

I

It seems best to speak softly, if at all, of any promising new effort to improve life in the nation's poor communities. The last decade's dramatic attempts to reduce poverty have disillusioned both the victims of poverty and many of their would-be helpers. But this Foundation has been involved for several years in work that by now justifies a somewhat hopeful outlook. I refer to our support of selected Community Development Corporations around the country—most of them in inner cities, and some in rural areas of the South and the Southwest.

Like others who have tried to attack the grave social ills that came to widespread notice in the 1960s, we had our share of disappointments and frustrations. Some funding sources, particularly the federal government, seem to have been daunted—or at least their enthusiasm has been cooled—by the intractability of poverty. After a decade of innovation in the sixties—beginning with the Ford Foundation's Gray Areas programs and culminating in the Economic Opportunity and Model Cities Legislation—the last few years have yielded few fresh approaches to the persistent deprivation and hopelessness among millions of Americans.

One major lesson of the experience of the 1960s is that social problems cannot be solved by "crash" programs with large budgets. A related lesson is that efforts to deal with depressed areas must be long-term and comprehensive, embracing social, physical, and economic redevelopment. In addition, the decade revealed the inability of most local communities to use large program funds effectively.

The Community Development Corporations (CDCs) supported by the Foundation represent an institutional response to these lessons. The Foundation has so far spent \$25 million for CDCs and if present hopes are sustained by experience, it may spend an additional \$75 million over the next five years. An investment of this scope in a single program represents a clear choice and a major commitment.

About 100 local economic development agencies claim the CDC designation. The Foundation bases its program on support of a much more limited group of CDCs that, as a group, have unusually broad goals.* We have looked for a type of agency that is a locally controlled, tax-exempt corporation that operates programs aimed at both immediate relief of severe social and economic disadvantage and at eventual regeneration of its community. Its programs are usually funded by grants or investments from both government and the private sector. It gives priority to concrete results rather than protest and advocacy. It usually seeks primarily to increase jobs and income, to improve housing, and to secure better services from local government, business, and utilities. Thereby these CDCs aim to rekindle hope in communities that have been stagnant or deteriorating. The most effective of them, though governed by boards representing coalitions of local interests, are run by strongly individualistic executives who have demonstrated ability to devise programs, attract funds, inspire co-workers, earn the respect of people in the community, and harmonize conflicting forces.

A few such CDCs have evolved to the point where they have become delivery mechanisms in programs with systematic government funding. For

*The CDCs presently assisted by the Foundation are: Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, Brooklyn, New York; Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust, Philadelphia; Watts Labor Community Action Committee, Los Angeles; Atlanta University (East Central Committee for Opportunity), Hancock County, Georgia; Upper Park Avenue Community Association, New York; The Woodlawn Organization, Chicago; Southeast Alabama Self-Help Association; Mississippi Action for Community Education.

example, Upper Park Avenue Community Association in New York City has been designated as sponsor for the \$100 million redevelopment of a nine square block area in East Harlem in cooperation with the New York State Urban Development Corporation. The Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation in Brooklyn has a contract to implement a federally funded program for former convicts; it is also the prime mover for city- and state-financed day-care activities, and manages the Federal Housing Administration inventory of abandoned buildings in Bedford-Stuyvesant. The Reverend Leon Sullivan's Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust in Philadelphia now has over 4,000 employees and a yearly program budget of more than \$50 million.

Foundation-supported CDCs are attracting resources for public programs at a rate which makes it fair to hope that typically they will reach a range of programming from \$25-\$75 million annually within five years. Beyond this growing capacity to manage social and physical programs, they are emerging as development institutions in their own right, for program planning and distribution and management of development resources.

II

The CDC model does not apply to all urban and rural depressed areas. Many communities appear to have deteriorated to a point beyond the reach of resources and techniques presently available from any combination of public or private programs. CDCs seem to work best where there is a chance for halting and then reversing the downward trend—where there is a reasonable concentration of a stable working population, a degree of home ownership, or some significant and dependable enterprises that generate income.

Perhaps the most important feature of a CDC is the strength and sophistication of its leadership. Men like Franklin Thomas in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Leon Sullivan in Philadelphia, and Ted Watkins in Watts are “public entrepreneurs” who can make things happen. An attempt to establish a community development corporation without such individuals at the helm is not only likely to founder but also risks the misallocation or misappropriation of resources.

Foundation-supported CDCs have two other key characteristics: balanced programming and a capacity to engage in concentrated, relatively large-scale economic development projects.

Balanced Programming

The strong CDCs engage in both social and economic projects and seek to demonstrate how these two types of programming reinforce and depend upon each other. Economic projects such as commercial and housing development bring in jobs, income, and capital; they improve the physical environment and enlarge the sense of growth and opportunity within the community. By operating a variety of education, training, and other social programs (and by functioning as a voice of advocacy and, where need be, protest), the CDC also builds power, credibility, and authority. Power and credibility are necessary to command respect from outside funding agencies. Authority is critical in enforcing difficult decisions within the community on matters critical to the success of economic development programs—such as zoning changes, family displacement, and property condemnation.

Let me illustrate the point with two sharply contrasting examples—the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (“Restoration”) in a ghetto section of Brooklyn with close to half a million black people; and the East Central Committee for Opportunity (ECCO) in rural Hancock County, Georgia, one of the nation's poorest counties, with about 9,000 people, of whom 75 per cent are black.

Near the major commercial intersection of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Restoration has remodeled a building that was once a milk-bottling plant. This building, six stories high, contains the offices and meeting rooms of the Restoration Corporation. Many of the offices are used for community service contracts—clients who are interviewed, file applications and documents, make complaints, and receive advice and assistance.

The individual client may be an unskilled laborer seeking training for a better job, a mother receiving Aid for Dependent Children payments who needs “ombudsman” intervention on a problem with a welfare agency, a local businessman trying to renegotiate a Small Business Administration-guaranteed loan, or a would-be buyer of a two-family house seeking a purchase mortgage from a \$65 million bank pool to which Restoration has access. Clients also include representatives of block associations seeking affiliation with Restoration, applicants for apartments in a publicly-funded housing project, or local contractors arranging to board up or rehabilitate abandoned FHA-insured housing. These individual contacts illustrate a well-developed CDC outreach. But most of Restoration’s business on behalf of local residents is conducted through a complex of economic activities run by Restoration staff and financed by grants, investments, loans, and contracts.

ECCO was established as a nonprofit, community-membership corporation in the late 1960s by the Georgia Council on Human Relations, a partially Foundation-funded affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. Its original mission was to operate a business development program designed to provide employment opportunities and to complement the social and community-organizing programs originally conducted by the Georgia Council.

The peak of ECCO’s early economic efforts came in 1969 when, with Office of Economic Opportunity and Foundation funding, it acquired the land and constructed pools, raceways, and water storage for a 358-acre catfish farm. Since then ECCO has also acquired 700 acres for a combined housing and commercial development program. ECCO will bring to the management of its housing program an element essential to the success of low-income housing: skill and experience in community organization and community relations, including tenant education, training, and service programs. In addition, ECCO operates a number of other small businesses, including a concrete block plant, gas station, a grocery store, and a movie theater.

Since white-run local branches of state and federal agencies and private financial institutions, especially in the South, often do not serve blacks equitably, ECCO acts as counselor-spokesman of the black population. This role as a partial surrogate government has been formalized to some degree by the gradual increase in the social and political power of the Hancock County black majority. Two blacks have been elected to the three-man County Commission; a black judge and a superior court clerk have been appointed—as well as constables, deputy sheriffs, and workers in the county welfare department.

Concentrated Economic Development

Some major CDCs emphasize the development of commercial and residential property involving large-scale projects concentrated in limited geographic areas. This strategy has two objectives: to build a broad and sound institutional base for the CDC, and to undertake programs of sufficient scale to produce community-wide effects.

Restoration, for example, is undertaking a major land-based concentrated economic development project—construction of a \$5.8 million commercial center radiating from Restoration’s headquarters building. This project, to which the

Foundation has already committed both grants and program-related investments, will provide a mix of community, retail, and commercial facilities for a population of approximately 75,000 people. If the project is successful, it will provide a setting for community activity, additional income for the CDC, and a focus around which additional housing and commercial development is being planned.

Minority entrepreneurs—be they individuals or community groups—will not automatically be more successful than others in exploiting housing needs or economic demands; the difficulties of minority (and majority) owned supermarkets in ghetto areas across the nation—and the failures of several FHA-insured housing projects sponsored by minority group organizations such as churches—are evidence to the contrary. At the same time, minority community development corporations have certain advantages that need to be tested. Geoffrey Faux has articulated the benefits of operating through a CDC as follows:*

Individual entrepreneurs are not equipped to cope with the political nature of ghetto programs. For example, securing land in the inner city for commercial development is essentially a political process. Developers have to deal with a multitude of city government agencies and officials as well as with neighborhood planning and advisory boards, which, if they cannot exercise veto power, can cause intolerable delays. Since a single piece of land in an obscure part of a slum can involve neighborhood, city and even national political considerations, a community organization with broad-based political ties is in a much better position to overcome the political obstacles to development. It also has the ability to coordinate its policy with that of other programs so that it becomes part of a total development strategy. [Further], in contrast to individuals, community organizations . . . are in a position to get the subsidies necessary for initial economic development projects.

Our experience confirms that certain conditions are necessary for success in complex, large-scale projects: first, a local institution with credibility and authority in its community as well as with governmental agencies and financial institutions; second, land appropriate for the project and obtainable by the CDC; third, professional technical assistance of essentially the same kind as is available on the open market to conventional developer-entrepreneurs; fourth, a broad spectrum of financing, including grants and highly subordinated as well as conventional financing. Finally, as noted earlier, there must be an “anchor” or node for development—a strength on which to build, such as a stable working-class population or income-generating enterprises.

Support for CDCs

There is no single “development support institution” or group of institutions that provides financial and technical assistance of the quality, quantity, and timeliness required by CDCs. The Ford Foundation itself, however, is unusually well situated to develop this role. Through grants we can provide the resources needed to support staff, administration, and the planning of social service and economic projects; our investment capability enables us to provide equity and debt financing at varying yields and levels of risk.

Perhaps more important, our position as a major private institution involved in investment activities on our own account, including real estate investment, brings us into contact with the same kind of professional talent available to commercial and industrial firms. The CDC program requires this kind of “open market” technical assistance on terms that provide motivation for success and safeguards against failure. We have gathered a roster of two kinds of specialists. One group is composed of professionals in fields such as accounting, property management, and federal housing programs. The other consists of entrepreneurs in construction and

*Geoffrey Faux, *New Hope for the Inner City*. New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1971.

in commercial, industrial, and housing development who are skilled in analysis of the feasibility of projects and in project design. They work on CDC projects in part through fee contracts. They are enlisted not on altruistic terms alone but through carefully structured arrangements of pecuniary interest (i.e., joint venture, incentive, or bonus arrangements) whereby they stand to profit, along with the CDCs, from successful ventures.

In the long run, rural and urban depressed areas will probably be redeveloped only through the application of massive funds from the federal government. Right now, however, there is little institutional capacity in these areas to utilize such funds effectively. With projects such as commercial centers and housing, CDCs have the potential to fill that void. They are gradually increasing the skill and knowledge of their staffs in both development and property management and are upgrading their management and accounting systems to the level where they could responsibly and efficiently administer large federal programs.

III

Given the disappointments of earlier approaches to the eradication of poverty, it is natural that some nagging questions, if not deep skepticism, should arise about a new approach like the CDCs. Does such a program merely “gild the ghetto” when major efforts should be made to disperse it? Is it just an extended subsidy rather than a bold venture in community development? And are not even the “large-scale” projects of CDCs quite modest when viewed in the perspective of the total needs of a large urban ghetto?

There are no clear and conclusive answers to these questions. But experience has given us some insights. For instance, developing of the ghetto and providing greater opportunities for dispersal are not either/or propositions, but complementary policies. Society has no right to compel any ethnic or racial group either to stay together in a ghetto or to disperse. It has, instead, an obligation to provide options for individuals and families. This means (a) programs like the CDCs, that enable more people in the ghettos, through increased income and better education, to exercise their options where they are, and (b) efforts to broaden opportunities outside the ghetto too.

Is the program a subsidy that perpetuates dependency? The public, through government, has traditionally subsidized “infant” industries and continues to do so even after they grow into adulthood. Subsidizing CDCs long enough to give them a chance to demonstrate whether they can become self-sustaining is at least as good an investment as many another subsidy the government is providing to more advantaged individuals and institutions throughout American society.

As to the issue of scale and lasting impact, it is clear that present concentrated development projects will not change the face of a community like Bedford-Stuyvesant, which is the size of Cincinnati. But it seems to us worthwhile to develop the kind of institution that can reverse the downward trend in a neighborhood. Such an institution might then extend its influence over an increasingly wider arc through other sections of the surrounding community.

By placing the major portion of its social development funds in a program that emphasizes concentrated economic development through large-scale projects, the Foundation is assuming a commitment which has risks. At the same time, we believe, this commitment represents one of the most challenging philanthropic opportunities in more than a decade. If CDCs succeed in becoming major developmental institutions with community-wide impact, they will have brought American society closer to the ideal of self-determination for all within a pluralistic framework.

DECEMBER 12, 1972

Program-related investments provide equity and debt financing for large-scale economic projects. Technical assistance is provided by professionals in such fields as housing development, management, and accounting.

The Foundation in 1972 allocated \$600,000 to engage business, real estate, and housing consultants to work with community development managers. In addition, the following continued direct assistance went to seven CDCs:

—Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, in Brooklyn, New York, received authorization for a \$3.4 million loan guarantee to help finance construction and development of a major commercial-residential complex around the organization's headquarters.

—Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust, Philadelphia, received \$525,000 for additional staff to improve its management and to develop low- to moderate-income housing and two new shopping centers modeled on Zion's successful Progress Plaza. These ventures are also supported by the public sale of stock through the organization's "10-36" plan in which community residents invest \$10 a month for thirty-six months in Zion's enterprises.

—Watts Labor Community Action Committee (WLCAC) in Los Angeles received \$760,000 for central administrative and special project support. Since the 1965 riots, WLCAC has developed into an organization employing 350 people and administering an annual budget of \$3.5 million. It runs social and manpower-training programs and has created small businesses that serve as training centers. It is planning a 140-acre housing and commercial development project with the county government.

—To assist the East Central Committee for Opportunity (ECCO) in rural, predominantly black, Hancock County, Georgia, a total of \$650,187 went to Atlanta University, which administers ECCO's several projects through the School of Business. With part of the funds, ECCO is acquiring land for a 150-unit housing project; it is also securing federal funds for water and sewage facilities. The housing will be constructed near ECCO's catfish farm, developed with federal government and Foundation funds.





—A \$304,352 grant to The Woodlawn Organization (TWO), a federation of 144 black community groups in Chicago, helped establish a new urban development arm to operate housing, real estate, and commercial development projects. The funds also supported new professional staff members and outside experts to help TWO improve its operations, which include a 504-unit apartment house and shopping center complex. The center includes fifteen individually owned businesses and a supermarket managed by an established chain. TWO also operates several small enterprises, including a guard service, newspaper, and theater.

—The South East Alabama Self-Help Association (SEASHA) received \$275,000 to complete plans for a 120-unit housing project and organize a general contracting firm. Earlier Foundation assistance helped SEASHA organize credit unions and feeder-pig cooperatives among poor black farmers in twelve rural counties, and to obtain an initial series of bank loans. The successful repayment of the loans persuaded local banks for the first time to give SEASHA members credit for farm improvements.

—Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE) received \$250,000 to expand its community-owned food stores and other businesses, to develop day-care and health-care programs, and to train rural blacks in the Delta and hill counties for community leadership. MACE's future plans include development of a housing project on forty acres in Flora, Mississippi, and a housing-industrial complex on a 370-acre tract in Mound Bayou.

Working Class Concerns. Continued support went to explorations of the problems and concerns of various white ethnic groups, and to investigations of changing attitudes toward work and job satisfaction.

The Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, established in 1971 with Foundation assistance and directed by Msgr. Geno Baroni of Community Development Corporations aided by the Foundation sponsor varied activities. A supermarket in Chicago (left) is run by The Woodlawn Organization with an established chain. A feeder-pig cooperative run by the South East Alabama Self-Help Association (top right) serves low-income black and white farmers. Free bus rides for the elderly are provided by the Watts Labor Community Action Committee (bottom right).

the U.S. Catholic Conference, received supplementary funds. The center works with ethnic organizations in northern and mid-western cities, seeking to meet their needs and to reduce tension between them and blacks and other minorities. In Detroit, for instance, the center has assisted a Black-Polish alliance; in Brooklyn, New York, an Italian American group; and in Baltimore a Polish-Italian organization. The new grant provides technical assistance to such groups.

Columbia University and the University of California (Los Angeles) received assistance for research on attitudes toward work and on efforts to improve the quality of working life in industrial plants.

The Columbia project includes an analysis of government and industry studies and interviews with worker and employer representatives in the United States and abroad. UCLA is organizing a three-year program of conferences, research, and publications on theories and current experiments aimed at enhancing job satisfaction. The emphasis is on new forms of job organization and design, management practice, and production.

Civil Rights and Racial Equality. In addition to its continued annual support for major civil rights organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League, the Foundation assisted other groups that serve minority communities and interests:

—The Alaska Native Foundation (formerly the Alaska Federation of Natives Charitable Trust) is helping the state's Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians plan for the disposition of an enormous land-claim settlement—\$1 billion and 40 million acres—recently awarded them by the U.S. Government. The Alaska group was granted \$250,000 to provide technical assistance to the community groups that will manage the land and the government funds to be transferred to them over the next twenty years.

—The Southwest Council of La Raza, established with Foundation assistance in 1968, received \$800,000 to aid thirteen local affiliates that work for better housing, education, and economic development among Mexican Americans in several states.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
National and regional services to black community advancement		
A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund [\$176,000—1968]		6,150
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [\$500,000—1971]	500,000	614,000
National Council of Negro Women	106,000	37,000
National Urban League	1,500,000	1,500,000
Southern Regional Council [\$1,546,500—1969]	419,490	474,490
Social action in the business community		
National Urban Coalition [\$2,250,000—1969]		750,000
United States Jaycees Foundation [\$250,000—1969]		50,000
Youth development and delinquency prevention		
American Institute of Architects Foundation, New York Chapter [\$50,000—1970]		27,663
Art and Architecture Center (Washington, D.C.) [\$150,000—1970]	50,000	111,250
Aspira of America	260,000	210,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$200,000—1971]	4,900	40,000
District of Columbia	50,000	
Southern California, University of [\$656,000—1962]	(476)	14,525
Youth Research, Inc. [\$250,000—1963]	(25,546)	(6,049)
JOB TRAINING AND MANPOWER RESEARCH		
Apprenticeship training and upgrading		
Gilde Foundation (San Francisco) [\$1,950—1971]		1,950
Inner-City Business Improvement Forum [\$275,000—1971]	225,000	181,250
Manpower program assistance and research		
Jobs Clearing House [\$175,000—1968]		30,802
National Manpower Policy Task Force [\$120,000—1971]	96,000	67,500
George Washington University [\$135,878—1971]		89,803
Rural retraining programs		
Arizona Job Colleges [\$887,834—1969]		180,000
Home Education Livelihood Program (New Mexico) [\$275,000—1971]		208,127
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		
Cooperative Assistance Fund		
Collaboration among foundations in inner-city economic development and other social investments [\$225,000—1970]		75,000
Improvement of contractors' skills and financial capacity		
Association of United Contractors of American Trust (New York) [\$260,000—1969]		35,000
Contractors Association of Boston [\$293,325—1969]		63,011
Minority Contractors Assistance Project [\$500,000—1970]		142,000
PATH Association (Cleveland) [\$225,000—1969]		76,875
Minority enterprise financing		
Georgia Council on Human Relations [\$250,000—1971]	(57,000)	115,000
Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity [\$213,483—1971]		178,983
Puerto Rican Forum [\$250,000—1971]		150,000
Southwest Council of La Raza [\$150,000—1971]		150,000
Rural cooperatives and development		
Delta Foundation [\$100,000—1971]		100,000
Federation of Southern Cooperatives [\$525,000—1971]	90,000	615,000
Navajo Community College [\$160,000—1971]		160,000
Technical assistance for minority business		
Baltimore Council for Equal Business Opportunity	90,000	75,000
Black Economic Research Center (New York) [\$99,600—1971]	100,000	49,900
Black Economic Union (Cleveland) [\$75,000—1971]		20,000
Capital Formation (New York) [\$95,000—1971]	90,000	71,250
Chicago Economic Development Corporation	176,000	132,000
Circle, The	153,000	78,000
Interracial Council for Business Opportunity	300,000	300,000
Minority Economic Development Corporation (Nashville) [\$100,000—1971]	100,000	114,650
National Council for Equal Business Opportunity	251,000	251,000
MINORITY PROFESSIONAL TRAINING		
Architecture and city planning		
American Institute of Architects Foundation, New York Chapter [\$500,000—1970]		82,315
American Society of Planning Officials [\$500,000—1970]		171,000
Howard University [\$400,000—1969]		112,041
North Carolina, University of [\$180,000—1969]		43,775
Pennsylvania, University of [\$115,000—1969]		24,700
Philadelphia Architects Charitable Trust [\$50,000—1971]		12,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Pittsburgh, University of [\$130,625—1968]		15,120
Pratt Institute [\$150,000—1970]		59,679
Southern California, University of [\$139,650—1969]		48,226
Tuskegee Institute [\$350,000—1969]		68,151
Young Great Society Building Foundation (Philadelphia) [\$50,000—1971]		12,500
Journalism training		
Columbia University	181,766	
Foundation-managed project: summer training of minority journalists at Columbia University [\$89,700—1971]	70,900	66,063
Legal training		
Howard University [\$300,000—1969]		101,968
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$517,500—1971]		115,000
Texas Southern University [\$550,000—1969]	100,000	127,850
Public administration and foreign service		
American Society for Public Administration [\$1,000,000—1971]		274,421
Georgia State University [\$200,000—1970]		150,000
Syracuse University [\$170,000—1970]		45,000
George Washington University [\$76,910—1970]		35,940
INTERGROUP DYNAMICS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION		
American Friends Service Committee		
Family aid fund for civil rights workers [\$100,000—1971]		100,000
Catholic University of America		
Civil rights and race relations research and technical assistance [\$345,000—1971]		140,250
Media and race relations		
Council on Interracial Books for Children [\$40,000—1971]		13,000
George Peabody College for Teachers (Southern Education Reporting Services) [\$427,728—1967]		17,083
New School for Social Research	5,000	5,000
Race Relations Information Center [\$150,000—1971]	14,000	150,000
Telethon for Research for Sickle Cell Anemia	50,000	50,000
United Church of Christ (Office of Communications) [\$100,000—1971]	72,000	172,000
Morris Brown College		
Study of black leadership in Atlanta	58,600	
Research and demonstration projects on racial attitudes		
Center for the Study of Public Policy (Cambridge, Mass.) [\$108,775—1969]		6,756
Committee of Southern Churchmen	25,000	25,000
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice [\$75,000—1971]	1,090	10,220
New York City Mission Society [\$50,000—1970]		18,750
Project Equality	100,000	100,000
Sussex, University of [\$60,000—1970]		30,000
Resource centers on civil rights and minority affairs		
Howard University [\$156,000—1971]	156,000	161,768
Martin Luther King Memorial Center [\$100,000—1971]		50,000
Metropolitan Applied Research Center [\$300,000—1971]	827,250	995,750
Puerto Rican Forum [\$175,000—1971]		39,000
Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center	150,000	100,000
Training, studies, and mediation on public employee and community disputes		
American Arbitration Association [\$500,000—1971]	497,000	497,750
American Foundation on Automation and Employment [\$1,100,000—1970]	344,148	417,780
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors [\$445,200—1970]	404,000	212,825
Washington University	48,200	48,200
White working-class problems: community work, research, surveys, conferences		
American Jewish Committee [\$262,536—1971]		140,536
California, University of (Los Angeles)	160,520	57,500
Center for Policy Research [\$65,472—1971]		60,376
Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs	477,000	477,000
City University of New York [\$36,300—1971]	3,300	11,550
Columbia University	150,000	37,500
Conferences on ethnic concerns: Foundation-managed project	12,500	12,500
Individual research studies on white working class: Foundation-managed project	30,000	5,110
Investigation of job satisfaction: Foundation-managed project	27,000	
Michigan, University of [\$65,472—1971]	23,425	12,368
National Opinion Research Center [\$264,694—1971]		134,000
Research on occupational health and safety: Foundation-managed project	30,000	16,231

—Continued support went to the National Indian Leadership Training Program (NILT) established in 1970 by Navajo Community College in New Mexico.

Emphasizing skills and techniques to solve problems facing local Indian groups, NILT has been particularly effective in helping Indian parents deal with local and state education officials to ensure proper use of federal funds designated for Indian pupils.

—Aspira, which conducts an educational program serving Puerto Rican youths in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Puerto Rico, received a grant of \$260,000. The program includes workshops stressing the importance of higher education, tutoring and counseling, and a national scholarship and loan center. The Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center also received supplementary support. Established in 1971, the center provides guidance and technical assistance to public and private agencies working on Puerto Rican studies and community programs. It plans a quarterly journal to encourage communication among Puerto Rican leaders.

—The Colorado Economic Development Association (CEDA), which was granted \$150,000, works with the Denver area's four largest banks to channel funds and technical assistance to black and Mexican American entrepreneurs and to sponsor nonprofit housing. CEDA has also trained 1,200 minority businessmen in a course run in conjunction with the Small Business Administration and the University of Colorado and has organized a corps of businessmen volunteers who give marketing, merchandising, and administrative help to minority-owned businesses.

—The National Council of Negro Women's new leadership program was assisted. The program provides management and organizational training for the council's staff and the leaders of its chapters and affiliates throughout the country. The aim is to channel the energies of council members from individual volunteer activities to local cooperative action on critical social and economic problems of black families. Previous council projects supported by the Foundation included housing, day-care, and community-health programs.

—The Office of Communications of the

United Church of Christ (UCC), assisted by the Foundation since 1968, received continued support. UCC works to remedy racially biased programming and policies of radio and television stations. Working through local coalitions, UCC has pioneered in persuading stations to include in their relicensing applications to the Federal Communications Commission formal agreements with local groups to curb discrimination in hiring and to undertake programs serving minority communities. Such agreements have been reached in Shreveport, Atlanta, Memphis, Albuquerque, San Diego, and several other cities.

Housing. Over the past decade, the Foundation has made grants and program-related investments of nearly \$25 million to combat racial discrimination in housing and to increase the supply of decent shelter for low- and moderate-income families. As government subsidy of new housing has increased and as civil rights legislation has been extended to housing, the Foundation has turned its attention also to such problems as the need for well-trained housing managers sensitive to the needs of low-income tenants, a greater voice for tenants, and better design of subsidized housing. The aim is to stem the deterioration plaguing much subsidized housing and to counter tenants' dissatisfaction, even hostility, toward the projects they live in.

To train managers of public and other subsidized housing, renewed assistance went this year to the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. Classwork is complemented by on-the-job training. Under a grant last year seventy managers, most of them from minority groups, were trained; about 100 more are expected to participate.

To help give residents greater responsibility in the daily management of their buildings, a \$130,000 grant was made to the Tenant Affairs Board in St. Louis for an experimental tenant management corporation to run two of the city's nine public-housing projects. These projects, especially the well-publicized case of Pruitt Igoe, have come to symbolize the problems and failures of the massive housing complexes erected

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
HOUSING		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education		
Legal aid for low-income and community-based housing	90,000	40,000
Expanding access to housing		
Association for Better Housing	125,000	41,666
Center for Independent Action (Virginia) [\$40,400—1971]		10,000
Community Programs	33,300	33,300
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund [\$200,000—1971]		74,600
Home Investments Fund (Chicago) [\$152,245—1971]		82,500
Housing Opportunities Council of Metropolitan Washington	313,380	105,000
Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities	100,000	
Metro Denver Fair Housing Center [\$300,000—1968]		60,255
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing	775,000	435,000
National Urban League [\$200,000—1971]		160,000
San Francisco Development Fund	306,042	183,625
Seattle Urban League [\$282,000—1969]		11,160
Urban League of Cleveland [\$130,000—1970]	102,265	55,923
Westchester (N.Y.) Residential Opportunities [\$75,000—1970]		7,000
Illinois, University of		
Research on design of subsidized housing	100,000	
Low-income housing development		
East Los Angeles Community Union [\$210,000—1970]	(131,440)	
Greater Boston Community Development [\$100,000—1970]	125,000	97,500
Low Income Housing Development Corporation of North Carolina	50,000	25,619
National Council of Negro Women [\$315,000—1971]		150,000
New York Urban Coalition [\$150,000—1971]		75,000
Nonprofit Housing Center [\$894,450—1971]		252,225
Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement [\$206,000—1970]		68,664
Rural Housing Alliance [\$270,000—1971]	5,000	135,000
Southwest Council of La Raza Housing Development Corporation [\$600,000—1970]		50,400
St. Louis Housing Loan Fund [\$233,070—1970]		78,845
Stanford Mid-Peninsula Urban Coalition [\$150,000—1971]		35,000
Technical Assistance Corporation (Illinois) [\$720,000—1970]		29,155
Urban Home Ownership Corporation (New York City) [\$350,000—1970]	50,000	106,250
Watts Labor Community Action Committee [\$325,000—1971]	(35,000)	55,000
West Virginia Housing Development Fund [\$400,000—1970]		90,000
Training of housing developers and managers		
Foundation for Cooperative Housing (Washington, D.C.) [\$120,600—1970]	70,000	69,300
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials [\$25,000—1971]	50,000	25,000
Southern Illinois University	100,000	85,000
Tenant Affairs Board	130,000	
Upper Park Avenue Community Association Non-Profit Housing Foundation [\$235,000—1971]		147,000
IMPROVING THE STATUS OF AMERICAN WOMEN		
Advancement in the professions		
American Economic Association	25,000	25,000
Brown University	50,000	
Legal rights		
Association of American Law Schools	12,500	12,500
Women's Law Fund	140,000	31,500
Research on equal opportunities for women		
Foundation-managed project: consultant	75,000	460
Women at work		
Catalyst	150,000	50,000
Cornell University (N.Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations)	41,600	
National Committee on Household Employment [\$243,424—1971]	125,000	121,712
National YWCA Resource Center on Women	40,000	
SOCIAL REFORM AND RESEARCH		
Brookings Institution		
Study of capital reform proposals to increase social investment	100,000	68,300
Chicago, University of		
Training and research on social welfare policy [\$17,500—1969]		8,000
Columbia University		
Exchanges of British and American social welfare leaders	96,000	



for the poor in the 1950s and 1960s. A series of tenant rent strikes because of poor services and persistent vandalism signaled the need for new approaches to operating the projects. In the experiment, officials and elected building captains from each project have full management responsibility, including supervision of security and social and health services.

A grant to the University of Illinois supported research on occupant dissatisfaction with public housing. The research is aimed at improvement of overall design and more convenient arrangements of such public facilities as incinerators, laundries, and play areas to satisfy residents' needs, safety, and maintenance requirements.

The Foundation assists efforts to counsel and otherwise help low-income families to become homeowners. For example, a homeownership experiment organized by the San Francisco Development Fund was assisted with a two-year grant of \$306,042. In the program federal subsidies go directly to prospective home buyers rather than to the builder. This enables them to shop for housing in older neighborhoods as well as new developments, to which they are restricted when the subsidy goes to builders. Families are counseled through every phase of the transaction from selection to final mortgage closing and also are given guidance on family budgeting and home maintenance.

The Foundation continued to support experiments to disperse low- and moderate-income housing through metropolitan areas. Partial support went to such a program organized by the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities in the Chicago metropolitan region. Conducted by a coalition of mayors, regional planning bodies, and private agencies, the program is patterned after the Dayton, Ohio, "fair share plan."

The Status of Women. Studies and programs related to the changing status of women in American society were supported.

Gloria Messinger Mandelstam, a lawyer and mother of two, typifies the kind of person using the services of Catalyst, which helps college-educated women combine part-time work and family responsibilities. Based in New York, Catalyst is expanding its program nationally with Foundation assistance.

Four grants focused on women in the labor force: Cornell University (New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations) received \$41,600 to investigate why there are so few women among union leaders in proportion to their union membership. The study will compare women in six unions, analyzing the relation between union participation and such factors as education, racial or ethnic origin, wage levels, and marital status. The National YWCA Resource Center on Women received funds to devise counseling guides for teen-age women concerning their future career and family roles in light of the current ferment over women's status. The National Committee on Household Employment received \$125,000 to continue efforts to organize household workers, most of whom are minority women, and to upgrade their skills. Catalyst, an organization that assists women who want to combine work and family responsibilities, received \$150,000 for national expansion of its program.

Other grants assisted efforts by various professions to improve the status of women—the Association of American Law Schools for a national symposium on the law school curriculum and the legal rights of women; the American Economic Association to promote equality for women in the economics profession; and Brown University, to help establish a Resource Center for Women in Higher Education as a means of encouraging a larger representation of women in high-level administrative and faculty posts.

Day Care. Given the increase in the numbers of working mothers—nearly eightfold in the last thirty years—the Foundation continued support for efforts to widen access to day care and to improve the quality of programs. Recipients were:

—the Black Child Development Institute, which was established in 1970 with Foundation assistance and provides technical assistance to black day-care groups, monitors governmental policies and programs, and distributes information on child development and welfare.

—the Day Care and Child Development Council of America, to intensify its program of technical assistance to local communities

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Day care services		
Bank Street College—Day Care Consultation Service	40,000	40,000
Black Child Development Institute	150,000	150,000
Day Care and Child Development Council of America	105,000	105,000
Drug Abuse		
Planning for Drug Abuse program: Foundation-managed project [\$70,000—1971]		35,087
Research and information services by the Drug Abuse Council	1,570,534	970,534
Food, Nutrition and Health, Inc.		
Partial support for 1969 White House Conference	(73,748)	(73,748)
Technical assistance for a cross-section of social reform programs		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$206,190—1971]		64,331
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education		
Advisory services for local criminal justice reform [\$300,000—1969]		41,667
Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services [\$250,000—1971]	500,000	166,000
Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration [\$125,000—1971]		39,000
Committee on Individual Rights and Responsibilities	30,000	30,000
Conference on prepaid legal insurance	16,000	16,000
Training of judges and court executives [\$750,000—1970]	250,000	235,000
Battelle Memorial Institute		
Research on compensation for crime victims [\$40,000—1971]		24,000
Corrections, criminal law, and criminology research and training		
American Justice Institute [\$192,100—1971]		95,940
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$735,000—1967]		133,000
Chicago, University of [\$700,000—1970]		153,000
Columbia University (with Cambridge University) [\$320,000—1966]		29,740
Effects of crime on life and institutions in the U.S.: Foundation- managed research project	445,000	63,217
Georgetown University [\$650,000—1970]		151,315
Harvard University [\$1,000,000—1969]	27,625	240,962
Montreal, University of [\$350,000—1971]		90,000
Pennsylvania, University of [\$250,000—1967]		75,000
San Francisco, City of	(56,628)	(56,628)
Stanford University [\$210,000—1967]		29,185
State University of New York (Albany) [\$353,000—1969, 1971]		112,131
Syracuse University Research Corporation	94,500	
Toronto, University of [\$350,000—1967]		45,000
Experiments and research in legal services for the poor and minorities		
California Indian Legal Services [\$95,000—1971]		70,750
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law [\$530,000—1971]		233,809
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$2,200,000—1968]		546,463
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund [\$350,000—1969]		58,333
National Legal Aid and Defender Association	50,000	
National Office for the Rights of the Indigent [\$650,000—1970]		270,834
Native American Rights Fund	1,200,000	396,398
Family law research and counseling		
Home Advisory Council of New York [\$400,000—1968]		107,952
Minnesota, University of [\$283,000—1969]	5,000	101,400
Judicial administration, research, and conferences		
Departmental Committee for Court Administration	135,000	129,135
Duke University	50,000	25,000
Legal Aid Society of Cleveland		
Development of community-based law firms in Cleveland	360,000	49,000
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws		
Preparation of model law for no-fault auto insurance [\$100,000—1971]		50,000
Police training, administration, and research		
International Association of Chiefs of Police [\$500,000—1970]		117,685
Northwestern University [\$90,000—1966]	(112,074)	(102,485)
Police Foundation [\$2,219,765—1971]	5,095,000	4,038,950
Prisoners' rights, studies, and projects		
New York City Board of Correction	15,000	15,000
Pennsylvania, University of	11,767	11,767
Temple University	11,270	11,270

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Public interest law		
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education (for Citizens' Advocate Center) [\$300,000—1971]		155,000
Center for Law and Social Policy [\$375,000—1970]	898,000	355,984
Center for Law in the Public Interest	75,000	75,000
Citizens Communications Center	400,000	100,000
Environmental Defense Fund [\$285,000—1971]		120,000
Georgetown University [\$224,211—1971]		113,751
League of Women Voters Education Fund [\$171,000—1971]	91,250	108,970
Natural Resources Defense Council	765,000	365,000
Public Advocates (San Francisco) [\$550,000—1971]		275,000
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund [\$98,000—1971]		49,000
Studies and demonstration programs in the administration of justice		
American Bar Foundation [\$680,000—1965]		46,730
American Law Institute [\$180,000—1970]		53,000
California, University of (Davis) [\$1,000,000—1967]		204,349
Chicago, University of [\$120,000—1971]		48,000
Georgetown University	40,000	40,000
Greater Hartford Community Council [\$66,000—1970]		8,250
Harvard University	70,000	70,000
Institute of Judicial Administration [\$225,000—1971]		75,000
International Legal Center [\$84,847—1971]		34,000
Vera Institute of Justice [\$1,500,000—1970]	125,000	415,682
Vanderbilt University		
Publication of race relations law survey [\$122,700—1969]		19,936
William Nelson Cromwell Foundation		
History of Second District Court of Appeals and biography of Judge Learned Hand [\$80,000—1967]		10,000
LEGAL EDUCATION		
Boston University		
Research on a five-year liberal arts-law curriculum	22,497	22,497
California, University of (Los Angeles)		
Publication of the <i>Black Law Journal</i>	50,000	
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility		
Field training of law school students [\$3,400,000—1970]		725,424
Criminal law training for law students		
New York University [\$600,000—1968]		130,513
Northwestern University [\$600,000—1967]		29,374
National Bar Foundation		
Research, education, and conferences on professional development of black lawyers and judges [\$282,000—1970]		48,200
New York University		
Summer training of law professors in urban legal problems [\$443,500—1969]		100,000
LOCAL, STATE, AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
American Political Science Association		
Graduate internships in state and local government [\$770,000—1966]		80,400
Orientation and training for state legislators [\$690,000—1966]	(201,500)	40,000
Assistance in making census data more accessible		
Center for Research Libraries [\$247,500—1971]		41,250
National Association of Regional Councils	60,000	40,000
Oak Ridge Associated Universities	71,600	24,500
Southeast Michigan Council of Governments	(50,000)	(50,000)
California Center for Research and Education in Government		
Monthly magazine on California governmental affairs [\$150,000—1971]		87,500
Conferences on governmental problems		
American Assembly [\$100,000—1971]		75,000
Illinois, University of	41,000	41,000
League of Cities/Conference of Mayors [\$250,000—1969]		46,125
Experiments in applying systems analysis, advanced technology, and other innovations to governmental operations		
Institute of Social Technology (San Juan) [\$75,000—1971]		32,500
International City Management Association [\$350,000—1970]		201,000
International Union of Local Authorities	(10,873)	(10,873)

and provide more effective service to low-income and minority groups.

—the Bank Street College Day Care Consultation Service, to provide technical assistance to New York City groups operating or planning day-care centers, through such means as community meetings and workshops, publications on such concrete subjects as raising money, training staff, and buying equipment.

DRUG ABUSE

Joining with Carnegie Corporation, the Commonwealth Fund, and the Henry J. Kaiser Foundation, the Foundation this year established the Drug Abuse Council, a national independent agency in Washington, D.C., to conduct research and disseminate information on the rising incidence of drug addiction in the United States.

Projects commissioned or undertaken by the council include pharmacological research on the long-term effects of methadone; an analysis of methadone maintenance programs in four metropolitan areas; an evaluation of existing drug education programs; a study of the effects of law enforcement practices on curbing addiction and the illegal traffic in drugs; and a survey of state and local expenditures on drug abuse prevention, treatment, and control. The Ford Foundation's contribution toward the council's first year of operations was \$1,570,534.

The council also inaugurated a fellowship program for one to two years of independent study in drug-related areas. The objective is to develop new ideas and avenues of research by enlisting talent from disciplines that have previously not been applied to drug problems.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

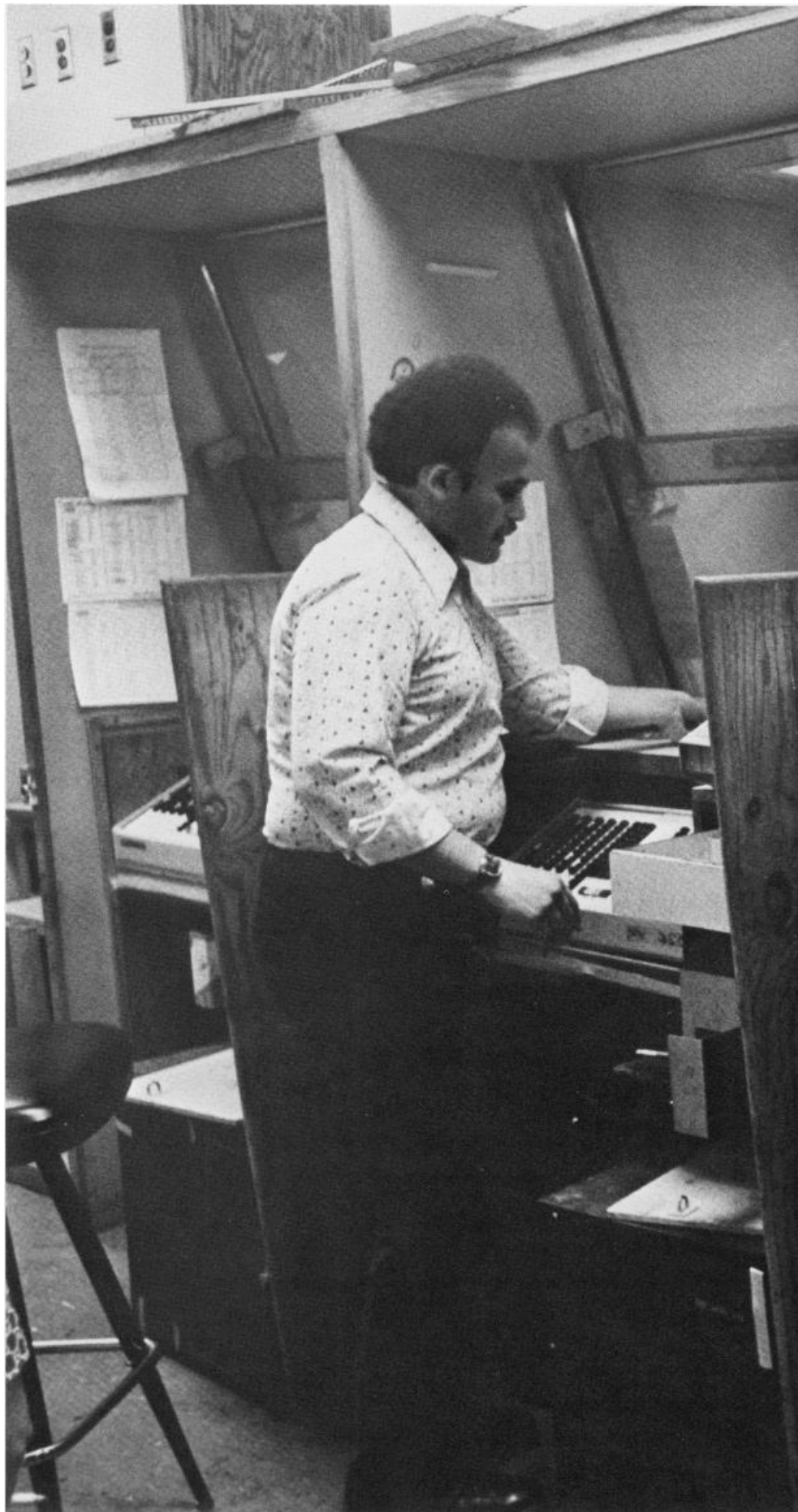
The Foundation's concern with improving the quality of American justice, encouraging equal access to the law, and ensuring equal rights was expressed in a range of grants. Activities in 1972 included assistance to efforts to reform the management of courts and prisons, development of public interest law practice, and advancement of the legal rights of minorities and women.

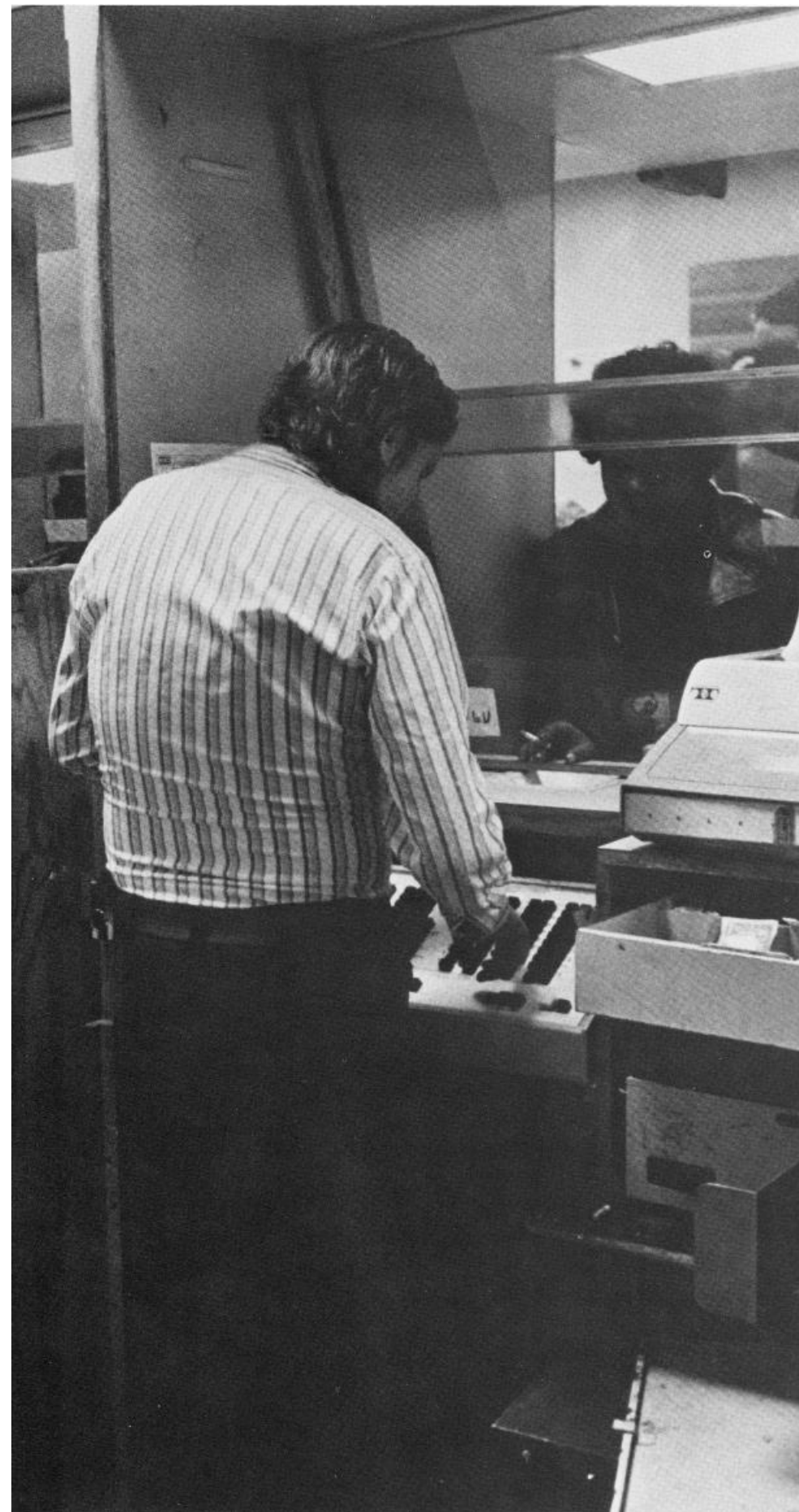
Corrections, Courts, and Crime. The turmoil in American prisons, climaxing in the Attica (New York) prison uprising, signaled severe defects in the nation's correctional institutions and called into question their ability to rehabilitate criminal offenders. In response to widespread prisoner complaints about delays in disposition of their cases, the quality of legal representation, and disparities in sentencing for similar violations, the New York City Board of Correction has begun a prison advocacy program, for which Foundation assistance was given. Lawyers and law-student interns have been organized to monitor the legal system on behalf of inmates awaiting trial or sentencing.

Renewed assistance went to the Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services of the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education. Formed in 1970 with Foundation assistance, the commission aims to mobilize community efforts to reform the corrections system. The commission provides technical support for legal services for offenders and for projects that deal with jail inspection, medical services, and community treatment instead of incarceration. Part of the grant enabled the New York State Special Commission on the Attica uprising to produce and distribute a televised report of its investigation.

Court reform, a focus of Foundation activity for several years, was the object of a \$250,000 supplementary grant to the ABA Fund. The grant helped continue a training program for mid-career court administrators conducted by the Institute for Court Management. Officials with modern management skills are increasingly necessary to improve the operations of state and large-city courts, most of which are staggering under a huge load of cases. To date, the institute has trained more than 100 court executives.

Excessive crowding of court calendars, in part caused by continual reappearance of chronic offenders in narcotics cases, has prompted experiments to divert such offenders out of the criminal justice system and into community-centered, rehabilitative programs. One such effort, by the Vera Institute of Justice, was supported by a \$125,000 grant. It will underwrite technical assistance to selected city and state jurisdic-





tions to develop projects similar to those Vera has pioneered in New York. They include bail reform, methadone maintenance for heroin addicts, and work programs in a sheltered environment for those unable to find or hold jobs under usual competitive conditions. The work of the institute has been supported by the Foundation for ten years.

To help illuminate the complex legal, social, and economic effects of crime on life in the United States and the ways the courts, the police, prisons, and other institutions deal with criminal offenders, the Foundation commissioned a full-scale study by Charles E. Silberman, author of *Crisis in Black and White* and *Crisis in the Classroom*. A three-year investigation, which will culminate in a book, will focus on the role of drug addiction, the relation of organized crime to crime in the streets, the special problems of crime in the black community, police corruption and brutality, and court decisions safeguarding the rights of the accused. Advising the author and his staff is a group of judges, police officials, lawyers, and academic authorities.

The Foundation continued support for the professional development of law enforcement officers through the Police Foundation, established with a \$30 million commitment from the Foundation in 1970.

Equal Rights. A three-year grant of \$1.2 million went to the Native American Rights Fund, which works for the protection of Indian rights and the development of Indian law. Begun in 1970 with Foundation funding as a special national project of the California Indian Legal Services, the fund was spun off into an independent agency governed by an all-Indian steering committee. The fund's lawyers work on cases concerning the protection of Indian land, water, and other natural resources, the preservation of tribal sovereignty and Indian culture, the enforcement of special governmental responsibilities to Indians, and the right of access to education and employment.

Off Track Betting parlors in New York City hire former drug addicts who have been recommended and screened and are counseled by the Vera Institute. Other community experiments pioneered by Vera with Foundation assistance include bail reform and methadone maintenance.

To help provide legal assistance to community development organizations in Cleveland and at the same time help develop community-based minority law firms, the Foundation granted \$360,000 to the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland. The grant will enable the society to expand its legal assistance to clients in the poor sections of Cleveland through the use of the new community-based firms.

A more specialized effort, designed to increase minority-group legal expertise in the complexities of housing law, was established in Cincinnati, Boston, Houston, Seattle, and St. Louis by the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education with Foundation assistance in 1969. This year \$90,000 was granted to extend the program to Atlanta, Cleveland, and Los Angeles. Lawyers serve local nonprofit housing programs, handle landlord-tenant problems, and assist Indians and migrant workers as well as blacks in their housing problems.

The Women's Law Fund, one of the newest private groups seeking to eliminate sex discrimination in employment and other aspects of education, business, and government, received a grant of \$140,000. The fund conducts litigation and education on such matters as alleged prejudice in employee fringe benefits and insurance coverage and school rules that refuse admission to girls in automotive repair courses, for example, while obligating them to take homemaking courses.

Public Interest Law. Public interest law centers, which act on behalf of people and groups with substantial collective or class interests that otherwise would go unrepresented, are a fairly recent phenomenon on the American legal scene. Yet they have been increasingly active, through litigation and negotiation, in such fields as environmental and consumer protection, health care, and communications policy. One of the first firms founded in the public-interest field, the two-year-old Center for Law and Social Policy in Washington, D.C., received supplementary support for its domestic activities in 1972 with a grant of \$680,000. Attorneys are assisted by student-intern researchers from five law schools across the country.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Michigan, University of [\$60,000—1971]		33,758
Vera Institute of Justice [\$100,000—1971]		30,000
Fund for the City of New York		
New York City governmental studies and projects [\$1,100,000—1970]	1,150,000	1,300,000
Public service training and recruitment		
Administration and Management Research Association of New York	5,000	5,000
International City Management Association [\$88,500—1971]		19,825
National Civil Service League [\$307,000—1971]		114,520
State University of New York Research Foundation [\$71,000—1971]		71,000
Virginia, University of [\$131,000—1969]		10,000
Regional and metropolitan planning and research		
Alaska, University of [\$550,000—1967]		10,000
National Association of Counties Research Foundation [\$90,000—1971]		80,000
National Service to Regional Councils [\$125,000—1971]		101,600
Regional Plan Association (New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut) [\$252,600—1971]		88,000
Spindletop Research [\$565,000—1970, 1971]	248,000	263,000
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies [\$200,000—1971]		80,000
Research and advisory services for state and local government		
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	102,000	102,000
Analysis of grants for improvement of state and local government—Foundation-managed project: consultants	130,000	27,475
Center for Governmental Studies [\$150,000—1971]		110,000
Citizens Conference on State Legislatures [\$50,000—1970]	1,000,000	285,000
International City Management Association	325,000	75,000
New Jersey State Department of Labor and Industry [\$40,000—1971]		40,000
Ohio, State of	158,000	48,200
Rutgers University (Eagleton Institute of Politics) [\$365,000—1971]		155,000
South Carolina Council on Human Relations [\$140,000—1971]	3,000	72,250
St. John's University (Minnesota) [\$118,000—1970]		47,750
Utah, State of	75,000	36,500
Washington, University of [\$130,000—1971]		80,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$92,000—1968]		30,000
Southern Growth Policies Board		
Economic cooperation among Southern states	35,000	35,000
Studies of state and local revenue sources		
New York, State University of (Albany) [\$50,000—1970]		6,957
Rand Corporation [\$200,000—1970]		49,500
United Nations Development Corporation		
United Nations area development [\$3,150,000—1969]		75,000
Urban Problems and Policy Research		
American Institute of Architects Research Corporation	30,000	30,000
American Law Institute [\$500,000—1963]		81,500
Athens Technological Organization (Greece) [\$650,000—1970]	250,000	325,000
Centre for Environmental Studies (London) [\$750,000—1967]	550,700	118,000
Columbia University Urban Center [\$1,764,339—1970]		477,739
Council of University Institutes for Urban Affairs, Inc.	40,000	
Institute of Public Administration	2,485	2,485
Inventory of Foundation urban grants: Foundation-managed project [\$45,000—1970]		2,610
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	49,500	25,000
Michigan, University of [\$65,938—1970]		7,500
National Planning Association [\$420,000—1967]		17,716
New York City Health Services Administration [\$100,000—1971]		100,000
New York University	50,000	
Pennsylvania, University of	39,000	
Potomac Institute	150,000	18,750
Princeton University [\$228,534—1968]		10,199
Urban Institute	1,250,000	950,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute [\$94,000—1969]		13,241
Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies	75,000	30,000
Wayne State University [\$102,000—1970]		17,000
GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES		
Brookings Institution		
Economic research internships in federal agencies [\$110,000—1971]		103,000
Study of government regulation of industry [\$1,400,000—1970]		543,821
George C. Marshall Research Foundation		
Biography of General Marshall [\$100,000—1967]		20,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Michigan, University of		
Research on political socialization of young adults	100,000	21,252
Research, training, and conferences on public policy		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$273,406—1970]		57,140
Citizens' Research Foundation [\$300,000—1970]		105,000
National Academy of Public Administration Foundation [\$160,000—1970]		75,000
Sabre Foundation	4,000	4,000
Social Science Research Council [\$300,000—1969]		90,568
Washington, University of	4,960	4,960
Wisconsin, University of [\$150,000—1970]		108,016
Studies of political campaigning and election procedures		
Brandeis University	19,090	19,090
Brookings Institution [\$230,000—1970]		30,502
Dartmouth College	8,430	8,430
Governmental Affairs Institute [\$179,000—1967]		22,540
National Municipal League [\$262,000—1971]		105,000
Voter registration and electoral rights		
League of Women Voters Education Fund [\$180,000—1971]	47,750	96,390
National Urban League, Inc.	200,000	
Voter Education Project [\$180,000—1971]	180,000	180,000
Total, National Affairs	<u>\$41,178,797</u>	<u>\$52,505,946</u>

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS are capital funds invested in socially important enterprises in various fields of Foundation interest. The first column shows total amounts approved, and the second the amount loaned, invested, or guaranteed as of September 30, 1972. The fiscal year of approval appears after the name of each recipient.

	Total Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
COMMUNITY HEALTH PLANS		
Community Health Care Center Plan, Inc. (New Haven, Conn.)—1970		
Note, 4%, September 1975	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Harvard Community Health Plan, Inc. (Boston, Mass.)—1970		
Note, 5½%, October 1974-79	600,000	600,000
Rhode Island Group Health Association, Inc. (Providence, R.I.)—1972		
Guarantee	180,000	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS		
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (New York, N.Y.)—1972		
Guarantee of term loan to construct a community-owned commercial center	3,400,000	
East Central Catfish Operations, Inc. (Hancock County, Ga.)—1970		
Community-owned catfish farm in rural Georgia Notes, 5%, October 1975 (Term Note 5%), January 1976-80	850,000	771,550
Greater Watts Development Corporation (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1971		
Low-income housing development	350,000	
Zion Investment Associates, Inc. (Philadelphia, Pa.)		
Our Markets, Inc.—1970—Interim Note (8%) to develop chain of supermarkets. Note to be converted to Term Note in December 1972	188,551	38,551
Progress Enterprises, Inc.—1968—Demand Note (8%) to finance development of community-owned businesses. Principal and accrued interest to be converted to equity in Zion Investment Associates in 1973	300,000	300,000

With an additional grant, the center set up an international project to represent the public interest in international economic and social issues such as trade, pollution of the oceans, and transportation.

The Natural Resources Defense Council, which specializes in environmental issues, received a \$765,000 supplement. The grant will support the council's monitoring of governmental agencies and private corporations on their compliance with the Environmental Protection Act.

One of the newest groups, the Center for Law in the Public Interest, in southern California, also received support, as did the Citizens Communication Center in Washington, which focuses on the activities of the Federal Communications Commission. The California group is primarily concerned with environmental and consumer issues, while the Washington center deals with access to radio and television, unresponsive programming, fairness, and discrimination in employment in broadcasting.

LOCAL, STATE, AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Foundation supported efforts to extend citizen participation in government at all levels and to improve the capabilities of states and localities in delivering services in such areas as health, education, and public safety.

A major program to help modernize and reform seven state legislatures was assisted with a three-year, \$1 million grant to the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures. Since it was formed in 1965, the conference has helped catalyze improvements in more than twenty state governments. The new program is aimed at helping the legislatures of Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Ohio devise reforms in length of sessions, size of legislatures and number of committees, control over conflicts of interest, regulation of lobbyists, and openness of procedures.

Although mid-career training of public employees was previously neglected or ignored below the federal level, a few states and large cities have shown a firm commit-

ment to the continuing education of their managerial staff. To encourage this trend, the Foundation granted \$325,000 to the International City Management Association to begin a National Training and Development Service for state and local government employees. Aided by some \$1 million from federal sources as well, the service will assist government groups to organize mid-career programs, sponsor short-term executive development courses, and act as a clearinghouse for information on continuing education. Later the service plans a residential management training program.

Regional research and planning to develop and conserve human and natural resources in nine southern states were supported with a grant to the Southern Growth Policies Board. The membership, which includes the governors, two legislators, and two citizens appointed by the governor from each state, is seeking cooperative solutions to problems common to the region. A regional approach to governmental problems in predominantly rural areas, organized by the National Area Development Institute, received supplementary funding. Started with Foundation help in 1970, the institute provides research, training, and information services to multi-county economic development agencies.

Continued assistance in addressing the myriad problems of cities was provided to leading urban research centers here and abroad: the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C., and the Centre for Environmental Studies in London. In addition to research on public finance, income maintenance, urban transportation, and many other urban subjects, the Urban Institute offers technical assistance to state and local governments. A five-year grant to the British center will support collaborative research with foreign urban centers, studies of urban and regional planning in developing countries, and an analysis of the high costs of public services, the drive for governmental efficiency, and the alienation of citizens from centralized agencies.

Analyses of the symptoms, causes, and possible remedies for municipal fiscal crises were supported through a grant to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS		Total Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
MINORITY ENTERPRISES			
All-Pro Chicken, Inc. (Pittsburgh, Pa.)—1969			
Biracially-owned food franchise business Common Stock		250,000	250,000
Cheetah Charter Bus Service Co., Inc. (New York, N.Y.)—1970			
Minority-owned charter bus company Notes, 6%, April 1974-81		160,000	120,000
Ebony Development Corporation (Baltimore, Md.)—1969			
Purchase of food stores by minority businessmen Guarantee, August 1974 Certificates of Deposit, 5%, February 1973		100,000	80,000 20,000
First Harlem Securities Corporation (New York, N.Y.)—1971			
Minority-owned securities brokerage concern Note, 8%, January 1976-81		200,000	50,000
Mortgage Opportunities, Inc. (Washington, D.C.)—1970			
Working capital for minority mortgage brokers Notes, 6%, October 1973-76		500,000	267,500
Southern Cooperative Development Fund, Inc. (Lafayette, La.)—1970			
Development bank for rural cooperatives Note, 5%, June 1981		400,000	325,000
The Third Press (New York, N.Y.)—1971			
Minority-owned book publishing company Notes, 4%, December 1980-81		250,000	125,000
Trans-Bay Engineers & Builders, Inc. (Oakland, Calif.)—1970-1972			
Consortium of minority-owned construction firms Notes, 4%, April 1974-78		560,000	560,000
Vic-Way Broadcasting Corporation (St. Louis, Mo.)—1969			
Minority-owned radio station Note 1, 6½%, December 1974, convertible into Note 2, due December 1979		500,000	500,000
MINORITY ENTERPRISE FINANCING INSTITUTIONS			
CEDCO Capital Corporation (Chicago, Ill.)—1971			
Venture capital for minority business Preferred Stock		600,000	300,000
Coalition Venture Corporation (New York, N.Y.)—1971			
Venture capital for minority business Notes, 4½%, February 1977-78		500,000	500,000
Funds for Self-Enterprise (Cincinnati, Ohio)—1969			
Loan pool for minority business Guarantee, March 1976		300,000	300,000
Inner-City Business Improvement Forum (Detroit, Mich.)—1969			
Loan pool for minority business Note, 4½%, July 1974		500,000	500,000
Minority Contractors Assistance Project, Inc. (Washington, D.C.)—1970			
Technical and financial assistance for minority contractors Guarantee, June 1986		1,500,000	1,500,000
Minority Equity Capital Co., Inc. (New York, N.Y.)—1971			
Venture capital for minority business Preferred Stock		750,000	500,000
Urban National Corporation (Boston, Mass.)—1972			
Venture capital for minority business Preferred Stock		750,000	750,000
PUBLIC TELEVISION			
Community Television of Southern California (Los Angeles, Calif.)—1970			
Studio purchase and renovation Note, 7½%, October 1972-81		2,557,479	2,557,479

PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

	Total Approvals	Invested or Guaranteed
Detroit Educational Television Foundation (Detroit, Mich.)—1971		
Purchase of new broadcast facility Note, 8%, October 1972-81	313,000	313,000
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Inc. (Washington, D.C.)—1972		
Purchase of new broadcast facility Note, July 1974-77	1,050,000	1,050,000
WIDENING HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES		
Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, Inc. (Hartford, Conn.)—1969		
Second mortgages for minority homebuyers Guarantee, September 1982	500,000	500,000
Durham Homes, Inc. (Durham, N.C.)—1971		
Low-income housing development Guarantee, November 1973	200,000	200,000
FCH Services, Inc. (Washington, D.C.)—1969		
Low- and moderate-income cooperative housing development Notes, 7½%, June 1973-74	425,000	425,000
Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust (New York, N.Y.)—1968		
Racially integrated apartment housing Shares of Beneficial Interest	962,500	962,500
OTHER		
Congaree Iron and Steel Co., Inc. (Columbia, S.C.)—1968		
Manufacturer of steel joists with stock ownership and profit-sharing plan for minority employees Subordinated Note, 6%, December 1978	1,000,000	1,000,000
National Council on Crime and Delinquency (Paramus, N.J.)—1970		
Non-profit agency providing research and consultation on the nation's criminal justice system Participation Agreement, 2%, October 1972	150,000	150,000
The PUSH Foundation (Cleveland, Ohio)—1972		
Production of documentary film on black business and cultural exposition Note, 6%, September 1974	750,000	750,000
West Virginia Best Corporation (Grafton, W. Va.)—1969-1971-1972		
Greenhouse tomato company Notes, 6-8%, March 1971-81 Demand Notes, 7%	605,000	550,000 55,000
	<u>\$23,201,530</u>	<u>\$17,870,580*</u>

SUMMARY—PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

Total approvals, September 30, 1971		
Invested or guaranteed	\$22,461,885	
In process	2,082,899	\$24,544,784
New approvals during 1972		
Invested or guaranteed	2,802,479	
In process	3,580,000	6,382,479
Less		
Cancellation of guarantee	\$ 6,000,000	
Partial return of amounts invested	170,700	
Withdrawal of approvals	331,949	
Investments written off	1,223,084	7,725,733
Total approvals, September 30, 1972		<u>\$23,201,530</u>

Relations, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology received support for a review of the role of federal agencies in formulating and implementing the Model Cities program. Model Cities started in 1966 as a major national effort to fight urban decay but has proved disappointing in its effects thus far.

The difficulty of raising money in the nation's capital markets for such social investments as low-cost housing, pollution control, and ghetto enterprises is the focus of a study for which the Brookings Institution was granted funds. The study will analyze proposals that would make mortgages and municipal bonds more attractive to institutional investors and accommodate the increasing need for social capital in other ways.

To increase citizen participation in the voting process, grants went to the League of Women Voters Education Fund and to the National Urban League. Building on earlier research, the League of Women Voters provided technical assistance to local leagues and other citizen groups to remove obstacles to voter registration and to improve the training of election officials. Funds to the National Urban League provided partial support of a nonpartisan registration drive, beginning with ten cities in seven states in the North and West. Less attention has been paid to increasing the registration of minorities in these regions than in the South.

Renewed support went to the Institute of Politics for nonpartisan adult education for men and women interested in political and government careers in the South. Courses are conducted at Loyola University in New Orleans, Millsaps College in Mississippi, and Hendrix College in Arkansas.

The Joint Center for Political Studies at Howard University also received continued support. Founded with Foundation help by the university and the Metropolitan Applied Research Center in 1970, the center conducts research and disseminates information on minority participation in the political process and on public issues that affect minority groups. It also holds training workshops for minority elected officials and publishes a national roster of elected black officials.

*Of this amount \$2,580,000 represents guarantees (of which \$2,206,300 is currently outstanding) and \$15,290,580 represents loan and equity investments. The latter figure is shown in the Statement of Financial Position (page 86), net of allowance for possible losses of \$7,174,501.

Education and Research

HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Initial grants were awarded this year in an intensified Foundation effort announced in 1971 to help expand higher education opportunities for America's racial and cultural minorities. Over the next six years this effort will account for nearly four-fifths of the higher education budget of the Division of Education and Research. Funds also were devoted in 1972 to promising new approaches in undergraduate and graduate instruction throughout American higher education, improved financial management of colleges and universities, research on issues of public policy, and educational development in Europe.

Minorities in Higher Education. In September of 1971, the Foundation's trustees approved a policy to increase activities designed to meet the educational needs of minority groups historically short-changed in the United States. The program consists of three elements:

- (1) major developmental grants to a limited number of traditionally black, private colleges;
- (2) grants in support of other institutions and programs that improve higher education opportunities for minorities;
- (3) individual fellowships and other forms of aid for Mexican American, Puerto Rican, American Indian, and Black American students and faculty members.

The Foundation plans to commit \$100 million to these activities over six years.

After an intensive study of all the nation's private black colleges and universities this year, the Foundation took the following steps to implement the first element:

—Eight black colleges were selected to receive the first of a series of major institutional grants. They are Benedict College, Bishop College, Fisk University, Hampton Institute, St. Augustine's College, Tuskegee Institute, Virginia Union University,* and Wilberforce University. Grants totaling

*Virginia Union will receive its funds from the Fairchild Foundation, which has joined with the Ford Foundation as a sponsor of the program.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH: The first column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1972. The second column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1972 or in earlier years. The original amounts and dates of earlier grants and projects that were not fully paid at the beginning of fiscal 1972 are given in brackets.

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
MINORITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION		
Advanced study and doctoral fellowships for minority students		
Foundation-managed project [\$5,100,000—1970, 1971]	\$4,537,905	\$1,728,901
California, University of (San Diego)		
Curriculum development in new college focusing on racial and cultural minority experiences [\$149,428—1970]		56,800
College Entrance Examination Board		
Research on college admission criteria and tests [\$387,500—1969]		71,500
Scholarships for minority-group graduates of two-year colleges [\$2,098,000—1971]	2,102,000	1,531,806
Council of Southern Universities		
Whitney M. Young, Jr. Memorial Fellowships for young leaders	250,000	
Faculty, administrative, library, and curriculum strengthening in minority colleges and universities		
Benedict College [\$175,000—1970, 1971]	400,000	55,000
Bennett College	100,000	
Bethune-Cookman College	150,000	
Bishop College [\$300,000—1970]	500,000	46,967
Clark College [\$30,000—1970]		15,000
Consultants in comprehensive campus planning and institutional development: Foundation-managed project [\$250,000—1969]	250,000	61,498
Dillard University	100,000	
Fisk University [\$875,000—1969, 1970]	700,000	54,829
Foundation-managed advanced study awards for black college administrators, faculty, and others [\$2,623,000—1968, 1969, 1970, 1971]	1,554,621	1,925,310
Hampton Institute [\$875,770—1968]	700,000	77,768
Howard University [\$300,000—1970]		110,000
Huston-Tillotson College	100,000	
Johnson C. Smith University [\$316,000—1970]	100,000	108,000
LeMoyne-Owen College	100,000	
Lincoln University	200,000	
Miles College [\$346,000—1968]	15,000	66,241
New Mexico Highlands University	58,600	
Oglala Sioux Community College	78,450	12,000
Paul Quinn College [\$57,255—1970]		14,314
Piedmont University Center of North Carolina [\$130,000—1968]	(20,955)	(1,723)
Rust College	100,000	
Santa Fe, College of	61,390	9,590
Shaw University [\$1,221,872—1968]		138,991
Sinte Gleska College Center	78,450	25,450
Talladega College	200,000	50,980
Texas Southern University [\$297,600—1968]		49,600
Tougaloo College	100,000	
Tuskegee Institute [\$1,107,225—1968]	800,000	230,850
Wilberforce University	400,000	
Xavier University [\$55,400—1969]	250,000	16,350
Howard University		
Design of a national Commission on Higher Education for Black Americans	5,000	5,000
Improvement of student services and career guidance		
Howard University [\$188,232—1969]		86,364
Illinois State University [\$15,000—1971]	(8,600)	
Trinity University [\$41,450—1971]		41,450
Recruitment of minority students		
Benedict College [\$50,000—1971]		29,500
Bethune-Cookman College [\$50,000—1971]		26,700
Clark College [\$50,000—1971]		27,840
Johnson C. Smith University [\$50,000—1971]		29,000
Lincoln University [\$50,000—1971]		13,000
Morehouse College [\$50,000—1971]		30,000
St. Augustine's College [\$50,000—1971]		12,500
United Negro College Fund [\$15,000—1971]		15,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Tutoring, counseling, and research on minorities in predominantly white colleges		
American Association of Junior Colleges [\$100,000—1969]		20,000
Educational Policy Center	85,150	85,150
Higher Education Coordinating Council of Metropolitan St. Louis [\$399,908—1969]		38,294
Peralta Junior College District (Oakland) [\$59,438—1970]		19,814
San Francisco Consortium [\$360,270—1970]		94,446
Specialists on Negro enrollment in higher education: Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1968]		3,508
St. Mary's Episcopal Church (New York) (for Joint Schools Committee for Academic Excellence Now)	44,233	44,233
SCHOLARSHIP ON MINORITIES		
Afro-American studies, conferences, and materials		
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History [\$330,000—1969]		39,121
Atlanta University [\$501,680—1970]		91,936
Boston University [\$116,350—1970]	350,808	26,350
Duke University [\$100,000—1970]		35,700
Fisk University [\$61,900—1970]		18,570
Historical Society of Pennsylvania	5,000	5,000
Howard University [\$90,000—1970]		34,610
Library Company of Philadelphia [\$60,000—1970]		20,000
Lincoln University [\$92,000—1969]		25,875
National Endowment for the Humanities	25,000	
New York University [\$100,000—1970]		50,000
Association of American University Presses		
Revolving fund for publication of ethnic studies dissertations	250,000	75,000
Dissertation fellowships for Ph.D. candidates writing on subjects dealing with minority groups		
To be awarded	11,929	
Consultants	3,939	3,939
California, University of (Berkeley)	24,180	24,180
California, University of (Irvine)	5,000	5,000
California, University of [Los Angeles]	8,907	8,907
Chicago, University of	25,009	25,009
Columbia University	4,770	4,770
Connecticut, University of	5,000	5,000
Denver, University of	5,000	5,000
Emory University	2,500	2,500
Fordham University	5,000	5,000
Georgia, University of	5,000	5,000
Harvard University	33,500	33,500
Illinois, University of	13,709	13,709
Indiana University	7,982	7,982
Iowa, University of	1,330	1,330
Kansas, University of	4,660	4,660
Kent State University	4,000	4,000
Lehigh University	4,000	4,000
Louisiana State University	5,000	5,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	4,885	4,885
Massachusetts, University of	5,000	5,000
Miami, University of	11,817	11,817
Michigan State University	5,000	5,000
Michigan, University of	9,470	9,470
Missouri, University of	1,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	64,000	
Nebraska, University of	1,500	1,500
New Mexico, University of	6,830	6,830
New York University	9,063	9,063
New York, City University of	5,000	5,000
New York, State University of (Buffalo)	3,350	3,350
North Carolina, University of	6,833	6,833
Northwestern University	9,962	9,962
Notre Dame, University of	4,800	4,800
Ohio State University	2,699	2,699
Oregon, University of	5,000	5,000
Pennsylvania State University	4,995	4,995
Pennsylvania, University of	7,195	7,195
Princeton University	9,910	9,910
Rochester, University of	5,000	5,000
Southern California, University of	8,000	8,000
Southern Methodist University	3,731	3,731
Stanford University	17,676	17,676
Texas, University of (Austin)	20,000	20,000
Tulane University	2,800	2,800
Utah, University of	7,500	7,500
Washington State University	5,000	5,000
Washington University	5,000	5,000
Washington, University of	9,200	9,200

from \$2 to \$5 million will be made to each institution during the next five years.

—The Atlanta University Center, a cluster of traditionally black institutions of higher learning, was selected to participate at a level of between \$15 and \$20 million. The purpose is to strengthen cooperative activities throughout the university center as well as the academic programs of the individual schools. The Foundation's support coincides with a major reorganization of the center under a single governing board and chancellor.

—Recognizing that there are many additional private black colleges with the strength and potential to become centers of excellence, the Foundation selected a group of twelve* to receive smaller one-time grants to improve their undergraduate programs. They are to receive a total of \$1.6 million.

The objective of the Foundation's black college program is to encourage a genuinely pluralistic system of higher education in which minority groups have the same opportunities as whites to direct their own institutions. Development of these colleges should foster and enrich diversity, individuality, and freedom of choice in American higher education and in the social order.

The program also seeks to increase the representation of black students—especially those from the South—in higher education. Although national black enrollment more than doubled between 1960 and 1970, the black proportion of total collegiate enrollment is less than half of the 11.5 per cent black proportion of society as a whole.

The second element of the Foundation's minority program focuses on institutions serving other underrepresented groups in higher education. The increasing interest in higher education of nonblack minorities is reflected in the growing (though still quite small) numbers who are enrolling in colleges and universities and in the emergence of campuses serving these minorities. For example, the College of Santa Fe in

*Bennett College, Bethune-Cookman College, Dillard University, Huston-Tillotson College, Johnson C. Smith University, LeMoyne-Owen College, Lincoln University, Miles College, Rust College, Talladega College, Tougaloo College, and Xavier University.

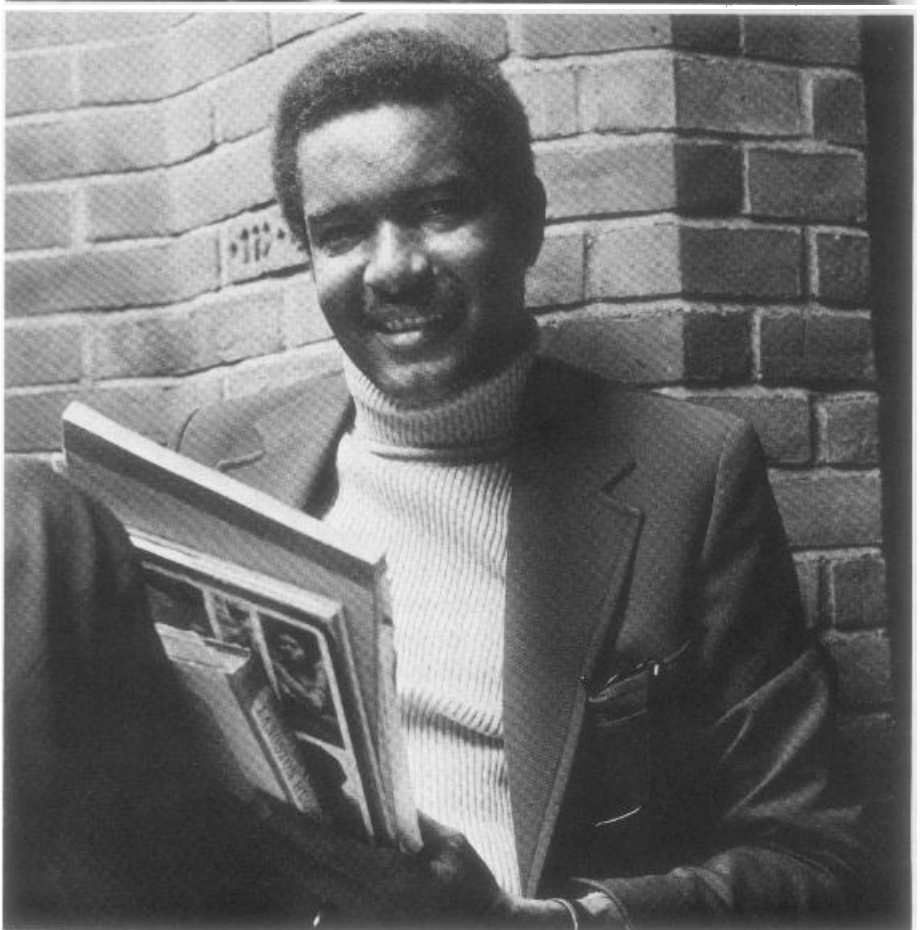
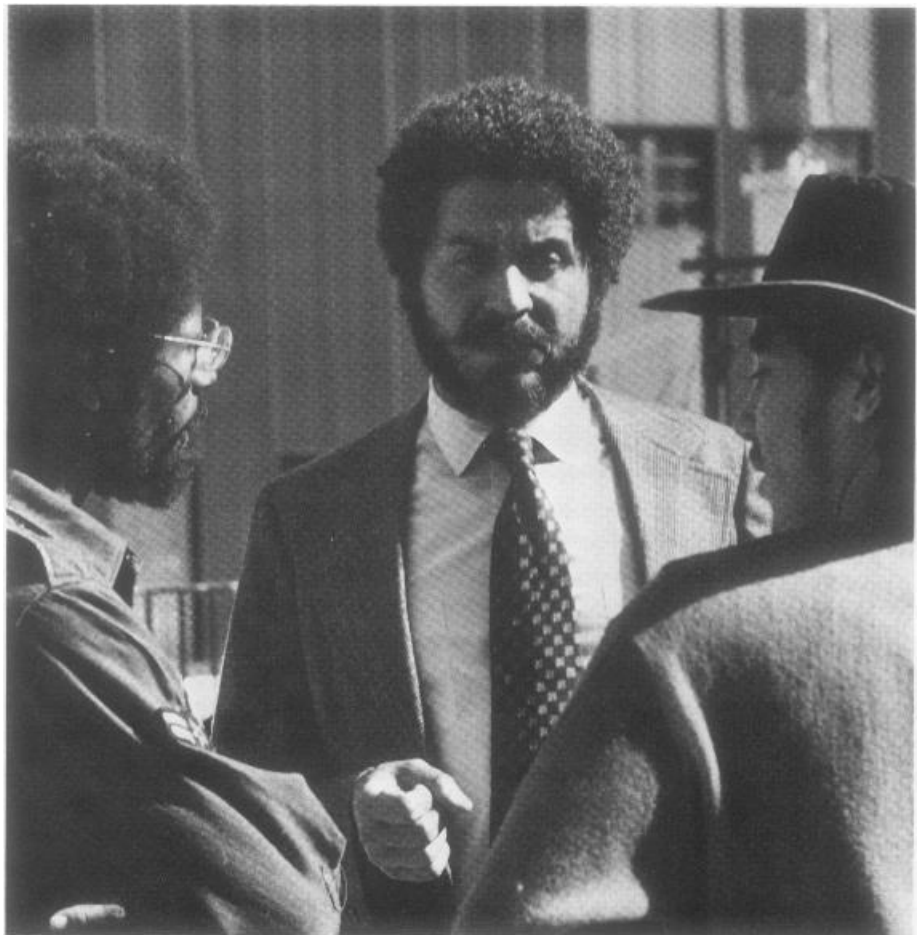
northern New Mexico, an area inhabited by many descendants of the original Spanish settlers, has an enrollment that is nearly 40 per cent Spanish-speaking. The Foundation granted funds this year to help the college open a center for continuing education to serve Spanish-speaking and Indian adults who live in rural northern New Mexico. The college also offers college-level studies to Spanish-speaking inmates of the state penitentiary. Programs will include noncredit courses in a wide variety of fields; credit courses in law enforcement, community service and business, and guidance and counseling for young people and adults.

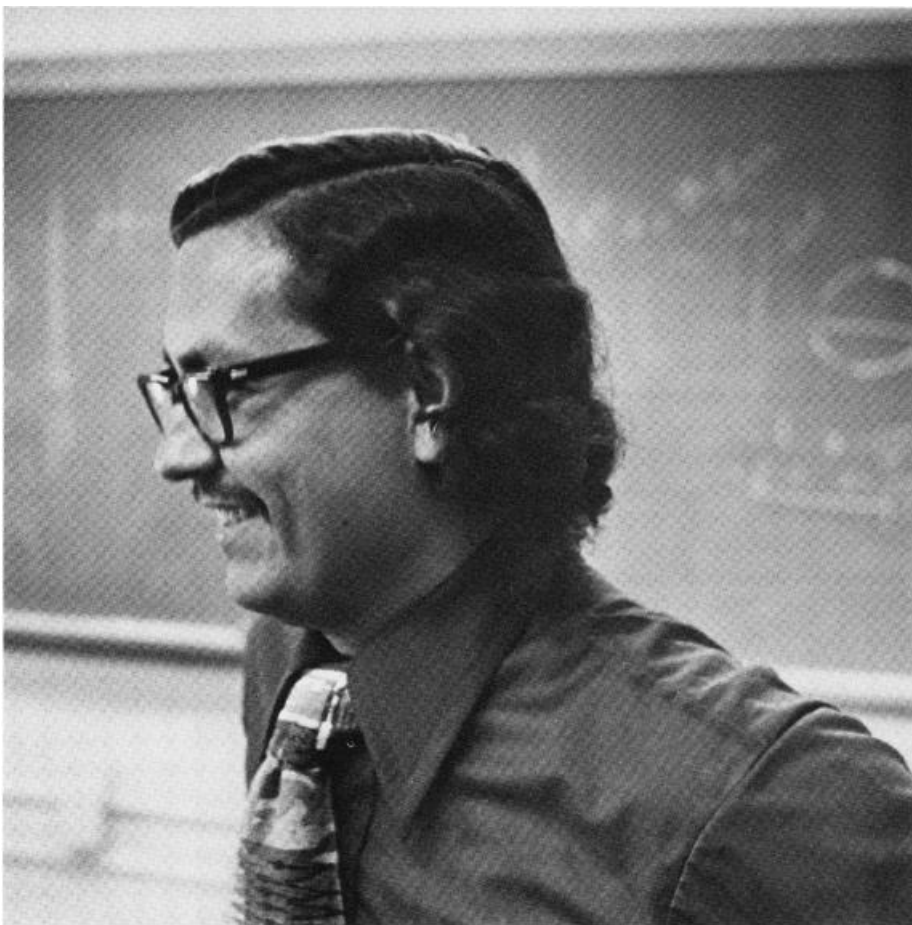
On South Dakota's Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations, Sioux Indian tribal leaders, with support from the federal government's Bureau of Indian Affairs, have opened two college centers to serve tribal members of varying ages, interests, and levels of preparation. Funds were provided by the Foundation for two mobile libraries for the centers. Although the reservations have many elementary and secondary schools, opportunities for education beyond high school have been negligible. The centers provide two years of post-secondary education either in the liberal arts and sciences or in such vocational fields as business administration, agriculture, and nursing.

In the third element of its expanded program for minorities in higher education, the Foundation committed a total of \$8.1 million for graduate fellowships and undergraduate scholarships to 1,400 Black Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians selected in national competitions.

The graduate awards—which include doctoral fellowships to students beginning their graduate work, and one-year fellowships to faculty members and others to continue full-time study for the doctorate—are designed to increase the number of minority-group members pursuing careers as scholars and college teachers.

The undergraduate awards seek to raise the proportion of minority students in higher education as a whole. If the four minority groups are to achieve numerical “parity” with others on U.S. campuses, the enrollment of Black Americans would have





to increase by about 116 per cent, that of Mexican Americans by 330 per cent, Puerto Ricans by 225 per cent, and American Indians by 650 per cent. These groups are even more underrepresented on faculties and administrative staffs.

The awards for undergraduates, known as Upper Division Scholarships, were continued with a \$2.1 million grant to the College Entrance Examination Board, which administers the program. Now in its third year, the program enables talented minority graduates of two-year colleges to complete the baccalaureate at four-year institutions of their own choice. Two-year colleges, the fastest growing segment of American higher education, are important starting places for the economically disadvantaged and academically underprepared. Some two-thirds of all minority-group freshmen begin their higher education in these institutions.

This year the Foundation also made a \$250,000 grant to the Council of Southern Universities for support of fellowships and internships to be awarded to young blacks with a capacity for leadership in dealing with race relations and social change. The program honors the late Whitney M. Young, Jr., for ten years executive director of the National Urban League.

Scholarship on Minorities. The Foundation also supported a number of efforts to increase understanding of minority cultures, to strengthen ethnic study programs, and to encourage the production of more scholarship about American minority groups. Fellowships were awarded to selected Ph.D. candidates planning to write about some aspect of the history or culture of Black Americans, Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, Puerto Ricans, American

Ford Foundation doctoral and advanced study fellowships are designed to increase the number of minority-group members pursuing careers as scholars and college teachers. Among 1200 recipients to date are: Cándido de León (upper left), a Puerto Rican who is now president of Hostos Community College in New York City, was an advanced study fellow at Teachers College, Columbia University; Patricia Walters (upper right), the only black woman studying for the doctorate in Boston University's Sociology Department; John Blassingame (lower left), who completed his doctoral dissertation in history at Yale and is now a member of its faculty; and Armando Gingras (lower right), a Mexican American, who is studying advanced mathematics at the University of New Mexico.

Indians, and other minorities. A total of 184 awards have been made to doctoral candidates regardless of race since the program was initiated in 1970. An additional allocation of \$410,000 this year financed another ninety-five awards. Moreover, since many of the dissertations are of publishable quality, the Foundation granted funds to the Association of American University Presses for a revolving fund from which member presses can draw to assist the publication of the manuscripts. The fund will be replenished from the sale of published dissertations.

Boston University, a pioneer in the development of Afro-American studies, received a \$350,808, five-year grant to strengthen its graduate program. The majority of the students who have received master's degrees in Afro-American studies to date are either pursuing Ph.D. degrees or teaching in high schools and universities. The funds will be used to develop an Afro-American archive in the university library, to engage visiting scholars, to provide research fellowships, and to enable students to study for a year in Africa or the Caribbean.

Undergraduate Innovation. For the third year the Foundation continued its Venture Fund Program for innovative undergraduate education, making grants totaling \$1.6 million to eight colleges and universities in the South (listed on page 30). The funds are used by college presidents and deans to support special efforts to attune undergraduate education to contemporary needs and conditions. With these grants, the Foundation has made Venture Fund awards totaling more than \$4 million to twenty-four colleges and universities. The program is to continue for the next two years, with twelve colleges in the Midwest (1973) and twelve in the Northeast (1974) to be selected.

Graduate Education. A fifth and final series of grants totaling nearly \$6 million was made to ten universities to help improve the efficiency of doctoral studies in the humanities and the social sciences. (Recipients are listed on page 30). The aims of the program are to shorten the time necessary to earn the doctorate, tighten admissions

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Wayne State University	9,600	9,600
Wisconsin, University of	8,600	8,600
Wyoming State University	(540)	(540)
Yale University	13,709	13,709
Ethnic studies centers		
Arizona, University of [\$497,000—1971]		186,246
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$527,508—1971]		150,000
Notre Dame, University of [\$499,545—1971]		125,510
UNDERGRADUATE INNOVATION		
External degree and other experiments in instructional patterns		
Dartmouth College [\$250,000—1971]		100,000
Lake Forest University [\$175,000—1965]		6,732
New College (Sarasota, Fla.) [\$1,000,000—1970]		250,000
New York, State University of [\$500,000—1971]		285,720
Regents of the State of New York [\$400,000—1971]		100,000
Syracuse University Research Corporation [\$300,000—1971]		165,000
Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities [\$400,000—1971]		115,000
Indiana University Foundation		
Domestic student exchange program	8,600	4,900
Matching grants for academic development of selected private universities and liberal arts colleges		
Duke University [\$1,400,000—1971]		900,000
Hampshire College [\$3,000,000—1969]		274,023
Hofstra University [\$1,000,000—1961]		1,520
Teachers College (Columbia University) [\$2,500,000—1967]		537,934
Student involvement in educational research and reform		
South Carolina, University of [\$20,000—1971]		20,000
United States National Student Association [\$315,000—1968]	(39,500)	32,750
Venture Fund for Innovation in Undergraduate Education		
Alabama, University of	250,000	83,333
Alderson Broaddus College	150,000	50,000
Antioch College (Washington-Baltimore) [\$200,000—1971]		67,000
Appalachian State University	200,000	66,666
Austin College (Texas) [\$150,000—1971]		100,000
Centre College of Kentucky	150,000	
Colorado College [\$150,000—1970]		50,000
Eastern Montana College (Billings) [\$75,000—1971]		25,000
Eckerd College	150,000	50,000
Hendrix College (Arkansas) [\$75,000—1971]		50,000
Immaculate Heart College (California) [\$100,000—1971]		33,000
Louisiana State University at New Orleans	250,000	
Montana, University of (Missoula) [\$100,000—1971]		30,000
Ottawa University (Kansas) [\$150,000—1971]		100,000
South Carolina, University of [\$250,000—1971]		100,000
St. Johns' College (New Mexico) [\$150,000—1970]		100,000
Tennessee, University of (Martin) [\$250,000—1971]		83,000
Vanderbilt University	250,000	
Washington, University of (Seattle) [\$200,000—1970]		40,070
West Florida, University of	250,000	83,333
Williams College		
Study of criteria for admission to college [\$125,000—1962]		12,500
GRADUATE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		
American Society for Engineering Education		
Engineering faculty and curriculum development [\$708,000—1968, 1970]		109,000
Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy		
Construction of a 150-inch optical telescope in Chile at the Cerro Tololo Observatory [\$5,000,000—1967]		404,000
Doctoral studies in the humanities and social sciences		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$650,000—1971]	650,000	611,000
California, University of (Santa Cruz)	50,000	25,000
Chicago, University of [\$739,000—1971]	738,000	599,800
Cornell University [\$539,000—1971]	538,000	539,000
Denver, University of [\$200,000—1968]		62,054
Emory University [\$300,000—1968]		61,360
Harvard University [\$888,000—1970, 1971]	443,000	462,487
Johns Hopkins University [\$400,000—1968]		73,555
Michigan, University of [\$1,250,000—1970, 1971]	625,000	650,000
Minnesota, University of [\$300,000—1968]		45,943
Pennsylvania, University of [\$620,000—1971]	620,000	516,464
Princeton University [\$600,000—1971]	600,000	600,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Rice University [\$1,000,000—1968]		211,878
Stanford University [\$425,000—1971]	425,000	425,000
Washington University [\$300,000—1968]		60,400
Wisconsin, University of [\$1,338,000—1970, 1971]	668,500	726,264
Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation [\$1,000,000—1970]		500,000
Yale University [\$1,330,000—1970, 1971]	665,000	680,000
Educational Testing Service		
Graduate school fellowship service [\$88,000—1968]	(34,897)	(16,897)
Journalism seminars and advanced training		
American Political Science Association [\$750,000—1966]		73,439
Columbia University [\$195,000—1967]		11,115
Southern Newspaper Publishers Association [\$425,000—1968]		64,500
Stanford University [\$1,000,000—1969]		166,299
Washington Journalism Center [\$295,500—1968]		74,640
Michigan, University of		
Society of Fellows of senior scholars and outstanding graduate students [\$2,000,000—1970]		750,000
New School for Social Research		
Special master's degree for adults [300,000—1966]		21,750
Preparation of teachers for colleges and universities		
Georgia, University of [\$442,500—1966]		63,142
New Hampshire, University of	(33,635)	(33,635)
Public policy seminars and curricula		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$150,000—1970]		25,000
Harvard University (Kennedy School of Government) [\$125,000—1971]		60,000
Texas, University of [\$195,000—1971]		121,875
Research and advanced training in the sciences		
Churchill College (Cambridge University) [\$150,000—1968]		33,940
Cornell University [\$4,400,000—1969]		91,932
Medical Research Council (London) [\$190,000—1963]		8,000
Research and advanced training in the social sciences		
Atlanta University [\$1,750,000—1971]		125,000
Howard University [\$1,750,000—1971]		676,077
Residencies in industry for engineering professors		
Foundation-managed project [\$730,000—1966]	(57,841)	
FINANCE, MANAGEMENT, AND POLICY		
American Council on Education		
Internships to develop college and university administrators [\$2,650,000—1964]		116,000
National activities on behalf of higher education [\$3,100,000—1967]	1,200,000	620,000
Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York		
Preparation of statewide master plan for independent colleges and universities	73,200	73,200
Business aid to higher education		
Corporate 1% Program for Higher Education [\$250,000—1968]		50,000
Council for Financial Aid to Education [\$15,750—1971]		15,750
California, University of (Berkeley)		
Study of academic unionization	27,500	
Common Fund for Nonprofit Organizations		
Management of investment pool of endowment funds and research on educational finances	1,200,000	900,000
Development of new programs in higher education		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$150,000—1971]		55,983
Development and testing of systems and management techniques in higher education		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$250,000—1971]		170,000
Carnegie-Mellon University [\$300,000—1970]		61,965
Georgia, University of [\$250,000—1969]		141,352
Institute of Educational Management	90,000	90,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$300,000—1969]		64,999
Princeton University [\$190,000—1971]		130,010
Stanford University [\$190,000—1971]		125,000
Dissemination of information		
Change Magazine [\$250,000—1971]	450,000	285,000
Editorial Projects for Education [\$300,000—1969]		35,000

criteria, reduce attrition, and provide apprentice teaching experience. The Foundation has provided \$42.5 million in support of these efforts, with nearly 5,000 students participating.

At the outset, it was hoped that graduate students in the program would complete the doctorate in four years. On the basis of experience to date, the norm probably will be between five and six years. This compares with a median duration for the nation as a whole in 1970-71 of 7.2 years in the social sciences and nine years in the humanities.

The Foundation also continued to support a limited number of curricular experiments at the graduate level that attempt to respond to student demands for more relevant education. One such experiment is a doctoral program at the University of California at Santa Cruz known as the "history of consciousness." Drawing on the traditional fields of history, literature, philosophy, psychology, and political science, the program permits a student to pursue, in collaboration with his faculty advisor and other students, such topics of contemporary intellectual interest as women's studies, societal transformation, media studies, alternatives in education, Freudian and Jungian psychology, utopian life styles, problems of technological society, and religious consciousness and phenomenology.

Finance, Management, and Policy. The Foundation completed its studies of the "pay-as-you-earn" (PAYE) concept of helping students finance their college education. Unlike a conventional loan, which obligates the borrower to a fixed schedule of payments, a PAYE, or income-contingent, loan obligates the borrower to repay some percentage of his or her income after graduation; that is, payments are spread over a period of time (ten years or more), and vary according to ability to pay. The Foundation's consultants recommended that colleges and universities consider adoption of a modified PAYE plan. They suggest that colleges and universities guarantee to absorb any loss from insufficient repayment by students whose incomes fail to grow in accord with the assumptions of the plan. Under the original income-

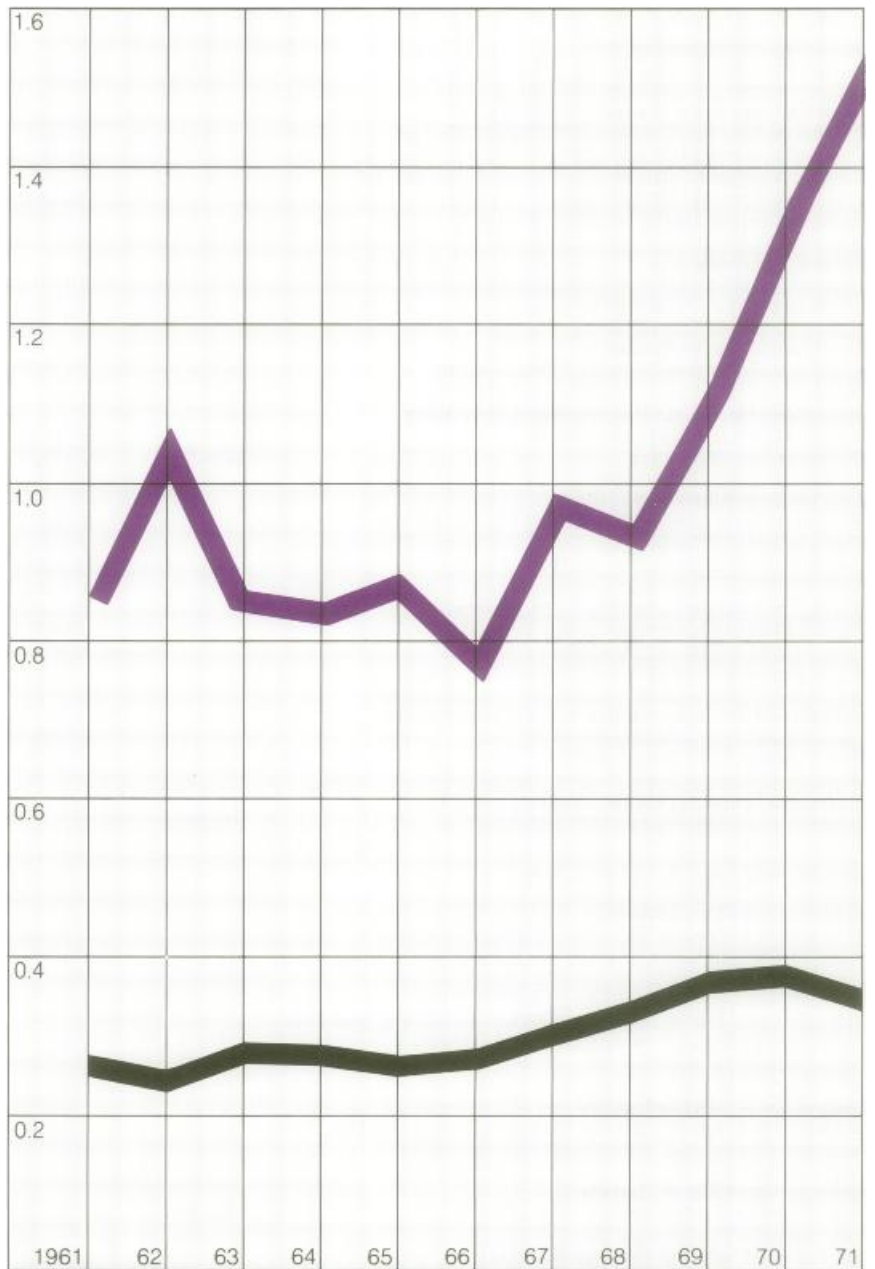
contingent concept, the loss would be made up by overpayment by students whose incomes grew at a faster rate than the class average. For the long term, the consultants recommended governmental assumption of the responsibility for forgiving some portion of payments in the event of low future earnings by graduates. Their final report, *New Patterns for College Lending: Income Contingent Loans*, by D. Bruce Johnstone with the assistance of Stephen P. Dresch, will be published early in 1973 by Columbia University Press.

The PAYE studies were part of a broad and continuing Foundation effort to help improve the financing and management of colleges and universities in an era of steeply rising costs. One new approach was the formation in 1971 of the Common Fund for Non-Profit Organizations, which helps colleges and universities obtain maximum return from their pooled endowments by professional portfolio management. Beginning with seventy member colleges, universities, and independent schools and \$63 million in deposits, the Common Fund has grown to 235 members and \$180 million in endowment deposits. The annual rate of return on its managed funds during its first year of operation was 12.8 per cent. This compares with 10.8 per cent registered by Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index. The Foundation this year granted the fund a second installment of \$1.2 million out of what will be a total commitment of \$2.8 million.

Private colleges and universities in financial trouble have increasingly looked to state and federal governments for legislative relief to prevent financial collapse or severe reductions in the quality of programs. In New York State, the Foundation granted funds to the Association of Colleges and Universities to prepare for 106 private institutions a statewide master plan that will be incorporated in the state's plan for publicly supported colleges and universities.

The American Council on Education, the leading national association of colleges and universities, received a \$1.2 million, five-year terminal grant for general support. Through research, study commissions, and publications, the council deals with a broad

Corporate 1% Program for Higher Education



Contributions as a Percentage of Domestic Taxable Income

42 Cleveland Corporations
 National Average for Corporate Contributors

Corporate 1% Program for Higher Education encourages the nation's corporations to increase their annual contribution to colleges and universities to at least 1 per cent of taxable income. Above, the results of the program among forty-two Cleveland corporations as compared with the national average for corporate contributors. A Foundation matching grant is assisting the nationwide expansion of the program.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Improvement of fund-raising, business management, and planning		
Brandeis University [\$1,000,000—1970]		333,334
Cincinnati, University of	50,000	16,666
Furman University	100,000	34,000
Howard University [\$310,497—1971]		137,115
St. Augustine's College [\$117,500—1970]		34,000
Texas Southern University [\$164,360—1968]		5,761
Intercollegiate cooperation		
Alabama Center for Higher Education [\$75,000—1971]		40,000
Associated Colleges of the Midwest [\$120,926—1968]		7,506
Benedict College [\$99,775—1970]		31,975
Texas Association of Developing Colleges [\$105,000—1969]		24,935
Triangle Association of Colleges	50,000	11,080
Management studies for small colleges		
Foundation-managed project [\$100,000—1969]		41,340
New York University		
University reorganization and retrenchment program	100,000	
Research and experiments in student aid		
Great Lake Colleges Association [\$30,000—1971]		30,000
United Negro College Fund	(24,117)	(24,117)
Yale University [\$100,000—1971]		100,000
Research on educational costs		
Association of American Universities [\$22,000—1971]		6,000
Brookings Institution	53,720	28,800
Chicago, University of [\$46,350—1970]		15,552
Committee for Economic Development [\$75,000—1971]		25,000
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$120,000—1969]		55,734
Research and publications on management of university resources		
Foundation-managed project [\$175,000—1971]	175,000	72,479
Studies and experiments in student loan options		
Foundation-managed project [\$215,000—1971]		48,800
Studies and other programs related to academic goals and governance		
American Association of State Colleges and Universities [\$50,000—1970]		15,500
American Association of University Professors [\$86,121—1969]		8,051
American Council on Education [\$200,000—1970]		75,000
Association of American Colleges (Commission on Tenure) [\$125,000—1971]		125,000
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$500,000—1968]		180,000
City University of New York (Medgar Evers College) [\$442,039—1969]		145,675
Massachusetts, University of [\$50,000—1971]		25,000
Princeton University [\$75,000—1971]		33,850
Stanford University [\$1,000,000—1968]		380,820
SOCIAL RESEARCH AND ADVANCED TRAINING		
Faculty research fellowships in political science		
Brown University [\$13,107—1971]		13,107
California, University of (Berkeley)	13,396	13,396
Carnegie-Mellon University	21,000	21,000
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences	18,828	18,828
Chicago, University of	20,801	20,801
Columbia University	10,200	10,200
Duke University	29,050	29,050
Indiana University Foundation	13,362	13,362
Kentucky, University of	8,565	8,565
Michigan State University	17,800	17,800
Minnesota, University of	29,023	29,023
Pennsylvania, University of	2,107	2,107
Rochester, University of	17,893	17,893
Southern California, University of	12,250	12,250
Stanford University	8,750	8,750
State University of New York (Stony Brook)	16,568	16,568
Texas, University of (Austin) [\$15,310—1971]		15,310
Virginia, University of	16,090	16,090
Washington University	17,350	17,350
Wayne State University	12,471	12,471
Wesleyan University	12,448	12,448
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	22,869	22,869
Wisconsin, University of (Milwaukee)	16,895	16,895
Yale University	17,000	17,000
Institute for Religion and Social Change		
Studies of religious consciousness among youth [\$137,500—1971]		103,500

set of higher education issues, including new educational alternatives, the financial state of higher education, federal relations, accreditation, and international education. The Foundation has been providing partial support of the council's activities since 1962.

Social Research and Advanced Training. The Foundation continued to support research on important issues of public policy through grants to the Brookings Institution and the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. The latter organization has broadened its analytical scope in recent years and has produced reports on a wide variety of public questions, including private pension reform, international monetary arrangements, and public health policy.

The grant to Brookings will support research on the relations between federal and state support for higher education and the impact of alternative systems of federal assistance, especially as embodied in 1972 higher education legislation, upon the amount and form of state aid.

Continuing a long-range effort to strengthen the research capacity of American social scientists, the Foundation made awards to individual university faculty members to pursue research of their own choosing. The program was started for economists in the late 1950s and broadened in 1968 to include political scientists and sociologists. In this, the final year of the program, awards were restricted to political scientists. Awards totaling \$370,484 were made to twenty-two faculty members at twenty-one universities, listed at the left.

International Educational Development. Because political science as a scholarly discipline is attracting increased attention in Europe, the Foundation this year began a program of assistance to European political science training and research centers. Grants were made to the University of Goteborg (Sweden), the University of Geneva, the University of Paris I, the University of Grenoble (France), and the Center for Study and Research in Comparative Politics (Florence). The grants will help modernize the centers' teaching and research programs and expand their international contacts.

Support for the modernization of management education in Europe was continued this year but at a reduced level since European sources of support have expanded rapidly. Grants went to the University of Aix-Marseille to establish a doctoral program in management education comparable to American Ph.D. programs, and to the Center for Education in International Management in Geneva to train managers of multinational private enterprises and socialist managers from Eastern Europe. Funds also were allocated for the fourth year to the European Doctoral Fellowship in Management Education Program, which enables young management educators to study for the Ph.D. in the United States. Some seventy awards have been made.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

In education below the college level, the Foundation assists individuals, schools, research centers, and others working toward two major objectives:

- changing the learning and teaching practices within schools so that they will serve young people more effectively, and
- stimulating a broader range of alternatives in the curriculum, financing, administration, and governance of public education.

Alternative Approaches to Learning. The crisis facing public education in the United States is most acutely evident in the urban high school. Low student achievement, drug addiction, classroom disruptions, and high absenteeism—as much as 50 per cent in some urban schools—all point to a system in deep trouble. In assisting the search for more responsive and flexible educational systems and methods, the Foundation continued to support several departures from conventional patterns that show promise of better relating schooling to student needs and interests.

For students who have dropped out of high school, for example, the Foundation granted funds to Syracuse University to plan off-campus diploma programs that will extend to the secondary level the “university without walls” concept that is gaining increasing popularity in higher education. In these programs, students may draw on

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Research by senior scholars		
Chicago, University of [\$82,500—1969, 1971]	(13,986)	2,514
Colorado, University of [\$35,000—1969]		7,000
Harvard University [\$125,000—1968, 1969, 1970]		50,000
Michigan, University of [\$46,500—1971]		31,000
Yale University [\$67,600—1970, 1971]		22,954
Research centers and organizations		
Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists [\$25,000—1971]		10,000
Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton) [\$1,500,000—1969]		941,983
Kenyon College [\$71,000—1966]		12,500
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$2,000,000—1969]		400,000
Research in business and economics		
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research	300,000	75,000
California, University of (Los Angeles)	65,900	70,000
Harvard University [\$172,240—1967, 1970]	(12,580)	19,987
Yale University [\$350,000—1968]		31,000
Urban affairs research and training		
Harvard University [\$800,000—1971]		200,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$500,000—1969]		133,048
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$1,500,000—1970]		450,000
Morgan State College [\$565,000—1970]		155,000
Northwestern University [\$700,000—1969]		80,000
Princeton University [\$650,000—1969]		216,817
Southwest Center for Urban Research [\$450,000—1970]		63,516
Vanderbilt University [\$350,000—1969]		137,000
Yale University [\$350,000—1969]		61,000
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH		
Advanced studies and scholarly exchange		
Austrian Institute for Economic Research [\$250,000—1970]		24,130
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) [\$1,000,000—1968]		16,500
Business and economics studies and conferences		
Columbia University [\$1,010,000—1967, 1970]		46,441
Harvard University [\$130,000—1971]		43,332
International Economic Association (Paris) [\$250,000—1968]		50,000
Japan Economic Research Center [\$140,000—1967]		8,000
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$75,000—1969]		6,845
Cross-national studies and conferences in higher education		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences [\$55,000—1970]		8,600
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement [\$150,000—1968]		37,500
Educational activities in Spain		
Foundation-managed project [\$94,468—1971]		28,807
Management education, research, and exchange		
Advanced Institute of Business Management [\$50,000—1969]		12,500
Center for Education in International Management (Geneva)	250,000	
Center for Social and Industrial Research (Turin) [\$150,000—1969]	60,000	26,750
Conferences, studies, fellowships, and visits of European management education specialists: Foundation-managed project [\$1,000,000—1969, 1970, 1971]	150,000	300,040
Doctoral Fellowships for Europeans, Foundation-managed project [\$800,000—1970, 1971]	400,000	412,842
European Association of Management Training Centers [\$150,000—1970]	(86,000)	14,000
European Foundation for Management Development	86,000	55,000
European Institute of Business Administration (Fontainebleau) [\$1,000,000—1971]		250,000
European Institute for Advanced Study in Management (Brussels) [\$1,000,000—1971]	300,000	250,000
Harvard University [\$300,000—1971]		118,500
London Business School Charitable Trust [\$300,000—1969]		65,470
Manchester, University of [\$300,000—1969]		91,800
Stockholm School of Economics [\$75,000—1971]		21,000
Vanderbilt University [\$150,000—1970]		22,500
Warwick, University of [\$250,000—1968]		32,350
York University (Toronto) [\$500,000—1969]		100,000
Young Men's Christian Associations [\$10,000—1971]		5,000
Social science research and training		
Association for the History of Civilization—Marc Bloch Association (Paris) [\$380,000—1967, 1969, 1970]		92,000
Catholic University of Louvain [\$480,000—1968, 1969]		62,704
Center for Study and Research in Comparative Politics (Florence)	75,000	
Essex, University of [\$272,500—1970]		14,400

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Geneva, University of	72,000	24,000
Goteborg, University of	75,000	25,000
Grenoble, University of	75,000	
International Association of Students [\$30,000—1968]		10,155
Paris I, University of	72,000	
Social Science Research Council [\$400,000—1969]		70,070
U.S. Educational Foundation in Greece [\$70,000—1970]		16,000
	28,479,632	32,974,976
PUBLIC EDUCATION		
ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO LEARNING		
Experiments in urban education		
Berkeley Unified School District (California) [\$515,000—1971]	265,000	187,000
Boston Community Schools (Federation of) [\$500,000—1971]		187,500
Committee for a Comprehensive Education Center (East Harlem) [\$176,580—1971]		50,963
Consultants for urban and technical education projects:		
Foundation-managed project [\$92,200—1971]	7,603	47,861
Demonstration in Navajo Education [\$110,152—1970]		20,078
Detroit Board of Education [\$180,000—1970]		25,000
East Harlem Block Nursery	20,000	10,000
Harlem Preparatory School	250,000	250,000
Hartford Board of Education (Connecticut) [\$107,500—1971]		107,500
Multi-Culture Institute (San Francisco) [\$202,100—1971]		18,100
New York City Board of Education	270,000	270,000
Southwest Council of LaRaza [\$150,000—1971]		22,000
Instructional technology		
Education Development Center	(15,458)	(15,458)
Illinois, University of [\$163,021—1971]		78,965
National program in the use of television in the public schools—Foundation-managed project: consultants and workshops [\$30,000—1965]	(2,844)	6,625
Stanford University [\$32,000—1970]		10,665
Special educational services for disadvantaged students		
Education Development Center (Newton, Mass.) [\$86,990—1971]		86,990
Educational Communications Corporation	85,040	85,040
Indiana University Foundation [\$15,000—1970]		15,000
New Haven Board of Education	104,512	104,512
Yale University (Child Study Center) [\$582,200—1968]		51,394
Syracuse University Research Corporation		
Design of external high-school diploma program for central New York State	73,351	73,351
Vocational and work-study programs		
National Commission for Cooperative Education [\$80,000—1971]		40,000
New Jersey State Department of Education [\$303,400—1969]		40,771
New York City Board of Education	(59,574)	(59,574)
CURRICULAR INNOVATIONS		
Athenian School		
Internships in urban institutions [\$166,680—1971]		67,998
Center for Understanding Media		
Course development centered on modern communications media [\$123,040—1971]		58,298
Children's Television Workshop		
"Sesame Street" and "The Electric Company" [\$1,000,000—1971]	2,000,000	1,000,000
Comprehensive school improvement program		
Duke University	(68,008)	(68,008)
Emory University [\$3,084,900—1965]		249,743
Early education		
Adaptation of British primary school reforms—		
Foundation-managed project: publications [\$30,000—1971]		29,160
Bank Street College of Education [\$105,971—1971]		50,600
Development of model tutorial school—		
Foundation-managed project [\$594,551—1969]	(45,000)	190,347
Geneva, University of [\$30,000—1969]		10,000
Pittsburgh, University of (Learning Research and Development Center) [\$200,155—1969]	99,879	58,077

the learning resources of the entire community in planning, with faculty advisors, programs of study. The Syracuse program is designed for urban and rural high-school dropouts in a five-county region of upstate New York.

The concept follows Philadelphia's pioneering Parkway Program, for which the Foundation earlier provided support. For planning a similar project in New York City, the Foundation granted funds this year to the Board of Education for "The City As School" project, which will expose students to learning experiences in businesses, city agencies, museums, and other institutional resources of the city. It is expected to serve as a prototype of small alternative public high schools to be established by neighborhood groups in collaboration with teachers, principals, parents, and students.

Another grant in New York City is helping establish within one troubled high school sixteen "mini-schools," each of which is more closely attuned to student interests and ability. Endorsed by the Board of Education and the city's teachers union, the program subdivides the curriculum into a wide variety of interest and vocational areas. Some students continue to take courses that prepare them for college; others concentrate on electronic, automotive, and aerospace studies, or on the performing and creative arts and urban affairs, or on a program that combines work with study. Specially trained street workers recruited by New York's Urban Coalition will tutor and counsel students and help organize parent groups for participation in the life of the school.

The Foundation continued support for a similar system of alternative educational programs offered by the Berkeley (California) school system to accommodate the diverse needs of a multiracial student body.

Curricular Innovations. The Foundation committed an additional \$6 million to the Children's Television Workshop to help it attain long-range financial viability through the development of income-producing ventures related to its educational activities, such as video cassettes, motion pictures, books, toys, and in-school instructional programming. Together with funds from

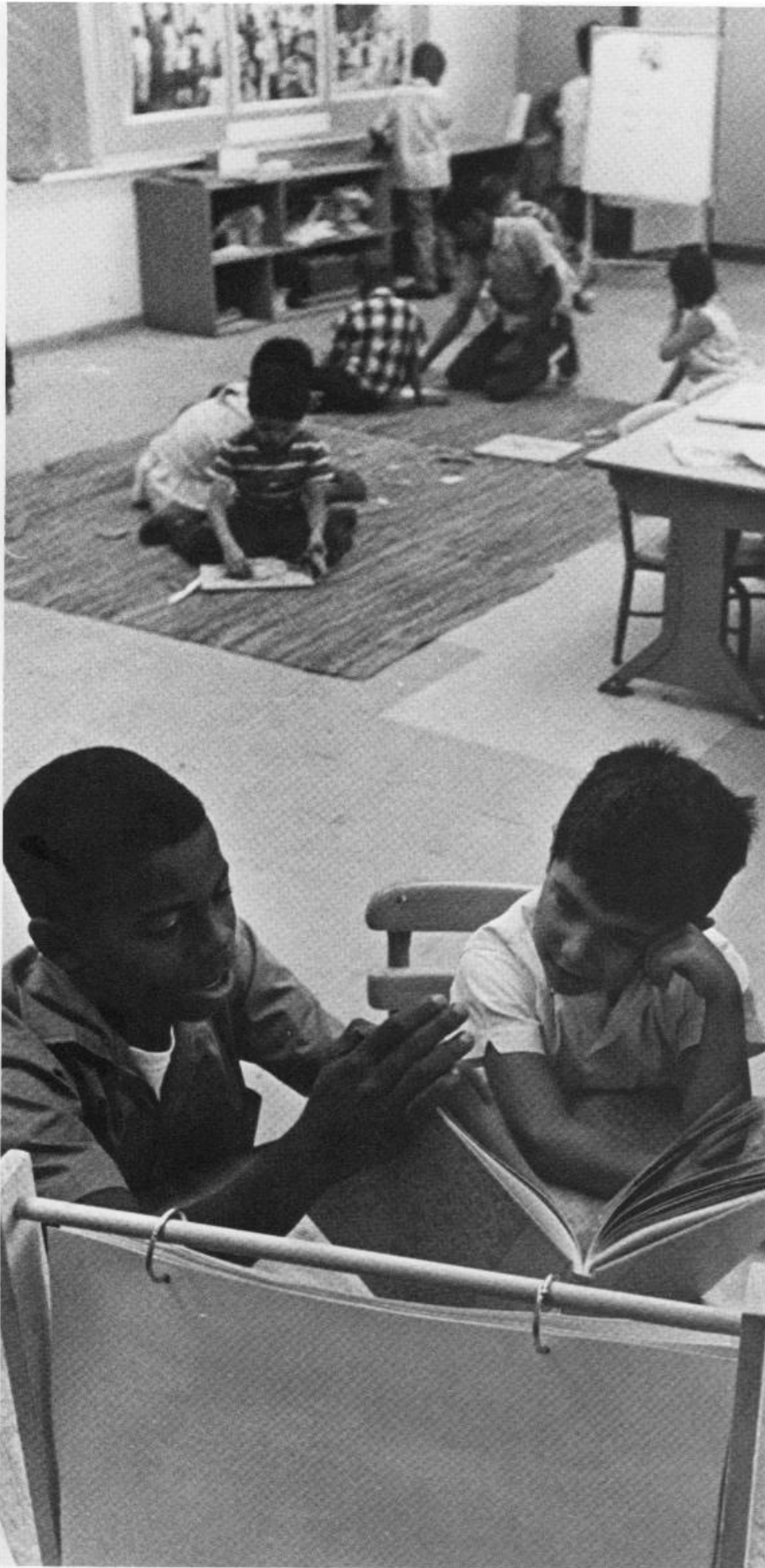
other private sources and the federal government, these activities are helping support the production of the workshop's two television series—"Sesame Street" and "The Electric Company." "Sesame Street," a program designed to give preschool children, especially from disadvantaged backgrounds, a head start on elementary learning, is now seen by an estimated eight million children. Teachers have found that frequent viewers are better prepared for the first grade than occasional viewers. "The Electric Company" is aimed at problem readers.

The Learning Research and Development Center at the University of Pittsburgh received supplementary support for its Primary Education Project (PEP), a curricular experiment for inner-city children that combines a highly structured instructional format with "free time" activities that encourage student-initiated exploration. The aim is to help children expand their basic skills in language, mathematics, and science while they develop an ability to acquire knowledge for its own sake. In the subject areas where the PEP curriculum concentrates, the children have tested from six months to a year above their grade level.

Leadership and Training. The Foundation supports a variety of efforts to improve the quality of school leadership. Programs include a seven-university consortium to reform graduate programs in educational administration; an institute at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., which seeks to improve the skills and knowledge of persons engaged in educational policy-making, and the Leadership Development Program for young educational leaders in small-town and rural America.

Grants were made this year to continue these activities and to fund the planning phase of a new off-campus doctoral program in educational administration. The latter will be offered by the Nova University of Advanced Technology, a graduate school in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Advanced training obtained by principals and other educational administrators is usually a part-time affair and seldom includes up-to-date information on new management techniques, teaching and learning, or instruction in aca-

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Indiana University Foundation		
Social studies curriculum development [\$265,000—1971]		68,500
Language and reading studies and experiments		
City University of New York (Brooklyn College) [\$90,498—1971]	110,410	90,498
Language Research Foundation Trust (Cambridge, Mass.)	54,912	49,920
New Mexico, University of [\$20,000—1971]	20,000	20,000
Smithsonian Institution (Reading is FUN-damental program) [\$400,000—1970]	50,000	188,502
National Commission on Resources for Youth		
Case studies of educational innovation	2,500	2,500
University-based centers for curriculum development		
California, University of (Santa Barbara) [\$315,079—1970]	(467)	96,536
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst) [\$182,700—1970]		68,345
Syracuse University [\$100,000—1969]		19,800
EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND TRAINING		
Advanced training for educational administrators and policymakers		
Academy for Educational Development	20,000	20,000
Atlanta University [\$19,315—1971]	202,627	13,002
Chicago, University of [\$152,163—1971]	202,825	152,163
Claremont Graduate School and University Center [\$333,722—1971]	240,250	333,722
Council of the Great City Schools [\$119,814—1970]	129,700	122,320
Foundation-managed project [\$95,000—1971]		44,564
George Washington University (Institute for Educational Leadership) [\$410,000—1971]	1,677,220	669,504
Massachusetts, University of (Amherst) [\$287,750—1971]	320,500	287,750
Nova University of Advanced Technology (Florida)	70,480	
Ohio State University [\$292,404—1971]	213,860	292,404
Organization for Social and Technical Innovation [\$33,890—1971]	383,525	417,415
Pennsylvania, University of [\$426,326—1970, 1971]	335,896	314,222
Stanford University [\$60,000—1971]		60,000
Teachers College (Columbia University) [\$312,391—1971]	330,950	312,391
Wisconsin, University of	235,180	
City University of New York		
Training for leaders of teacher organizations [\$101,900—1971]	102,000	101,900
Training of bilingual counselors	78,000	
Leadership Development Program		
Foundation-managed fellowships for rural educators [\$2,500,000—1970]	1,500,000	1,986,898
Teacher-training programs		
Associates for Renewal in Education (Washington, D.C.) (for the Advisory and Learning Exchange)	100,000	45,000
Chicago, University of [\$1,850,000—1970]	400,000	578,502
City University of New York (Community Resources Institute) [\$250,000—1971]	249,987	417,348
Frederick Burk Foundation for Education (San Francisco) (for Teachers Active Learning Center)	140,000	75,050
Howard County Board of Education (Maryland) [\$50,000—1971]		50,000
Massachusetts, University of (Institute for Learning and Teaching, Boston) [\$400,000—1971]		400,000
Philadelphia Board of Education	25,000	25,000
Puerto Rico Department of Education [\$750,000—1965]	(127,924)	(52,128)
Shaker Heights Board of Education (Ohio) [\$165,547—1969]		53,076
U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (for the Institute of American Indian Arts, New Mexico)	51,000	51,000
EDUCATIONAL FINANCE, PLANNING, AND POLICY		
Alaska, University of		
Research and conferences on education of Alaskan Natives	400,000	
Integrated Education Associates		
Publication of materials on school integration	15,000	15,000
National Academy of Education		
Establishment of committees of educators and economists and anthropologists	57,500	28,750
National Catholic Educational Association		
Organization of joint public and parochial school councils [\$162,200—1971]		43,727
National Council for the Advancement of Education Writing		
Strengthening of mass media coverage of education [\$100,000—1971]		50,000



democratic disciplines that would help enrich educational administration. The Nova program offers training in curriculum, finance, supervision, educational policy systems, evaluation, resources for improving education, and technology and systems management. It is expected to retrain 900 administrators during the first three years.

The seven-university program to reform graduate training in educational administration focuses on skills needed to cope with the increased demands being placed on large school systems, particularly in urban areas. These include familiarity with teaching and learning processes and with management techniques and understanding of social and political systems. The programs draw upon the resources of the entire university, not just the schools of education, and many have a high percentage of minority-group participants. A total of \$1.8 million was granted for 1972-73, the third year of the program, principally for fellowship support for fifty-six students. The participating universities are Atlanta, Chicago, Claremont, Massachusetts, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, and Teachers College at Columbia University.

George Washington University's Institute for Educational Leadership, to which \$1.7 million was granted, operates the Washington Internships in Education, which offer training for young professionals in public and private education-related agencies, and the Educational Staff Seminar, which enables federal education officials to gain firsthand knowledge of educational activities and institutions through field trips and seminars. The new funds will also be used for an Associates Program, which will place education specialists in staff positions with state and regional governmental bodies, and for scholars-in-residence to assist in the training of interns and other participants.

The Leadership Development Program provides fellowships for up to a year to young rural educators for such experiences as internships with recognized educational

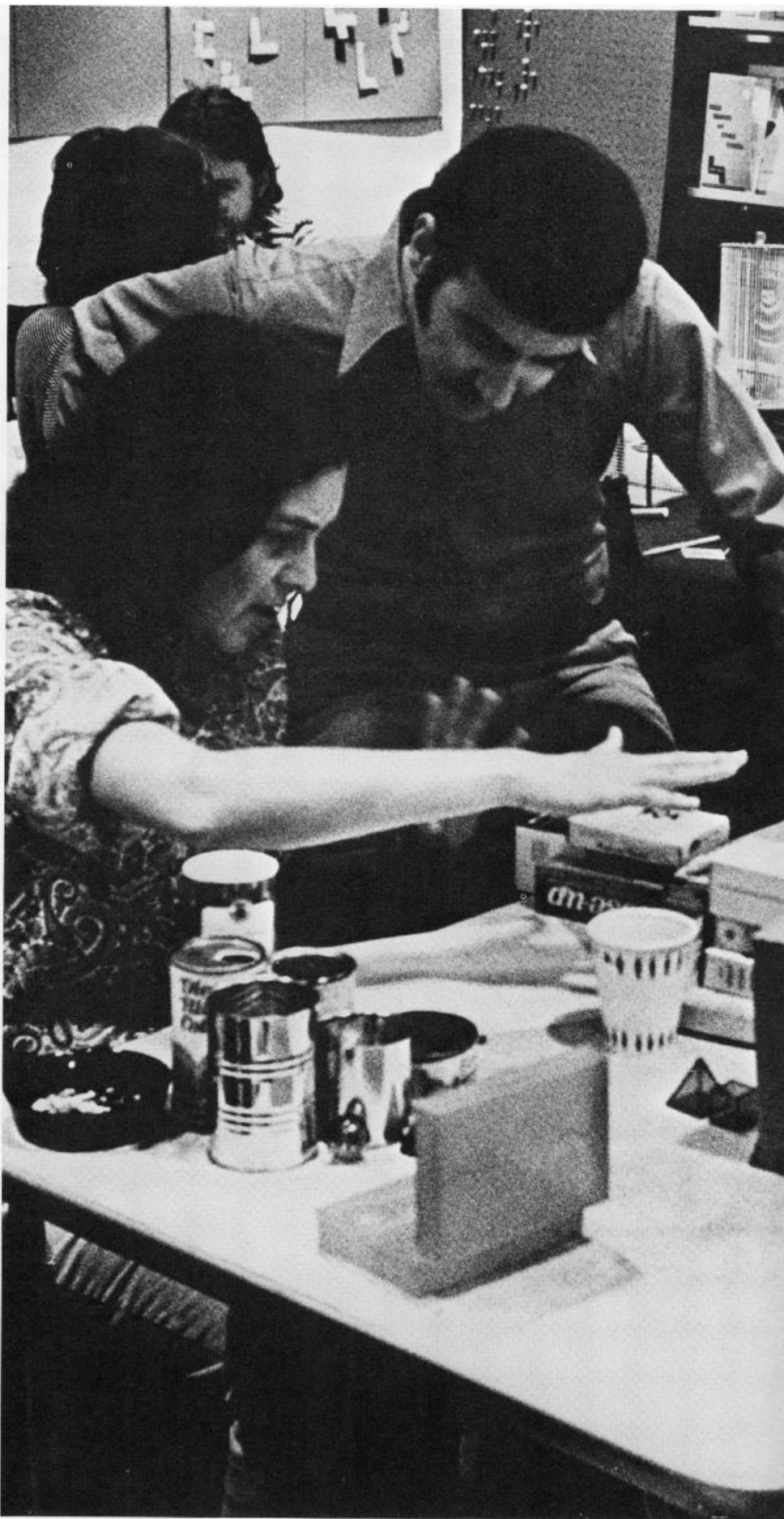
Children tutor other children in Los Angeles' Tutorial Community Project. Tutoring increases the knowledge and skills of both the tutor and those tutored. It also helps build the helping child's leadership capabilities and sense of responsibility. In this project, assisted by the Foundation since 1968, reading scores have risen gradually. A new grant is assisting expansion of the project to other Los Angeles schools.

and other leaders; work with projects stressing educational, economic, or personal development; observation of innovative programs; travel; and academic study. Of the 341 men and women who have been trained in the last five years, nearly 80 per cent have returned to work and live in rural areas. Most of the fellows have moved into more responsible school posts or into education-related fields with local government or community groups.

The Foundation also continued a series of grants in support of alternative forms of in-service training for instructional personnel. These programs seek to introduce new curricula and instructional materials, particularly in "open classroom" settings, to help teachers to broaden their repertoire of skills, and to develop a corps of in-school teacher trainers. The Advisory and Learning Exchange, a training center in Washington, D.C., received \$100,000 for a workshop that helps teachers, administrators, and parents to apply new knowledge and techniques to school problems. The Teachers Active Learning Center in San Francisco was granted \$140,000 for training that emphasizes individualized learning and improved skills of teaching and classroom management. And support was renewed for the City College Advisory Service in New York, which trains experienced teachers and supervisors to function as advisors in schools experimenting with more informal methods of instruction.

A grant to the University of Chicago completed Foundation support of a six-year experiment in training groups of eight to ten teachers for work in inner-city schools. Of the 150 teacher interns trained in the program, 62 per cent have continued to teach in inner-city schools. This compares with a national new teacher retention rate in inner-city schools of 35 per cent.

One of the more significant changes in American public education over the last decade has been the rapid emergence of collective bargaining between teacher organizations and boards of education. This in turn has increased greatly the number of full-time teacher organization leaders, a total of some 2,000 in the local and national affiliates of the National Education Association and the American Federation of





Teachers. To expose these leaders to the public policy issues related to their organizational and bargaining activities, the Foundation granted \$102,000 to the City University of New York. Instruction will be in such areas as land use, taxation, planning, intergovernmental fiscal aid, health care, and other public policy issues that are related to those that are frequently negotiated between teachers and school boards.

School Finance, Planning, and Policy. The Foundation assisted research, training, and other activities related to the new opportunities opened by the historic 1971 decision of the California Supreme Court (*Serrano v. Priest*). The California system of financing schools was found to violate the "equal protection" clause of the Constitution because the quality of education in local school districts varied according to district wealth. If upheld, this and similar decisions in other states will require new methods of financing public education that do not link local property tax wealth with school expenditures. Even if these decisions are not supported by the U.S. Supreme Court, they have led to a reconsideration of the whole question of school financing that is sure to continue for some years.

The Rand Corporation was granted \$179,875 to conduct a study of the fiscal, governmental, and educational implications of the *Serrano* decision and of alternative strategies for compliance. One state that is already considering an alternative school finance system is Florida, where a grant was made to assist the work of a citizens' committee conducting a study of the state's system of educational finance and management. The group will analyze present fiscal arrangements and the relation between higher education and public school financing, and develop an educational information and accountability system.

For technical assistance to the school finance legal reform movement, the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Teachers become pupils as they learn new instructional techniques for use in "open" classrooms. The open classroom relies on less formal, more individualized methods of instruction. This scene is from the City University of New York's Community Resources Institute, one of several in-service teacher-training centers supported by the Foundation.

received a \$225,000 grant. The committee will assist groups and individuals preparing new cases in additional states and appeals of existing decisions.

To increase the number of specialists trained in the economics of education, the Foundation granted funds to Syracuse University for a four-year program of research and training at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. Despite the huge growth of expenditures on education over the last decade, there are too few well-trained economists committed to the study of education. The grant will support eleven research fellows studying for the Ph.D. and two economics professors who will supervise their work.

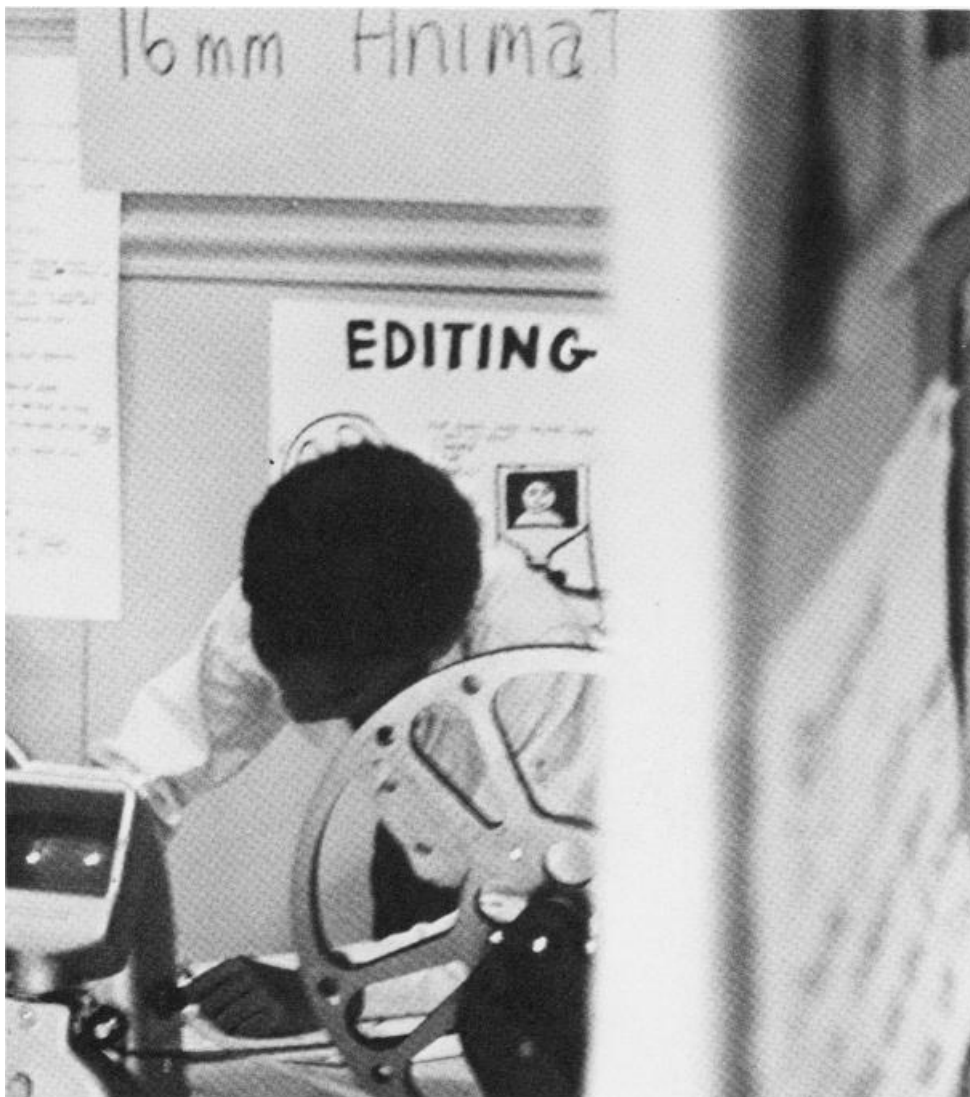
The Foundation granted \$400,000 to the University of Alaska for support of a policy analysis unit that will analyze and interpret policies influencing Alaskan education. Study commissions over a number of years have stated that Alaskan schools have failed to respond to the special linguistic, cultural, and vocational needs of native children. The university's Center for Northern Education seeks to introduce more bilingual education, increase concern for native culture, and improve access of natives to high schools and colleges.

The Educational Testing Service was granted funds to help establish a Center for Statewide Educational Assessment that will assist cooperating states in evaluating the performance of local educational systems. Although twenty states now conduct statewide testing, only a few have developed comprehensive programs that correlate student achievement with socioeconomic background and type and cost of school services. The center will distribute information on the theory and practice of educational assessment, organize training programs, and provide consultants to state governments.

Research on Teaching and the Learning Environment. The Foundation granted funds to the Bank Street College of Education in New York and the Educational Testing Service (ETS) for research on factors that affect the operation of open classroom settings. ETS is conducting interviews with seventy-five teachers, and the



New Jersey State Department of Education Student affairs, educational planning, and urban education programs	50,603	37,603
Oakland Unified School District (California) Master plan for the public schools	127,066	95,300
Studies on financing of public education District of Columbia Board of Education [\$87,000—1971] Florida Citizens' Commission on Education Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law National Urban Coalition [\$179,850—1969] Rand Corporation Stanford University [\$40,420—1971] Studies and consultants in management and financing of public education: Foundation-managed project [\$75,000—1971]	93,000 225,000 179,875 72,920	87,000 68,800 115,000 54,850 50,000 40,420 16,717
Syracuse University (for the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs) Graduate training in the economics of education	300,740	17,000
RESEARCH ON TEACHING AND THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT		
Educational Facilities Laboratories School design and educational equipment [\$6,000,000—1970]		1,800,000
Educational Testing Service Establishment of educational assessment center Survey of disparities in educational achievement	250,000 48,731	142,800 48,731
Harvard University Research and writing by Dr. Robert Coles [\$126,586—1970]	372,769	75,825



Bank Street College is studying the nature of the classroom environment and the effect of both environment and teacher behavior on children's learning activity and how they spend their time.

For a study of sex bias and the stereotyping of the roles of girls and women in elementary school texts and in testing and counseling procedures, funds were granted to Stanford University and the City University of New York. School texts and teacher behavior tend to reinforce traditional sex roles and to restrict the career choices of students. The grants will support research on how such stereotypes are perpetuated in elementary school readers and in aptitude and achievement testing and counseling. Also supported will be a revision of Eleanor Maccoby's basic text, *The Development of Sex Differences*.

An anthropological analysis of the factors that cause high schools to fail as adequate learning environments will be supported through a grant to Teachers College of Columbia University. Researchers believe that school failure may be rooted in the fact that two distinct social systems exist—one controlled by the adult teacher and administrator and the other by the adolescent student. The researchers will analyze the social systems of adults and adolescents in five New York high schools and suggest how conflict between the two systems can be mediated.

To relate anthropology and economics more effectively to educational problems, the National Academy of Education received a grant. Joint committees of educators and representatives of these two disciplines will define needs and opportunities for research and advanced training.

The Foundation also continued to support the field work and writing of Dr. Robert Coles, a Harvard University psychiatrist, on the effects of poverty and social change on children. Having completed his work on the children of poverty in the South, Dr. Coles will focus his new research on Indians and Chicanos in the Southwest and on Aleuts and Eskimos in Alaska.

Students in the Larchmont-Mamaroneck, New York, public schools use photography, film, and radio techniques in their study of literature and art. The project is sponsored by the Center for Understanding Media under a Foundation grant.

National Foundation for the Improvement of Education Studies of National Teacher Corps [\$146,920—1971]		37,500
Research on the learning process Foundation-managed project: consultants	50,000	3,544
Research on school achievement and decentralization Foundation-managed project [\$85,000—1968]	(2,213)	
Research on teaching and student performance in "open" classrooms Bank Street College of Education	99,980	
Educational Testing Service	78,445	61,635
Studies of sex-role stereotyping in the public schools New York, City University of	4,911	
Stanford University	15,622	
Teachers College (for Horace-Mann Lincoln Institute) Anthropological analysis of high-school social organization	69,642	
INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS		
Curriculum studies, publications, and exchange Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers (London) [\$177,880—1970, 1971]		66,045
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (Stockholm) [\$86,000—1971]		21,000
Early Development Association (Tokyo) Japanese-American educational exchange [\$112,310—1971]	1,585	1,853
	12,614,108	13,715,302
Total, Education and Research	\$41,093,740	\$46,690,278

Humanities and the Arts

The Foundation's program of support for the creative and performing arts, now fifteen years old, has two main emphases. One is the development of professional artists in music, theater, the dance, and the visual and literary arts. The other is to strengthen professional groups and institutions that serve as outlets for artists' performing careers.

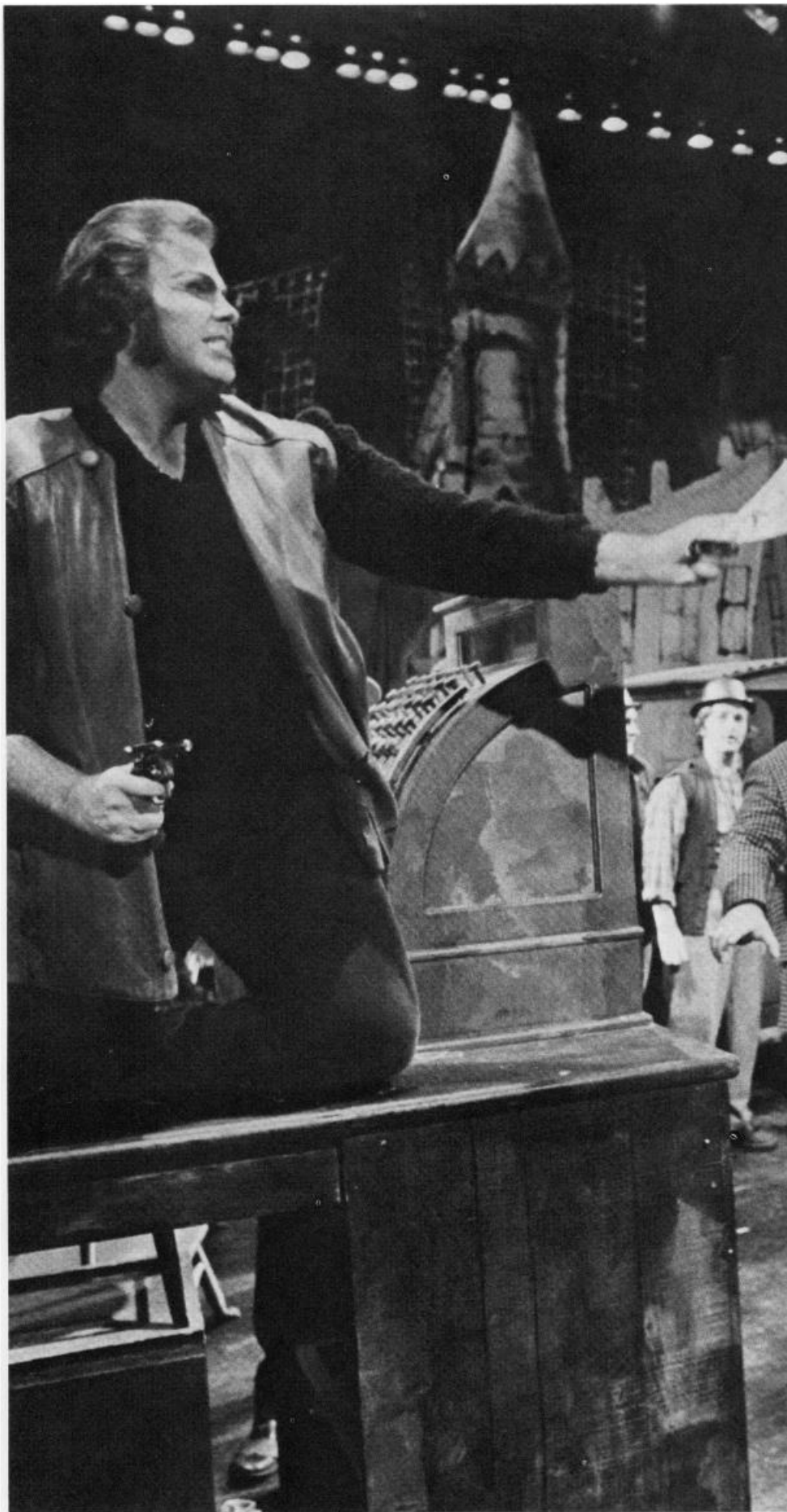
In addition, the Foundation assists projects designed to explore new possibilities, and help raise standards, of artistic expression and communication throughout the creative and performing arts.

Besides assisting a small group of leading artistic groups, the Foundation this year continued, for a larger number of organizations, a program of cash reserve grants inaugurated in 1971. The program aims to help stabilize the financial position of professional companies in the theater, dance, and opera.

Work continued on an economic survey of the nonprofit performing arts commissioned last year. The survey includes a six-year financial history and analysis of some 170 professional groups in the theater, opera, symphony, and dance with annual budgets of approximately \$100,000 or more. The data bank thus established is to be updated each year. Since collection and analysis of the data took longer than originally anticipated, the final report has been postponed until mid-1973. It will include a market study in twelve cities that investigates actual and potential audience size and analyzes factors affecting people's decision to buy or not buy tickets.

The Foundation's general commitment to advancing opportunities for minorities was expressed in support for the development of professional artists from minority groups.

Support for humanistic scholarship is largely at the postdoctoral level and is channeled through the American Council of Learned Societies. Two years ago the Foundation renewed funds to the ACLS program of postdoctoral fellowships through 1982. Assistance for this program and associated basic activities of the ACLS since 1956 now totals \$15.3 million.



CASH RESERVE

The cash reserve program is designed to alleviate two recurring economic problems that handicap most performing arts groups in the United States. They are net current liabilities and the lack of cash to meet ongoing expenses (payrolls and rehearsal costs, for example) while waiting for income from the box office, subscriptions, or contributions.

Eleven cash reserve grants were made this year. They provide some \$4.9 million to five theaters, two dance companies, and four opera companies (see list, page 44), bringing the total to \$10.2 million for thirty-two performing arts organizations.

The grants provide a cash reserve fund, separate from the company's operating account, over a four-year span. In the first year the reserve generally amounts to 15 per cent of the company's operating budget for a given base year; to be eligible for a 10 per cent addition to the reserve for each of the three subsequent years, the company must replace, with earned or unearned income, funds drawn from the reserve for operating expenses. A group that does not replace withdrawals from the reserve by the end of each fiscal year will forfeit the right to the remaining grant funds. The Foundation also covers 50 per cent of a group's net current liabilities, providing the group eliminates the other half during a specified period, usually one year.

At the outset, the cash reserve program was confined to professional companies with budgets ranging from \$100,000 to approximately \$1 million. This year, the program range was extended to companies with budgets of up to \$4.5 million, but no single cash reserve grant can exceed \$1 million.

For operatic groups, an additional requirement was the staging of more than one performance of at least three productions a year. Symphony orchestras are not included in the program because they were heavily assisted in a ten-year program that began in 1966.

Brecht-Weill opera, *Mahagonny*, is performed by The Opera Society of Washington (D.C.), one of thirty-two artistic companies that have received cash reserve grants in the last two years. Eleven such grants, totaling \$4.9 million, were made in 1972 to five theater, two dance, and four opera companies.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS

In the Foundation's national program to aid symphony orchestras, grants and endowment funds totaling \$80.2 million went to sixty-one orchestras in thirty-three states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Included were twenty-five major orchestras (so classified in 1966 by the American Symphony Orchestra League on the basis of having annual budgets of \$250,000 or more) and thirty-six metropolitan orchestras (budgets between \$100,000 and \$250,000).

In helping put the orchestras on a sounder financial footing, the program sought to enable more musicians to devote their major energies to orchestral performance, to attract more young people of talent to professional careers in orchestras by raising the salaries and thus the prestige of symphony musicians, and to extend the range of orchestras' services to larger and more diversified audiences.

About three-fourths of the funds, \$58,750,000, were given in the form of shares in an endowment trust fund; the orchestras were required to match these funds within five years at ratios from \$2-to-\$1 to \$1-to-\$1. During that period the orchestras also received dividends from the endowment. The remainder of the funds—direct grants that did not require matching—was distributed in five annual installments from 1966 through 1971.

This year, the submission of final data was completed on the five-year endowment-matching element. Fifty-five of the sixty orchestras receiving shares in the endowment trust succeeded in meeting or surpassing the matching requirements. A total of \$76,750,000 in matching funds was required; the orchestras meeting the terms substantially exceeded this by raising \$84,405,376. (See list, opposite.)

During the five-year period in which the orchestras conducted capital drives to raise matching funds, they were also expected to maintain their annual maintenance campaigns at current levels, and they exceeded this objective in every instance.

Four orchestras failed to meet the matching requirement,* and a fifth, the Festival

*American Symphony, Brooklyn Philharmonia, Kansas City Philharmonic, and the Little Orchestra Society.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS: The first column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1972. The second column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1972 or in earlier years. The original amounts and dates of earlier grants and projects that were not fully paid at the beginning of fiscal 1972 are given in brackets.

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
CASH RESERVE PROGRAM		
Theater		
American Place Theatre (New York City) [\$365,474—1971]		\$195,158
Asolo State Theater (Florida)	\$176,955	
Center Stage Associates (Baltimore) [\$320,545—1971]		235,285
Cleveland Play House	225,706	75,235
Connecticut Players Foundation (Long Wharf Theatre, New Haven)	265,561	80,238
Guthrie Theatre Foundation	618,828	
Hartford Stage Company [\$239,650—1971]		157,398
Seattle Repertory Theatre [\$305,240—1971]		169,578
Springfield Theatre Arts Association (Massachusetts)	149,974	115,036
Trinity Square Repertory Company (Foundation for Repertory Theatre of Rhode Island) [\$357,606—1971]		85,367
Dance		
American Ballet Theatre (Ballet Theatre Foundation, New York City)	1,000,000	
Ballet West (Salt Lake City) [\$287,491—1971]		175,415
Boston Ballet	470,460	172,890
Opera		
Baltimore Opera Company [\$110,260—1971]		36,754
Opera Company of Boston [\$492,226—1971]		387,868
Center Opera Company (Minneapolis) [\$105,144—1971]		66,542
Cincinnati Summer Opera Association [\$153,131—1971]		51,044
Dallas Civic Opera Company [\$751,110—1971]	(86,582)	494,422
Fort Worth Civic Opera Association [\$86,197—1971]		28,732
Houston Grand Opera Association [\$233,090—1971]		77,696
Kansas City Lyric Theatre [\$137,202—1971]		33,460
Kentucky Opera Association (Louisville) [\$61,593—1971]		18,837
Lake George Opera (New York) [\$76,370—1971]		22,470
Lyric Opera of Chicago	1,000,000	
New Orleans Opera House Association [\$134,935—1971]		42,852
Opera Association of New Mexico	727,600	130,980
Opera Society of Washington, D.C. [\$269,365—1971]		192,827
Portland Opera Association (Oregon)	139,128	38,112
San Diego Opera [\$162,630—1971]		54,210
Seattle Opera Association [\$508,334—1971]		169,445
Spring Opera of San Francisco	119,961	39,987
Western Opera Theater (San Francisco) [\$165,747—1971]		36,899
MUSIC		
Advanced Training		
Goldovsky Opera Institute (Brookline, Mass.) [\$175,000—1969]		36,736
Juilliard School [\$7,275,000—1971]		2,757,543
Marlboro School of Music (Vermont) [\$675,000—1971]		35,000
New England Conservatory of Music (Boston) [\$2,500,000—1971]		500,000
San Francisco Conservatory of Music [\$41,500—1969]	1,000,000	8,600
Affiliate Artists		
Residencies for young performers [\$235,000—1969]		50,000
American Symphony Orchestra League		
Advisory services for member orchestras [\$360,000—1968]		37,869
Concert artists program		
Foundation-managed project [\$225,000—1969]		68,500
Contemporary American music recording program		
Foundation-managed project [\$375,000—1969]	55,000	118,660
Center Opera Company (Minneapolis)		
Opera development and productions [\$89,750—1970]		14,750
International Institute of Comparative Music (Venice)		
Preservation and dissemination of non-Western music [\$105,000—1970]		35,000
Kodaly method of music education		
Kodaly Musical Training Institute (Wellesley, Mass.) [\$298,265—1970]	306,613	266,613
State University of New York	108,750	42,250
Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra		
Experimental workshop for American composers and conductors	24,500	24,500



Program for Symphony Orchestras

In the first phase of a ten-year \$80.2 million program to aid symphony orchestras, the fifty-five orchestras listed here have met or surpassed a five-year matching requirement.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Atlanta Symphony | National Symphony (Washington, D.C.) |
| Baltimore Symphony | New Haven Symphony |
| Birmingham Symphony | New Jersey Symphony (Newark) |
| Boston Symphony | New Orleans Philharmonic |
| Buffalo Philharmonic | New York Philharmonic |
| Chicago Symphony | North Carolina Symphony (Chapel Hill) |
| Cincinnati Symphony | Oakland Symphony |
| Cleveland Orchestra | Oklahoma City Symphony |
| Columbus Symphony (Ohio) | Omaha Symphony |
| Dallas Symphony | Philadelphia Orchestra |
| Denver Symphony | Phoenix Symphony |
| Detroit Symphony | Pittsburgh Symphony |
| Florida Symphony (Orlando) | Portland Symphony (Oregon) |
| Fort Wayne Philharmonic | Rhode Island Philharmonic (Providence) |
| Hartford Symphony | Richmond Symphony |
| Honolulu Symphony | Rochester Philharmonic |
| Houston Symphony | Sacramento Symphony |
| Hudson Valley Philharmonic
(Poughkeepsie) | St. Louis Symphony |
| Indianapolis Symphony | San Antonio Symphony |
| Jacksonville Symphony | San Diego Symphony |
| Kalamazoo Symphony | San Francisco Symphony |
| Los Angeles Philharmonic | Seattle Symphony |
| Louisville Orchestra | Shreveport Symphony |
| Memphis Symphony | Syracuse Symphony |
| Milwaukee Symphony | Toledo Orchestra |
| Minneapolis Symphony | Tulsa Philharmonic |
| Nashville Symphony | Utah Symphony (Salt Lake City) |
| | Wichita Symphony |

Orchestra in New York City, discontinued operations in 1969. They were, therefore, dropped from participation in the endowment trust and will not receive shares in the principal of the trust when it is distributed at the conclusion of the program in 1976. Their shares have been proportionally reallocated among the fifty-five other orchestras.

With six years of the program completed, its major financial goals have been achieved, though every orchestra continues to face difficult problems of maintaining earned and contributed income. Orchestral seasons have been extended, thus providing longer periods of employment to the musicians and reducing their reliance on outside jobs. In some cases performances are given by portions of an orchestra rather than the full complement, making it possible to offer more performances and to play in places that could not accommodate a complete symphony. These orchestras therefore can present several performances simultaneously at diverse sites. Many of the orchestras have also diversified their offerings, expanding programs for children and young people, and collaborating more extensively with ballet companies, choral groups, and operatic productions.

MUSIC

Continuing its program of strengthening major conservatories, the Foundation granted \$1 million to the San Francisco Conservatory of Music. Funds are for endowment and require one-to-two matching within five years. This was the fourth grant to assist endowment drives at major training centers for professional musicians in the United States.

As part of its ongoing interest in developing aesthetic sensitivity in children, the Foundation granted \$200,000 to the Roberson Memorial Center to test whether an entertaining television format could be devised to awaken in children a sense of perception and nurture their ability to enjoy aesthetic experiences. The Foundation also continued support for efforts to adapt to American schools the Kodaly method of musical teaching devised by the late Hungarian composer, Zoltan Kodaly.



Music Educators National Conference Improvement of creative programs in schools and colleges [\$1,340,000—1968]		190,956
New York Committee of Young Audiences Experiments to improve in-school concerts by professionals [\$137,790—1970]		95,050
New York Pro Musica Antiqua Production of early music and musical dramas [\$465,000—1963]		22,000
Roberson Memorial Center Experimental videotape to develop aesthetic sensitivity in children School concerts and musical exposition by professionals [\$200,000—1970]	200,000	30,000 60,515
The Saint Paul Civic Philharmonic Society Experimental chamber orchestra program [\$444,275—1971]		153,100
Settlement Music School of Philadelphia Private instruction for low-income schoolchildren [\$41,980—1970]		12,600



The Roberson experiment, which is being conducted by two professional musicians, is an outgrowth of the center's Foundation-supported summer workshops in which small groups of musicians performed for schoolchildren. Videotapes enabled the musicians to study their ability to elicit a response from the children. The new project will test whether the workshop method can be extended to young television viewers. Music will remain the core of the program, but the visual and dramatic arts and the dance will be introduced where appropriate.

A graduate program in Kodaly musical training—the first in the United States—was assisted at the State University of New York. The program prepares graduate students to teach the method to elementary-school music teachers. The Foundation also continued partial support to the Kodaly Musical Training Institute in Massachusetts, which conducts classes in schools around the Boston area.

THEATER

The Foundation's work in the theater has focused on leading resident repertory theaters and on off-off Broadway groups that show promise of forging new directions in experimental productions and acting styles. The Foundation has also encouraged the development of playwrights, directors, theater administrators, stage managers, designers, and technicians.

The Chelsea Theater Center, assisted by the Foundation since 1968, received continued support in the form of a matching grant. Chelsea, now the resident theater company of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, offers four major productions a season in addition to three low-cost productions that introduce new forms, ideas, and writers. It has become noted for its skill in presenting unfamiliar works that have particular contemporary significance and at the same time contribute to the main body of dramatic literature.

As a first step toward forming an American Indian Theater Ensemble a group of young Indian actors trained at La Mama Experimental Theater Club in New York, with partial support from the Foundation. The idea originated with Kiowa playwright Hanay Geiogamah, shown here conferring with Ellen Stewart, La Mama's director.

Society for the Dissemination of Greek Music Production and distribution of records of Byzantine and folk music	113,889	29,000
Society of Friends of Nikos Skalkottas Editing of manuscripts of noted modern composer, and related archival work [\$15,000—1970]		5,000
Symphony of the New World Training and performance opportunities for nonwhite musicians [\$223,752—1970]	(66,020)	43,101
Wichita Symphony (Symphony program) Development support [\$650,000—1966]		23,000

THEATER

Actors Theatre of Louisville Assistance in acquiring and renovating a new facility [\$360,000—1971]		247,883
Arts of the Theatre Foundation Development of a portable theater structure	(18,964)	(18,964)

Further support also went to an experimental international training program conducted in Paris by the British director, Peter Brook, at the International Centre of Theatre Research. Brook has developed a program that emphasizes research in both acting techniques and the interpretation of dramatic texts. The results of the research with actors from Europe, the United States, Africa, and Asia are demonstrated in public performances rehearsed and staged at different sites each year—Iran in 1971 and four West African countries in 1972; the United States has been selected for 1973.

The Theatre Communications Group, which, among other technical assistance activities, provides casting information and audience-development services to nonprofit theaters, received supplementary assistance for three years. Established through Foundation initiative in 1961, TCG is now expanding its program to professional training organizations and to experimental and minority theaters, which have grown dramatically from about a dozen in 1961 to some eighty in 1972. Among the new services is a newsletter containing the production schedules of all professional, non-commercial theaters as well as reports on workshop productions, theater construction and renovation, technical innovations, audience-development programs, and international events.

DANCE

The Foundation's assistance in the dance field concentrates on the development of permanent professional companies and on recruitment and training of dancers. The Robert Joffrey Company, one of several the Foundation has assisted, received a two-year supplement of \$923,500 for training and performances. The grant requires matching funds to be raised from other sources.

To help revive and preserve the works of leading modern-dance choreographers, especially works no longer performed, the Foundation supported a film and notation project of the American Dance Festival at Connecticut College. It involved organizing a temporary repertory company of fourteen dancers to learn the works both for public performance and filming.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Athens Drama Society-Greek Art Theatre Performances of ancient and modern drama [\$151,342—1970]	115,000	76,600
International Centre of Theatre Research (Paris) Training workshops under Peter Brook [\$200,000—1970]	300,000	150,000
International Theatre Institute of the United States Strengthening of the American activities of the institute [\$150,000—1968]	150,000	54,275
Professional theater		
American Conservatory Theatre (San Francisco) [\$700,000—1971]		350,000
Arena Stage (Washington, D.C.) [\$300,000—1970]		225,000
Center Theater Group/Mark Taper Forum (Los Angeles) [\$500,000—1967]		76,000
Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park [\$350,000—1969]		100,000
Washington (D.C.) Theater Club [\$250,000—1969]		30,000
Theatre Communications Group Cooperative program to improve professional standards in the theater [\$573,715—1969, 1971]	839,705	328,990
Workshops and productions for development of playwrights, actors, and directors		
Americans for Indian Opportunity	50,000	50,000
Chelsea Theater Center	386,784	215,804
La Mama Experimental Theater Club [\$373,722—1971]		224,336
Negro Ensemble Company [\$262,693—1971]	343,000	136,692
New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop [\$497,270—1971]	333,725	540,854
Resident theater program for playwrights: Foundation-managed project [\$325,000—1964]		11,385
Yale University Development of theatrical materials and design [\$5,000—1971]		5,000
DANCE		
Ballet training and strengthening of ensembles		
Boston Ballet [\$250,000—1969]	(125,000)	
Robert Joffrey Company (Foundation for American Dance, New York City)	923,500	473,500
National Ballet Society (Washington, D.C.) [\$228,500—1971]		83,500
New York City Ballet [\$2,000,000—1964]		200,000
Pennsylvania Ballet Company (Philadelphia) [\$2,900,000—1971]		392,734
San Francisco Ballet Company [\$644,000—1964]		64,400
School of American Ballet (New York City) [\$3,925,000—1964]		524,397
Dance Theatre of Harlem Professional training and performances	300,000	300,000
Greek Folk Dances and Songs Society Performances of ethnic dances and research on costumes [\$152,130—1970]		21,667
Modern dance performances		
Chicago Dance Foundation [\$53,846—1971]		21,930
Connecticut College	65,600	65,600
Dance Notation Bureau Research and preservation of repertoire [\$40,000—1970]		8,000
VISUAL ARTS		
American Federation of Arts Urban design studies [\$488,000—1967]		93,000
American Film Institute Center for Advanced Film Studies (Beverly Hills, Calif.) [\$800,000—1971]		400,668
Catalogues of fine arts museum collections		
Buffalo Fine Arts Academy (Albright-Knox Gallery)	12,500	12,500
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation [\$11,597—1971]	(689)	(344)
Continuation of catalogue publication program: Foundation-managed project	350,000	
Henry E. Huntington Library & Art Gallery	12,500	6,250
Museum of Fine Arts (Boston) [\$12,500—1970]	(12,500)	(6,250)
Wichita Art Museum [\$12,500—1969]		12,500
City Center of Music and Drama Planning and development of City Center Cinematheque	88,000	

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
College Art Association Art history training slides [\$149,000—1971]		44,075
Committee to Rescue Italian Art Conservation and restoration [\$260,000—1969]		71,468
Company for the Development of Cinematography in Greece Equipment, services to film clubs, and support for film journal	104,500	50,000
Intermuseum Conservation Association Training in conservation of artistic objects [\$545,250—1970]		94,594
International Council of Museums Strengthening of central services [\$285,000—1968]		34,360
Museum curatorial training Foundation-managed project: Internships [\$325,000—1968] New York University [\$416,000—1969]		60,349 61,402
New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture Scholarships for professional art training [\$450,000—1968]		42,526
Tamarind Lithography Workshop Development of lithographic art [\$705,000—1970]		185,000
Whitney Museum of American Art Exhibits of contemporary work [\$155,000—1966] New American Filmmakers Series	34,635	9,135 34,635
ARTS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
Brooklyn College Training of professional theater technicians [\$81,979—1971]		34,345
Inner City Cultural Center (Los Angeles) Performing arts programs serving minority communities [\$688,700—1971]		243,200
James Van DerZee Institute Preservation and cataloguing of photographic collection [\$25,190—1971]		25,190
Museum internships and training for American Indian students Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts Walker Art Center	10,800 10,800	10,800 10,800
National Endowment for the Humanities Matching grant for the Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History [\$300,000—1970]		180,000
Training programs in the arts Art Students' League of New York [\$45,000—1971] Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts (Boston) [\$400,000—1969] Museum of Modern Art/Children's Art Carnival in Harlem [\$60,000—1969] Newark Community Center of the Arts [\$200,000—1970] Performing Arts Workshop (San Francisco) [\$62,500—1969]		20,000 90,000 5,000 60,000 24,167
MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS IN THE ARTS		
Art-Macedonian Artistic Society (Greece) Art exhibits, concerts, theatrical workshop, film club	68,400	17,850
Economic and financial survey of nonprofit performing groups Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$618,150—1971]	212,000	507,290
Grants-in-aid to concert artists, creative writers, and theater directors Foundation-managed project: administrative costs [\$120,000—1966]		9,327
International Council of Museums Study of European artists and institutions [\$109,500—1970]		20,750
P.E.N. American Center Publication of history of the center's first fifty years	5,000	5,000
HUMANITIES		
Advanced field training in archaeology Arizona, University of [\$28,000—1968] Brown University [\$11,000—1968]		665 3,287

VISUAL ARTS

Through the years, support for activities in painting, sculpture, and the graphic arts has included traveling and retrospective exhibits, preparation of catalogs of fine arts collections, and scholarships for fine arts students at independent schools of art. It has also included training in studios and academies, internships to prepare graduate students in art history for curatorial careers in museums, and the specialized training of art conservators.

As many serious artists turn to the film medium as an art form, large numbers of independently made, noncommercial films are created each year. To provide a showcase for these films, which otherwise might not be exhibited to the public or reviewed by the press, the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City inaugurated a New American Filmmakers Series in 1970. This year, the Foundation provided partial support for additional series, to run for a total of thirty-six weeks. A group of short works or a feature film is shown daily for a full week, and press screenings are held beforehand.

To assist in the design and study phase of creating the new City Center Cinematheque, an exhibition center for American films and the artifacts that surround their history, the Foundation granted \$88,000 to the City Center of Music and Drama in New York. The Cinematheque will provide the general public, students, and professionals in the medium with access to films as an art form created largely by American artists.

Previous Foundation work in the film has included a program of direct grants to creative young filmmakers and support for advanced training through The American Film Institute.

ARTS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Assistance to members of minority groups in the arts emphasizes training for professional careers. Eligible pilot projects must have as much potential for achieving artistic quality as social importance and must show promise of finding permanent support from either within the community or other sources.

American Indians, like other minority groups, have had limited opportunities for advanced training in the arts of the theater. As a first step toward forming an American Indian Theater Ensemble, the Foundation made a matching grant of \$50,000 to Americans for Indian Opportunity to help train fifteen young Indians at La Mama Experimental Theater Club in New York, one of the most active off-off Broadway theater workshops. After training, the ensemble plans to move to the Southwest.

The Dance Theatre of Harlem, founded with Foundation support in 1968, received a grant of \$300,000 for another year for its resident dance company and training program for young black dancers. The school trains hundreds of young people a year. The performing company, whose dancers range between fifteen and twenty-two years of age, has appeared before enthusiastic audiences throughout this country and in Europe. The Dance Theatre also provides lecture demonstrations in black communities and schools.

The Negro Ensemble Company, which since its founding in 1967 has been supported by the Foundation, received a matching grant for two more years. The scope of the company's professional activities (three or four major productions a year) and its workshop and training projects (classes and apprenticeship training in writing, acting, voice, and movement, for example) have earned the company a leading role in black theater. Actors, writers, directors, designers, composers, and choreographers it has trained are active throughout the country in theaters, film, and television.

To encourage museum curatorial candidates among American Indians, few of whom now work in museums in a professional capacity, the Foundation supported internship and training programs for Indian students in connection with an exhibition of American Indian art presented by the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts and the Walker Art Center. The interns, students in art and cultural history, helped assemble the exhibition and planned educational and performing arts events related to Indian art and history. Other Indian students were trained to conduct tours and give lectures.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Bryn Mawr College [\$45,000—1968]		6,519
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$87,500—1968]		28,880
Columbia University [\$45,000—1968]		4,000
Hebrew Union College [\$45,000—1968]		6,272
Illinois, University of [\$63,000—1968]		6,352
Minnesota, University of [\$87,000—1968]		5,835
Missouri, University of [\$55,000—1968]		12,000
New York University [\$90,000—1968]		20,614
Pennsylvania, University of [\$395,000—1968]		44,466
Texas, University of [\$45,000—1968]		5,391
Tulane University [\$25,000—1968]		5,545
American Council of Learned Societies		
Grants-in-aid, postdoctoral fellowships, and conferences [\$7,000,000—1970]		600,000
International congresses in the United States [\$250,000—1968]		60,000
Postdoctoral fellowship program [\$1,200,000—1970]	(400,000)	575,000
Strengthening of American Studies in foreign universities [\$3,662,500—1970]		665,000
American School of Classical Studies (Athens)		
Research by Dr. Paul Mylonas on the art and architecture of Mt. Athos [\$15,000—1970]		10,000
Library collections of selected Byzantine and modern Greek works	43,500	11,500
Publication on Greek architecture by Aris Konstantinidis	20,000	8,000
Athens Technological Organization		
Archaeological and historical research on ancient Greek cities [\$264,000—1970]	37,000	125,000
Bicentennial of the American Revolution		
Library of Congress [\$500,000—1971]		48,000
National Archives Trust Fund Board [\$150,000—1971]		75,714
Center of Interdisciplinary Study of Science and Technology		
Northwestern University [\$56,786—1970]		7,456
Council on Library Resources		
Research and experiments in library problems [\$5,000,000—1971]		2,121,429
Faculty development in the humanities		
Allegheny College [\$40,000—1968]		5,000
Amherst College [\$54,000—1968]		7,000
Antioch College [\$50,000—1968]		5,000
Beloit College [\$18,000—1968]		1,800
Bowdoin College [\$46,000—1968]		4,000
Bryn Mawr College [\$50,000—1968]		5,000
Chatham College [\$29,591—1968]		4,647
Colby College [\$50,000—1968]		5,000
Connecticut College [\$50,000—1968]		5,000
Cornell College (Iowa) [\$50,000—1968]	(10,000)	(5,000)
Florida Presbyterian College [\$36,000—1968]		4,000
Goucher College [\$44,000—1968]		19,000
Grinnell College [\$57,500—1968]		7,500
Hamilton College [\$45,000—1968]		3,750
Haverford College [\$80,000—1968]	(20,000)	
Kenyon College [\$50,000—1968]		5,000
Lafayette College [\$50,000—1968]		5,000
Lawrence University [\$36,880—1968]		6,890
Macalester College [\$60,000—1968]		6,000
Redlands, University of [\$40,000—1968]		4,000
Smith College [\$50,000—1968]		5,000
Swarthmore College [\$50,000—1968]		5,000
Wesleyan University (Conn.) [\$40,700—1968]		5,600
Humanities research projects		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences [\$560,000—1967]		31,674
California, University of (Davis) [\$220,000—1967]		24,875
Columbia University [\$24,000—1970]		6,000
McGill University		
Materials for teaching classical Greek [\$17,000—1970]		8,500
Mycenaean Foundation (Greece)		
Archaeological research on Mycenae [\$15,000—1970]	15,000	7,500
National Endowment for the Humanities		
Postdoctoral fellowship program	400,000	
Princeton University		
Support of the Council of the Humanities [\$700,000—1969]		140,000
Total, Humanities and the Arts	\$11,195,119	\$20,263,911

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—PUBLIC BROADCASTING: The first column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1972. The second column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1972 or in earlier years. The original amounts and dates of earlier grants and projects that were not fully paid at the beginning of fiscal 1972 are given in brackets.

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
PRODUCTION		
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York)		
NET Opera project	\$100,000	\$100,000
Local programming		
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED-San Francisco) [\$500,000—1971]		500,000
Community Television (WJCT-Jacksonville) [\$125,000—1971]	50,000	50,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York)	2,000,000	500,000
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (WETA) [\$500,000—1971]	820,000	820,000
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television (WQED) [\$666,000—1971]	350,000	391,674
Public Television Foundation for North Texas (KERA-Dallas) [\$666,000—1971]	375,000	447,750
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston) [\$137,500—1971]		137,500
National programming		
Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED-San Francisco) [\$500,000—1971]	450,000	650,000
Community Television of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles) [\$900,000—1971]	500,000	1,267,200
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York) [\$8,000,000—1971]	4,040,000	8,040,000
National Public Affairs Broadcast Center for Public Television (NPACT)	2,800,000	1,900,000
Public Broadcasting Service	100,000	34,000
WGBH Educational Foundation (Boston) [\$765,000—1971]	800,000	618,000
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
Action for Children's Television		
Symposium on children and television	8,000	
Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies		
Study of communications media and policy	25,000	25,000
Audience research		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$50,000—1971]	50,000	45,402
Columbia University		
Research and writing of a book on television and the public interest	4,000	4,000
Community TV of Southern California (KCET-Los Angeles)		
Equipment for public television delay centers	(90,220)	(90,220)
Corporation for Public Broadcasting		
Advertising and promotion for Public Broadcasting Service	1,000,000	1,000,000
Development of public broadcasting survey facility	100,000	100,000
Fellowships for public broadcasting personnel [\$250,000—1969]		5,558
Technical equipment for Public Broadcasting Service	1,200,000	1,200,000
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET-New York)		
Modernization of facilities	2,200,000	2,200,000
National Programming Council for Public Television	50,000	50,000
Greater Washington Educational Television Association		
Studio relocation, equipment, and financial stabilization	668,000	668,000
Research and experimentation on expanding the membership base of public television		
Foundation-managed project: consultants	50,000	50,957
Study of communications issues and development		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$182,000—1970]	96,000	64,804
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
Study of the first decade of satellite communications [\$25,000—1971]		25,000
Urban Institute		
Cable Information Service	2,500,000	550,000
Total, Public Broadcasting	<u>\$20,245,780</u>	<u>\$21,354,625</u>

Public Broadcasting

Although a Congressional bill for more substantial, longer-term federal support for public broadcasting was vetoed by the President in 1972, the audience, overall revenues of the system, and the number of stations continued to grow, and programming is having a greater public impact. In New York, for example, viewing in the fall of 1972 had increased by nearly 40 per cent over the previous year. The number of stations has been growing at about 10 per cent a year and in 1973 is expected to reach 250.

The Foundation and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), which is the principal channel for federal funding, are the largest single sources of support for noncommercial broadcasting. Under a pattern that has evolved over the last three years, CPB and the Foundation continued in 1972 to work with the national networking agency, the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), to determine the allocation of available funds to the five stations that are the major national program producers for the interconnected public broadcasting system. This arrangement reflects the philosophy of the 1966 Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, which stressed the importance of a system of national programming that was representative of the broad spectrum of thought and culture in American society.

The Foundation also continued to support local news and public affairs programming, efforts to increase audience support of public broadcasting, and research on public broadcasting viewing.

PROGRAMMING

For support of national programming, the Foundation granted \$8.1 million to public television stations in Boston, Los Angeles, New York, and Washington. The funds supplemented some \$12.8 million from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Working with the Public Broadcasting Service, each station develops its own programs with these funds, and PBS schedules their presentation. Among the programs produced during the 1971-72 season by the stations for

the national audience were WNET-New York's "Black Journal"; Boston's "Evening at Pops" and "Zoom," a children's program; "The Advocates," a courtroom-style debate of controversial issues, produced jointly by the Boston and Los Angeles stations; and "Washington Week in Review" and "A Public Affair/Election '72," produced by Washington's National Public Affairs Broadcast Center for Public Television.

The Foundation continued to support the "Newsroom" programs of Station WQED in Pittsburgh and KERA-TV in Dallas. The "Newsroom" style of programming features firsthand analytical and interpretive reports by experienced reporters.

Grants for local programming were made to New York for such programs as "The 51st State," a nightly program dealing with public issues in the tri-state metropolitan area; and to WJCT-Jacksonville (Florida) for community programming featuring substantial viewer involvement. The Foundation also granted \$820,000 to WETA-Washington for local programming and to help the station achieve financial stability.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

To help local public television stations increase financial support from local viewers and therefore their independence from outside sources of funding, the Foundation set aside \$50,000 for professional fund-raising and advertising assistance. If 10 to 20 per cent of those who regularly watch public television could be induced to make contributions, stations could improve their programming and be less reliant on federal or foundation funding. Voluntary viewer contributions to public television stations presently total \$8.4 million or about 6 per cent of the total cost of the system.

To establish a new facility that would conduct research on the public television audience, the Foundation granted \$100,000 to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Working through university-based groups in several cities, researchers will periodically assess the size and characteristics of the audience. They will also attempt to gauge the institutional impact of public television—for

"Zoom," a children's program, is produced by public television station WGBH, Boston, one of several centers that receive Foundation programming grants.





example, the effect upon local government of audience-feedback programs in which viewers comment on local issues.

The Foundation granted a \$1 million supplement to the Public Broadcasting Service to continue national advertising on commercial television and in the print media to increase public awareness of the diversity of public broadcasting programming.

A Foundation grant of \$668,000 and a loan of \$1,050,000 were approved for acquisition of a new broadcast facility by WETA-Washington, in Arlington, Virginia. In addition, the Foundation granted \$2.2 million to the Educational Broadcasting Corporation in New York to acquire new production facilities and mobile equipment.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Culminating several years of research and discussion on the potential of cable television was the formation this year of the Cable Information Service, an advisory service for state and local government and community organizations. A Foundation grant of \$2.5 million to the Urban Institute, Washington, D.C., provided operating support for the service for four years.

The importance of cable television derives from its technical capacity to provide additional channels into the home for a wide variety of local programming and two-way communications. For example, a municipal cable communications system could provide a range of information over television or through computers on welfare and employment opportunities, consumer affairs, traffic, and library materials. Even small communities could have unlimited coverage of municipal meetings and local events.

Since cable systems utilize local streets and rights of way, jurisdiction over its development falls to local and state government. Most local officials, however, have little knowledge of cable's technical complexities and sometimes grant long-term franchises without obtaining commitments for public-service programming. The Cable Information Service will help fill this vacuum by providing local and state officials with disinterested analysis that will enable them to make informed decisions on franchise applications.

International Division

As for some years past, about a third of the Foundation's total budget in 1972 was related to international activities, the bulk in the less-developed countries.

The International Division consists of three regional offices devoted to work in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and Africa; an office concerned with European and International Affairs; and an Office of Population (although each regional office also makes grants in the population field).

Several activities are handled by the Office of the Vice President, International Division, because they deal with issues that are of international scope, primarily affecting the less-developed countries. For example:

The University of Sussex received \$80,000 for a study of how technological knowledge is transferred to developing countries, and the effects of resulting change.

The International Agricultural Development program at Cornell University provides doctoral research experience abroad that prepares students to work for national and international, public and private, agricultural enterprises. The Foundation provided \$150,000 to assist the program.

The role that broadcasting plays in national development has been a neglected issue. The International Broadcast Institute received a \$118,500 grant this year to study the ways in which television and radio are being used to meet national objectives.

Two actions were taken to improve the capabilities of officials of developing countries. A grant was made to the Institute of International Education for master's-degree fellowships to the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University for government officials from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. The University of Wisconsin's Center for Development, which trains young university graduates from developing countries in the management and administration of development projects, received \$150,000.

Assistance in 1972 totaled \$66,722,220, of which \$44,501,457 was for regional development (Asia and the Pacific

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION: The first column shows grants and Foundation-managed projects approved in 1972. The second column shows payments on grants and Foundation-managed projects that were approved in 1972 or in earlier years. The original amounts and dates of earlier grants and projects that were not fully paid at the beginning of fiscal 1972 are given in brackets.

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Agricultural Development Council Strengthen social science research and training	\$600,000	\$150,000
Asian Broadcasting Union General support [\$200,000—1967]		38,970
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning Research, documentation, and library programs [\$227,000—1966]		20,000
Asian Productivity Organization Symposium on food grains [\$55,000—1969]	(25,426)	
Australian Institute of International Affairs Research on international relations [\$100,000—1968]		27,159
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Comparative research on value of children	63,256	
Colorado, University of Development of modern biology curricula for Asian schools [\$43,000—1970]		21,500
Committee for Economic Development Study of Japanese economic system	125,000	
Consultants and conferences in development administration Foundation-managed project [\$172,000—1971]		76,551
Field office operations Foundation-managed project	653,948	653,948
Institute of International Education Seminar on employment growth	12,000	12,000
International Association for Cultural Freedom (Paris) Asian affiliates' magazines, journals, and publishers' seminars [\$115,000—1970]		57,500
International Institute of Quantitative Economics (Montreal) Conference on South Asian development [\$32,375—1971]	(27,144)	(17,644)
Lower Mekong Basin Coordinating Committee Foundation-managed project: consultants and training of local professionals [\$260,000—1969, 1971]		94,008
Michigan, University of Research and teaching on environmental problems [\$158,500—1971]		57,897
New York University Study of factors in development [\$16,000—1971]		16,000
Placement abroad of refugee Bengali scholars and intellectuals Association for Asian Studies [\$50,000—1971] Society of Friends of Dacca University [\$50,000—1971]	75,000	100,000 50,000
Research and consultants on population Foundation-managed project [\$345,000—1971]		1,585
Research, training, and equipment on arts and archeology Foundation-managed project [\$140,000—1970]		44,772
Research and training in educational development University of California (Berkeley) [\$150,000—1970] Stanford University [\$192,000—1970]	320,000	57,500 113,400
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$29,000—1971]		(1,346)
Stanford University Research on agricultural change in southern Asia	50,000	
INDIA		
Administrative Staff College of India Program of management training [\$243,500—1971] Research on India's scientific community [\$32,500—1970]		105,104 11,584
Agricultural research and education Agricultural Sciences, University of [\$289,060—1968] Construction of rice research facility: Foundation-managed project [\$100,000—1971] Indian Agricultural Research Institute [\$440,750—1969] Indian Institute of Technology Research and training in rice processing [\$315,000—1971]	155,000 500,000	4,133 10,034 5,528 80,915

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
International Rice Research Institute	44,000	44,000
Punjab Agricultural University (College of Agricultural Engineering) [\$265,000—1971]		106,000
Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University		530
Agricultural communications [\$120,500—1970]		(10,675)
Farm management training and research [\$146,000—1970]		
Baroda, University of		85,000
Training and research in home science [\$595,000—1965, 1970]		
Birla Institute of Technology and Science		284,211
Improvement of instruction and research [\$1,500,000—1968]		
Consultants on education, food production, water technology, economics, administration, urban planning, cultural projects, manpower, and family planning		
Foundation-managed projects		
[\$2,986,000—1968, 1969, 1970, 1971]	200,000	1,246,476
Family-planning training, research, and evaluation		
Baroda, University of		
Experimental project in population education in Indian schools [\$168,900—1971]	(168,900)	
Family Planning Foundation [\$100,000—1971]		50,000
Gandhigram [\$465,000—1969]	(3,789)	
India, Government of (Ministry of Health) [\$2,280,000—1966]		54,647
Population Council of India [\$67,000—1970]		25,621
Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council		
Fellowships for training and research in development [\$356,000—1966]		40,044
India, Government of		
Ministry of Labour and Employment		
Government manpower training program [\$420,329—1955]	(40,999)	(40,210)
Planning Commission		
Research and training in planning and economic development [\$200,000—1965]		38,000
Training for small industry production of scientific instruments for schools [\$200,000—1959]	(34,973)	(2,973)
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)		
Training, research, and consultants	775,000	
Indian Institute of Public Administration		
Modernization of financial management in government [\$226,000—1969]		38,437
Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies		
Research and training in government affairs [\$439,700—1967]		139,909
Institute of International Education		
Establishment of an institute for the development of management in India [\$22,000—1970]		6,000
Islam and the Modern Age Society		
Research, publications, and conferences on Muslim affairs [\$50,000—1969]		5,237
Language and linguistics studies and training		
Central Institute of Indian Languages [\$306,000—1970]	377,000	33,079
Cornell University [\$200,000—1965]	(20,497)	(4,797)
Stanford University [\$240,000—1970]	25,000	105,000
Legal education improvement		
Banares Hindu University [\$304,000—1967]		4,284
Delhi, University of [\$441,000—1967]		46
Maharashtra, Government of		
Educational research and development	227,000	
National Center for the Performing Arts		
Architectural and technical consultants	200,000	20,000
New Delhi office operations		
Foundation-managed project	550,000	330,086
Planning assistance for state officials		
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$416,000—1969]	231,000	126,349
Public administration training		
Harishchandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration [\$95,400—1967]		19,170
Indian Institute of Public Administration [\$251,000—1968]		75,484
Lucknow University		
Training and research in municipal administration [\$75,000—1971]		8,525
Research in reproductive biology		
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences	300,000	75,000
Delhi, University of [\$74,500—1969]		30,000
Indian Institute of Science [\$95,000—1969]		28,675
Institute of Agriculture (Anand) [\$186,000—1963]	(4,838)	(4,826)
Kerala, University of [\$50,700—1969]		9,000

\$15,867,248, Latin America and the Caribbean \$13,797,248, and the Middle East and Africa \$14,836,961); \$11,920,304 for Population; and \$10,300,459 for European and International Affairs (including the Office of the Vice President).

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Underlying such political changes in Asia as war between India and Pakistan, the emergence of Bangladesh as a separate nation, the opening of the door between the United States and China, and strained U.S.-Japan relations are the massive problems of population growth, food scarcities, educational deficiencies, extremely low incomes, and very high rates of unemployment. Though the general outlines of these problems are similar, differences exist among regions and countries in this area. The Foundation's efforts are designed to develop local capacity to deal with long-range economic and social problems. Sometimes it must work in an unsettled political environment.

In Bangladesh, for example, the Foundation addressed an immediate problem by providing \$75,000 to the Association for Asian Studies to find support abroad for displaced Bangladesh scholars during the period preceding independence. A similar grant was made to the association in 1971 in addition to funds provided the British-based Society of Friends of Dacca University. Other funds were given to develop a reference library to help Bangladesh government ministries get the information they need to conduct daily activities and make development plans. At the same time, long-standing agricultural assistance through research, training, and extension continued in both Pakistan and Bangladesh during the conflict.

Agriculture. A final grant was made for the Intensive Agricultural Districts Program (IADP) in India, for which the Foundation has provided more than \$14 million since the program began in 1960. It was started after a Foundation-assisted study in the late 1950s suggested that the government set aside special districts in which to demonstrate the latest advances in food produc-

tion, including the development of the high-yielding grains and cereals that later brought about the “green revolution.”

The technique developed by the program was called the “package of practices,” in which farmers were given the seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, and information needed to grow and harvest the new varieties. The IADP began in single districts in seven states, and eventually spread to fifteen states. Though some agricultural planners believe the program was spread too thinly to be effective, the IADP generally is considered to have played an important role in helping the country meet its food production goals. It also encouraged practical application of research, and spurred officials in such other fields as family planning and education to adopt its extension techniques.

Though impressive gains have been made in Indian food production, many problems remain. Insufficient rainfall this summer, which resulted in a large decline in food production, underlined the importance of a more efficient use of water throughout India. The Water Technology Centre at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi, founded in 1969, has been developing research, training, and extension work in the use and management of scarce water supplies. The Foundation this year gave an additional \$500,000 for the center’s development.

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines, which was set up in 1960, triggered the “green revolution” in rice by developing high-yield strains. IRRI is one of four international research and training institutes supported by the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, and several government development agencies. The Foundation continued in 1972 to support the institute’s operating budget with a grant of \$750,000.

Research, training, and consulting services in wheat and maize were continued for Pakistan through a grant of \$390,500 to a second institute, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico.

The Foundation has placed a high priority on economic and social policy-making for agricultural modernization, and to that end

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Research and training in economics and the social sciences		
Council for Social Development [\$24,700—1969]		5,887
Foundation-managed project: fellowships [\$50,000—1968]		10,000
Indian Council of Social Science Research	60,000	
Institute of Applied Manpower Research [\$272,000—1970]		41
Research and training in social sciences		
Foundation-managed project [\$105,000—1970]		5,715
Research and training in industrial relations and business management		
Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) [\$707,000—1966, 1970]		63,000
Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta) [\$383,250—1968, 1971]		118,700
Research in Entrepreneurship: Foundation-managed project [\$115,000—1970]		20,807
Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations		
Research on rural labor problems and industrial relations [\$475,000—1965, 1967, 1970]		5,288
University development		
Consultants in administration: Foundation-managed project [\$200,000—1969]	100,000	37,487
Delhi, University of		
Consultants in library sciences and basic sciences: Foundation-managed projects [\$120,000—1970]	(85,169)	18,464
Design of faculty housing: Foundation-managed project [\$20,000—1970]		18,571
Establishment of computer center [\$644,000—1970]		582,633
Strengthening teaching and research [\$1,950,000—1967, 1969]	1,313,000	245,000
West Bengal, Government of		
Consultants for Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization: Foundation-managed project [\$389,500—1969]	172,500	95,234
Urban and regional planning and development in Calcutta [\$828,000—1969, 1971]		129,441
INDONESIA		
Agricultural Development Council		
Agro-economic survey [\$145,000—1970]		75,625
Rural social science training in Indonesia	210,500	80,000
California, University of (Berkeley)		
Collaboration with Faculty of Economics at University of Indonesia [\$100,000—1967]		41,098
Training of Indonesian officials and scholars in international investment law [\$185,700—1970, 1971]		56,125
Consultants in data-processing, clerical skills, census analysis, agriculture, education, family planning, and management		
Foundation-managed projects [\$801,000—1968, 1969, 1971]	378,163	322,736
Family planning		
Indonesia, Government of		
Training of demographers at University of Indonesia [\$37,000—1970]		260
Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association [\$170,000—1969]		3,545
National Institute of Public Health	158,500	18,826
Special District of Djakarta [\$75,000—1969]		39
Fellowships and training for language teachers in Indonesia		
Foundation-managed project [\$130,000—1968, 1971]		20,043
Harvard University		
Assistance to National Development Planning Agency [\$600,000—1970]	799,200	375,209
Consultants on management of public enterprises [\$68,000—1971]	36,500	42,500
National Economic and Social Research Institute in India [\$280,000—1967]		28,202
Indiana University Foundation		
Training for statistics teachers [\$432,000—1965]	(113,000)	43,609
Indonesia, Government of		
Assessment of educational system [\$200,000—1970]	85,000	89,839
Editorial costs and equipment for University of Indonesia Press	100,000	
English-language teaching materials [\$75,000—1964]	(1,262)	
Establishment of the University of Indonesia Press: Foundation-managed project [\$180,000—1969]	(87,771)	829
Legal education and research		
Training, research, and assistance for National Institute of Archeology [\$50,000—1970]	13,200	20,256
Indonesian Institute of Science		
National Institute of Economic and Social Research [\$100,000—1969]		13,805
International Rice Research Institute		
Rice research and training in Indonesia [\$257,000—1970]		128,500

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
New York, State University of		
Curriculum work at Indonesian faculties of education [\$295,000—1969]		59,829
Graduate and secondary school English-language teaching [\$120,480—1967, 1969]		26,441
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters		
Strengthen women's organizations	53,000	6,250
Staff training and research assistance to four Indonesian universities		
Foundation-managed project [\$250,000—1971]	330,000	102,430
Wisconsin, University of		
Collaboration between Indonesian and American faculties of economics [\$270,000—1970]		56,576
Training in development planning [\$167,000—1971]		83,500
MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE		
Consultants on educational and family planning		
Foundation-managed project [\$205,000—1971]		120,384
Consultants in family planning		
Foundation-managed projects [\$102,000—1970]		50,140
Harvard University		
Development planning assistance in Malaysia [\$1,485,000—1969, 1971]	455,000	621,610
Louisiana State University		
Development of College of Agriculture at Serdang [\$307,500—1970, 1971]		82,800
Malaysia, University of		
Establishment of school of education [\$301,500—1967, 1969]		220,000
Michigan, University of		
National family planning program [\$98,000—1970]		96,215
Pittsburgh, University of		
Public administration training and research in Malaysia [\$383,900—1971]		222,496
Singapore, Government of		
Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development [\$436,000—1970]		72,277
Singapore, University of		
Analyses by the Organization of Demographic Associates [\$51,000—1969]		10,500
Center for Economic Research [\$234,000—1969]	115,000	66,985
Staff training and research in Department of Law [\$187,000—1967, 1969]		53,900
Training and assistance for language teaching		
Foundation-managed project	150,000	
Wisconsin, University of		
Strengthening University of Singapore's Faculty of Engineering [\$370,000—1970]	95,000	110,670
BANGLADESH		
Establishment of reference library for government ministries		
Foundation-managed project: consultants and publications	50,000	3,524
Indiana University Foundation		
Development of Institute of Business Administration at University of Dacca [\$400,000—1970]		81,841
Stanford Research Institute		
Research on small industry development	(11,563)	(11,563)
PAKISTAN		
Agricultural and rural development		
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center [\$175,000—1970]	390,500	11,829
International Rice Research Institute [\$240,000—1968]		1,103
Michigan State University [\$24,750—1971]		24,750
West Pakistan, Government of [\$575,000—1965]		98,530
California, University of (Berkeley)		
Assistance to Planning Commission for educational planning [\$400,000—1970]		39,549
Chicago, University of		
Educational extension and student-teacher centers at Pakistani universities [\$200,000—1968]		19,250
Columbia University		
Pakistan studies, visiting scholars, and seminars at Southern Asian Institute [\$134,000—1970, 1971]	52,000	79,000

provided funds this year to help the Agricultural Development Council train about forty social scientists from throughout Asia, primarily agricultural economists, in rural development.

Development Planning and Management.

The Foundation began in 1953 to help Indonesia improve its capability in economic planning, primarily by strengthening university competence in the field. The economists who were trained have in turn helped the country's National Development Planning Agency plan and review development projects and coordinate foreign assistance. This year, to support that relationship, the Development Advisory Service (DAS) of Harvard University received a \$799,200 grant to provide the planning agency with consulting services over the next two years.

The DAS also received funds to provide advisory and training assistance through consultants to the government planning agency in Malaysia.

Training, research, and consulting services for India's management development effort were provided under three grants: to the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad to help develop a doctoral-level program aimed at improving management of government agencies and public-sector industries, to the Administrative Staff College in Hyderabad to strengthen faculty competence in public administration, and to the Harishchandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration to strengthen training programs in development administration for Rajasthan, where the institute is located, and other states.

Education and Research. Foundation assistance to universities in the less-developed countries concentrates on their potential for assisting in national development.

For example, grants totaling \$330,000 were given this year to provide training, research, and consultants at four universities in Indonesia outside Java, the main island. The funds are to be used primarily for the faculties of economics, agriculture, and animal husbandry.

The University of Delhi plays a major role in graduate-level research and attracts

some of India's best students. In 1972 it received \$1,313,000 from the Foundation for scientific equipment, and to develop its law school, Chinese and Japanese studies, and linguistics department.

Several Asian countries are grappling with the abrasive influence of language differences among large portions of their populations. India alone has fifteen major languages and more than 2,000 mutually incomprehensible dialects. Foundation funds helped start the Central Institute of Indian Languages in Mysore in 1969, and a \$377,000 grant was given this year to continue the training of language teachers and preparation of teaching materials.

In Malaysia, a grant was made to help the Educational Planning and Research Division of the Ministry of Education develop language materials for teaching Bahasa Malaysian, the country's dominant language, and English, which is increasingly important as a second language in the school system and among the professions.

Women in Indonesia are well represented in government and the professions, and have a strong influence on national development through several voluntary organizations. Two of these organizations were assisted in 1972 by a Foundation grant to the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters to provide planning and management training in education, health, nutrition, family planning, and social welfare.

Since 1952 the Foundation has provided more than \$30 million for East Asian studies, primarily to university centers but also through a number of national scholarly committees. This year, the Foundation made three-year grants totaling \$2,350,000 to four of the major U.S. centers of East Asian studies: Harvard and Columbia universities for their East Asian study centers, and the universities of Michigan and California (Berkeley) for their China centers.

The Foundation also supports nonacademic work on U.S.-Asian relations. Against a backdrop of stress in Japanese-American

Several studies of issues affecting Japanese-American relations are being supported by the Foundation. One of them deals with the effect on the international economic order of Japan's burgeoning economy, exemplified by the rapid growth and worldwide impact of its vast television manufacturing industry.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Consultants on agriculture, education, management, and family planning		
Foundation-managed projects [\$289,269—1969, 1970]		114,880
Family planning research and training		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$122,500—1971]		56,000
Indiana University Foundation		
Development of Islamabad University and Institute of Business Administration, University of Dacca [\$474,000—1969]		140,000
Institute of International Education		
Training for agricultural planning [\$65,000—1969]		14,919
Islamabad, University of		
Consultants and fellowships in management education: Foundation-managed project [\$80,000—1969]	(2,282)	267
Purchase of computer	270,000	
Yale University		
Strengthening Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	217,300	217,300
PHILIPPINES		
Consultants on agriculture and higher education		
Foundation-managed projects [\$537,000—1970, 1971]	(5,249)	203,418
Cornell University		
Strengthening University of Philippines College of Agriculture [\$715,750—1967]		(3,500)
Educational planning and development		
Center for Educational Television	40,000	
De La Salle College [\$124,750—1970]	60,000	45,100
Fund for Assistance to Private Education [\$69,500—1971]		44,945
Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges, and Universities [\$23,000—1971]		23,000
Silliman University [\$120,000—1970]	70,000	42,300
Educational Projects, Inc.		
Purchase equipment for Mindanao State University	36,870	
Graduate training in business administration		
Asian Institute of Management [\$130,000—1971]		52,611
Harvard University [\$15,000—1971]		9,483
Philippines, University of the [\$173,200—1969, 1971]		47,331
International Rice Research Institute		
Research and training in rice culture [\$65,000—1971]	750,000	815,000
Mindanao State University		
Science and engineering faculty development [\$245,520—1969]		1,334
Notre Dame Educational Association		
Pre-service and in-service training of provincial teachers [\$161,500—1971]		60,594
Philippine Normal College		
Research and training in languages and linguistics [\$95,000—1970]		87,430
Philippine Social Science Council		
Research and training in social sciences	155,000	86,240
Philippines, University of the		
College of Agriculture [\$267,000—1967]		193,080
College of Public Administration [\$225,000—1967]		16,300
Development of Population Institute [\$131,200—1970]		37,376
Graduate program in engineering [\$359,000—1970]	16,000	55,795
Graduate work in the arts and sciences [\$875,000—1967]		20,144
Research, training, and curriculum development in science education [\$150,000—1971]		56,022
School of Economics [\$275,000—1971]		52,285
Study of College of Agriculture: Foundation-managed project [\$27,500—1970]	1,397	(26)
Research on agricultural marketing		
Foundation-managed project: consultants	125,000	14,874
Santo Tomas of Manila, Royal and Pontifical University of		
Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction [\$113,000—1968]		781
Xavier University		
Graduate program in educational administration	72,500	21,160
CEYLON		
International Rice Research Institute		
Rice research for Government of Ceylon [\$267,000—1971]	284,000	166,925
Population Council		
Family planning advisory services [\$271,000—1967]	(117,884)	(11,734)



relations, the Foundation granted funds to the American Assembly for an international conference on issues facing the two countries, and to the Committee for Economic Development for a study of the Japanese economy and its relation to international economic change.

At a time of dramatic change in U.S.-Chinese relationships, the Foundation continued to support the public education activities of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, which has played an important role in the opening of communications between the two countries.

Population. Grants this year covered both biomedical research and social-science studies related to family planning.

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, the major research center in India on reproductive biology, received \$300,000 for equipment and supplies. The institute provides postgraduate training and research in medicine and village-level training for doctors and nurses.

A grant was made to Indonesia's National Institute of Public Health to help its Demography and Social Science Division become a training site for researchers and a center for studies of the effectiveness of family-planning activities.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Agriculture. The Foundation continued to support the two international agricultural research and training institutes in the region, with grants totaling \$1,753,000 to the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia. The centers concentrate on improving food production by developing new, high-yield strains of such basic crops as wheat, corn, and rice.

A top priority in agriculture is finding ways of using the gains in food production as a lever to improve the quality of rural life generally. One way is to ensure that benefits are spread to small as well as large farms. A grant was made this year to the Foundation for National Development in Peru for background and evaluative studies of a pilot

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
NEPAL		
Nepal, Government of		
Centre for Economic Development and Administration [\$525,000—1971]		60,640
Consultants on economic planning [\$195,000—1971]		20,568
THAILAND		
Consultants on family planning, education, and population		
Foundation-managed projects [\$608,000—1968, 1970]	216,000	303,812
Establishment of English Language Center		
Foundation-managed project: fellowships, books, and equipment [\$252,000—1970]	292,000	181,743
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities		
Strengthening of the National Institute of Development Administration [\$1,022,000—1969, 1971]		273,929
ASIAN STUDIES		
Japanese-American exchanges, conferences, and language programs		
American Assembly	85,760	85,760
International House of Japan [\$50,000—1966]		10,000
Teaching of English as a second language: Foundation-managed project [\$282,000—1969, 1970]		31,375
Research and training on Asia		
CHINA		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$100,000—1971]		45,000
Association of Research Libraries [\$500,000—1967]	(62,161)	35,694
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$500,000—1967]		205,000
Columbia University [\$1,200,000—1967]		156,983
Cornell University [\$500,000—1967]		54,865
Harvard University [\$1,985,000—1967, 1970]		274,893
Leeds, University of [\$50,000—1967]		10,000
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$280,000—1967]		86,104
London, University of [\$500,000—1967]		69,243
Michigan, University of [\$900,000—1967]		122,698
Munich, University of [\$49,250—1968]		11,800
National Committee on U.S.-China Relations [\$250,000—1970]	40,000	81,667
National Endowment for the Humanities	62,161	62,161
Princeton University [\$125,000—1971]		25,000
Social Science Research Council [\$80,000—1967]		35,000
INDIA		
American Institute of Indian Studies [\$74,000—1970]	82,800	37,000
INDOCHINA		
Cornell University [\$300,000—1970]		153,047
JAPAN		
Columbia University [\$400,000—1968]		20,293
Harvard University [\$800,000—1967]		95,331
KOREA		
Princeton University [\$100,000—1967]		7,839
NEPAL		
Association for Asian Studies	46,800	
REGIONAL		
American Council of Learned Societies [\$138,000—1970]	165,600	58,000
American Historical Association [\$142,000—1969]		71,002
Asia Society [\$200,000—1971]		100,000
Association for Asian Studies [\$336,100—1971]		183,349
Australian National University [\$191,200—1971]		83,086
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$250,000—1970]	450,000	93,369
Columbia University	650,000	135,000
Foundation-managed project for Southeast Asia [\$525,000—1968, 1971]		211,742
Harvard University	800,000	
Kansai Economic Research Center [\$100,000—1970]		34,395
Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation [\$200,000—1970]		50,000
Michigan, University of	450,000	
New Zealand Institute of International Affairs [\$65,000—1971]		25,000
Queen Elizabeth House (Oxford)	100,000	13,500
Social Science Research Council [\$2,211,600—1970, 1971]	482,000	1,289,421
Stanford University	34,000	34,000
Washington, University of [\$450,000—1970]		20,000
Williams College	24,700	24,700
	15,867,248	17,550,190
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Brookings Institution		
Collaborative research on Latin American economic integration [\$503,000—1971]		195,000
Studies of political development in Latin America [\$200,000—1965]		(1,662)

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Center for Inter-American Relations (New York) Seminars, exhibits, and other programs on Latin American affairs and culture [\$500,000—1970]		150,000
Chicago, University of Fellowships and training in economics research	125,000	
Field office operations Foundation-managed project	352,518	352,518
Institute of International Education Graduate fellowships for Latin Americans [\$1,063,000—1971]		762,000
Inter-American Planning Society (Puerto Rico) Quarterly Review and other publications [\$80,000—1970]		20,000
Inter-American Press Association Technical Center Technical assistance for affiliated newspapers [\$150,000—1970]		25,000
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Chile) Research and training in sociology and political science	300,000	190,000
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (Chile) Development studies	149,500	55,125
Research and training in agriculture International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Colombia) International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) [\$784,000—1971]	720,000 1,033,000	720,000 774,713
Research and training in demography and reproductive biology Latin American Association for Research in Human Reproduction Latin American Demographic Center [\$295,400—1971] Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools [\$100,000—1971] Pan American Health Organization [\$460,000—1969]	10,000	240,527 75,000 171,875
Resources for the Future Advisory assistance, research, and teaching on resource economics in Latin American institutions [\$350,000—1971]		180,000
St. Antony's College (Oxford University) Technical assistance [\$225,000—1964]		64,900
Stanford University Graduate training in education for Latin Americans [\$301,000—1971] Industrial engineering studies and research in Latin American institutions [\$100,000—1970]		108,000 30,377
ARGENTINA		
Advisory services and training in agriculture and education Argentine Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences [\$46,000—1970] Institute of International Education [\$358,200—1971] National Council for Scientific and Technical Research National University of the South [\$56,000—1968]	232,000 75,000	51,000 152,514 25,000 3,774
El Salvador, University of Research and training in reproductive biology[\$301,750—1968, 1971]	42,000	101,450
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Mexico) Cooperative project for corn and wheat production [\$200,000—1970]		42,693
Science curriculum development, research, and teacher training National Council for Scientific and Technical Research [\$250,000—1965]		8,750
Torcuato Di Tella Institute Center for Research in Public Administration Center for Urban and Regional Planning	22,300 150,400	11,250
BRAZIL		
American School of Rio de Janeiro Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$163,000—1966]	(7,532)	
Bahia, Federal University of Research in reproductive biology and fertility control [\$410,000—1970] Training for secondary school language teachers [\$39,000—1970]	(1,312)	74,688 9,000
Brasilia, University of Development of library facilities and university press [\$388,500—1963] Graduate program in social anthropology	(1,992) 168,400	
Brazil, Government of Training for São Francisco River Basin Development [\$140,000—1960]		13,294
Carlos Chagas Foundation Research in support of Brazilian educational reform [\$225,000—1971]		150,000
Ceará, Federal University of Research and training in education	82,000	
Colorado, University of Evaluation of biology teaching materials adapted for Brazilian schools [\$24,300—1971]		10,000

project aimed at raising productivity, income, and employment levels of small landholders and members of cooperatives in the high sierra in the northern part of the country.

Agricultural economics, a field vital to improvement of agriculture, has long been a focus of Foundation assistance in Latin America. Thus, the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research in Argentina received funds this year for research awards for agricultural economists, and grants were made to the Argentine Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences, the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, and the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil for research and training.

Population. Latin America has the world's highest population growth rate, and recognition is growing throughout the region of its serious effect on all efforts to improve the quality of life. Opportunities for the Foundation to assist in research and training concerned with various aspects of the problem are increasing.

To meet the needs of Latin American scientists and physicians for assistance in the study of reproductive biology, the Foundation made grants to the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile and the University of El Salvador in Buenos Aires for teaching fellowships, research, awards, and equipment.

The social aspects of population growth were reflected in a series of actions covering education, communication, demography, sociology, and economics. A \$365,000 project was approved for fellowships for advanced study abroad for Brazilian demographers, sociologists, and economists, and for research awards to several social-science study centers. In Mexico, the Institute of Social Studies received \$200,000 for research on such subjects as "The Family and Social Change" and "The Married Couple in Mexico," and the College of Mexico received funds to help finance a major study, along with at least seven other Latin American research centers, of issues affecting population policy.

The Colombian Association of Family Welfare received funds to incorporate mate-

rials on family-planning goals and contraceptive devices in existing educational programs in rural areas. A grant was made to enable the Center for Social and Population Studies at the University of Costa Rica to establish a regional center for the training of personnel of family-planning programs throughout Latin America in the techniques of communications and public information.

The effective management of family-planning programs was the subject of two grants in the Caribbean area—to the Haitian Center for Research in the Social Sciences to study the impact of new government policy and recommend future procedures, and to the Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises, located in Nicaragua, for a study of the management of programs in Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

Development Planning and Management. In the past decade, Latin American planning capacity has increased substantially in terms of trained individuals and stable institutions. To reinforce this capacity, the Foundation granted \$252,000 to the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile to develop a master's program in economics for students from throughout Latin America. Brazil has a growing network of regional centers of research and training in economics, and the Foundation granted funds to help improve the capabilities of the Federal University of Ceará's center for training of economists in the Northeast.

In Peru, the National Planning Institute received funds for research and was assisted in providing fellowships for social scientists on the staff to complete graduate training abroad. The Central Reserve Bank was given a grant for an extension program in which university faculty and undergraduates take short courses in economics and fellows are sent abroad for graduate training.

Five countries stretched along the Andes Mountains are pursuing economic integra-

Sociologists Claudio Stern and Orlandina De Olivera are studying rural migrants to Mexico City. Their research is one of several studies undertaken by the College of Mexico, a graduate center of social research and training. Improvement of social science capacity is one of the Foundation's principal goals in Latin America.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Federal Technical School Celso Suckow da Fonseca Center for vocational-technical education [\$108,000—1970]		11,195
Graduate training and research in applied nutrition Paulista School of Medicine Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$97,500—1971]	90,500	40,550
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul Training for secondary and regional school teachers [\$90,000—1970]		42,548
Research and fellowships in education Foundation-managed project	230,000	2,624
Research and teaching in the sciences Brazilian Foundation for the Development of Science Teaching [\$227,000—1971] National Council for the Advanced Training of University- Level Personnel [\$820,500—1963]		74,217
	(20,894)	
Research and training in agriculture and economics Brazil, Government of [\$520,000—1967, 1969] Ceará, Federal University of [\$411,000—1969, 1970] Purdue University [\$260,000—1970] São Paulo, State of [\$138,000—1971] São Paulo, University of [\$106,000—1970] Vicosa, Federal University of [\$357,000—1970, 1971]	232,000	115,876 67,153 7,526 64,029 12,000 55,114
Research and training in reproductive biology and family planning Brasília, University of [\$70,000—1971] Foundation-managed project: fellowships for Brazilian demographers [\$300,000—1970] Juiz de Fora, Federal University of [\$100,000—1971] Society for Family Welfare [\$210,000—1970]	365,000	39,900 105,544 71,500 135,056
Research and training in the social sciences Brazilian Society for Instruction [\$440,000—1969, 1971] Getúlio Vargas Foundation Institute of Human Sciences Minas Gerais, Federal University of [[\$291,500—1971] Pernambuco, Federal University of [\$150,000—1971] Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of [\$208,000—1970, 1971] São Paulo, University of [\$521,750—1969, 1971]	395,000 (26,087) 162,000	289,000 (26,087)
		170,749 111,232 39,000 126,000 160,660
Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of Graduate training center in linguistics [\$149,000—1971] Teaching and research in social anthropology [\$305,000—1970]		88,802 103,788
CARIBBEAN		
Association for Development Advisory services, teaching, and research in Dominican agriculture [\$71,000—1971]		42,240
Catholic University of Mother and Teacher (Dominican Republic) Research in agricultural marketing [\$69,400—1964]		(6,357)
Haitian Center for Research in the Social Sciences Research on family planning in Haiti Research on urbanization in Port-au-Prince [\$50,000—1971]	70,000	50,000
Specialists in manpower development for Trinidad and Tobago Foundation-managed project [\$27,200—1971]		1,868
West Indies, University of the Institute of Social and Economic Research [\$350,000—1969, 1971] Linguistics and language teaching [\$125,000—1971] Management education [\$200,000—1968] Research on agricultural economics [\$150,000—1971]	(17,407)	122,268 98,554 2,272 56,250
CENTRAL AMERICA		
Pan American Health Organization Research on nutrition at Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama	217,000	
Research and training in family planning Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises Costa Rica, University of [\$190,000—1971]	65,000 147,280	56,250
Valley, University of the (Guatemala) Training and extension work in educational testing [\$60,000—1970]	58,000	30,000
CHILE		
Chile, Government of Equipment and fellowships for fruit production research Research and evaluation of nutrition planning	152,000 170,600	
Chile, University of Center of Biology of Reproduction [\$158,000—1969]		11,200



tion on the lines of a common market. Known informally as the Andean Pact, the countries—Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile—have embarked on a series of studies of the difficulties and benefits of integration, for which a Foundation grant of \$115,000 was given.

Education and Research. The thrust of the Foundation's assistance to education has shifted toward expanding Latin American capacity to carry out and apply educational research. Several private and governmental research institutions, part of a growing network throughout Latin America, received Foundation support in 1972 for staff development, research related to nationally defined economic and social needs, and communication and application of the research.

A Foundation-managed project was approved in Brazil, for example, for research by individual social scientists and educators, and for graduate training abroad of young Brazilian researchers. The funds also provide for experiments in curriculum development in science, mathematics, and languages; in the use of educational technology, and in preschool education.

In other fields of social research, the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile received funds for its Institute of Political Science, which is the country's major institution for training in the field. The College of Mexico was granted funds for fellowships, research, and planning of its new master's program in the social sciences, and for development of a doctoral program.

The Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) in Santiago, Chile, a regional research and training center founded in 1957, was granted \$300,000 this year to strengthen its graduate programs in sociology, social psychology, and political science. FLACSO has trained more Latin American social scientists than any other graduate-level center on the continent. More than one hundred of its graduates are teaching in universities in Latin America and another fifty work in government agencies, primarily in the planning field. Its current class of eighty-four comes from eighteen countries.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Development of graduate programs in economics [\$117,000—1966]		(7,467)
Development of Regional Colleges [\$770,000—1965]		(171,109)
Nutrition studies at the Center for Pediatric Research [\$208,000—1971]		131,500
Research in science, technology, and water resources	129,000	
Graduate fellowships for university administrators		
Foundation-managed project [\$65,000—1968]		(697)
Housing and community planning consultants		
Foundation-managed project [\$101,500—1970]		41
Institute of International Education		
Faculty exchanges between Universities of Chile and California	950,000	950,000
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences		
Fellowships for graduate studies in agriculture [\$75,000—1971]		30,000
Legal research and training		
Institute for Legal Teaching and Research	125,000	35,000
International Legal Center [\$430,000—1970]		80,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		
Research and training for Chile's national planning program [\$140,000—1970]		32,550
Minnesota, University of		
Advisory assistance for development of University of Concepción [\$251,000—1967]		23,141
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile		
Center for National Planning Studies [\$145,000—1971]		75,600
Development of Institute of Political Science	128,000	73,000
Development of physical and mathematical sciences [\$1,225,000—1962]	(801)	
Graduate training and research in education [\$109,000—1971]		51,000
Graduate training and research in economics	252,000	98,000
Research and training in agricultural economics [\$200,000—1970]	280,000	65,500
Research in reproductive biology	69,000	
State Technical University		
Master's-degree program in mathematics [\$105,000—1971]		64,000
Valparaiso, Catholic University of		
Business school development [\$350,000—1966]	(18,613)	
COLOMBIA		
Andes, University of the		
Graduate economics program [\$103,000—1968]		32,120
Association for the Reform of Legal Education		
Publications, research, and fellowships at the University of the Andes	15,000	
Colombia, National University of		
Economics teaching and research [\$280,000—1968]		3,182
Graduate program in sociology and mathematics [\$224,000—1969]	80,888	41,478
Colombia, Republic of		
Development and evaluation of educational television [\$123,000—1970]	100,000	53,874
Training and research in economic planning [\$240,000—1971]		15,000
Colombian Agricultural Institute		
Graduate training in statistics and computing	125,000	59,318
Research and training in agricultural development	100,000	55,798
Research and training in agricultural economics [\$256,000—1970]		38,000
Colombian Institute for Educational Credit and Technical Studies Abroad		
Research on secondary and higher education [\$150,000—1971]		65,800
Colombian Pedagogical Institute		
Research on education [\$186,000—1970]		56,000
Consultant in economics		
Foundation-managed project [\$34,000—1971]		24,007
Economic Research Development Corporation		
Training and research in economics [\$200,000—1971]		144,000
Foundation for Higher Education and Development		
Research on public policy issues [\$125,000—1971]		85,000
Human Ecology Research Station		
Pre-school education for deprived urban children	220,000	
Pontifical Catholic Javeriana University		
Basic sciences program and teacher education [\$483,200—1965]		(1,828)
Research and training in family planning		
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine [\$210,000—1970]	100,000	15,000
Colombian Association of Family Welfare	52,000	
Seminar for Colombian economists studying in U.S. universities		
Foundation-managed project	4,000	4,211

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Valley, University of the		
Division of Sciences and Faculty of Engineering [\$200,000—1967]		(196)
Modernization of science and education instruction [\$110,000—1970]		6,596
Research in preschool education of urban children [\$180,000—1970]		60,000
MEXICO		
Agricultural education, extension, and research		
Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes	100,000	50,000
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies	150,000	56,250
National School of Agriculture [\$272,000—1970, 1971]	150,000	168,336
Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock	220,000	
United Mexican States [\$750,000—1965]		28,000
California, University of (Berkeley)		
Internships for Mexican and Central American university administrators [\$136,000—1969]		785
Center for Educational Studies		
Research and training in educational policy [\$270,000—1969]		83,000
College of Mexico		
Research and teaching in the social sciences and humanities	230,000	
Social research relating to population policies	50,000	
Engineering education development		
Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies [\$135,000—1971]	150,000	130,000
National Association of Faculties and Schools of Engineering [\$75,000—1970]		20,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico	165,000	130,000
Institute of International Education		
Agribusiness research in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean [\$100,000—1970]		3,500
Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching		
Training institutes, symposia, research, and publications [\$100,000—1970]		16,500
National Academy of Medicine		
Research on effects of air pollution in Mexico City	30,000	30,000
Research and training in reproductive biology, demography, and family planning		
Foundation for Population Studies [\$100,000—1970]		12,500
Hospital of Nutritional Diseases [\$282,000—1971]		43,000
Mexican Institute of Social Studies	200,000	50,000
National Autonomous University of Mexico [\$100,000—1971]		50,000
PARAGUAY		
Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies		
Research, teaching, and publications [\$70,000—1971]		20,000
PERU		
Agrarian University		
Agricultural economics and rural sociology [\$200,000—1970]		63,366
Strengthening of Faculty of Sciences [\$618,000—1966]		57,000
Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University		
Teaching and research in basic sciences [\$90,000—1971]		38,000
Center of Studies in Population and Development		
Advanced training abroad and research [\$88,000—1971]		32,271
Central Reserve Bank of Peru		
Extension program in economics for universities [\$53,200—1970]	26,000	35,918
Consultants for reorganization and reform of tax administration		
Foundation-managed project [\$25,000—1970]		690
Foundation for National Development		
Research and training for the Cajamarca Agricultural Development Project	70,000	
Institute of Peruvian Studies		
Research, training, and publications in the social sciences	162,000	32,250
Junta of the Agreement of Cartagena		
Research on Andean economic integration	115,000	
National Engineering University		
Interuniversity training and research in the basic sciences [\$45,000—1971]		20,000
National Planning Institute		
Survey of the economics profession [\$54,500—1971]	177,500	22,500
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru		
Completion of five-year development plan	15,000	
Interuniversity training and research in the sciences [\$52,000—1971]		22,000
Master's-degree program in sociology [\$218,500—1971]		30,047

The Institute of Peruvian Studies in Lima received funds for social-science research and advanced training on the country's development problems. Similarly, the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning, an arm of the Brazilian Society for Instruction, received \$395,000 for studies in demography, political and economic analysis, and sociology. With earlier Foundation support, it has made studies of the labor force and employment, population and demography, the sociology of religion, and social behavior.

The study of nutrition as a factor in individual development is attracting increasing attention in the region. The Human Ecology Research Station Foundation in Colombia received funds for continued support to a program through which deprived urban children are given special preschool training and balanced diets in an experiment to determine the effect on their intellectual and social development.

Related research and training grants were given to the Pan American Health Organization, which through its Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama has concentrated on the biomedical aspects of nutrition and now is developing a social-science unit; the National Health Service of Chile, which is undertaking a national nutrition survey and conducting related economic, sociological, and biomedical studies; and the Paulista School of Medicine in São Paulo, Brazil, which is conducting a study of malnutrition among preschool children.

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa

Agriculture. Final capital grants from the Foundation this year to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria, bringing the total since 1965 to nearly \$17 million, enabled the institute to complete construction of its basic research and training facilities. Subsequent grants to the institute will be for its general operating costs.

IITA is a major international center of agricultural research whose scientists concentrate on improving the quality and quantity of tropical food crops through research

on farming systems, cereals, grain legumes, and roots, tubers, and vegetables.

In order to help IITA coordinate its research with other institutions, a grant was made to enable the center to supplement its regular program of seminars, conferences, and individual study grants with short-term visits by African agriculturists, one-year residencies for African scientists, and training for up to ninety junior scientists.

IITA also has helped the University of Ibadan develop a master's degree in agriculture. The university was granted \$102,000 for graduate training in the United States for faculty members to strengthen their ability to teach the new courses.

Makerere University in Uganda received funds to help it develop a master's program in agricultural economics for eastern and southern Africa. A further effort at helping officials in East Africa apply the findings of agricultural research was assisted under a Foundation-managed project that provides study awards for scientists to visit IITA and other research centers. It also provides for seminars and exchanges among agricultural scientists working in the region.

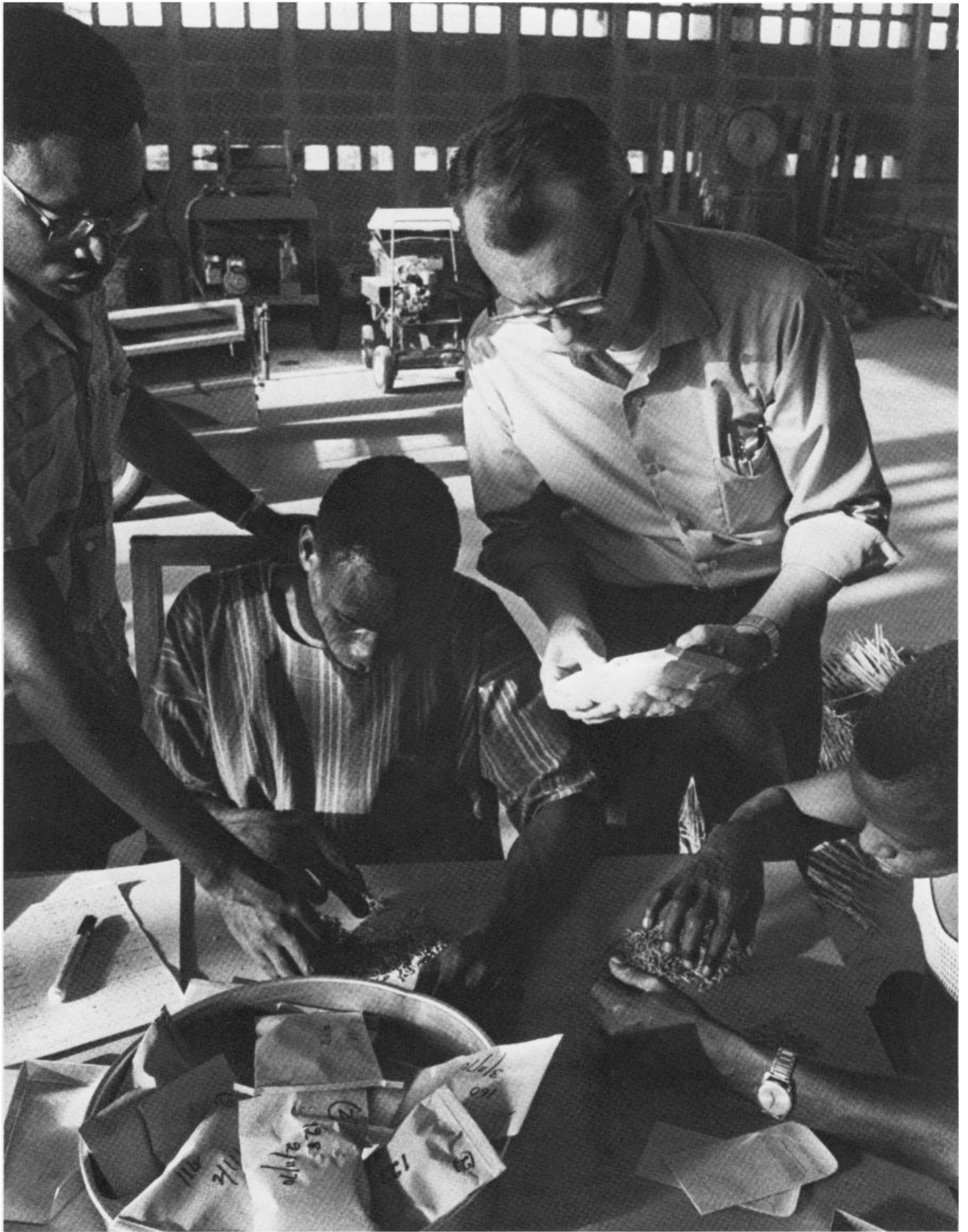
Regional Activities. In addition to IITA, several other regional organizations received Foundation support.

The Foundation gave \$170,500 to the International Legal Center for research and training on law in Africa. The center enables African lawyers and law professors to visit the United States, and American lawyers to serve on the faculties of universities in Zambia and Uganda.

Two regional projects in linguistics were assisted. The West African Linguistics Society received funds for regional conferences; basic research, including an inventory of the several hundred unrecorded languages of West Africa and development of practical grammars for the major languages; and publication of the *Journal of West African Languages*. Support went to the Language Association of East Africa for a conference

Scientists at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria are trying to increase the quantity and quality of food production in the tropics through research on farming systems and crop improvement. Here, experimental varieties of rice, one of the principal crops under study, are sorted and weighed.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Modernization of law faculty [\$242,500—1968] Training and research in economics	155,000	18,552
Research and training in basic sciences Foundation-managed project: consultants and fellowships [\$43,000—1971]		13,434
San Antonio Abad, National University of Training and research in social anthropology [\$51,200—1971]		22,000
San Marcos, National University of Establishment of language-teaching service [\$82,000—1971]		48,374
Training and research in educational planning and development Higher School of Public Administration [\$65,000—1971] National Council of the Peruvian University [\$65,000—1971] Peru, Republic of [\$163,000—1971]		57,000 45,000 77,023
VENEZUELA		
Concepción Palacios Maternity Hospital Training in family planning for medical and paramedical personnel [\$51,000—1969]		12,000
Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration Business and public administration program [\$320,000—1970]		85,528
Venezuela, Republic of Educational research and development [\$410,000—1969]	190,000	215,085
Venezuelan Association for Family and Sexual Orientation Research and training in family life education [\$100,000—1971]		70,000
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES		
Cuban and Caribbean studies Foundation-managed project [\$125,000—1968] Illinois, University of Yale University [\$300,000—1971]	90,000	20,250 60,000 89,684
Fellowships and research awards American Council of Learned Societies [\$1,227,000—1971] Social Science Research Council	105,431 1,121,569	442,931
Graduate teaching and research fellowships Foundation-managed project [\$1,292,000—1968, 1969]		60,396
Harvard University Research and training in educational development [\$220,000—1971]		96,650
Institute of International Education Graduate fellowships Latin American Studies Association [\$100,000—1967]	1,130,000 105,000	425,000 15,000
National Academy of Sciences Symposia on biological research in Latin America [\$96,000—1969]		32,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs Research and training in Latin America [\$70,000—1969]		28,000
Studies of Latin America California, University of (Berkeley) [\$65,000—1968] Michigan, University of [\$550,000—1971] Vanderbilt University [\$375,000—1967] Wisconsin, University of [\$300,000—1969]	60,000	(1,583) 250,000 44,348 131,409
	13,797,248	13,030,720
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA		
Advisor on industrial management Foundation-managed project [\$45,000—1967]	(10,032)	
Field office operations Foundation-managed project	954,264	954,264
SUB-SAHARA AFRICA		
African-American Institute Studies of U.S.-African relations by Africa Policy Information Center	22,000	11,000
African Social Studies Programme (Kenya) Development of African social studies curriculum [\$115,000—1971]		43,125
American Council on Education Studies and conferences on education in Africa	150,000	50,000
Association of African Universities (Accra) Creation of research center in African higher education	65,000	30,750
California, University of (Berkeley) Research and publications on Southern Africa	67,500	36,475
California, University of (Los Angeles) Campaign to increase circulation of <i>African Arts</i>	25,000	



to determine how best to use the results of the five-year Foundation-supported Survey of Language Use and Language Teaching in East Africa.

Development Planning and Management.

The Foundation has supplied a number of specialists and consultants advising African nations on their administrative and planning needs since 1961. Under several new Foundation-managed projects providing about twenty consultants for East, West, and Central Africa, the emphasis is shifting to the training of Africans. Fewer consultants are provided for, and more will serve on a short-term basis than in the past.

A Foundation-managed project of \$400,000 will enable West African officials to study abroad in economics, business administration, public administration, agriculture, and education.

Education. Support continued for Nigeria's nationwide network of vocational education centers. The Vocational Improvement Centre program began in 1964 when the Foundation helped establish a training center at Kaduna to serve the impoverished northern region. The program is unique in that it provides free evening classes to day workers so they will not have to lose pay. The classes are on two levels: basic instruction in reading, writing, and elementary bookkeeping; and such practical subjects as auto mechanics, carpentry, masonry, and welding. Courses last ten months, four nights a week. More than 2,000 craftsmen have completed training.

The centers spread quickly, and they are now in ten of the twelve states. A Foundation-managed project this year helped set up two centers in the tenth state, East Central Nigeria, which was most seriously affected by the 1967-70 civil war. The success of the program is attributed to its highly localized nature. Subjects are selected and taught consistent with local needs, and instructors are recruited locally to ensure that they are familiar with the requirements and language of the area's students.

The Foundation funded several programs to increase knowledge of Africa among

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Institute of Community Studies (London) Feasibility study of extension colleges in Africa	25,000	25,000
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Nigeria) Construction of laboratories and other facilities General operating support Research and training in agriculture production	3,021,000 467,000 100,000	2,345,500 467,000 45,000
International Press Institute (Zurich) Training of African journalists [\$84,000—1971]		53,000
Michigan, University of Strengthening center for research on economic development [\$204,000—1971]		99,360
Pan-African Institute for Development Training of West African rural development officers, planners, and instructors [\$118,000—1971]		108,000
Research, training, and conferences on Africa Africa Publications Trust (London) [\$67,000—1971] African-American Institute [\$500,000—1967] African Studies Association [\$278,500—1968, 1971] Association of African Universities California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$257,687—1971] Center for Socio-Political Research and Information (Brussels) [\$19,000—1971] Columbia University [\$385,000—1970, 1971] International African Institute [\$120,000—1970] Johns Hopkins University [\$106,600—1971] Northwestern University [\$176,000—1971] Phelps-Stokes Fund Regional public administration seminars: Foundation-managed project [\$85,480—1970, 1971] Social Science Research Council [\$697,000—1969] Wisconsin, University of [\$67,512—1971]	34,615 227,335 186,000 349,000 128,170	23,000 50,000 69,702 34,615 117,500 19,000 182,915 50,525 46,494 53,110 75,000 63,689 520,666 67,512
Training and Research in Law Institute of International Education [\$991,000—1965] International Legal Center	170,500	(6,014) 90,500
Training workshops for East and West Africans Foundation-managed project [\$300,000—1964]	(64,039)	(1,084)
Trust for the Development of Education Overseas Advisory assistance to developing African universities [\$60,000—1968]		15,000
BOTSWANA		
Advisors on development planning Ariel Foundation (London) [\$32,000—1971]		12,000
Consultants in economic planning and public administration, travel and study, and conferences Foundation-managed project [\$400,000—1970]		93,362
EAST AFRICA		
Agricultural training and research Foundation-managed project: consultants	120,000	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences Emergency support for International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (Kenya) [\$25,000—1971]		25,000
Dar es Salaam, University of Faculty research and development	325,000	52,750
East Africa, University of Postgraduate economics research and training [\$166,000—1969]		57,423
East African Academy Social science research information center [\$140,000—1967]		19,130
Language Association of Eastern Africa Foundation-managed project: language conference	17,000	15,884
Makerere University Master's-degree program in agricultural economics	183,000	30,610
Population research and training Foundation-managed project [\$73,500—1971]	100,000	58,180
Sociolinguistic survey in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia Foundation-managed project [\$180,500—1971]		6,805
Specialists and consultants on public administration, business and industrial development, educational planning and development, economic planning, and assistance to East African Community Foundation-managed project [\$1,044,000—1971]	1,014,000	1,039,456
Tanzania National Parks Ecological research on wildlife [\$268,000—1965]	100,000	45,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ETHIOPIA		
Educational planning and development		
Foundation-managed project: consultants	4,429	214
Haile Selassie I University		
Academic and administrative development	473,500	265,362
Development of law faculty [\$175,000—1971]		29,677
GHANA		
Ghana, Government of		
Consultants on government reform, civil training, and assistance to new staff college [\$204,000—1970]		38,305
Establishment of a productivity center [\$302,109—1963]	17,110	(1,779)
Ghana, University of		
Assistance to Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research [\$175,000—1969]	160,000	135,000
Research on local government and administration	21,880	6,000
Salaries for American expatriate faculty	25,000	
Staff development and faculty housing [\$300,000—1967]		2,400
Harvard University		
Technical assistance for economic development planning [\$654,200—1970]	122,500	162,100
GUINEA		
Guinea, Government of		
National Institute of Research and Documentation [\$37,000—1961]		329
LIBERIA		
Associated Colleges of the Midwest		
Strengthening of Cuttington College [\$279,000—1966]		59,000
Cuttington College		
Scholarship loan-work plan [\$220,000—1967]		45,000
NIGERIA		
Ahmadu Bello University		
Expansion of Nigerian staff [\$426,000—1968, 1971]		138,012
Strengthening Institute of Agricultural Research and Center for Islamic Studies [\$230,000—1964, 1969]		129,900
Council of Legal Education		
Advanced training for Nigerian lawyers [\$216,500—1965]		75,600
East Central State, Government of		
Institute of Administration	95,076	34,563
Rural Development program	345,800	267,260
East Central State		
Foundation-managed project to establish vocational improvement centers [\$84,000—1970]	36,000	76,000
Eastern Nigeria Library Board		
Advanced training for government libraries [\$26,000—1964]	(16,660)	
Eastern Region, Government of		
Establishment of pilot project in rural development [\$701,000—1965]	(346,725)	
Expansion of Institute of Administration [\$470,000—1964]	(95,076)	
Fellowships for curriculum specialists		
Foundation-managed project [\$50,000—1971]		(18)
Franklin Book Programs		
Establishment of publishing organization [\$365,000—1964]	(20,267)	
Ibadan, University of		
Conference on international economics	29,250	29,250
Family-planning training for nurses and doctors	62,000	
Graduate training for Faculty of Agriculture [\$105,000—1971]	102,000	164,000
Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research [\$200,000—1971]		96,000
Training for government librarians	16,660	
Ife, University of		
Postgraduate course in development planning [\$72,000—1971]		54,000
Research and training in teaching of Yoruba and English [\$120,000—1970]		46,057
Staff development [\$250,000—1969]		93,550
Kaduna Polytechnic		
Teaching internships and training fellowships [\$67,000—1970]		5,756
Lagos, University of		
Comparative Education Center [\$284,000—1969]		156,564
Establishment of family planning program [\$50,000—1969]	(3,137)	
Research on Repatriation [\$31,000—1969]		(171)
Staff development [\$340,000—1968]		33,110

Americans. A Foundation-managed project provides fellowships for black Americans to conduct research in both Africa and the Middle East, and the Social Science Research Council was assisted in continuing its program that provides field research for doctoral candidates, which has been supported by the Foundation for more than a decade.

Funds also were given to the Phelps-Stokes Fund for its seminars and exchanges to promote contacts in this country and in Africa between the black American community and African leaders.

Middle East and North Africa

Agriculture. Since nearly 80 per cent of the population of the Middle East and North Africa depends on the soil for its livelihood, the Foundation's efforts focus heavily on agriculture and rural development.

Most of the work in food production is carried out under the Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program (ALAD) and through the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico, both of which continued this year to provide research and consulting services under earlier grants. In Tunisia, for example, local scientists and colleagues from CIMMYT, aided by Foundation funds, have successfully adapted new varieties of Mexican wheat to the local soil and climatic conditions, and are extending their findings into Algeria. Scientists from ALAD, which is located in Lebanon, have bred varieties of the semi-dwarf Mexican wheats and are distributing them throughout the region and southern Europe. The sixteen specialists in the ALAD program also are working to develop new varieties of maize, sorghum, and millet.

As part of the process of disseminating the findings of the scientists, a Foundation-managed project this year provided for audiovisual materials (primarily slides and accompanying commentaries) to train agricultural officials and farmers in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

While the ALAD and CIMMYT programs are designed to affect the long-range agricultural productivity of the region, a Foundation-managed project deals with the

more immediate problem of a disease that is destroying date-palm trees, one of Algeria's major sources of food, fuel, and building materials. Funds will provide for a research workshop, visits by Algerian scientists to research institutes in the United States, and publications.

Education and Research. Among the major concerns of the Foundation in this region has been the teaching of science, mathematics, and English.

In Turkey, since a major effort of curriculum reform began twelve years ago, the Foundation has provided a series of grants totaling \$5.7 million to set up a special science high school, adapt Western texts and techniques in physics, chemistry, biology, and mathematics, and disseminate the methods and materials to every secondary school in the country.

Grants in 1972 to the Scientific and Technical Research Council and one to the Middle East Technical University will help phase out the Foundation's part in the Turkish program. The Science Education Development Commission received funds to continue to spread the new curricula and teaching methodologies throughout the country; the commission has been overseeing the reform project since its creation in 1967. Funds were also provided for post-doctoral fellowships for young scientists. Under a grant to the university, funds will be used to complement the secondary-school program by strengthening, through faculty research and training, graduate programs in mathematics and the physical sciences.

The Foundation will close its office in Turkey during the coming year, but it will continue its program interests on a modest scale.

The Science and Mathematics Education Center at the American University of Beirut develops instructional materials, trains teachers, and conducts research on science and mathematics teaching in the Arab world. The Foundation helped establish the center three years ago, and a grant this year of \$198,000 will help it assist an in-service teacher training program in Jordan. The Ministry of Education of Jordan received

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Library development Foundation-managed project for establishment of national library [\$50,000—1967]		2,201
Nigeria, Government of Advisory and research assistance to manpower program [\$122,000—1966]		38,400
Construction of education wing at national museum (Lagos)	100,000	
Consultants to planning unit [\$375,000—1969]		157,260
Replacement of textbooks and teaching equipment for war-damaged University of Nigeria [\$280,000—1970]		5,929
Technical education [\$800,000—1968]		432
Nigeria, University of Development of Faculty of Education [\$380,000—1964]		10,000
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs Development of International Affairs program [\$173,000—1965]		9,112
Nigerian Institute of Management Development of management training programs [\$205,000—1971]		80,955
Northern Nigeria, Government of Establishment of a credit institution [\$380,000—1965]		12,423
Vocational education centers [\$56,000—1969]		5,200
Specialists and consultants on English-teaching Foundation-managed project [\$75,000—1966]		859
Western Nigeria, Government of Vocational curricula at Aiyetoro High School [\$385,000—1968]		4,758
SENEGAL		
Dakar, University of Preparation of West African atlas [\$140,000—1965]		6,127
SOUTH AFRICA		
Natal, University of Conference on legal aid in South Africa	32,000	
South African Institute of Race Relations Education and publication activities [\$270,000—1969, 1971]		85,000
Union Artists Multiracial theater training project [\$25,000—1971]		25,000
United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program General support	100,000	
WEST AFRICA		
Agricultural research Foundation-managed project: exchanges, consultants, and conferences [\$100,000—1970]		(10,970)
Consultants on public administration, management training, economic planning, education, public service training, urban development, language teaching, agriculture, population, and business administration in Nigeria and Ghana Foundation-managed project [\$1,521,000—1970, 1971]	527,984	1,060,175
Exchanges of scientists and technicians from agricultural and scientific research centers Foundation-managed project [\$80,000—1965]	(1,293)	
National integration Foundation-managed project for research and pilot programs [\$50,000—1971]		22,149
Regional fellowships in development planning and management, agriculture, and education Foundation-managed project	400,000	223,239
West African Examinations Council Staff training in educational testing [\$392,000—1967]		13,659
West African Linguistic Society (Nigeria) General support [\$140,000—1966]	75,000	33,000
ZAIRE (CONGO)		
Consultants on economic planning Foundation-managed project [\$207,000—1963]		(1,502)
Law and public administration training for civil servants Foundation-managed project	188,700	167,923
Montreal, University of Seminar for Congolese economists [\$45,120—1971]		37,510
National School of Law and Administration Civil service and magistrate training [\$387,500—1965]		196

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
ZAMBIA		
Zambia, Republic of		
English language laboratory [\$12,600—1969]	(160)	
Zambia, University of		
Teaching materials and American staff assistance [\$300,000—1966]		19,948
NORTH AFRICA		
Audio-visual aids for wheat production program		
Foundation-managed project	34,000	210
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center		
Technical assistance for expanded wheat production in Tunisia and Algeria [\$233,700—1971]	956,000	646,256
Population Council		
Advisory assistance, research, and training in family planning [\$355,500—1970]		90,000
ALGERIA		
Algiers, University of		
Strengthening library [\$132,500—1964]		405
Research on date-palm disease		
Foundation-managed project: training and consultants	35,000	912
MOROCCO		
Moroccan Association of Young Businessmen		
Seminars on modern business practices [\$70,000—1970]	240,000	22,000
Morocco, Kingdom of		
Moroccan School of Administration [\$206,000—1967]		30,000
TUNISIA		
English language textbook development for secondary schools		
Foundation-managed project: consultant	121,000	
National School of Administration		
Training and research in public administration [\$275,000—1969]		86,056
Tunis, University of		
Center of Economic and Social Research [\$198,000—1969]		22,500
Tunisia, Republic of		
Agricultural training [\$250,000—1969]		254
English-language textbook development [\$35,000—1969]		4,415
Manpower personnel training [\$148,000—1969]		3,370
MIDDLE EAST		
Agricultural research on arid lands		
Foundation-managed project: research and consultants	68,000	11,180
American Friends of the Middle East		
General support	156,200	156,200
Ariel Foundation		
Conference on Arab-Western relations [\$22,200—1971]		18,876
Association for International Communication Seminars		
Communications conference	53,600	53,600
Consultants in the Middle East and North Africa on agriculture, education, public administration, economic planning, population, and business management		
Foundation-managed projects [\$1,979,100—1970, 1971]		1,346,181
Research and training on the Middle East		
Princeton University [\$225,000—1971]		148,000
Research awards to social scientists: Foundation-managed project [\$350,000—1971]		95,089
Social Science Research Council	326,600	81,600
Wisconsin, University of		
Consultants in science education [\$57,000—1966]		4,240
Training in university management [\$163,000—1970]		81,500
EGYPT		
American University in Cairo		
Compilation of Egyptian Arabic dictionary	78,800	
English-language teaching program [\$258,000—1970]		129,000
Population research [\$236,000—1968]		75,173
Training in administration and business management [\$385,900—1971]		107,400
Workshop on Middle East resettlement projects [\$40,000—1970]		20,000
Cairo University		
Library modernization	110,000	

funds to help improve the competence in science and mathematics of 6,500 elementary- and secondary-school teachers through seminars, summer sessions, and on-the-job supervision; technical assistance for this program comes from the science and mathematics center.

Traditionally, Foundation assistance for language development in the Middle East and North Africa has been for the teaching of English. Grants this year, for example, will help Tunisia to prepare English-language textbooks for secondary schools, Bosphorus University in Turkey to develop a preparatory course in English for entering students, and Lebanese University to provide English training for members of the science faculty. In addition, the Foundation assisted the development of the Arabic language through a grant to the English Language Institute of the American University in Cairo to develop an Egyptian Arabic dictionary. The institute is considered a promising vehicle for providing services in languages and linguistics on a regional basis.

Since 1953, through the Israel Foundations Trustees, the Ford Foundation has granted \$4.6 million for applied research in Israel in the natural sciences, agriculture, medicine, and technology. Developments resulting from studies under the program include new export crops and an efficient turbine engine that utilizes solar energy. Now, with government and other national institutions providing such support, the Israeli group is turning its attention to social issues. With the help of a Foundation grant of \$500,000 this year, it will encourage the study of such subjects as social pluralism, educational problems, and urbanization and environmental issues.

Development Planning and Management. The Moroccan Association of Young Businessmen has been working since 1948 to improve the managerial capabilities of those who run the country's private and public enterprises. Since the group created an Institute of Executive Management Training three years ago, it has given more than forty seminars of up to six days each to 660 participants from 260 companies and govern-

ment agencies. A grant of \$240,000 was made this year to help the institute develop longer courses and train its staff to teach them.

The Turkish Management Association received general support for its Management Development Center, which concerns itself not only with training individual business executives but with research on the role the private sector should play in national development.

With Foundation assistance, an eight-week seminar in Egypt provided planners and managers from government, universities, and public-sector enterprises with the latest techniques and theories of operations research.

Population. The Foundation's commitment to population activities in the Middle East and North Africa has been limited because the priority given the subject in the development plans of the region's governments differs from country to country.

The American University of Beirut is creating a regional resource center for population studies, concentrating on Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. The Foundation provided funds to help the university consolidate existing courses and create new ones to form the nucleus of the center.

One country that has made a major commitment to work in the population field is Egypt, where this year the Family Planning Association received a grant of \$50,000 for two pilot projects aimed at better management of family-planning programs. In Cairo, the association will work to improve clinical services and expand its education program. The program in Alexandria is aimed at midwives, who deliver more than half the babies in the city and often have a social influence in the community that extends far beyond their role during delivery.

EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Dramatic or subtle shifts in the economic and political currents of international affairs, such as broader contacts between Eastern and Western Europe in world markets and

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
California, University of		
Support of Center for Arabic Study Abroad (Cairo) [\$9,800—1971]		9,800
Egypt, Arab Republic of		
Establishment of National Computer Center [\$100,000—1970]		95,658
Institute of Land Reclamation, University of Alexandria [\$198,000—1966, 1971]		32,308
Institute of Languages, Al-Azhar University [\$210,000—1971]		87,600
Institute of Planning [\$338,000—1961]		(324)
Research and training in reproductive biology [\$136,000—1970, 1971]		90,500
Training and research in family planning [\$151,000—1968]		51,000
Family Planning Association		
Consultants and equipment for improving community services	50,000	
Seminar on operations research		
Foundation-managed project	68,400	75,824
Wisconsin, University of		
Establish Center for Research and Development in Science Education at Ain Shams University	39,000	
ISRAEL		
Israel Foundations Trustees		
Social science research	500,000	150,000
JORDAN		
Bir Zeit College		
Instructional materials and science-teacher training [\$58,000—1968]	17,560	50,000
Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of		
In-service teacher training	172,000	70,710
Institute of Public Administration [\$60,000—1970]		27,850
Junior College Development [\$310,000—1965]	(99)	
Jordan, University of		
Development of library facilities [\$97,000—1967]		23,134
Faculty of Economics and Commerce [\$200,000—1969]		42,000
LEBANON		
American University of Beirut		
Population studies	80,000	30,000
Science education center [\$167,000—1969]	198,000	50,500
Summer program in economic development and governmental budgeting [\$40,000—1966]	(3,584)	
Lebanese Management Association		
Training for business and industrial officials [\$35,000—1971]		35,000
Lebanese University		
English-language training for faculty	56,600	37,000
Law and political science programs [\$244,000—1969]		30,000
Lebanon, Republic of		
Environmental research program	150,000	
Facilities at Arid Lands Agricultural Development project headquarters [\$220,000—1968]		8,495
Regional training center in foreign affairs [\$200,000—1966]		21,882
Science and mathematics programs [\$129,000—1971]		39,800
Training and technical assistance in tax administration [\$128,300—1971]		51,831
Research on Lebanon's political and social system		
Foundation-managed project	61,800	27,886
St. Joseph University		
Legal research on Lebanese municipalities	22,300	
SYRIA		
Aleppo, University of		
Development of agriculture and science faculties [\$450,000—1966]		75,000
TURKEY		
Bosporus University		
Establishment of English-language program	64,000	37,235
Consultant in Social Sciences		
Foundation-managed project [\$110,000—1966]	2,000	2,354
Development of management in business and industry		
Economic Development Foundation of Turkey [\$211,000—1966]		23,000
Management Education Foundation [\$200,000—1970]		44,800
Turkish Management Association [\$100,000—1968]	150,000	130,000
Economic and Social Studies Conference Board		
Conferences of Turkish leaders on national issues [\$180,000—1971]		60,000
Hacettepe Science Center Foundation		
Training and research in population and demography [\$307,000—1970]		170,000
Undergraduate science program [\$223,000—1967]		32,000

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Institute of Geography Research and instruction in cultural geography	100,000	
Middle East Technical University Biology teaching and research [\$301,000—1967] Department of Social Sciences [\$205,500—1968, 1971] Establishment of Computer Center [\$270,000—1969] Graduate mathematics and science programs	220,000	101,200 69,400 177,536
Newton College of the Sacred Heart Science education program	32,900	
Scientific and Technical Research Council Ankara University physics curriculum Graduate training in basic sciences [\$250,000—1964] Postdoctoral fellowships and research support with basic sciences Science Education Development Commission [\$150,000—1968]	18,000 230,000 200,000	18,000 7,468 257,537
Turkish Education Foundation Educational research and scholarship administration [\$78,000—1971]		2,246
Turkish Social Science Association Surveys and conferences on social science education [\$79,000—1971]		25,000
	14,836,961	16,951,875
EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS		
Field office operations Foundation-managed project	19,293	19,293
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD PROBLEMS		
American Academy of Arts and Sciences Studies and meetings on arms control [\$114,500—1970] Studies and meetings on science and world affairs [\$175,000—1969] Studies and conferences on problems of ethnicity	25,000	64,500 20,000 25,000
Broadcast Institute of North America Conferences and studies on broadcasting and telecommunications [\$260,000—1968, 1971]		100,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Study of role of Secretary-General of the United Nations in crisis management	20,000	20,000
Columbia University Fellowships for foreign journalists [\$418,000—1964]		17,335
Community Funds Host Fund for the United Nations [\$120,000—1969]		50,000
Foreign Policy Association Seminars and publications to improve international understanding	100,000	100,000
Institute for Intercultural Studies Conference on personal freedom in era of social engineering	7,600	
International Association for Cultural Freedom Seminars, publications, and conferences to improve international understanding Support for the journal <i>Encounter</i>	600,000 50,000	600,000 27,500
International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna) International scientific exchanges [\$150,000—1970]		40,000
International law and legal problems American Society of International Law [\$376,500—1970] British Institute of International and Comparative Law [\$125,000—1970] The Hague Academy of International Law [\$132,000—1970] International Legal Center [\$2,280,000—1968] Leyden, University of (The Netherlands) [\$62,500—1969] London, University of [\$80,000—1971] McGill University	100,000 140,000	117,700 21,190 41,000 711,540 12,500 16,000 50,000
International Studies Association Research, publications, and interdisciplinary cooperation [\$132,000—1969]		44,000
International studies, fellowships, and publications Carnegie Endowment for International Peace [\$60,000—1970] Council on Foreign Relations [\$481,000—1969, 1970]		20,000 74,600
League of Red Cross Societies (Geneva) Study of the future of the Red Cross in the world community	125,000	62,500
Michigan, University of Research on comparative economic growth and stability in Europe and Asia [\$100,000—1971]		20,000
Race relations studies Denver, University of [\$150,000—1969] Institute of Race Relations (London) [\$350,000—1969]	100,000	17,685 100,000

international monetary affairs, strongly affect Foundation activities that are concerned with European affairs and world problems.

Policy Research. As many countries have struggled with mounting inflation and severe monetary crises, several Foundation grants were directed toward helping improve the understanding of issues of international economics.

Two leading United States research organizations were given assistance in 1972 for studies of worldwide economic policies. The National Bureau of Economic Research will study the effects that American direct investments in manufacturing abroad have on trade policies and capital formation. The National Planning Association received funds for research on the implications for American foreign policy of the economic “tripolarization” among industrialized non-Communist nations into regionally oriented European, North American, and Japanese blocs.

Several discussions of issues in international economics were assisted. The European Community Institute for University Studies, for example, received funds for meetings on economic relations between developing countries and Europe, Japan, and the United States. The Brookings Institution was given a grant to hold a series of international conferences on world trade policy.

For several years the countries of North America and Western Europe have been reassessing the status of the alliance born out of World War II. Funds were given to the Brookings Institution this year for a study of the prospects and future choices in political, security, economic, and social relations in the Atlantic community.

The Foundation’s long-standing concern with issues of arms control and disarmament was reflected this year in two grants. The National Bureau of Economic Research received funds for a study for the United Nations on the implications for economic growth of partial disarmament by both the developed and less-developed countries. A grant was made to the International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts,

located in Rome, for its international courses on arms control.

Canada. The Foundation granted \$225,000 to Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia to help establish a pilot program designed to promote university and government cooperation in examining major problems facing the province. Nova Scotia is considered a "slow growth" region, and the government is trying to develop policies that will make the most of its limited resources while it tries to attract new industries. The program will study such issues as land-use planning, environmental goals and industrial development, prospects for tourism, and the future of ocean-based industries.

Studies and Exchanges. Studies of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were supported under grants to the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies for conferences, seminars, studies, and publications, and to the American Council of Learned Societies for the post-doctoral research awards in Soviet studies that it administers with the Social Science Research Council and for fellowships in Soviet and East European studies administered by its International Research and Exchanges Board.

Continuing support of work on Soviet and East European political, social, and economic developments by groups of scholars from several disciplines, seven grants were made this year—to the University of Toronto for its Centre for Russian and East European Studies, and six other universities (Columbia, Duke, Michigan, Yale, Brown, and the University of Glasgow) for studies on East European peasantry, Slavic languages, Soviet and East European agricultural systems, national leadership in Eastern and Western Europe, and the effect of industrialization on mass attitudes in Eastern Europe.

For several years the Foundation has supported research on problems common to industrialized countries, the importance of which was recognized this year when twelve countries, led by the United States and Russia, independently established the International Institute of Applied Systems

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
London, University of	33,275	33,275
Minority Rights Group (London) [\$72,000—1969]	75,000	24,500
Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia)		
Research on Canadian problems	225,000	
Research, training, and conferences on marine policy and ocean management		
California, University of (San Diego) [\$226,000—1970]		31,345
Malta, Royal University of	36,000	36,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution [\$75,000—1971]		63,250
Research and seminars on international security issues		
California Institute of Technology [\$285,000—1970]		95,000
Chicago, University of [\$264,000—1970]		85,900
Harvard University [\$150,000—1971]		70,500
Institute for the Study of Conflict (London)	20,000	6,667
Institute for Strategic Studies (London) [\$525,000—1971]		105,000
International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts (Rome)	26,500	14,000
Research on foreign policy, trade, and international issues		
Brookings Institution [\$600,000—1970]	62,500	237,100
Canadian Institute of International Affairs [\$165,000—1968]		25,000
Committee for Economic Development [\$260,000—1969]		45,407
Future of the International Economic Order: Foundation-managed project	100,000	233
Institute of International Affairs (Rome) [\$250,000—1969]		21,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$345,000—1967]		37,572
National Bureau of Economic Research	70,000	20,000
National Planning Association	10,000	
New York University	30,000	15,000
Resources for the Future	100,000	16,667
Trade Policy Research Centre (London)	18,000	18,000
United Nations Association [\$300,000—1971]		100,000
Yale University	20,000	20,000
World Council of Churches		
Joint Exploratory Committee on society, development, and peace [\$140,250—1971]		35,063
EUROPEAN AND ATLANTIC RELATIONS		
American Council on Germany		
Conference on German-American relations [\$15,000—1971]		15,000
Cambridge University		
Study of implications of immigration to Britain	34,000	
Fellowships for young Europeans on problems common to advanced industrial societies		
Foundation-managed project	220,000	
German Association for Foreign Affairs		
Study of the international effect of foreign workers in Germany	55,000	27,500
Johns Hopkins University		
Exchange of French deputies and U.S. congressmen	2,000	2,000
Michigan, University of		
Study of crisis and change in Italian electoral politics	25,000	25,000
Research, conferences, and education in Atlantic cooperation and European integration		
Atlantic Institute [\$800,000—1969]		152,500
Brookings Institution	107,500	107,500
City University of New York Research Foundation	14,000	14,000
European Community Institute for University Studies [\$50,000—1971]	12,000	37,000
Royal Institute of International Affairs [\$150,000—1969]		37,500
Society of the Friends of Leon Blum (Paris)		
Publication of last two volumes of works	7,000	7,000
West European studies		
Cornell University [\$100,000—1970]		28,000
Harvard University [\$250,000—1969]	200,000	80,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$180,000—1970]		56,250
Pittsburgh, University of [\$385,000—1970]		119,417
Social Science Research Council [\$200,000—1971]	500,000	246,000
Wisconsin, University of [\$100,000—1971]		50,000
EASTERN EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.		
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies		
Staff expansion, publications, and conferences [\$90,000—1969]	150,000	22,500
Bibliographic and documentation services		
Association of Research Libraries [\$350,000—1969]		58,177
Central Asian Research Centre (London) [\$60,000—1969]		30,000
Glasgow, University of [\$140,000—1969]		59,809

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Center for Applied Linguistics		
Contrastive analyses of English and Rumanian, Serbo-Croatian, Polish, and Hungarian languages [\$94,000—1970]		30,265
Columbia University		
Comparative study of leadership in Eastern and Western Europe	96,000	32,000
Research on non-Russian nationalities in the U.S.S.R. [\$50,000—1970]		25,000
Training and research on East Central Europe [\$150,000—1970]		54,546
Training and research at Russian Institute [\$300,000—1970]		73,200
East European and Russian studies		
Brown University	125,000	47,000
Duke University	82,000	
Glasgow, University of	70,000	25,000
Harvard University [\$300,000—1970]		93,750
Indiana University [\$150,000—1971]		50,000
Michigan, University of [\$100,000—1969]	90,000	15,845
Toronto, University of	150,000	20,000
Yale University	71,300	
Fellowships and scholarly exchanges		
American Council of Learned Societies		
International Research and Exchanges Board		
[\$2,982,695—1970, 1971]	100,000	615,000
Slavic and East European Studies [\$350,000—1971]	75,000	140,000
Council on International Educational Exchange [\$150,000—1970]		50,000
Social Science Research Council [\$100,000—1970]		100,000
Johns Hopkins University		
Conference on East-West relations [\$50,000—1971]		25,000
Stanford University		
Yugoslav center for management education	(12,802)	(12,802)
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES		
American Economic Association		
Training for foreign students of economics [\$350,000—1968]		39,000
American Universities Field Staff		
Reporting service in international affairs [\$100,000—1971]		50,000
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies		
Seminars on international issues	125,000	50,000
Chicago, University of		
Research and training in education for Latin American and Asian graduate students [\$350,000—1970, 1971]		62,500
Colorado, University of		
International Office of the Biological Science Curriculum Study	60,500	
Cornell University		
Graduate fellowships for research and training in agriculture	150,000	
Education and World Affairs		
Studies and conferences on education in international affairs [\$3,000,000—1966]		123,204
Fellowships for Afro-American scholars		
Research in African and Middle Eastern studies: Foundation-managed project [\$150,000—1969]	170,500	143,070
Foreign affairs centers and international studies program		
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$518,700—1971]	(2,511)	193,989
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$360,000—1970]	120,000	260,000
Chicago, University of [\$775,000—1971]		230,000
Columbia University [\$760,000—1970]		174,739
Cornell University [\$6,000,000—1967]	450,000	191,159
Duke University [\$150,000—1970]		65,000
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts University) [\$654,880—1967, 1969]		128,763
Harvard University [\$1,220,000—1970]	50,000	446,250
Illinois, University of [\$200,000—1971]		40,000
Johns Hopkins University	200,000	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	400,000	
McGill University	150,000	60,000
Michigan, University of [\$900,000—1969, 1971]		398,090
Michigan State University [\$200,000—1969]		70,000
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities	300,000	152,500
Minnesota, University of [\$200,000—1969]		49,678
New York University [\$200,000—1970]	(2,178)	70,322
Northwestern University [\$200,000—1970]		50,048
Oregon, University of [\$3,000—1970]	(646)	(90)
Pittsburgh, University of [\$60,000—1971]		20,000
Princeton University	457,100	102,000
St. Antony's College (Oxford University) [\$3,000,000—1966]		160,878
Stanford University [\$6,096,000—1967, 1970]	630,000	727,000
Syracuse University [\$200,000—1970]		83,517

Analysis in Vienna to study problems created by industrialization.

The Foundation continued activities in this area by providing support for fellowships for young scholars from both Eastern and Western Europe to study, primarily in the United States, such common problems as housing, welfare, urbanization, the environment, administration of justice, and ethnic minorities. Young Western social scientists will pursue research in Europe on problems common to advanced, industrialized countries through grants that were made in 1972 to the Social Science Research Council for its West European Foreign Area Fellowship Program.

POPULATION

The belief that the quality of life is threatened by excessive rates of population growth underlies all the Foundation's efforts in the population field. Over the years, the Foundation has developed a three-path approach toward assisting the search for effective methods that might alleviate the threat of over-population.

One part—research in reproductive biology—is aimed at discovering improved methods of contraception. A second set of activities seeks to advance understanding of social, economic, and political factors that influence population patterns. The third, and most recent, effort is directed toward applying management tools to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of population programs.

Foundation efforts to work with each of the three approaches are described here and in the regional discussions on pages 60, 61, and 72.

Reproductive Biology. The Foundation supports both fundamental and applied reproductive biology research aimed at developing new contraceptives. More than half of the funds for such research this year was granted to overseas centers.

A two-year grant of \$900,000 to the World Health Organization (WHO) represented a major commitment by the Foundation to a program that will significantly enlarge international research on improved contraceptives. The WHO Expanded Pro-

gramme in Human Reproduction also receives support from the governments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Canada.

WHO has designated task forces of scientists from laboratories around the world to collaborate on studies of various fertility regulating methods. Research subjects will include ovum transport, implantation, the fertilizing ability of sperm, use of prostaglandins in fertility regulation, and pharmacological models for development of new contraceptives. More than thirty medical centers throughout the world will form the nucleus of the WHO program to evaluate agents inhibiting fertility.

In addition, four institutions have been designated as Research and Training Centers in Human Reproduction. One of them is the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, which again this year received direct support from the Foundation. The second center consists of a collaborative effort by scientific groups in Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile, and the two others are in Russia and India.

In further support of research in reproductive biology, the Foundation gave \$5 million to some fifteen other scientific centers throughout the world, as listed on page 78. Funds are to be used for research and training, particularly at the postdoctoral level.

Harvard University's School of Medicine received \$825,000 for postdoctoral research and training awards in reproductive biology, to be divided among trainees from developing countries (40 per cent) and from the United States and other industrialized countries (60 per cent). The training will be done at Harvard's Laboratory of Human Reproduction and Reproductive Biology, whose new facilities, built in part with Foundation assistance, were opened this year.

Social Sciences. Two of the world's leading social-science studies centers concerned with population received supplementary assistance.

The values parents place on children affect how many they have. The East-West Center in Honolulu, under a Foundation grant, is studying families in Asia and the United States to determine how such factors as parents' views of the satisfactions and costs of children influence child-bearing behavior.

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Washington, University of [\$200,000—1971]		48,000
Yale University [\$6,300,000—1966]	650,000	60,203
Institute of International Education		
Educational exchange and counseling programs	175,000	175,000
Public service fellowships for foreign officials	48,000	
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (Stockholm)		
International activities in curricular development	34,469	25,719
International Council for Educational Development		
Advisory services on university modernization	400,000	
International urban studies		
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$207,750—1969]	160,000	84,656
Survey of urbanization problems in developing countries— Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$185,000—1970]	75,000	107,545
University College (London) [\$50,000—1971]		25,000
Urban Planning Institute of Slovenia	50,000	25,000
Leeds, University of (England)		
Comparative study of publicly managed business [\$79,000—1970]		12,000
Linguistic and foreign language research and teaching		
Center for Applied Linguistics	300,000	300,000
Georgetown University [\$266,000—1967]		66,480
Indiana University Foundation [\$540,000—1966]	(90,053)	46,324
Linguistic Society of America [\$300,000—1968]		22,568
Stanford University	144,000	144,000
Yeshiva University	3,100	3,100
York, University of (England) [\$100,000—1968]		27,100
Michigan, University of		
Training in statistical sampling for foreign students [\$110,000—1971]		35,000
Purdue University		
Overseas professional service fellowships [\$510,000—1967]		22,241
Research on foreign students studying abroad		
Center for Policy Research [\$37,762—1971]		9,440
Research, training, and information on development problems		
Chicago, University of	100,000	
Educational policy studies: Foundation-managed project [\$41,000—1971]	32,000	59,198
Harvard University [\$100,000—1971]		60,000
Institute of Community Studies	7,647	7,647
International Broadcast Institute	118,500	
Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom (Norway) [\$300,000—1970]		104,000
National Academy of Sciences	25,865	25,865
Overseas Development Council (Washington, D.C.) [\$125,000—1971]	125,000	187,500
Overseas Development Institute (London) [\$282,400—1970]		50,844
Pennsylvania, University of [\$400,000—1968, 1970]		156,597
Princeton University [\$110,000—1971]		80,000
Stanford University	75,000	
Study of employment: Foundation-managed project	93,000	5,684
Sussex, University of [\$180,000—1969]	80,000	84,330
Wisconsin, University of [\$800,000—1967]	150,000	136,784
Yale University [\$740,000—1969]		192,500
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		
Research in educational planning [\$120,000—1970]		40,000
	10,300,459	12,679,721
POPULATION		
Citizens Committee on Population and the American Future		
General support	35,000	
Consultants and conference on family-planning management		
Foundation-managed project	58,000	32,795
Consultants on population research and communications		
Foundation-managed project [\$105,000—1969, 1970]	190,000	63,475
Genetics Society of America		
International conference on genetics	20,000	
Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences		
Research on ethics and population policy [\$68,200—1971]		34,100
Population Council		
Contraceptive leads program [\$1,500,000—1971]		575,000
Establishment of International Committee on Applied Research in Population	150,000	
General support [\$2,000,000—1971]	2,000,000	2,500,000
Information service for family-planning administrators [\$500,000—1970]	450,000	189,818
Overseas research grants in reproductive biology [\$500,000—1971]	500,000	500,000
Research at Weizmann Institute (Israel) [\$900,000—1971]		161,000



The University of Michigan Population Studies Center, which has been supported by the Foundation since 1961, this year received \$1 million to continue its research, training, and assistance to and evaluation of population programs in the developing world over the next five years. The center has undertaken collaborative research with scholars in Taiwan, Malaysia, Turkey, Mexico, and Hong Kong.

Its work deals with population questions of increasing interest to policymakers: the consequences of population density and migration patterns, laws relating to marriage and abortion, the status of women, and other social and economic factors affecting the growth of population. In the United States, for example, the center has studied fertility behavior and expectations, social stratification, and residential segregation and population distribution of racial minorities in metropolitan areas.

The Population Research Center at the University of Chicago received \$448,000 to continue its graduate training, research, and consulting services abroad over the next five years. The center has collaborated with scholars at the population institutes of the University of the Philippines and Chulalongkorn University in Thailand, the University of Singapore, and the Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia. It plays an active role in the Organization of Demographic Associates, a research network for Southeast Asian professionals. In the United States, it has studied mortality rates and metropolitan trends.

Since psychological studies have been neglected in population work, the Foundation assisted a research study undertaken by psychiatrists in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Hawaii on the values parents place on their children and the effect of these values on family size. The East-West Center in Honolulu received funds to coordinate the study, which seeks greater understanding of how parents' perceptions of the satisfactions and costs of children affect their child-bearing behavior.

Management. The Population Council received a grant to help set up an International Committee on Applied Research

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Population Education, Inc.		
Film on work of U.S. Commission on Population Growth	75,000	75,000
FAMILY PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES		
American Public Health Association		
Professional training in population [\$250,000—1966]		21,149
Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland		
Education program for teen-agers [\$250,000—1968]		(2,312)
Planned Parenthood Federation of America		
Assistance to family-planning agencies; publications [\$850,000—1971]		431,250
Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S.		
Research, educational, and service activities [\$200,000—1970]		25,000
Tulane University		
Family planning demonstration program [\$475,000—1970]		227,434
Wake Forest College		
Research to improve clinic programs [\$370,000—1966]		25,150
POPULATION STUDIES		
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (Honolulu)		
Workshop on population education	25,000	21,400
Population Reference Bureau		
Dissemination of information on population [\$468,000—1971]		156,000
Social science research on population policy		
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences [\$120,000—1971]		15,000
Research awards to social scientists: Foundation-managed project [\$457,720—1970, 1971]	916,161	447,310
Training and research in population		
Brown University [\$110,603—1970]	250,000	71,598
California, University of (Berkeley) [\$671,647—1968]		111,209
Chicago, University of [\$940,000—1968, 1971]	448,000	334,150
Columbia University [\$235,000—1967]		10,938
Cornell University [\$225,000—1970]		73,103
Georgetown University [\$200,000—1971]		100,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$975,000—1969]		242,839
London School of Economics and Political Science [\$230,000—1969]		37,274
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$38,500—1971]		23,000
Michigan, University of	1,000,000	
National Bureau of Economic Research [\$250,000—1970]		83,332
New York, State University of [\$25,905—1971]		25,905
North Carolina, University of [\$1,750,000—1969, 1971]		353,947
Princeton University [\$345,400—1970]		30,920
RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY		
Albany Medical College (New York) [\$338,525—1968]	581,793	131,575
Albert Einstein Medical Center (Philadelphia) [\$388,000—1967]	(103,236)	(10,154)
Birmingham, University of [\$173,570—1968]		46,228
California, University of (Los Angeles) [\$353,000—1967]		43,330
Cambridge University [\$245,000—1970]		17,000
Case Western Reserve University [\$689,000—1967]	313,300	65,975
Catholic University of Louvain [\$200,000—1970]		66,250
Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Japan) [\$590,000—1967]		105,000
Chicago, University of [\$1,713,765—1969, 1971]		335,481
Columbia University (International Institute for Study of Human Reproduction) [\$8,500,000—1966]		769,600
Edinburgh, University of [\$151,000—1967]	932,500	13,699
Emory University [\$359,000—1969]	400,000	106,068
Endocrine Society	10,000	10,000
Florida, University of, College of Medicine	2,145	2,145
Foundation-managed project: consultants [\$75,000—1971]	100,000	53,253
Free University of Brussels [\$240,000—1967]	367,800	67,600
Geneva, University of [\$176,500—1971]		72,200
Georgia, University of [\$330,000—1971]		82,500
Harvard University, School of Medicine [\$1,059—1969, 1971]	825,000	686,865
Hawaii, University of [\$425,000—1971]	(1,281)	148,719
Helsinki, University of [\$790,000—1971]		139,000
Illinois, University of [\$600,000—1970]		75,546
Institute of International Education [\$125,000—1970]	125,000	34,000
Johns Hopkins University [\$255,085—1969]		51,625
Kansas, University of [\$550,000—1969]		159,342
Karolinska Institute (Stockholm) [\$1,027,000—1970, 1971]	174,178	296,595
Liverpool, University of [\$142,496—1969]		46,066
Lund, University of [\$437,189—1968]		98,750
Manchester, University of [\$179,895—1970]		39,360
Massachusetts Institute of Technology [\$178,500—1970]		29,600

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

	Approvals (Reductions)	Payments (Refunds)
Medical Research Council (London) [\$265,000—1966]		37,000
Miami, University of [\$831,750—1970]		202,813
Michigan, University of [\$596,500—1970]		25,800
Milan, University of [\$442,000—1971]		134,500
Mount Sinai School of Medicine (New York) [\$467,734—1969]		53,654
National Institute of Health and Medical Research (France) [\$250,000—1971]		90,000
Pacific Northwest Research Foundation [\$347,470—1968]		96,394
Paris, University of, Faculty of Medicine [\$550,000—1971]	(550,000)	
Paris South, University of	550,000	153,170
Pennsylvania, University of [\$1,650,000—1970]		799,054
Pittsburgh, University of [\$157,801—1969]		49,260
Population Council, Bio-Medical Laboratories [\$4,000,000—1966]		857,250
Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles County—University of Southern California Medical Center [\$2,373,713—1969]		544,383
Salk Institute for Biological Studies [\$1,000,000—1969]		165,345
State Serum Institute (Copenhagen) [\$141,950—1969]		34,000
Sydney, University of [\$208,158—1969]		45,045
Tel-Hashomer Hospital, Endocrinology Institute (Israel) [\$325,000—1967]	305,000	65,498
Texas, University of [\$277,000—1970]	103,114	181,700
Toronto, University of		64,100
United Birmingham Hospitals (England) [\$145,000—1970]		33,300
Uppsala, University of (Sweden) [\$472,000—1971]		82,090
Vanderbilt University [\$505,340—1970]		123,907
Vienna, University of [\$200,000—1967]		20,000
Washington, University of [\$828,638—1967, 1970]	525,000	154,978
Washington University [\$290,200—1971]		54,000
Wayne State University [\$243,500—1971]		68,019
Western Ontario, University of [\$250,000—1971]		66,563
Wisconsin, University of [\$1,193,000—1970]		129,165
Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology [\$888,015—1967, 1970]		190,200
World Health Organization [\$100,000—1971]	900,000	600,000
Yale University School of Medicine [\$600,000—1971]		311,981
Zagreb, University of (Yugoslavia)	242,830	
	<u>11,920,304</u>	<u>16,212,971</u>
Total, International Division	<u>\$66,722,220</u>	<u>\$76,425,477</u>

GRANTS AND PROJECTS—GENERAL
Reductions and Refunds

Miscellaneous reductions and refunds of less than \$10,000 and from grants made under various programs in past years	\$(178,463)	\$(178,463)
American Branch of the International Law Association		
Support for 1972 conference	35,000	34,200
Chicago, University of		
Distribution of the Peterson Commission report on foundations [\$2,500—1971]		2,500
Council on Foundations		
Public Affairs and Education Program	100,000	100,000
General support [\$100,000—1968]		12,500
Dearborn (Michigan), City of		
Support of the Henry Ford Centennial Library	125,000	125,000
Edison Institute		
General support [\$20,000,000—1969]		3,999,995
Ford Foundation oral history research collection		
Foundation-managed project [\$232,800—1971]		90,772
The Foundation Center		
General support	100,000	100,000
Travel and study awards*		
Foundation-managed projects	2,353,321	2,353,321
United Foundation (Detroit)		
General support of charitable activities [\$300,000—1971]	850,000	400,000
United Nations		
Support for the United Nations International School	4,000,000	4,000,000
U.S. Government		
White House conference on the industrial world ahead [\$50,000—1971]		50,000
Total, General	\$ 7,384,858	\$ 11,089,825
TOTAL GRANTS AND PROJECTS**	<u>\$187,820,514</u>	<u>\$228,330,062</u>

* Travel and study grants, designed to assist the development of men and women in the fields of Foundation activity, were made in fiscal 1972 to 666 individuals, a list of whom is available on request.

** In addition to grants to organizations and individuals made under "Grants," the Foundation also makes grant payments under "Foundation-Managed Projects." The totals have been reclassified on this basis in the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance, page 87.

in Population (ICARP), which will encourage cooperative research and experiments in family-planning program management. It will be similar to the council's International Committee for Contraceptive Research, which receives Foundation support to follow up promising new leads for contraceptive development.

ICARP consists of ten international experts in the evaluation and management of national population programs. Their task is to identify promising new ideas in family planning and other fertility control efforts and to initiate comparative research and experimentation—for example, the use of paramedical personnel in providing pills and intrauterine devices, the cost-effectiveness of the increased use of fieldworkers, the effectiveness of intensive family-planning campaigns, and the use of incentives for avoiding pregnancy.

The Population Council also received funds to continue its information program through which it provides administrators and students with up-to-date information and analyses of a wide range of population activities.

Under a Foundation-managed project authorized this year, five management experts have been visiting several countries to consider the possibility of linking population programs with institutions of management training and research. One such model is the cooperation in India between the Administrative Staff College in Hyderabad and the government's Department of Family Planning.

Citizens Committee. To help ensure public discussion and consideration of the findings of the two-year study by the Presidential Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, which was completed in 1972, the commission endorsed a Citizens Committee on Population and the American Future. The Foundation this year gave funds to the committee and to Population Education, Inc., a nonprofit organization created to disseminate the commission's findings, for a filmed version of the report that has been shown on public television. Educational materials will be developed to accompany showings of the film in schools.

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The following is a list of some of the books and reports published in 1971 and 1972 directly or indirectly under grants from the Foundation. They are not obtainable from the Foundation; rather, the publisher or the institution concerned should be consulted. For additional publications, resulting from work described in the Annual Report, please consult recipient organizations, some of which supply complete lists of their publications on request.

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Introduction to Financial Statements

administration serve the Foundation's scientific, educational, and charitable purposes, all for the public welfare.

Portfolio Changes. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 1972, the portfolio grew, in nominal dollars, from \$3.26 billion to approximately \$3.28 billion, although the shrinking value of those dollars during the period meant that the purchasing power of the Foundation's assets declined by about two percentage points. The rise in the Consumer Price Index over the fiscal year made \$3.28 billion in September 1972 slightly lower in purchasing power than \$3.26 billion in September 1971.

The result of the Foundation's investment activities during fiscal 1972 can be measured by reference to the standards customarily used for mutual funds, pension funds, and other endowments. The Foundation's internally managed diversified equity portfolio (approximately \$1.9 billion in market value at the end of the year) showed a total return of 18.1 per cent for the fiscal year; by comparison, total return on stocks in the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index during the same period was 15.5 per cent, and total return for the thirty stocks in the Dow Jones Industrial Index was 11.0 per cent. The Foundation's marketable bonds (about \$239 million at the end of the year) showed a total return of 10.2 per cent, as compared with a return of 8.8 per cent for an average of S&P corporate bond indices.

The Foundation's holdings of Ford stock were reduced from 18 million shares having a market value of \$1.2 billion on September 30, 1971, to 11 million shares having a market value of \$733 million on September 30, 1972. Total return on this portion of our assets was -0.3 per cent, bringing total return on the entire portfolio—including diversified equities, Ford stock, and bonds—to 8.7 per cent.

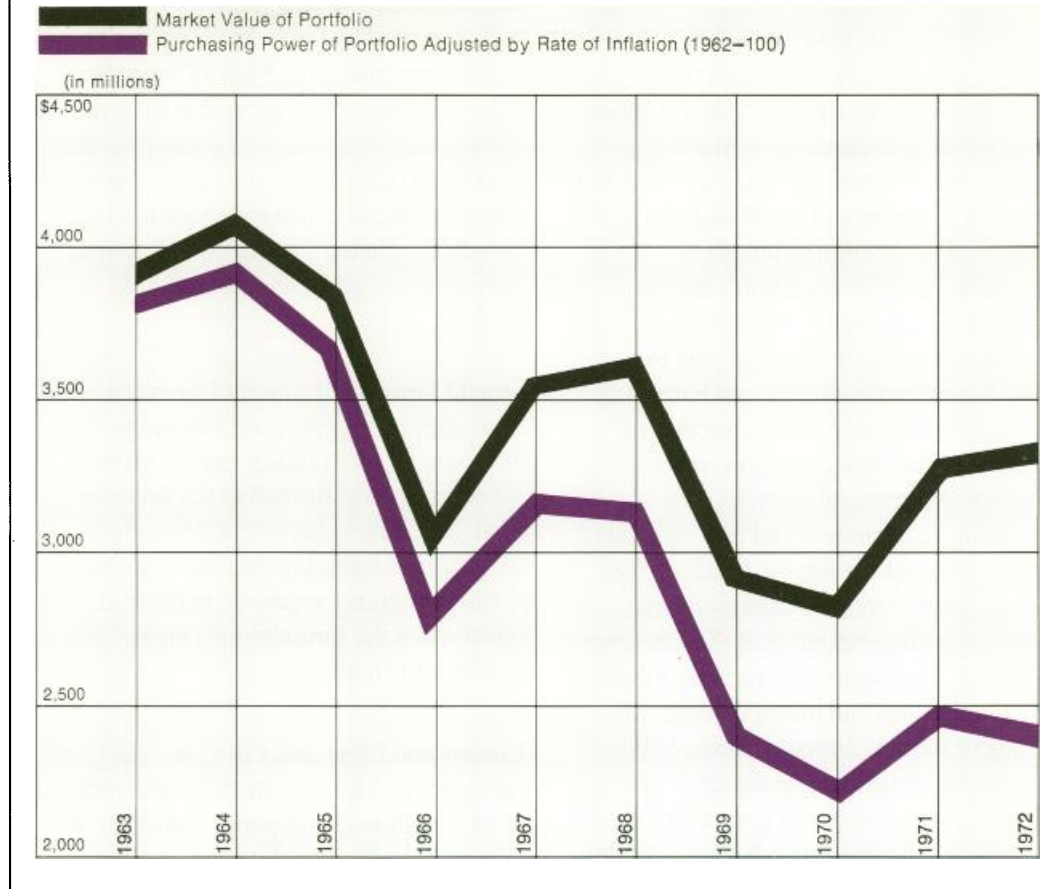
The importance of sustaining philanthropic purchasing power is underlined by the fact that these nominal total returns were eroded by a rate of inflation of 3.3 per cent during fiscal 1972 (as reflected in the Consumer Price Index). Thus, *real* total return on the diversified equity

INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE

As reported last year, the Board of Trustees has specified a set of objectives for the investment program of the Ford Foundation, stating that the Foundation should:

- maintain itself as an organization with a strong and continuing capacity for charitable action;
- attempt to sustain the purchasing power, not merely the nominal dollar size, of its investment assets;
- accept the concept that long-term total return is the correct yardstick for investment measurement, total return being defined as investment income (dividends and interest) plus capital gain or loss, whether realized or unrealized;
- continue to pay out more than the minimum requirement of the Tax Reform Act of 1969;
- intensify efforts to diversify away from its holdings of nonregistered, nonvoting Class A stock of the Ford Motor Company; and
- assure that its investment policies and

Effect of Inflation on the Investment Portfolio



portfolio was 14.3 per cent and on the bond portfolio 6.7 per cent. This compares with the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index *real* total return for the period of 11.8 per cent, and 5.3 per cent *real* total return for an average of S&P corporate bond indices.

Management Improvements. The Foundation this year further sought to increase its capacity to diversify future investment opportunities by:

- enlarging its bond department;
- further enlarging its investment staff to provide better opportunity for direct investment, particularly in real estate;
- completing a reorganization of its analytical staff for more efficient review of equity opportunities;
- appointing five equity management firms for limited portions (less than 6 per cent) of the Foundation's equity portfolio. These firms and the Foundation's own analytical staff will focus upon the U.S. equity market. At the same time the

Foundation has moved to make the management of its investments overseas more precisely accountable and specialized in function. Such investments now account for less than 2.5 per cent of the portfolio, and their aggregate role in the Foundation's investment plans is unlikely to grow substantially in the near future;

—increasing the pace of disposition of Ford Motor Company Class A stock. During the fiscal year, 6,988,716 shares, having a market value at the time of disposition of approximately \$466 million, were sold, granted, or exchanged with other foundations. This left the Foundation with 11 per cent of the total capital stock of the Ford Motor Company, compared with 17 per cent at the beginning of the year and more than 88 per cent when the Foundation began to diversify its portfolio in 1956. The Foundation's holdings of the stock on September 30, 1972, represented 22 per cent of the total market valuation of its investment portfolio, compared with 37.8 per cent at the beginning of the year.

Social Responsibility. As an institution all of whose resources are dedicated to serving the public interest, the Foundation's investment policy is conditioned by a consciousness of the social effects as well as the economic consequences of the investment process. Proxies are voted in contested cases by a committee of the Board of Trustees after recommendations are received from the Foundation's financial officers. This process of case-by-case decision making is sustained in part by discussions throughout the year both with corporate management and advocates of corporate social change. Furthermore, an increasing stream of relevant data concerning "corporate social responsibility," but not necessarily associated with proxy contests, flows into the decision-making process of the investment staff. To increase this stream the Foundation recently joined other foundations and universities in subscribing to the new Investor Responsibility Research Center, Inc. The center, a nonprofit corporation, will gather and disseminate information with respect to the social aspects of business behavior, particularly those which have become the subject of proxy contests. Also, during the course of the year the Foundation published *Corporate Social Responsibility and the Institutional Investor*, a report to the Foundation by two attorneys, Bevis Longstreth of Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates in New York and David Rosenbloom of Caplin & Drysdale in Washington, D.C., on recent activities in this field.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Financial Position (page 86) and the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (page 87) follow the accrual method of accounting, under which income is recorded when earned, even if not received, and grants and expenses are recorded when incurred, even if not paid. A summary of the accounting policies followed by the Foundation is set forth in Note 1 to the Financial Statements (page 88).

The Foundation's financial activities on a cash basis are reported in a Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash (page 88). Total

cash disbursements were \$262.6 million as compared with \$268.3 million in 1971.

As reported last year, the Foundation's investments and Ford Motor Company Class A stock are now carried at market values in the accounts, and corresponding changes in realized and unrealized appreciation or depreciation on securities holdings are reflected in the Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance.

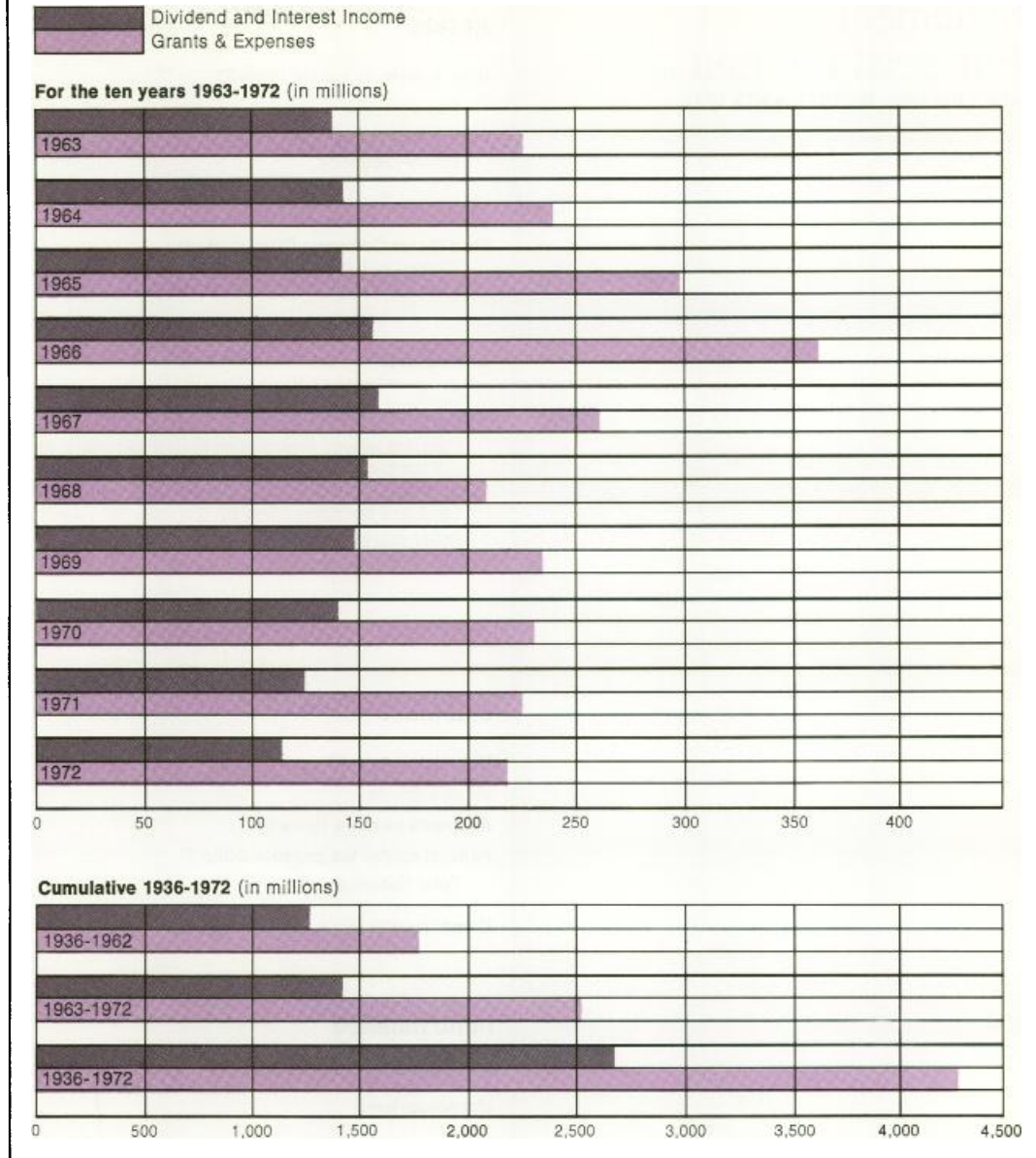
Unpaid Grants. The total of payments still due on approved grants on September 30, 1972, was \$246.5 million, compared with \$286.3 million at the end of the previous fiscal year. The reduction of \$40 million reflects the continuing decline of unpaid portions of grants approved in the mid-1960s when the Foundation's budget was considerably higher.

Income and Expenses. Gross income from dividends and interest in 1972 amounted to \$125.5 million as compared with \$138.9 million in 1971. The decrease resulted primarily from a reduction in Ford Motor Company dividend income of \$12.7 million due to dispositions of Ford stock during 1972 and the substitution of other securities, most of which paid lower current dividends.

Grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities, and program management and general administrative expenses totaled \$218.5 million as compared with \$225.1 million in 1971. Since the Foundation was established in 1936, grants and expenses have totaled \$4.3 billion, a cumulative excess of \$1.6 billion over dividend and interest income (see Ten-Year Summary, page 92).

Program Related Investments. In addition to making grants, the Foundation uses its funds to finance or invest in enterprises that advance philanthropic purposes in various fields of Foundation interest. The Trustees have authorized \$50 million for these investments, of which \$23 million has been approved and \$17.7 million disbursed or guaranteed at September 30, 1972. A list of program related investments begins on page 23.

Comparison of Grants and Expenses with Income for Fiscal Years 1936-1972



TAX REFORM ACT OF 1969

The Foundation is subject to the provisions of the Act as it relates to private foundations. The Act imposes, among other requirements, an excise tax of 4 per cent on net investment income, defined as dividends, interest, and net realized gains on securities transactions, reduced by related expenses. The Foundation paid a tax of \$9.4 million for fiscal 1971, and its tax for fiscal 1972 is estimated at \$11.2 million.

The Act also requires private foundations to distribute income (as defined in the Act) by the end of the year following the year in which earned. Beginning in fiscal 1973 the distribution requirement will be determined

on the basis of either income or a percentage of the market value of assets ($4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent in fiscal 1973 and rising in stages to 6 per cent by fiscal 1976), whichever is higher. On the basis of fiscal 1971 income, the Foundation was required to distribute approximately \$140 million by the end of fiscal 1972. As noted earlier, actual cash disbursements in fiscal 1972 totaled \$262.6 million, approximately 7.7 per cent of average total assets—a considerably higher rate than would have been required had the Act's distribution requirements been fully in effect.

ROGER G. KENNEDY
VICE PRESIDENT FOR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The Ford Foundation
Statement of
Financial Position (Note 1)
SEPTEMBER 30, 1972 AND 1971

	1972	1971*
Assets		
Investments, at market (Note 2)		
Fixed income securities	\$ 347,149,307	\$ 504,828,611
Fixed income securities with equity participation	79,852,758	102,388,015
Equity securities	2,130,464,693	1,421,277,631
	<u>2,557,466,758</u>	<u>2,028,494,257</u>
Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting), at market (Note 3)	722,331,154	1,231,481,288
	<u>3,279,797,912</u>	<u>3,259,975,545</u>
Other assets		
Cash		5,705,644
Receivables (Note 5)	106,372,104	68,069,563
Program related investments (net of allowance for possible losses of \$7,174,501 in 1972 and \$3,692,700 in 1971)	8,116,079	8,317,635
Land and buildings (Note 6)	24,208,902	24,529,494
Other real estate, at cost (Note 6)	4,762,745	3,924,062
Total assets	<u>3,423,257,742</u>	<u>3,370,521,943</u>
Liabilities		
Net cash overdraft	3,741,024	
Unpaid grants	246,488,582	286,326,794
Accounts payable (Note 5)	55,466,261	38,787,029
Federal excise tax payable (Note 7)	11,296,747	9,400,000
Total liabilities	<u>316,992,614</u>	<u>334,513,823</u>
Commitments (Note 8)		
Fund balance		
Appropriated	80,832,879	82,153,618
Unappropriated	3,025,432,249	2,953,854,502
	<u>\$3,106,265,128</u>	<u>\$3,036,008,120</u>

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

For notes to financial statements, see page 88.

Statement of Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (Note 1)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 1972 AND 1971

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971*</u>
Income		
Dividends, including \$40,221,758 in fiscal 1972 and \$52,883,724 in fiscal 1971 on Ford Motor Company Class A stock	\$ 80,976,170	\$ 83,399,625
Interest	44,482,553	55,479,054
	125,458,723	138,878,679
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	3,814,771	2,690,182
Provision for federal excise tax (Note 7)	11,250,000	9,400,000
	15,064,771	12,090,182
	110,393,952	126,788,497
Expenditures		
Grants approved		
To organizations	164,116,576	174,855,024
To individuals	11,935,519	9,453,543
Direct conduct of charitable activities †	10,840,665	11,103,728
Program management (Note 6)	18,132,004	18,201,840
Provision for possible losses on program related investments	4,812,675	3,200,421
	209,837,439	216,814,556
General administrative (Note 6)	8,655,890	8,281,266
	218,493,329	225,095,822
Excess of expenditures over income before appreciation (depreciation) on investments and Ford Motor Company Class A stock	(108,099,377)	(98,307,325)
Appreciation (depreciation) on (Note 4)		
Investments	221,526,042	224,153,675
Ford Motor Company Class A stock	(43,169,657)	354,138,478
	178,356,385	578,292,153
Increase in fund balance during the year	70,257,008	479,984,828
Fund balance at beginning of year	3,036,008,120	2,556,023,292
Fund balance at end of year	\$3,106,265,128	\$3,036,008,120

†Represents program activities conducted directly by the Foundation rather than by grantees.

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash (Cash Basis) (Note 1)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 1972 AND 1971

	1972	1971*
Cash provided by income		
Dividends and interest	\$ 127,461,166	\$ 134,253,759
Less—Expenses incurred in the production of income	3,734,612	2,605,456
Net cash provided by income	<u>123,726,554</u>	<u>131,648,303</u>
Uses of cash		
Payments related to program activities		
Grant payments †	215,890,307	232,114,215
Direct conduct of charitable activities	10,383,837	10,978,602
Program management expenses	18,229,702	17,719,147
General administrative expenses	8,699,252	7,472,519
Federal excise tax for 1971	9,353,253	
	<u>262,556,351</u>	<u>268,284,483</u>
Excess of cash used over cash provided by income	<u>(\$ 138,829,797)</u>	<u>(\$ 136,636,180)</u>
Cash provided by net disposition of investments and Ford Motor Company stock		
Proceeds on disposition of investments	\$1,373,078,797	\$1,369,886,140
Proceeds on disposition of Ford Motor Company Class A stock †	464,765,593	348,385,038
	<u>1,837,844,390</u>	<u>1,718,271,178</u>
Less—Purchase of investments	1,733,364,574	1,544,737,895
	<u>104,479,816</u>	<u>173,533,283</u>
Cash provided (used) by changes in other assets and liabilities		
Increase in program related investments	(4,492,704)	(4,951,801)
Securities sold and (acquired) under purchase-resale agreements	27,500,000	(26,500,000)
Decrease (increase) in cash balances	9,446,668	(2,364,003)
Other, net	1,896,017	(3,081,299)
	<u>34,349,981</u>	<u>(36,897,103)</u>
	<u>\$ 138,829,797</u>	<u>\$ 136,636,180</u>

†Includes \$8,831,267 (124,705 shares) in 1972 and \$10,397,805 (170,968 shares) in 1971 of Ford Motor Company stock delivered in lieu of cash to grantees in payment of grant obligations.

*Reclassified for comparative purposes.

For notes to financial statements, see below.

Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

Note 1—Summary of Accounting Policies

Investments: All investments are carried at market value, net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax on net unrealized gains. Unrealized and realized gains or losses (other than on Ford Motor Company Class A stock) are determined by comparison of cost to market value or proceeds, respectively, cost being determined on an identified lot basis.

For Ford Motor Company Class A stock, unrealized gains or losses are determined by comparison of the market value at the beginning and end of each fiscal year; realized gains or losses are determined by a comparison of proceeds with the market value at the beginning of the year.

Market values are based on quotations where available. Market values for securities purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, have been determined in the manner described below:

Fixed income securities are valued on the basis of a comparison of the instrument's yield with current bond market yields for industrial debt instruments.

Fixed income securities with equity participation are similarly valued and include a value for equity participation in limited instances.

All other securities for which quotations are not available, including certain equity securities purchased through direct negotiations, are valued at or below cost, which in the aggregate does not exceed estimated realizable values as determined by the Foundation's officers.

Land and buildings: Land owned by the Foundation is carried at cost and buildings are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on buildings is recorded using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful lives.

Operating assets: Operating assets, such as furniture and equipment, are not reflected in the statement of financial position; the cost is charged to management or administrative expenses in the year in which acquired.

Income and expenditures: Income is recorded when earned, even if not received, and expenditures are recorded when incurred, even if not paid. Grants are recorded as expenses at the time of approval by the trustees or the president. It is believed that this treatment more clearly reflects the Foundation's charitable activities during the fiscal year.

Note 2—Investments

Market values for securities purchased through direct negotiation, and thus with limited marketability, amounted to \$166,324,317 at September 30, 1972, and \$247,768,015 at September 30, 1971 (see Note 1).

The cost of investments other than Ford Motor Company Class A stock, held at September 30, 1972 and 1971, was as follows:

	1972	1971
Fixed income securities	\$ 350,095,884	\$ 507,922,188
Fixed income securities with equity participation	83,811,177	92,653,769
Equity securities	1,730,456,140	1,254,455,680
	<u>\$2,164,363,201</u>	<u>\$1,855,031,637</u>

Note 3—Ford Motor Company Class A Stock (Nonvoting)

Shares held by the Foundation in Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock at September 30, 1972 and 1971 were 11,008,209 and 17,996,925, respectively. Class A stock is convertible or exchangeable, under limited conditions, into Ford Motor Company common stock. Market value per share of Ford Motor Company common stock based on closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange was \$66 $\frac{1}{8}$ at September 30, 1972 and \$69 $\frac{1}{2}$ at September 30, 1971.

In accordance with the policy of the Foundation and as required by the Tax Reform Act of 1969, the Foundation is continuing to reduce its holdings of Ford Motor Company Class A nonvoting stock.

During the year dispositions of this stock were made at prevailing market prices of the Ford Motor Company common stock as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange on the respective dates of sale or exchange:

	NUMBER OF SHARES	PROCEEDS— NET OF RELATED EXPENSES
To the Ford Motor Company (or its affiliates):		
In exchange for 6.5% notes	2,525,250	\$159,069,092
For cash	2,077,644	143,141,554
To Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit as Trustee under the Savings and Stock Investment Program for salaried employees of the Ford Motor Company	1,503,765	102,622,917
To other exempt organizations under the Foundation's Exchange Program (see below)	757,352	52,319,856
To various grantees in payment of grants	124,705	8,827,058
	<u>6,988,716</u>	<u>\$465,980,477</u>

The Exchange Program enables the Foundation to exchange common stock of the Ford Motor Company for portfolio securities of other exempt organizations. In order to carry out this program, the Ford Motor Company has agreed to exchange up to two million shares per year of the Foundation's Class A stock for common stock of the company, under an agreement dated June 16, 1972. The shares of common stock, as exchanged, will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933.

Note 4—Appreciation/Depreciation on Investments and Ford Motor Company Class A Stock

Appreciation on Investments in 1972 comprised realized gains of \$1,281,173 on dispositions, and unrealized appreciation of \$220,244,869. Comparative amounts for 1971 were \$2,437,975 and \$221,715,700, respectively.

Depreciation on Ford Motor Company Class A stock in 1972 comprised realized losses of \$19,735,286 on dispositions, and unrealized depreciation of \$23,434,371. Comparative amounts for 1971 were realized gains of \$53,998,059 and unrealized appreciation of \$300,140,419.

Unrealized appreciation/depreciation is net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax of \$21,451,630 in 1972 and \$19,568,914 in 1971.

For the basis used in determining realized and unrealized appreciation/depreciation, refer to Note 1.

Note 5—Receivables and Accounts Payable

Receivables and accounts payable at September 30, 1972 and 1971 comprised the following:

	1972	1971
Receivables:		
Accrued interest and dividends	\$ 12,323,403	\$17,451,174
Securities sold but not delivered	90,980,337	17,080,515
Due from brokers for securities acquired under purchase-resale agreements	2,000,000	29,500,000
Other	1,068,364	4,037,874
	<u>\$106,372,104</u>	<u>\$68,069,563</u>
Accounts payable:		
Securities purchased but not received	\$ 51,059,058	\$34,328,141
Other	4,407,203	4,458,888
	<u>\$ 55,466,261</u>	<u>\$38,787,029</u>

Note 6—Land and Buildings, and Other Real Estate

Balances for land and buildings at September 30, 1972 and 1971 were as follows:

	1972	1971
New York:		
Land	\$ 3,735,674	\$ 3,735,674
Office building (net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,029,474 in 1972 and \$1,609,598 in 1971)	18,964,399	19,384,275
New Delhi office building (net of accumulated depreciation of \$272,732 in 1972 and \$182,000 in 1971)	1,209,835	1,300,567
Housing facilities in Kenya, Colombia, and Indonesia (net of accumulated depreciation of \$27,667 in 1972 and \$17,979 in 1971)	298,994	108,978
	<u>\$24,208,902</u>	<u>\$24,529,494</u>

Depreciation is included in program management expenses and general administrative expenses and aggregated \$520,296 in 1972 and \$504,251 in 1971.

Other real estate represents investments and advances for properties held for future charitable purposes. The Foundation expects to dispose of these properties at an amount approximating their cost.

Note 7—Provision for Federal Excise Tax

In accordance with the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, federal excise tax has been provided in the amount of \$11,250,000. Tax at 4% is payable principally on investment income, which includes dividends, interest, and net realized gains on security transactions, reduced by related expenses.

Note 8—Commitments

At September 30, 1972, the Foundation had made loan commitments aggregating approximately \$48.8 million, principally for the purchase of fixed income securities with equity participation. In addition, the Foundation has guaranteed to various lending institutions loans aggregating approximately \$6.4 million of which approximately \$2.2 million is currently outstanding, in connection with program related investments.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and related statements of income, expenditures and changes in fund balance and sources and uses of cash present fairly the financial position of The Ford Foundation at September 30, 1972, its income, expenses and changes in fund balance and sources and uses of cash for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at September 30, 1972 by correspondence with the depositories.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
DECEMBER 7, 1972

**Opinion of
Independent Accountants**

Summary of Investments*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1972 AND 1971

	1972			1971		
	(in millions)		Per Cent Of Total Estimated Market	(in millions)		Per Cent Of Total Estimated Market
	Cost	Estimated Market (1)		Cost	Estimated Market (1)	
Investments						
Fixed income securities						
U.S. Government and U.S. Government						
Agencies	\$ 12.3	\$ 12.2	.4	\$ 58.7	\$ 59.2	1.8
Money market instruments	43.6	43.6	1.3	10.3	10.4	.3
Other marketable bonds	240.4	239.0	7.3	331.2	332.0	10.2
Securities with limited marketability	53.8	52.3	1.6	107.7	103.2	3.2
	<u>350.1</u>	<u>347.1</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>507.9</u>	<u>504.8</u>	<u>15.5</u>
Fixed income securities with equity participation having limited marketability	<u>83.8</u>	<u>79.9</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>92.6</u>	<u>102.4</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Equity securities						
Convertible debentures and notes	98.5	98.4	3.0	154.0	143.7	4.4
Common and convertible preferred stocks	1,591.2	1,994.2	60.8	1,062.4	1,235.4	37.9
Securities with limited marketability	40.8	37.9	1.2	38.1	42.2	1.3
	<u>1,730.5</u>	<u>2,130.5</u>	<u>65.0</u>	<u>1,254.5</u>	<u>1,421.3</u>	<u>43.6</u>
Total diversified portfolio	<u>2,164.4</u>	<u>2,557.5</u>	<u>78.0</u>	<u>1,855.0</u>	<u>2,028.5</u>	<u>62.2</u>
Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting)						
(11,008,209 shares in 1972 and 17,996,925 shares in 1971)	<u>456.1⁽²⁾</u>	<u>722.3</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>745.8⁽²⁾</u>	<u>1,231.5</u>	<u>37.8</u>
	<u>\$2,620.5</u>	<u>\$3,279.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$2,600.8</u>	<u>\$3,260.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

1) See Note 1 to financial statements.

2) Assigned tax basis in accordance with Tax Reform Act of 1969. Represents market value at December 31, 1969 of \$41.4375 per share.

*A complete list of investments is published separately and is available on request.

Ten-Year Summary

FOR FISCAL YEARS 1963-1972

Income, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	1972	1971	1970
Dividend and interest income (net of related expenses)	121.6	136.2	140.8
Federal excise tax	11.2	9.4	
Expenditures—per income statement (grants, direct conduct of charitable activities and program management and general administrative expenses)	218.5	225.1	236.8
Cumulative excess of expenditures over income	1,603.7	1,495.6	1,397.3
Realized gain (loss) on disposition of securities	(18.4)	56.4	(35.3)
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on securities held at end of year ⁽²⁾	196.8	521.9	116.1
Fund balance at market value, at end of year⁽³⁾	3,106.3	3,036.0	2,556.0
Expenditures on a cash basis	262.6	268.3	284.9

Statement of Portfolio

Investments

Fixed income securities			
Net purchases (sales)	(167.5)	(67.3)	(51.9)
Market value at end of year ⁽⁴⁾	347.1	504.8	543.5
% of total portfolio	10.6%	15.5%	19.2%
Fixed income securities with equity participation			
Net purchases (sales)	(8.9)	8.7	25.7
Market value at end of year ⁽⁴⁾	79.9	102.4	87.5
% of total portfolio	2.4%	3.1%	3.1%
Equity securities			
Net purchases	480.8	254.9	3.7
Market value at end of year ⁽⁴⁾	2,130.5	1,421.3	976.3
% of total portfolio	65.0%	43.6%	34.5%
Ford Motor Company Class A stock (nonvoting)			
Shares disposed of during year	7.0	5.7	3.4
Market value of shares disposed of	466.0	349.0	144.2
Market value at end of year ⁽⁵⁾	722.3	1,231.5	1,226.2
Shares held at end of year	11.0	18.0	23.7
September 30 market price per common share	66%	69½	51¼
% of total portfolio	22.0%	37.8%	43.2%
Percentage held of total outstanding shares of Ford Motor Company	11 %	17 %	22 %
Total portfolio			
Market value at end of year ^(2, 6)	3,279.8	3,260.0	2,833.5

(1) Shares of Ford Motor Company Class A stock are stated in millions. All other figures, with the exception of percentages, are stated in millions of dollars.

(2) For 1972 and 1971 shown net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax on net unrealized gains—see Note (4) to the financial statements.

(3) The "Fund Balance" includes contributions from original donors, plus interest and dividend income and realized and unrealized appreciation on investments (net of provisions for deferred federal excise tax on net unrealized gains), less grants approved, expenditures for the direct conduct of charitable activities, program management and general administrative expenses, and provisions for federal excise tax, all since inception. It differs, therefore, from the market valuation of the total portfolio which is shown on the last line of the above summary.

	(in millions) ⁽¹⁾					
1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
149.2	154.5	158.1	157.4	145.4	146.9	140.3
238.0	210.2	262.6	362.2	299.5	241.5	226.6
1,301.3	1,212.5	1,156.8	1,052.3	847.5	693.4	598.8
(12.6)	(4.8)	8.3	(25.4)	(50.9)	(16.5)	4.0
(534.4)	173.6	528.5	(575.9)	(67.9)	232.2	658.5
2,571.2	3,207.0	3,093.9	2,661.6	3,467.7	3,740.6	3,619.5
286.7	269.6	192.3	229.3	261.9	216.2	178.7
(175.7)	(163.8)	(98.0)	(65.3)	168.2	60.4	(105.4)
590.0	795.2	955.1	1,046.2	1,130.9	972.5	911.1
20.2%	22.1%	27.0%	34.3%	29.4%	23.9%	23.2%
18.8	5.9	(3.6)	(4.3)	(6.4)	(5.9)	14.9
65.4	39.4	33.5	37.1	41.4	47.8	53.7
2.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%
165.4	175.8	148.3	113.8	82.6	79.9	60.5
1,094.0	1,053.5	821.3	520.5	475.2	374.4	250.7
37.5%	29.3%	23.2%	17.1%	12.3%	9.2%	6.4%
3.0	2.5	2.2	4.7	6.9	4.1	0.2
148.9	127.6	96.9	238.3	352.1	203.1	8.9
1,166.5	1,711.9	1,728.2	1,447.6	2,199.3	2,678.7	2,710.9
27.0	30.0	32.5	34.7	39.4	46.3	50.4
43 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	57	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	41 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ %
40.0%	47.5%	48.8%	47.4%	57.2%	65.7%	69.0%
25 %	27 %	30 %	31 %	35 %	42 %	46 %
2,915.9	3,600.0	3,538.1	3,051.4	3,846.8	4,073.4	3,926.4

⁽⁴⁾Includes securities with limited marketability, which are valued at cost for the years prior to 1969.

⁽⁵⁾Based on the September 30 market price of Ford Motor Company common stock—see Note (3) to the financial statements.

⁽⁶⁾Market values are based on quotations where available—see Note (4) above, and Note (1) to the financial statements, for the basis used to determine the values of securities with limited marketability.

Index

Asterisk [] usually indicates organizations associated with or cooperating in grant activities; [+] indicates program-related investments. All other organizations and institutions are recipients of grants. Boldface page numbers refer to the text columns of the report; lightface numbers refer to the financial columns.*

- ABA Fund** see American Bar Association Fund for Public Education
- A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund 14
- Academy for Educational Development 36
- Action for Children's Television 51
- Actors Theatre of Louisville 47
- Administration and Management Research Association of New York 22
- Administrative Staff College of India 54, **57, 79**
- Advanced Institute of Business Management 34
- Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations 22, **24**
- *Advisory and Learning Exchange 36, **38**
- Affiliate Artists Inc. 44
- *Africa Policy Information Center 66
- Africa Publications Trust 68
- African Social Studies Programme 66
- African Studies Association 68
- African-American Institute 66, 68
- Agrarian University 65
- Agricultural Development Council 54, 56, 57
- Agricultural Sciences, University of 54
- *Agriculture, College of (Serdang, Malaya) 57
- Ahmadu Bello University 69
- *Ain Shams University 72
- *Aix-Marseille, University of **34**
- *Aiyetoro Comprehensive High School 70
- Alabama Center for Higher Education 33
- Alabama, University of 30
- Alaska Federation of Natives Charitable Trust see Alaska Native Foundation
- Alaska Native Foundation 6, **14**
- Alaska, University of 6, 22, 36, **40**
- *Al-Azhar University 72
- Albany Medical College 78
- Albert Einstein Medical Center 78
- *Albright-Knox Gallery 48
- Alderson Broaddus College 30
- Aleppo, University of 72
- *Alexandria, University of 72
- Algiers, University of 71
- Allegheny College 50
- All-India Institute of Medical Sciences 55, **60**
- †All-Pro Chicken, Inc. 24
- America, Catholic University of 15
- American Academy of Arts and Sciences 34, 50, 68, 73
- American Arbitration Association 15
- American Assembly 19, **60, 60**
- American Association for Advancement of Science 4
- American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies **74, 74**
- American Association of Junior Colleges 27
- American Association of State Colleges and Universities 33
- American Association of University Professors 33
- *American Ballet Theatre 44
- American Bar Association Fund for Public Education 16, 18, 19, **22**
- *Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services 18, **20**
- *Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration 18
- *Committee on Individual Rights and Responsibilities 18
- American Bar Foundation 19
- American Conservatory Theatre 48
- American Council on Education 31, **32, 33, 66**
- American Council on Germany 74
- American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) **42, 50, 60, 66, 74, 75**
- American Economic Association 16, **18, 75**
- American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research 33, 34
- American Federation of Arts 48
- *American Federation of Teachers **38, 39**
- American Film Institute 48, **49**
- American Foundation on Automation and Employment 15
- American Friends of the Middle East 71
- American Friends Service Committee 15
- American Historical Association 60
- American Indian Historical Society 4, 6, 6
- *American Indian Theater Ensemble **47, 50**
- American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc. (New York) 14
- American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc. (Washington, D. C.) 14
- American Institute of Architects Research Corporation 22
- American Institute of Indian Studies 60
- American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences 78
- American Jewish Committee 15
- American Justice Institute 18
- American Law Institute 19, 22
- American Place Theatre 44
- American Political Science Association 19, 31
- American Public Health Association 78
- American School of Classical Studies 50
- *American School of Rio de Janeiro 61
- American Society for Engineering Education 30
- American Society of International Law 73
- American Society of Planning Officials 14
- American Society for Public Administration 15
- American Symphony Orchestra League **44, 44**
- American Universities Field Staff 75
- American University of Beirut **70, 72, 72**
- American University in Cairo **71, 71**
- Americans for Indian Opportunity 6, 48, **50**
- Amherst College 50
- Andes, University of the 64
- *Ankara University 73
- Antioch College (Washington-Baltimore) 30
- Antioch College (Yellow Springs, Ohio) 50
- Appalachian State University 30
- *Arena Stage 48
- Argentine Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences **61, 61**
- Ariel Foundation 68, 71
- Arizona Job Colleges 14
- Arizona, University of 4, 30, 49
- Art and Architecture Center 14
- Art Students' League of New York 49
- Art-Macedonian Artistic Society 49
- Arts of the Theatre Foundation 47
- Asia Society 60
- Asian Broadcasting Union 54
- Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning 54
- Asian Institute of Management 58
- Asian Productivity Organization 54
- Asolo State Theater 44
- Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies 51, 75
- Aspira of America, Inc. 14, **15**
- Associated Colleges of the Midwest 33, 69
- Associates for Renewal in Education 36
- Association of African Universities 66, 68
- Association of American Colleges 33
- Association of American Law Schools 16, **18**
- Association of American Universities 33
- Association of American University Presses 27, **30**
- Association for Asian Studies 54, **55, 60**
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund 4
- Association for Better Housing 16

- Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes 65
- Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York 31, 32
- Association for Development 62
- Association for the History of Civilization-Marc Bloch Association 34
- Association for International Communication Seminars 71
- Association for the Reform of Legal Education 64
- Association of Research Libraries 60, 74
- Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists 34
- Association for the Study of Negro Life and History 27
- Association of United Contractors of American Trust 14
- Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy 30
- Athenian School 35
- Athens Drama Society-Greek Art Theatre 48
- Athens Technological Organization 22, 50
- *Atlanta Symphony Orchestra 45
- Atlanta University 6, 7, 12, 27, 31, 36, 37
- Atlanta University Center 27
- Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers 41
- Atlantic Institute 74
- Austin College 30
- Australian Institute of International Affairs 54
- Australian National University 60
- Austrian Institute for Economic Research 34
- Bahia, Federal University of** 61
- Ballet Theatre Foundation 44
- Ballet West 44
- Baltimore Council for Equal Business Opportunity 14
- Baltimore Opera Company 44
- Baltimore Symphony Orchestra 45
- Banares Hindu University 55
- Bank Street College of Education 18, 19, 35, 40, 41, 41
- Baroda, University of 55
- Battelle Memorial Institute 18
- Bay Area Educational Television Association (KQED) 51
- †Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 23
- Beloit College 50
- Benedict College 26, 26, 33
- Bennett College 26, 27
- Berkeley Unified School District 35
- Bethune-Cookman College 26, 27
- Bir Zeit College 72
- Birla Institute of Technology and Science 55
- Birmingham Symphony Orchestra 45
- Birmingham, University of 78
- Bishop College 26, 26
- Black Child Development Institute 18, 18
- Black Economic Research Center 14
- Black Economic Union 14
- Bosporus University 71, 72
- Boston Ballet 44, 48
- Boston Community Schools, Federation of 35
- *Boston Conservation Commission 5
- Boston Symphony Orchestra 45
- Boston University 19, 27, 30
- Bowdoin College 50
- Brandeis University 23, 33
- Brasilia, University of 61, 62
- Brazil, Government of 62
- *Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning 65
- Brazilian Foundation for the Development of Science Teaching 62
- Brazilian Society for Instruction 62, 65
- British Columbia, University of 4, 4
- British Institute of International and Comparative Law 73
- Broadcast Institute of North America 73
- Brookings Institution 16, 22, 23, 25, 33, 33, 60, 73, 74
- *Brookline Conservation Commission 5
- *Brooklyn Academy of Music 47
- *Brooklyn College 36, 49
- Brooklyn Philharmonia Inc. 44
- Brown University 16, 18, 33, 49, 74, 75, 78
- Brussels, Free University of 78
- Bryn Mawr College 50
- Buffalo Fine Arts Academy 48
- Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra 45
- Bureau of Indian Affairs 28, 36
- †CEDCO Capital Corporation 24
- CEDA see Colorado Economic Development Association
- CIAT see International Center for Tropical Agriculture
- CIMMYT see International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
- CPB see Corporation for Public Broadcasting
- CRIA, Inc. see Committee to Rescue Italian Art
- *Cable Information Service 53
- *Cairo University 71
- *Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization 56
- California Center for Research and Education in Government 19
- California Indian Legal Services 18, 21
- California Institute of Technology 74
- *California Supreme Court 39
- California, University of (Berkeley) 4, 5, 6, 14, 18, 23, 27, 30, 31, 33, 50, 54, 56, 57, 58, 58, 60, 64, 65, 66, 72, 75, 78
- California, University of (Davis) 19, 50
- California, University of (Irvine) 27
- California, University of (Los Angeles) 4, 14, 15, 19, 27, 30, 34, 66, 68, 75, 78
- California, University of (San Diego) 26, 74
- California, University of (Santa Barbara) 4, 36
- California, University of (Santa Cruz) 30, 31
- Cambridge University 18, 31, 74, 78
- Canadian Institute of International Affairs 74
- Capital Formation 14
- *Carlos Chagas Foundation 61
- *Carnegie Corporation 19
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 73
- Carnegie-Mellon University 31, 33
- Case Western Reserve University 78
- Catalyst 16, 17, 18
- Cayetano Heredia Peruvian University 65
- Ceará, Federal University of 61, 62, 62
- Celso Suckow Da Fonseca, Federal Technical School 62
- Center see also Centre
- *Center for Advanced Film Studies 48
- Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences 33
- Center for Applied Linguistics 75, 76
- *Center for Arabic Study Abroad 72
- *Center of Biology of Reproduction 62
- Center for Community Change 6
- Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West 54, 76, 78, 78
- *Center for Economic Research 57
- *Center of Economic and Social Research 71
- Center for Education in International Management 34, 34
- Center for Educational Studies 65
- Center for Educational Television 58
- Center for Governmental Studies 22
- Center for Independent Action 16
- Center for Inter-American Relations 61
- *Center of Interdisciplinary Study of Science and Technology 50
- *Center for Islamic Studies 69
- Center for Law and Social Policy 19, 22, 23
- Center for Law in the Public Interest 19, 23
- *Center for National Planning Studies 64
- *Center for Northern Education 40
- Center Opera Company 44
- *Center for Pediatric Research 64
- Center for Policy Research 6, 15, 76
- *Center for Research and Development in Science Education 72
- Center for Research Libraries 19
- *Center for Research in Public Administration 61
- Center for Social and Industrial Research 34
- *Center for Social and Population Studies 62
- Center for Socio-Political Research and Information 68
- Center Stage Associates 44
- *Center for Statewide Educational Assessment 40
- Center of Studies in Population and Development 65
- Center for the Study of Public Policy 15
- Center for Study and Research in Comparative Politics 33, 34
- Center Theater Group 48
- Center for Understanding Media 35, 41
- Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs 13, 15
- *Center for Urban and Regional Planning 61
- Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises 62, 62
- Central Asian Research Centre 74
- Central Institute for Experimental Animals 78
- Central Institute of Indian Languages 55, 58
- Central Reserve Bank of Peru 62, 65
- Centre College of Kentucky 30
- *Centre for Economic Development and Administration 60
- Centre for Environmental Studies 22, 24
- *Centre for Russian and East European Studies 74
- *Cerro Tololo Observatory 30
- *Ceylon, Government of 58
- Chatham College 50
- †Cheetah Charter Bus Service Co., Inc. 24
- Chelsea Theater Center 47, 48
- Chicago Dance Foundation 48
- Chicago Economic Development Corporation 14
- *Chicago Symphony Orchestra 45
- Chicago, University of 4, 16, 18, 19, 27, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 57, 61, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79
- *Population Research Center 78
- *Children's Art Carnival in Harlem 49
- Children's Television Workshop 35, 35, 36
- Chile, Government of 62
- Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of 61, 62, 64, 64
- Chile, University of 62, 64
- *Chulalongkorn University 78
- Churchill College 31
- Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park 48
- Cincinnati Summer Opera Association 44
- Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra 45
- Cincinnati, University of 33
- Circle, The 14
- *Citizens' Advocate Center 19
- Citizens' Committee on Population and the American Future 76, 79

- Citizens' Communications Center 19, 23
Citizens' Conference on State Legislatures 22, 23
Citizens for a Quieter City 6
Citizens' Research Foundation 23
*City Center Cinematheque 48, 49
City Center of Music and Drama 48, 49
*City College (New York) 38
City University of New York Research Foundation see New York, City University of
Claremont Graduate School and University Center 36, 37
Clark College 26
*Cleveland Orchestra 45
Cleveland Play House 44
†Coalition Venture Corporation 24
Colby College 50
College Art Association 49
College Entrance Examination Board 26, 29
Colombia, National University of 64
Colombia, Republic of 64
Colombian Agricultural Institute 64
Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine 64
Colombian Association of Family Welfare 61, 64
Colombian Institute for Educational Credit and Technical Studies Abroad 64
Colombian Pedagogical Institute 64
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 48
Colorado College 30
Colorado Economic Development Association (CEDA) 6, 15
Colorado, University of 4, 6, 15, 34, 54, 61, 75
Columbia University 4, 14, 15, 16, 18, 27, 31, 33, 34, 50, 51, 57, 58, 60, 68, 73, 74, 75, 78
*Horace-Mann Lincoln Institute 41
*Russian Institute 75
Teachers College 6, 30, 36, 37, 41, 41
*Urban Center 22
Columbus Symphony Orchestra 45
*Commission on Higher Education for Black Americans 26
*Commission on Population Growth and the American Future 78, 79
Committee for a Comprehensive Education Center 35
Committee for Economic Development 33, 54, 60, 74
Committee to Rescue Italian Art (CRIA) 49
Committee of Southern Churchmen 15
Common Fund for Nonprofit Organizations 31, 32
*Commonwealth Fund 19
Community Funds 73
†Community Health Care Center Plan, Inc. 23
Community Programs, Inc. 16
Community Renewal Society 6
Community Resources Institute 36, 39
Community Television (WJCT) 51
†Community Television of Southern California (KCET) 24, 51
Company for the Development of Cinematography in Greece 49
*Comparative Education Center 69
Concepción Palacios Maternity Hospital 66
*Concepción, University of 64
†Congaree Iron and Steel Co., Inc. 25
Connecticut College 48, 48, 50
†Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, Inc. 16, 25
Connecticut Players Foundation 44
Connecticut, University of 27
Conservation Foundation 4, 6
Contractors Association of Boston 14
Cooperative Assistance Fund 14
Cornell College 50
Cornell University 4, 16, 18, 30, 31, 54, 55, 58, 60, 74, 75, 78
Corporate 1% Program for Higher Education 31, 32
Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) 51, 51, 52
Costa Rica, University of 62, 62
Council for Financial Aid to Education 31
Council on Foreign Relations 73
Council on Foundations 79
Council of the Great City Schools 36
*Council of the Humanities 50
Council on International Educational Exchange 75
Council on Interracial Books for Children 15
Council of Legal Education (Lagos, Nigeria) 69
Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility (New York) 19
Council on Library Resources 50
Council for Social Development 56
Council of Southern Universities 26, 29
Council of University Institutes for Urban Affairs, Inc. 22
Cuttington College 69
DAS see Harvard University Development Advisory Service
DINE, Inc. see Demonstration in Navajo Education
*Dacca, University of, Institute of Business Administration 57, 58
Dakar, University of 70
Dalhousie University 74, 74
Dallas Civic Opera Company 44
*Dallas Symphony Orchestra 45
Dance Notation Bureau 48
Dance Theatre of Harlem 48, 50
Dar es Salaam, University of 68
Dartmouth College 23, 30
Day Care and Child Development Council of America 18, 18
Dearborn (Michigan), City of 79
De La Salle College 58
Delhi, University of 55, 56, 57, 58
Delta Foundation 14
Demonstration in Navajo Education (DINE, Inc.) 35
*Denver Symphony Orchestra 45
*Denver, University of 27, 30, 73
Departmental Committee for Court Administration 18
Detroit Board of Education 35
†Detroit Educational Television Foundation (WTVS) 25
Detroit Symphony Orchestra 45
Development Advisory Service see Harvard University, Development Advisory Service (DAS)
Dillard University 26, 27
District of Columbia 14
Board of Education 40
Djakarta, Special District of 56
Drug Abuse Council 2, 18, 19
Duke University 18, 27, 30, 33, 35, 74, 75
†Durham Homes, Inc. 25
ECCO see East Central Committee for Opportunity
ETS see Educational Testing Service
Early Development Association 41
East Africa, University of 68
East African Academy 68
†East Central Catfish Operations, Inc. 23
*East Central Committee for Opportunity (ECCO) 6, 7, 8, 9, 12
East Central State, Government of (Nigeria) 69
East Harlem Block Nursery 35
East Los Angeles Community Union 6, 16
Eastern Montana College 30
Eastern Region, Government of (Nigeria) 69
East-West Center (Honolulu) see Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West
†Ebony Development Corporation 24
Eckerd College 30
Economic Development Foundation of Turkey 72
Economic Research Development Corporation 64
Economic and Social Studies Conference Board 72
Edinburgh, University of 78
Edison Institute 79
Editorial Projects for Education 31
Education Development Center 35
Educational Broadcasting Corporation (WNET) 51, 53
Educational Communications Corporation 35
Educational Facilities Laboratories 40
Educational Policy Center 27
Educational Projects, Inc. 58
Educational Testing Service (ETS) 31, 40, 40, 41
Egypt, Arab Republic of 72
El Salvador, University of 61, 61
*“Electric Company” 35, 36
Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts 49
Emory University 27, 30, 35, 78
Endocrine Society 78
*Energy Policy Project 2, 3, 4
*English Language Center 60
Environmental Defense Fund 19
Environmental Law Institute 4
Erie County (Pennsylvania) 4
*Erie County (Pennsylvania), Commissioners of 4
Essex, University of 34
European Association of Management Training Centers 34
European Community Institute for University Studies 73, 74
European Foundation for Management Development 34
European Institute for Advanced Study in Management 34
European Institute of Business Administration 34
†FCH Services, Inc. 25
FLACSO see Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences
Family Planning Association 72, 72
Family Planning Foundation 55
*Federal Communications Commission 16, 23
*Federal Housing Administration 8, 9, 10
Federation of Southern Cooperatives 14
†First Harlem Securities Corporation 24
Fisk University 26, 26, 27
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 75
*Florida Citizens' Commission on Education 40
Florida Presbyterian College 50
Florida Symphony Orchestra 45
Florida, University of, College of Medicine 78
Food, Nutrition, and Health, Inc. 18
*Fordham University 27
Foreign Policy Association 73
Fort Wayne Philharmonic Orchestra 45
Fort Worth Civic Opera Association 44

- Foundation for American Dance 48
 Foundation Center, The 79
 Foundation for Community Development 6
 Foundation for Cooperative Housing 16
 Foundation for Higher Education and Development 64
 Foundation for National Development 60, 65
 Foundation for Population Studies 65
 Foundation for Repertory Theatre of Rhode Island 44
 Franklin Book Programs 69
 Frederick Burk Foundation for Education 36
 *Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History 49
 Free University of Brussels 78
 Fund for Assistance to Private Education 58
 Fund for the City of New York 19
 †Funds for Self-Enterprise 24
 Furman University 33
- Gandhigram 55**
 Genetics Society of America 76
 Geneva, University of 33, 35, 78
 George C. Marshall Research Foundation 22
 George Peabody College for Teachers 15
 George Washington University 4, 14, 15, 36, 36, 37
 Georgetown University 18, 19, 76, 78
 Georgia Council on Human Relations 9, 14
 Georgia State University 15
 Georgia, University of 27, 31, 78
 German Association for Foreign Affairs 74
 Getulio Vargas Foundation 62
 Ghana, Government of 69
 Ghana, University of 69
 Glasgow, University of 74, 74, 75
 Glide Foundation 14
 Goldovsky Opera Institute 44
 *Goteborg, University of 33, 35
 Goucher College 50
 Governmental Affairs Institute 23
 Great Lake Colleges Association 33
 Greater Boston Community Development 16
 Greater Hartford Community Council 19
 †Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Inc. (WETA) 25, 51
 †Greater Watts Development Corporation 23
 Greek Folk Dances and Songs Society 48
 Grenoble, University of 33, 35
 Grinnell College 50
 Guinea, Government of 69
 Guthrie Theatre Foundation 44
- Hacettepe Science Center Foundation 72**
 Hague Academy of International Law 73
 Haile Selassie I University 69
 Haitian Center for Research in the Social Sciences 62, 62
 Hamilton College 50
 Hampshire College 30
 Hampton Institute 26, 26
 Harishchandra Mathur State Institute of Public Administration 55, 57
 Harlem Preparatory School 35
 Hartford Board of Education 35
 Hartford Stage Company 44
 *Hartford Symphony Orchestra 45
 †Harvard Community Health Plan, Inc. 23
 Harvard University 4, 18, 19, 27, 30, 34, 40, 41, 56, 57, 58, 58, 60, 66, 69, 74, 75, 76
 * Development Advisory Service (DAS) 57
 * Graduate School of Design 5
 * John F. Kennedy School of Government 31, 54
 * Laboratory of Human Reproduction and Reproductive Biology 76
- *School of Medicine 76, 78
 Haverford College 50
 Hawaii, University of 4, 4, 78
 Hebrew Union College 50
 Helsinki, University of 78
 Hendrix College 25, 30
 Henry E. Huntington Library & Art Gallery 48
 Henry Ford Centennial Library 79
 *Henry J. Kaiser Foundation 19
 Higher Education Coordinating Council of Metropolitan St. Louis 27
 Higher School of Public Administration 66
 Historical Society of Pennsylvania 27
 Hofstra University 30
 Home Advisory Council of New York 18
 Home Education Livelihood Program 14
 Home Investments Fund 16
 Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council 55
 *Honolulu Symphony Orchestra 45
 Hospital of Nutritional Diseases 65
 Housing Opportunities Council of Metropolitan Washington 16
 Houston Grand Opera Association 44
 *Houston Symphony Orchestra 45
 Howard County Board of Education 36
 Howard University 6, 14, 15, 25, 26, 27, 31, 33
 *Hudson Valley Philharmonic Orchestra 45
 Human Ecology Research Station 64, 65
 Huston-Tillotson College 26, 27
- IADP** see Intensive Agricultural Districts Program
 ICARP see International Committee on Applied Research in Population
 IITA see International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
 IRRI see International Rice Research Institute
 Ibadan, University of 66, 69
 Ife, University of 69
 Illinois State University 26
 Illinois, University of 16, 17, 19, 27, 35, 50, 66, 75, 78
 Immaculate Heart College 30
 Imperial College of Science and Technology (England) 4
 India, Government of 55
 * Department of Family Planning 79
 * Ministry of Health 55
 * Ministry of Labour and Employment 55
 Indian Agricultural Research Institute 54, 56
 Indian Council of Social Science Research 56
 Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) 55, 56, 57
 Indian Institute of Management (Calcutta) 56
 Indian Institute of Public Administration 55
 Indian Institute of Science 55
 Indian Institute of Technology 54
 Indiana University 27, 30, 33, 35, 36, 56, 57, 58, 75, 76
 *Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra 45
 Indonesia, Government of 56
 *Indonesia, University of 78
 * Demographic Institute 78
 * Faculty of Economics 56
 * Press 56
 Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association 56
 †Inner-City Business Improvement Forum 14, 24
 Inner City Cultural Center 49
 Institute of Advanced Studies of Administration 66
 Institute for Advanced Study 34
 *Institute of Agricultural Research 69
- Institute of Agriculture 55
 *Institute of American Indian Arts 36
 Institute of Applied Manpower Research 56
 Institute of Community Studies 68, 76
 Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies 55
 *Institute for Court Management 20
 *Institute for Educational Leadership 36, 37
 Institute of Educational Management 31
 *Institute of Executive Management Training 71, 72
 Institute of Geography 72
 *Institute of Human Sciences 62
 Institute for Intercultural Studies 73
 Institute of International Affairs 74
 Institute of International Education 54, 54, 55, 58, 61, 64, 65, 66, 68, 76, 78
 Institute of Judicial Administration 19
 *Institute of Land Reclamation 72
 *Institute of Languages 72
 *Institute for Learning and Teaching 36
 Institute for Legal Teaching and Research 64
 *Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama 62, 65
 Institute of Peruvian Studies 65, 65
 *Institute of Planning 72
 *Institute of Political Science 64, 64
 Institute of Politics 6, 25
 Institute of Public Administration 22, 72
 Institute of Race Relations 73
 Institute for Religion and Social Change 33
 *Institute of Social and Economic Research 62
 *Institute of Social Studies 61
 Institute of Social Technology 19
 Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences 76
 *Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research 69
 Institute for Strategic Studies 74
 Institute for the Study of Conflict 74
 *Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction 58
 Integrated Education Associates 36
 *Intensive Agricultural Districts Program (IADP) 55, 56
 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences 64
 Inter-American Planning Society 61
 Inter-American Press Association Technical Center 61
 Inter-American Program for Linguistics and Language Teaching 65
 Intermuseum Conservation Association 49
 International African Institute 68
 International Association of Chiefs of Police 18
 International Association for Cultural Freedom 54, 73
 International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (Sweden) 41, 76
 International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (West Germany) 34
 International Association of Students 35
 International Atomic Energy Agency 73
 International Broadcast Institute 54, 76
 International Center for Educational Development 6
 International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) 60, 61
 *International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology 68
 International Centre of Theatre Research 47, 48

- International City Management Association 19, 22, 24
- *International Committee on Applied Research in Population (ICARP) 76, 78, 79
- *International Committee for Contraceptive Research 79
- International Council for Educational Development 76
- International Council of Museums 49
- International Economic Association 34
- International House of Japan 60
- *International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis 74, 75
- International Institute of Comparative Music 44
- International Institute for Environmental Affairs 4, 4
- *International Institute of Quantitative Economics 54
- *International Institute for Study of Human Reproduction 78
- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) 65, 66, 68
- International Law Association (American Branch) 79
- International Legal Center 19, 64, 66, 68, 73
- International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) 56, 57, 60, 61, 69, 71
- *International Office of the Biological Science Curriculum Study 75
- International Press Institute 68
- *International Research and Exchanges Board 74, 75
- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) 55, 56, 56, 57, 58
- International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts 73, 74, 74
- International Studies Association 73
- International Theatre Institute of the United States 48
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources 6
- International Union of Local Authorities 19
- Interracial Council for Business Opportunity 14
- Iowa, University of 27
- Islam and the Modern Age Society 55
- Islamabad University 58
- Israel Foundations Trustees 71, 72
- *Jacksonville Symphony Orchestra 45
- James Van Der Zee Institute 49
- Japan Economic Research Center 34
- Javeriana University, Pontifical Catholic 64
- Jobs Clearing House 14
- Johns Hopkins University 30, 34, 68, 74, 75, 78
- Johnson C. Smith University 26, 27
- *Joint Center for Political Studies 25
- *Joint Schools Committee for Academic Excellence Now 27
- Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of 70, 72
- Jordan, University of 72
- Juilliard School 44
- Juiz de Fora, Federal University of 62
- Junta of the Agreement of Cartagena 65
- †KCET (Los Angeles) 24, 51
- *KERA (Dallas) 51, 52
- *KQED (San Francisco) 51
- Kaduna Polytechnic 69
- *Kalamazoo Symphony Orchestra 45
- Kansai Economic Research Center 60
- Kansas City Lyric Theatre 44
- *Kansas City Philharmonic 44
- Kansas, University of 27, 78
- Karolinska Institute 76, 78
- Kent State University 27
- Kentucky Opera Association 44
- Kentucky, University of 33
- Kenyon College 34, 50
- Kerala, University of 55
- Kodaly Musical Training Institute 44, 47
- Korea-Choongang Educational Foundation 60
- La Mama Experimental Theater Club 47, 48, 50**
- Lafayette College 50
- Lagos, University of 69
- Lake Forest University 30
- *Lake George Opera 44
- *Language Association of East Africa 66, 68
- Language Research Foundation Trust 36
- Latin American Association for Research in Human Reproduction 61
- Latin American Demographic Center 61
- Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) 61, 64
- Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning 61
- Lawrence University 50
- Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law 18, 39, 40, 40
- Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities 16, 17
- *Leadership Development Program 36, 36, 37
- League of Cities-Conference of Mayors 6, 15, 19
- League of Red Cross Societies 73
- League of Women Voters Education Fund 19, 23, 25
- League of Women Voters, Overseas Education Fund, 57, 58
- *Learning Research and Development Center 35, 36
- Lebanese Management Association 72
- Lebanese University 71, 72
- Lebanon, Republic of 72
- Leeds, University of 60, 76
- Legal Aid Society of Cleveland 18, 22
- *Lehigh University 27
- LeMoyné-Owen College 26, 27
- Leyden, University of 73
- Library Company of Philadelphia 27
- Library of Congress (U.S.) 50
- Lincoln University 26, 27, 27
- Linguistic Society of America 76
- Little Orchestra Society 44
- Liverpool, University of 78
- London Business School Charitable Trust 34
- London School of Economics and Political Science 33, 34, 60, 78
- London, University of 60, 73, 74
- *Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra 44, 45
- Louisiana State University 27, 30, 57
- *Louisville Orchestra 45
- Louvain, Catholic University of 34, 78
- Low Income Housing Development Corporation of North Carolina 16
- *Loyola University (New Orleans) 25
- Lucknow University 55
- Lund, University of 78
- Lyric Opera of Chicago 44
- MACE** see Mississippi Action for Community Education
- *McGill University 50, 73, 75
- Macalester College 50
- Maharashtra, Government of 55
- Maine, University of 4, 6
- Makerere University 66, 68
- Malaysia, University of 57
- Malta, Royal University of 74
- *Management Development Center 72
- Management Education Foundation 72
- Manchester, University of 34, 78
- Manitoba, University of 4
- *Mark Taper Forum 48
- Marlboro School of Music 44
- Martin Luther King Memorial Center 15
- Massachusetts Audubon Society 4
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology 4, 6, 22, 25, 27, 31, 34, 51, 64, 75, 76, 78
- Massachusetts, University of 27, 33, 36, 37
- *Medgar Evers College 33
- Medical Research Council 31, 79
- *Memphis Symphony Orchestra 45
- Metro Denver Fair Housing Center 16
- Metropolitan Applied Research Center 15, 25
- Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County (Tennessee) 4, 4
- Metropolitan Pittsburgh Educational Television (WQED) 51
- Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund 18
- Mexican Institute of Social Studies 65
- Mexico see United Mexican States
- Mexico, College of 61, 62, 64, 65
- Mexico, National Autonomous University of 65
- Miami, University of 6, 27, 79
- Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom 76
- Michigan State University 27, 33, 57, 75
- Michigan, University of 4, 15, 22, 22, 23, 27, 30, 31, 34, 54, 57, 58, 60, 66, 68, 73, 74, 74, 75, 76, 78, 78, 79
- Middle East Technical University 70, 73
- Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities 60, 75
- Milan, University of 79
- Miles College 26, 27
- *Millsaps College 25
- Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra 45
- Minas Gerais, Federal University of 62
- Mindanao State University 58
- Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts 49, 50
- *Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra 45
- Minnesota, University of 18, 30, 33, 50, 64, 75
- †Minority Contractors Assistance Project, Inc. 14, 24
- Minority Economic Development Corporation 14
- †Minority Equity Capital Co., Inc. 24
- Minority Rights Group 74
- Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE) 6, 7, 13
- Mississippi Research and Development Center 6
- Missouri Botanical Garden 4
- Missouri, University of 27, 50
- Montana, University of 30
- Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies 65
- Montreal, University of 18, 70
- Morehouse College 26
- Morgan State College 34
- *Moroccan Association of Young Businessmen 71, 71
- *Moroccan School of Administration 71
- Morocco, Kingdom of 71
- Morris Brown College 15
- †Mortgage Opportunities, Inc. 24
- Mother and Teacher, Catholic University of (Dominican Republic) 62
- Mount Sinai School of Medicine 79
- Multi-Culture Institute 35
- Munich, University of 60
- Museum of Fine Arts 48
- Museum of Modern Art 49

- Music Educators National Conference 46
 †Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust 25
 Mycenaean Foundation 50
- NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund** 15, 18
- NCAI Fund see National Congress of American Indians Fund
- NPACT see National Public Affairs Broadcast Center for Public Television
- Nashville and Davidson County, Metropolitan Government of (Tennessee) 4, 4
- *Nashville Symphony Orchestra 45
- Natal, University of 70
- National Academy of Education 36, 41
- National Academy of Medicine 65
- National Academy of Public Administration Foundation 23
- National Academy of Sciences 4, 5, 66, 76
- National Academy of Sciences 4, 5, 66, 76
- National Archives Trust Board (U.S.) 50
- *National Area Development Institute 24
- *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 14, 14
- National Association of Counties Research Foundation 22
- National Association of Faculties and Schools of Engineering 65
- National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials 16, 16
- National Association of Regional Councils 19
- National Audubon Society 4
- National Ballet Society 48
- National Bar Foundation 19
- National Bureau of Economic Research 34, 73, 74, 78
- National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice 15
- National Catholic Educational Association 36
- National Center for the Performing Arts 55
- National Center for Voluntary Action 6
- National Civil Service League 22
- National Commission for Cooperative Education 35
- National Commission on Resources for Youth 36
- National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing 16
- National Committee on Household Employment 16, 18
- National Committee on United States-China Relations 60, 60
- *National Computer Center 72
- National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws 18
- National Congress of American Indians Fund (NCAI) 6
- National Council for the Advanced Training of University-Level Personnel 62
- National Council for the Advancement of Education Writing 36
- †National Council on Crime and Delinquency 25
- National Council for Equal Business Opportunity 14
- National Council of Negro Women 14, 15, 16
- National Council of the Peruvian University 66
- National Council for Scientific and Technical Research 61, 61
- *National Development Planning Agency 56, 57
- *National Economic and Social Research Institute in India 56
- National Education Association 38
- National Endowment for the Humanities 27, 49, 50, 60
- National Engineering University 65
- National Foundation for the Improvement of Education 41
- *National Health Service 65
- *National Institute of Development Administration 60
- National Institute of Economic and Social Research 56
- National Institute of Health and Medical Research 79
- National Institute of Public Health 56, 60
- *National Institute of Research and Documentation 69
- National Legal Aid and Defender Association 18
- National Manpower Policy Task Force 14
- National Municipal League 23
- National Office for the Rights of the Indigent 18
- National Opinion Research Center 15
- *National Park Service 50
- National Parks Centennial Commission 4
- National Planning Association 22, 73, 74
- National Planning Institute 62, 65
- *National Programming Council for Public Television 51
- National Public Affairs Broadcast Center for Public Television (NPACT) 51, 52
- National School of Administration 71
- National School of Agriculture 65
- *National School of Law and Administration 70
- National Service to Regional Councils 22
- *National Symphony Orchestra 45
- National Urban Coalition 14, 40
- National Urban League 14, 14, 16, 23, 25, 29
- *National YWCA Resource Center on Women 16, 18
- Native American Rights Fund 18, 21
- Natural Area Council 4
- Natural Resources Defense Council 3, 4, 19, 23
- Nature Conservancy 4
- Navajo Community College 6, 14, 15
- Nebraska, University of 27
- Negro Ensemble Company 48, 50
- Nepal, Government of 60
- New College 30
- New England Conservatory of Music 44
- New Hampshire, University of 31
- New Haven Board of Education 35
- New Haven Symphony Orchestra 45
- New Jersey, State of
- *State Department of Education 35, 40
- *State Department of Labor and Industry 22
- New Jersey Symphony Orchestra 45
- New Lafayette Theatre and Workshop 48
- New Mexico Highlands University 26
- New Mexico, University of 27, 36
- New Orleans Opera House Association 44
- *New Orleans Philharmonic Orchestra 45
- New School for Social Research 15, 31
- New York, City of
- Board of Correction 18, 20
- Board of Education 35, 35
- Health Services Administration 22
- *New York City Ballet 48
- New York City Mission Society 15
- New York, City University of 15, 27, 33, 36, 39, 41, 41, 74
- New York Committee of Young Audiences, Inc. 46
- New York, Fund for the City of 22
- *New York Philharmonic Orchestra 45
- New York Pro Musica Antiqua, Inc. 46
- *New York, Regents of the State of 30
- New York, State University of (Albany) 18, 22, 30, 44, 47, 57, 78
- New York, State University of (Buffalo) 27
- New York, State University of (Stony Brook) 33
- New York, State University of, School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University 16, 18
- *New York State Urban Development Corporation 8
- New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture 49
- New York University 19, 22, 27, 33, 49, 50, 54, 74, 75
- New York Urban Coalition 16, 35
- New Zealand Institute of International Affairs 60
- Newark Community Center of the Arts 49
- Newton College of the Sacred Heart 73
- Nigeria
- East Central State, Government of 69
- Eastern Region, Government of 69
- Nigeria, Government of 70
- Northern Nigeria, Government of 70
- Western Nigeria, Government of 70
- Nigeria, Government of 70
- Nigeria, University of 70
- Nigerian Institute of International Affairs 70
- Nigerian Institute of Management 70
- *Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research 69
- Nonprofit Housing Center 16
- *North Carolina Symphony Orchestra 45
- North Carolina, University of 14, 27, 78
- Northern Nigeria, Government of 70
- Northwestern University 18, 19, 27, 34, 50, 68, 75
- Notre Dame Educational Association 58
- Notre Dame, University of 27, 30
- Nova University of Advanced Technology 36, 36, 37
- Oak Ridge Associated Universities** 19
- *Oakland Symphony Orchestra 45
- Oakland Unified School District 40
- *Office of Economic Opportunity 9
- Oglala Sioux Community College 26
- Ohio, State of 22
- Ohio State University 27, 36, 37
- *Oklahoma City Symphony Orchestra 45
- Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity 14
- *Omaha Symphony Orchestra 45
- Open Lands Project 4
- Opera Association of New Mexico 44
- Opera Company of Boston 44
- Opera Society of Washington, D.C. 43, 44
- Oregon, University of 27, 75
- *Organization of Demographic Associates 57, 78
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 34
- Organization for Social and Technical Innovation 36
- Ottawa University 30
- †Our Markets, Inc. 23
- Overseas Development Council 76
- Overseas Development Institute 76
- Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters 57, 58
- Oxford University 61, 75
- PATH Association** 14
- *PAYE 31, 32
- PBS see Public Broadcasting Service
- PEN American Center 49
- †PUSH Foundation, The 25
- Pacific Northwest Research Foundation 79

- *Pakistan Institute of Development
Economics 58
- Pan-African Institute for Development 68
- Pan American Federation of Associations of
Medical Schools 61
- Pan American Health Organization 61, 62, 65
- Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies 65
- Paris, University of, Faculty of Medicine 79
- Paris I, University of 33, 35
- Paris South, University of 79
- Parks Council 4
- Paul Quinn College 26
- Paulista School of Medicine 62, 65
- Pennsylvania Ballet Company 48
- Pennsylvania State University 27
- Pennsylvania, University of 4, 14, 18, 22, 27,
30, 33, 36, 37, 50, 76, 79
- Peralta Junior College District 27
- Performing Arts Workshops 49
- Pernambuco, Federal University of 62
- Peru, Pontifical Catholic University of 65
- Peru, Republic of 66
- Phelps-Stokes Fund 68, 69
- Philadelphia Architects' Charitable Trust 14
- Philadelphia Board of Education 36
- Philadelphia Council for Community
Advancement 16
- *Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra 45
- Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools,
Colleges, and Universities 58
- Philippine Normal College 58
- Philippine Social Science Council 58
- Philippines, University of 58, 78
- * College of Agriculture 58
- * College of Public Administration 58
- * Population Institute 58
- * School of Economics 58
- *Phoenix Symphony Orchestra 45
- Piedmont University Center of North
Carolina 26
- *Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra 45
- Pittsburgh, University of 15, 35, 36, 57, 74,
75, 79
- Planned Parenthood Association of
Maryland 78
- Planned Parenthood Federation of
America 78
- Police Foundation 18, 21
- Population Council (New York) 58, 71, 76,
78, 79, 79
- Population Council of India 55
- Population Education, Inc. 78, 79
- Population Reference Bureau 78
- Portland Opera Association 44
- *Portland Symphony Orchestra 45
- Potomac Institute 22
- Pratt Institute 15
- Princeton University 4, 22, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34,
50, 60, 71, 75, 76, 78
- Professional Staff Association of Los Angeles
County 79
- †Progress Enterprises, Inc. 23
- Project Equality 15
- Public Advocates 19
- Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)
51, 51, 53
- Public Television Foundation for North Texas
(KERA) 51
- Puerto Rican Forum 14, 15
- Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center
15, 15
- Puerto Rico Department of Education 36
- Punjab Agricultural University 55
- Purdue University 62, 76
- Queen Elizabeth House** 60
- Quinault Tribal Council 4
- Race Relations Information Center** 15
- Rand Corporation 22, 39, 40
- Redlands, University of 50
- *Regents of the State of New York 30
- *Regional Institute of Higher Education and
Development 57
- Regional Plan Association 22
- Research Foundation of the City University
of New York, see New York,
City University of
- Research Foundation of the State University of
New York see New York, State University
of (Albany)
- Resident Advisory Board 6
- *Resource Center for Women in Higher
Education 18
- Resources for the Future 3, 4, 6, 61, 74
- †Rhode Island Group Health Association,
Inc. 23
- Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra 45
- Rice University 31
- *Richmond Symphony Orchestra 45
- Rio de Janeiro, Federal University of 62
- Rio de Janeiro, Pontifical Catholic University
of 62
- Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University of
61, 62
- Rio Grande do Sul, Pontifical Catholic
University of 62
- Roberson Memorial Center 46, 46
- Robert Joffrey Company 48, 48
- *Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra 45
- Rochester, University of 27, 33
- *Rockefeller Foundation 56
- Rocky Mountain Center on Environment 6
- Royal Institute of International Affairs 66, 74
- Rural Housing Alliance 16
- Rust College 26, 27
- Rutgers University 6
- *Eagleton Institute of Politics 22
- SEASHA** see South East Alabama Self-Help
Association
- Sabre Foundation 23
- *Sacramento Symphony Orchestra 45
- St. Antony's College 61, 75
- St. Augustine's College 26, 26, 33
- St. John's College 30
- St. John's University 22
- St. Joseph University 72
- St. Louis Housing Loan Fund 16
- *St. Louis Symphony Orchestra 45
- St. Mary's Episcopal Church 27
- *Saint Paul Civic Philharmonic Society 46
- Salk Institute for Biological Studies 79
- San Antonio Abad, National University of 66
- *San Antonio Symphony Orchestra 45
- San Diego County (California), Board of
Supervisors 4
- San Diego Opera 44
- San Diego State College 6
- *San Diego Symphony Orchestra 45
- San Francisco Ballet Company 48
- San Francisco, City of 18
- San Francisco Conservatory of Music 44, 46
- San Francisco Consortium 27
- San Francisco Development Fund 16, 17
- *San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal
Association 4
- *San Francisco Symphony Orchestra 45
- San Marcos, National University of 66
- Santa Fe, College of 26, 27, 28
- Santo Tomas of Manila, Royal and Pontifical
University of 58
- São Paulo, State of 62
- São Paulo, University of 62
- School of American Ballet 48
- *School of Industrial and Labor Relations
16, 18
- *Science Education Development Commission
70, 73
- *Science and Mathematics Education Center
70
- Scientific and Technical Research Council
70, 73
- Scientists' Institute for Public Information 4
- Seattle Opera Association 44
- Seattle Repertory Theatre 44
- Seattle Symphony Orchestra 45
- Seattle Urban League 16
- *"Sesame Street" 35, 36
- Settlement Music School of Philadelphia 46
- Sex Information and Education Council of
the United States 78
- Shaker Heights Board of Education 36
- Shaw University 26
- *Shreveport Symphony Orchestra 45
- Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations 56
- Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund 19
- Silliman University 58
- Singapore, Government of 57
- Singapore, University of 78
- *Faculty of Engineering 57
- Sinte Gleska College Center 26
- *Small Business Administration 9, 15
- Smith College 50
- Smithsonian Institution 6, 36
- Social Science Research Council 23, 35, 60,
66, 68, 69, 71, 74, 74, 75, 75
- Society for the Dissemination of Greek
Music 47
- Society for Family Welfare 62
- Society of Friends of Dacca University 54, 55
- Society of Friends of Leon Blum 74
- Society of Friends of Nikos Skalkottas 47
- South African Institute of Race Relations 70
- South Carolina Council on Human
Relations 22
- South Carolina, University of 30
- South East Alabama Self-Help Association
(SEASHA) 6, 7, 13
- South, National University of 61
- *Southeast Asian Ministers of Education
Secretariat 54
- Southeast Michigan Council of
Governments 19
- *Southern Asian Institute 57
- Southern California, University of
6, 14, 15, 27, 33
- * Medical Center 79
- †Southern Cooperative Development Fund,
Inc. 24
- *Southern Education Reporting Services 15
- Southern Growth Policies Board 22, 24
- Southern Illinois University 16
- Southern Methodist University 27
- Southern Newspaper Publishers
Association 31
- Southern Regional Council 9, 14
- Southwest Center for Urban Research 34
- Southwest Council of La Raza 6, 14, 14, 35
- Southwest Council of La Raza Housing
Development Corporation 16
- Spindletop Research 22
- Spring Opera of San Francisco 44
- Springfield Theatre Arts Association 44
- Stanford Mid-Peninsula Urban Coalition 16
- Stanford Research Institute 57
- Stanford University 4, 6, 18, 27, 31, 33, 35,
36, 40, 41, 41, 54, 55, 60, 61, 75, 76
- State Serum Institute 79
- State Technical University 64

- State University of New York see New York,
State University of
- Stockholm School of Economics 34
- Student Conservation Association 6
- *Supreme Court of the United States 39
- Sussex, University of 15, 54, 76
- Swarthmore College 50
- Sydney, University of 79
- Symphony of the New World 47
- *Syracuse Symphony Orchestra 45, 75
- Syracuse University 15, 34, 35, 36, 40, 40
- * Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and
Public Affairs 40, 40
- Syracuse University Research Corporation
18, 30, 34, 35, 35
- TWO** see Woodlawn Organization, The
- Talladega College 26, 27
- Tamarind Lithography Workshop 49
- Tanzania National Parks 68
- *Teachers Active Learning Center 36, 38
- Teachers College, Columbia University see
Columbia University, Teachers College
- Technical Assistance Corporation 16
- Telethon for Research for Sickle Cell Anemia,
Inc. 15
- Tel-Hashomer Government Hospital 79
- Temple University 18
- Tenant Affairs Board 16, 16
- Tennessee, University of 30
- Texas Association of Developing Colleges 33
- Texas Southern University 15, 26, 33
- Texas, University of 27, 31, 33, 50, 79
- Theatre Communications Group 48, 48
- †Third Press, The 24
- *Toledo Orchestra 45
- Torcuato Di Tella Institute 61
- Toronto, University of 18, 74, 75, 79
- Tougaloo College 26, 27
- Trade Policy Research Centre 74
- †Trans-Bay Engineers & Builders, Inc. 24
- Triangle Association of Colleges 33
- *Trinity Square Repertory Company 44
- Trinity University 26
- Trust for the Development of Education
Overseas 68
- *Tufts University 75
- Tulane University 27, 50, 78
- *Tulsa Philharmonic Orchestra 45
- Tunis, University of 71
- Tunisia, Republic of 71
- Turkish Education Foundation 73
- Turkish Management Association 72, 72
- Turkish Social Science Association 73
- Tuskegee Institute 15, 26, 26
- *Tutorial Community Project (Educational
Communications Corporation) 37
- UCC** see United Church of Christ
- Union Artists 70
- Union for Experimenting Colleges and
Universities 30
- United Birmingham Hospitals 79
- United Church of Christ (UCC) 15, 15, 16
- United Foundation 79
- United Mexican States 65
- Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock 65
- United Nations 4, 73, 79
- Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization 76
- * International School 79
- United Nations Association 74
- United Nations Development Corporation 22
- United Negro College Fund 26, 33
- *United States Catholic Conference 14
- United States Educational Foundation in
Greece 35
- United States Government 79
- Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental
Relations 22, 24
- Bureau of Indian Affairs 28, 36
- * Commission on Population Growth and the
American Future 78, 79
- * Federal Communications Commission
16, 23
- * Federal Housing Administration 8, 9, 10
- Library of Congress 50
- National Archives Trust Board 50
- * National Park Service 6
- * Office of Economic Opportunity 9
- * Small Business Administration 9, 15
- * Supreme Court 39
- United States Jaycees Foundation 14
- United States National Student
Association 30
- United States-South Africa Leader Exchange
Program 70
- University College (London) 76
- Upper Park Avenue Community Association
Non-Profit Housing Foundation 7, 8, 16
- Uppsala, University of 79
- Urban Affairs Institute 6
- Urban Home Ownership Corporation 16
- Urban Institute 6, 22, 24, 51, 53
- Urban League of Cleveland 16
- †Urban National Corporation 24
- Urban Planning Institute of Slovenia 76
- Utah, State of 22
- *Utah Symphony Orchestra 45
- *Utah, University of 27
- Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University 55
- Valley, University of the (Colombia)** 65
- Valley, University of the (Guatemala) 62
- Valparaiso, Catholic University of 64
- Vanderbilt University 19, 30, 34, 66, 79
- Venezuela, Republic of 66
- Venezuelan Association for Family and Sexual
Orientation 66
- *Venture Fund 30, 30
- Vera Institute of Justice 19, 20, 21, 22
- Vermont Natural Resources Council 6
- Vermont, State of 6
- Vicosa, Federal University of 62
- †Vic-Way Broadcasting Corporation 24
- Vienna, University of 79
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute 22
- *Virginia Union University 26
- Virginia, University of 22, 33
- Voter Education Project 23
- †**WETA (Washington, D.C.)** 25, 51, 52, 53
- WGBH (Boston) Educational Foundation
51, 52
- WHO see World Health Organization
- *WJCT (Jacksonville) 51, 52
- WLCAC see Watts Labor Community Action
Committee
- *WNET (New York) 51, 52
- *WQED (Pittsburgh) 51, 52
- †WTVS (Detroit) 25
- Wake Forest College 78
- Walker Art Center 49, 50
- Warwick, University of 34
- Washington Center for Metropolitan
Studies 22
- Washington, D.C. see District of Columbia
- Washington Journalism Center 31
- Washington State University 27
- Washington Theater Club 48
- Washington University (St. Louis)
15, 27, 31, 33, 79
- Washington, University of (Seattle)
22, 23, 27, 30, 60, 76, 79
- ***Water Technology Centre** 56
- Watts Labor Community Action Committee
(WLCAC) 6, 7, 12, 13, 16
- Wave Hill Center for Environmental
Studies 6
- Wayne State University 22, 30, 33, 79
- *Weizmann Institute 76
- Wesleyan University 33, 50
- West African Examinations Council 70
- West African Linguistics Society 66, 70
- West Bengal, Government of 56
- West Florida, University of 30
- West Indies, University of the 62
- West Pakistan, Government of 57
- †West Virginia Best Corporation 25
- West Virginia Housing Development
Fund 16
- Westchester (New York) Residential
Opportunities 16
- Western Nigeria, Government of 70
- Western Ontario, University of 6, 79
- Western Opera Theater 44
- Whitney Museum of American Art 49, 49
- Wichita Art Museum 48
- Wichita Symphony Orchestra 45, 47
- Wilberforce University 26, 26
- William Nelson Cromwell Foundation 19
- Williams College 30, 60
- Wisconsin, University of 22, 23, 30, 31, 33,
36, 57, 66, 68, 71, 72, 74, 76, 79
- * Center for Development 54
- Women's Law Fund 16, 22
- Woodlawn Organization, The (TWO)
6, 7, 13
- Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship
Foundation 31
- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
4, 5, 74
- Worcester Foundation for Experimental
Biology 79
- World Council of Churches 74
- World Health Organization (WHO)
75, 76, 79
- World Wildlife Fund 4
- Wyoming State University 30
- Xavier University (New Orleans)** 26, 27
- Xavier University (Philippines) 58
- Yale University** 4, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 48, 58,
66, 74, 74, 75, 76
- * School of Medicine 79
- Yeshiva University 76
- York University (Canada) 34
- York, University of (England) 76
- Young Great Society Building Foundation 15
- Young Men's Christian Associations 34
- Youth Research, Inc. 14
- ***Zagreb, University of** 79
- Zambia, Republic of 71
- Zambia, University of 71
- †Zion Investment Associates, Inc. 23
- Zion Non-Profit Charitable Trust 6, 7, 8, 12
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